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NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES MANAGEMENT OF URBAN FLOODING

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ABSTRACT

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been making efforts to prepare Guidelines for the management of different disasters and some cross-cutting themes.

KEYWORDS: *National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), flood disaster management.*

INTRODUCTION

Even though urban flooding has been experienced over decades in India but sufficient attention was not given to plan specific efforts to deal with it. In the past any strategy on flood disaster management largely focused on riverine floods affecting large extents of rural areas.



INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND ARRANGEMENTS :-

The NDMA, as the apex body in the GoI, has the responsibility of laying down policies, plans and guidelines for DM and coordinating their enforcement and implementation for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. The Guidelines will assist the central ministries, departments and states to formulate their respective plans. It will approve the national DM plan, prepared by the National Executive Committee (NEC) and plans of the central ministries and departments, It will take such other measures as it may consider necessary, for the prevention of disasters, or mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building, for dealing with a threatening disaster situation. In essence, IDMA will concentrate on prevention, preparedness, mitigation, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery and also formulate appropriate policies and guidelines for effective and synergized national disaster response and relief. It will also coordinate the enforcement and implementation of policies and plans.

Early Warning System and Communication :-

CWC should maximize the real-time hydro-meteorological network to cover all the urban centers in support of the emerging priorities in dealing with urban flooding. The requirement will be assessed taking into consideration all cities / towns which are particularly located on river banks, upstream and downstream of major and medium dams and island cities. Based on that assessment, CWC will initiate the process to prepare a plan and implementation strategy to seek the support of the government for commissioning such hydrological networks during the XII 5-year plan on priority.

Design and Management of Urban Drainage System :-

The comprehensive Urban Storm Drainage Design Manual will be released by 2012. This will take into account current international practices, the specific locations and rainfall pattern of the cities and future needs. This will be updated / revised as per practice followed internationally.

Urban Flood Disaster Risk Management :-

Decisions for new development (properties and infrastructure) are often taken without a full understanding of the risks of flooding. Consideration of new developments, on a case-by-case basis, can ignore cumulative storm water effects on flood risks. As organizations manage different parts of the urban drainage infrastructure, they make investment decisions based on a limited cost-benefit analysis that rarely considers the wider drainage issues.

Techno-Legal Regime :-

Storm water drainage concerns will be made a part of all EIA norms and Sometimes to overcome compliance to EIA, projects are split into smaller areas. Guidelines will be issued to State EIA Authorities to subject even smaller projects to meet EIA norms.

Response :-

Steps will be taken for business continuity plan by local Federations of Commerce and trade organizations like CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM AND NASSCOM, State governments will coordinate these efforts. Emergency evacuation plans will be developed with an instructional checklist of emergency actions.

Capacity Development, Awareness Generation and Documentation :-

The MoUD, in consultation with the MHRD, will encourage the CBSE to introduce modules of UFDM in classes XI and XII as well. MoUD will consultation with MHRD and the state governments will promote the efforts the development of high-quality education materials, textbooks and field training. The state government / SDMAs will encourage their school boards to develop similar content in their school curriculum.

Such efforts will address all aspects of UFDM in order to inculcate a culture of prevention, mitigation and preparedness as well as effective and prompt response, relief, rehabilitation and recovery. Case histories of major flood events will be used as valuable inputs in the process.

Role of Media :-

Steps will be taken to evolve appropriate media campaign covering radio, visual and print media besides the production of printed materials like brochures, pamphlets, posters. Media companies will also be motivated to launch / expand awareness generation programmes as a part of their.