



Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj

For Prelims: Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR), Disaster Management Plan, Disaster Management Act 2005, National Disaster Management Policy 2009, National Disaster Management Authority, Panchayati Raj Institutions

For Mains: Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR) and its significance, India's Efforts in Managing Disaster and vulnerability of India

Why in News?

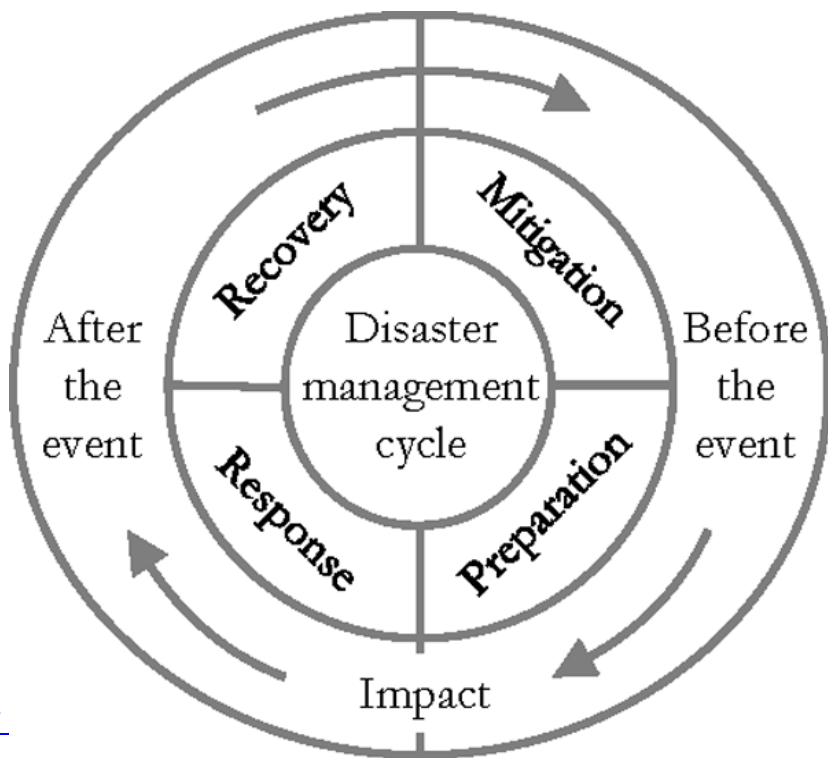
Recently, the Union Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj released the [Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj \(DMP-MoPR\)](#).

What is the DMP-MoPR?

- It has been prepared with a **larger perspective of community-based planning** starting from **Village to District Panchayat level**.
- Under the Plan, every Indian village would have a **“Village Disaster Management Plan”** and every **Panchayat** would have their Disaster Management Plan.
- The aim is to **build disaster resilience at the grassroots level** among the Panchayats and **establish a framework to align the disaster management measures** in rural areas to that of the [National Disaster Management Authority](#).
- It incorporates many innovations in addition to being in compliance with [Disaster Management Act 2005](#), [National Disaster Management Policy 2009](#), and guidelines issued by **National Disaster Management Authority**.

What will be covered under the Disaster Management Plan?

- It comprehensively **covers areas such as:**
 - **Institutional arrangement** for Disaster Management.
 - Hazard Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity **Analysis**.
 - **Coherence of Disaster Risk Management** across Resilient Development and [Climate Change](#) Action.
 - Disaster Specific Preventive and Mitigation Measures-Responsibility Framework.
 - Mainstreaming of **Community Based Disaster Management Plan** of Villages and Panchayats and so on.



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What is the Need for such a Plan?

- India has been **vulnerable, in varying degrees**, to many **natural as well as human-made disasters** on account of its unique geo-climatic and socio-economic conditions.
 - A natural disaster includes [earthquakes](#), [floods](#), [landslides](#), [cyclones](#), [tsunami](#), [urban flood](#), [droughts](#).
 - A man-made disaster can be **nuclear**, [biological and chemical](#).
- Different parts of the country are highly vulnerable to **cyclones, floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, etc.**

What is the Significance of this Step?

- **Helpful in Managing Disasters Comprehensively:**
 - The convergent and collective actions to envision, plan and implement community-based disaster management plans, would be a **game changer in managing disasters comprehensively**.
 - All stakeholders including [Panchayati Raj Institutions \(PRI\)](#), elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayats etc. would participate in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan.
 - The involvement of the community is the **key factor in any disaster preparedness strategy** and active participation of the community is vital to carry out and sustain the activities relating to disaster management in rural areas.
- **Ensure Participatory Planning Process:**
 - This **plan would be extremely useful for ensuring a participatory planning process** for DMPs which is integrated with **Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)** for addressing disasters across the country and initiate a new era of community-based disaster management, convergence and collective action with programs and schemes of different Ministries / Departments.

What are India's Efforts in Managing Disaster?

- **Establishment of National Disaster Reaction Force (NDRF):**
 - India **consciously developed DM as a holistic approach**, not just reacting after a disaster but also integrating disaster preparedness, mitigation, and **Disaster Risk**

Reduction (DRR) into plans and policies.

- India has increasingly mitigated and responded to all types of disasters, including with the establishment of its **[National Disaster Reaction Force \(NDRF\)](#)**, the world's largest rapid reaction force dedicated to disaster response.
- **India's Role as a Foreign Disaster Relief:**
 - India is also an **emerging donor** that has provided a **substantial amount of foreign disaster relief**, as well as **foreign development assistance**, to other countries.
 - **India's foreign humanitarian assistance** has increasingly included its military assets, primarily deploying naval ships or aircraft to deliver relief.
 - In line with its diplomatic policy of **"Neighbourhood First,"** many of the recipient countries have been in the region of **South and Southeast Asia**.
 - In the last two decades, **India has given foreign humanitarian assistance bilaterally** to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and others.
- **Contribution to Regional Disaster Preparedness:**
 - As part of its neighbourhood development efforts, **India also contributes to regional disaster preparedness and capacity building efforts**.
 - Within the context of the **[Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation \(BIMSTEC\)](#)**, India has hosted DM Exercises that allow NDRF to demonstrate for counterparts from partner states the techniques developed to respond to various disasters.
 - Other **NDRF and Indian Armed Forces exercises** have brought India's first responders into contact with those from states in the **[South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation \(SAARC\)](#)** and the **[Shanghai Cooperation Organisation \(SCO\)](#)**.
- **Managing Climate Change related Disaster:**
 - Globally, disasters in the last two decades have **predominantly been climate-related disasters**, of which **floods are the most frequently** occurring type of disaster and **storms are the second most deadly type of disaster** (surpassed by earthquakes).
 - India has adopted the **[Sendai Framework for DRR](#)**, the **[Sustainable Development Goals \(2015-2030\)](#)**, and the **[Paris Agreement on Climate Change](#)**, all of which make clear the connections among DRR, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), and sustainable development.
 - India **participates in several multilateral organisations** that address these and other issues that benefit from multinational coordination.

[Source: PIB](#)

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