

## Power Demand in UP Reaches High | Uttar Pradesh | 17 Jun 2024

## Why in News?

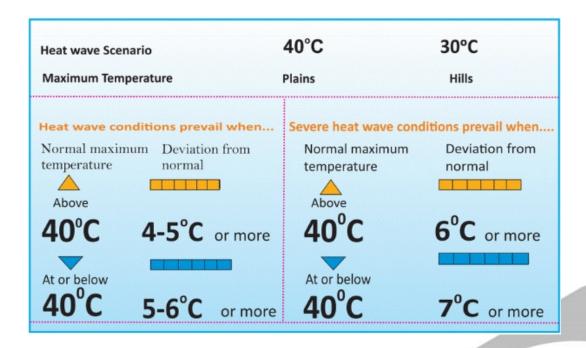
According to the <u>Grid India Power Supply Report</u>. Uttar Pradesh achieved the first position in the country by supplying **28,889 megawatt (MW) of electricity**, surpassing states like Maharashtra and Gujarat.

#### **Key Points**

- The power demand in Uttar Pradesh reached its highest ever due to the severe <u>heatwave</u> conditions and rising temperatures in the state.
  - Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan met demands of 24,254 MW, 24,231 MW, 16,257 MW, and 16,781 MW respectively.
- Uttar Pradesh's Power Department set a national record for the highest power supply during peak hours, demonstrating its strong energy infrastructure in the face of increasing demands.

#### **Heat Waves**

- Heatwaves are prolonged periods of excessively hot weather that can cause adverse impacts on human health, the environment, and the economy.
- India, being a tropical country, is particularly vulnerable to heatwaves, which have become more frequent and intense in recent years.
- India Meteorological Department (IMD) Criteria for Declaring Heat Wave in India:
  - Heat waves need not be considered till the maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40°C for Plains and at least 30°C for Hilly regions.
  - If the normal maximum temperature of a station is less than or equal to 40°C, then an increase of 5°C to 6°C from the normal temperature is considered to be heat wave condition.
    - Further, an increase of 7°C or more from the normal temperature is considered a severe heat wave condition.
  - If the normal maximum temperature of a station is more than 40°C, then an increase of 4°C to 5°C from the normal temperature is considered to be heat wave condition.
     Further, an increase of 6°C or more is considered a severe heat wave condition.
    - Additionally, if the actual maximum temperature remains 45°C or more irrespective of normal maximum temperature, a heat wave is declared.



# Uttar Pradesh Flood Management Programme | Uttar Pradesh | 17 Jun 2024

## Why in News?

Recently, **Uttar Pradesh has launched extensive preparations to safeguard** the state from **potential** flooding.

■ He has directed officials to create a **strong flood management plan,** highlighting quick **relocation steps for residents and** <u>livestock</u> **to safer areas.** 

#### **Key Points**

- The state administration has divided Uttar Pradesh into three flood management zones: 29 highly sensitive districts, 11 sensitive districts, and 35 normal districts.
  - Teams consisting of officials from <u>irrigation</u>, <u>agriculture</u>, and <u>animal husbandry</u> departments are closely monitoring these areas.
- In order to enhance readiness, seven <u>National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)</u> teams,
   18 <u>State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)</u> teams, and 17 <u>Provincial Armed Constabulary</u> (PAC) teams have been strategically stationed.
  - 400 committed individuals known as 'Aapda Mitras' and 10,500 volunteers have been prepared by the state government to assist in case of emergencies.
  - In addition, a detailed flood readiness guide has been provided to all districts to enhance preparedness.

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

- It is an Indian specialised force constituted under the **Disaster Management Act**, 2005.
- The responsibility of managing disasters in India is that of the state governments. The 'Nodal

**Ministry'** in the central government for management of natural disasters is the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).** 

It refers to trained professional units that are called upon for specialized response to disasters.

## **Aapada Mitra Programme**

#### About:

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** that was **launched in May 2016. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** is the implementing agency.
- It is a programme to identify suitable individuals in **disaster-prone regions** who can be trained to be first responders in times of disasters.

#### Aim:

To provide the community volunteers with the skills that they would need to respond
to their community's immediate needs in the aftermath of a disaster thereby enabling
them to undertake basic relief and rescue tasks during emergency situations such
as floods, flash-floods and urban flooding.

