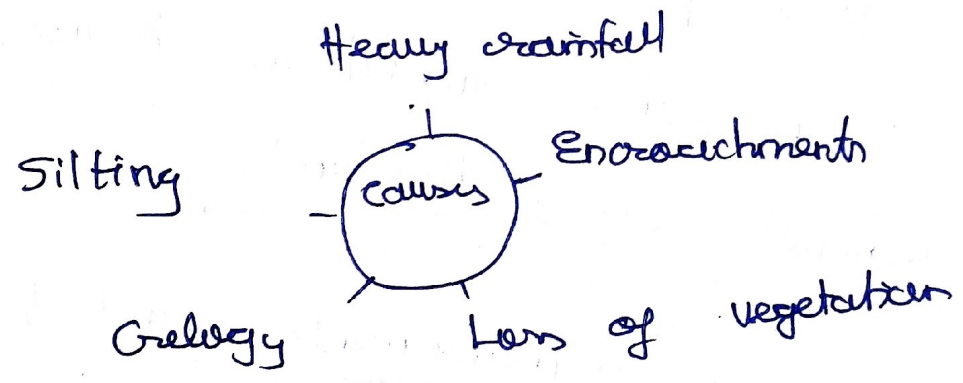


The entire urban watershed needs to be reformed in order to adapt the erratic climate conditions in the country.

Explain.

The recent urban flooding events in Chennai; Delhi; Hyderabad has resulted in rethinking of city planning - As per Central Water Commission flood management caused rise from \$43 Billion in 10th FYP to \$171 B in 11th FYP.



Risk of urban flooding
35% of population lives in cities and contribute 63% of GDP. Any disturbance can destabilise economy. Threats due to flooding can risk our critical infrastructure.

Measures to be taken

The storm water drainage must be constructed scientifically taking account, gradient, nature of deposit, lithology, etc.

Widening the river channels and checkdams the subsoils are necessary structural approaches such as - diversion of peak flow, constructing parallel channels and, Non structural approaches such as enforcing flood plain zone regulation, forecasting, building amphibious houses such as Maasbommel of Netherlands

Also, disaster management must be included in the schedule 7 in concurrent list as recommended by second ARC.

Way forward

With urban population to rise 75% by 2030, a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach is needed to prevent urban floods.