

RCC member countries

India



Country Information

Region: South Asia

Population: Approximately 1.3 billion

Capital: New Delhi

GDP (US\$): \$2.597 trillion

Geography: The mainland is comprised of four regions; the great mountain zone, the plains of the Ganga and the Indus, the desert region and the southern peninsula.

General climate: The climate ranges from tropical in the South to temperate and alpine in the Himalayan north.

INFORM Risk Rating: 5.5

Risk Summary

- Adverse geo-climatic conditions, topographic features, environmental degradation, population growth, urbanization, industrialization, etc. have made the country prone to a large number of natural and man-made disasters.

- India is high vulnerable to floods, drought, cyclones, earthquakes, extreme heatwaves, landslides, avalanches and forest fires.
- 27 out of 36 states are disaster prone; 58.6% of the landmass is at risk of moderate to high-intensity earthquakes; 12% of the land is prone to floods and river erosion; 5,700 km out of the 7,516 km coastline is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; and 68% of cultivable land is at risk of drought and hilly areas are at risk of landslides and avalanches.
- In 2013, India experienced severe flash floods in the state of Uttarakhand and Cyclone Phailin in the state of Odisha. Flooding and subsequent landslides in Uttarakhand caused over 4,000 deaths and \$661 million in loss and damages.

Disaster Management System

National Level

- **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**

The NDMA formulates policies and guidelines for disaster management and DRR to be implemented by different Ministries, Departments of the Government of India and State Government. The NDMA is led by the Prime Minister (Chairperson of the NDMA) and nine additional members.

- **National Executive Committee (NEC)**

The NEC is led by its Chairperson, the Home Secretary. It is the coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management and is mandated to prepare a National Plan and to monitor the implementation of National Policy.

- **National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)**

The NIDM is mandated to develop training modules, undertake research and documentation in disaster management; organize training programs; undertake and organize study courses, conferences, lectures and seminars to promote and institutionalize disaster management; undertake and provide for the publication of journals, research papers and books.

- **National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)**

The NDRF is a specialist force responsible for disaster response. The ten battalions of the NDRF consist of 144 specialized teams trained in natural and man-made disaster response. 72 of such teams are designed to respond to biological, radiological and nuclear disasters.

Sub-National Level

- **State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)**

The 2005 Disaster Management Act provided for the constitution of SDMAs in every state.

- **State Executive Committee (SEC)**

SECs are responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the National Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan.

- **District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)**

The DDMA is responsible for planning, coordination and implementation of disaster management. It also has the power to enforce safety standards, arrange relief measures and respond to disasters within the district.

Helpful Links and Sources

India country profile:

http://nidm.gov.in/easindia2014/err/pdf/country_profile/India.pdf

India disaster risk profile:

<https://www.gfdrr.org/india>

India statistics:

<https://data.worldbank.org/country/india>

Disaster management in India:

http://www.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/disaster_management_in_india.pdf

National Disaster Management Authority website:

<https://ndma.gov.in/en/>