

1. With studies and IPCC reports warning about more destructive floods the country must boost investments in disaster management system.

In India floods is most frequently occurring natural disaster. According to National Flood Commission report it is known that 40 million hectare of land is flood prone in which 40% is due to intensive rainfall and cyclone. With studies and IPCC reports warning about destructive flood its high time to boost investments in disaster management system as it's need of the hour. &

Steps to be followed

- ① Understanding disaster risk.
- ② Strengthening disaster risk management system
- ③ Investing in disaster risk reduction
- ④ enhancing technologies and bringing back to "ready to raise" state by reduction, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Steps taken by Government:

- * Flood plain zoning
- * National water policy
- * CSIR - NGRI introduced early disaster warning system in Himalayan region, to identify which helps in taking further measures to mitigate the disaster. This can be introduced in all flood prone area because recently uttarakhand and Kerala were affected by flood

with which led to loss of life and property.

It's time to boost investments in setting up warning systems, increase research and development in this subject to mitigate these disasters. It will be naive to take flood management as an isolated subject and set a multi pronged strategy to mitigate destruction caused by these disasters.