

15 Dec, 2023

GS-1 - urbanization.

1. India's urban journey should not only limit to an election cycle but also plan for multi generational process. Explain.

Landsubsidence has been on fire with 12.6% of area in hilly urban areas are prone to Landslip. This calls for a sustainable urban planning.

concerns

National Institute of Disaster Management → highlights
urban policy - more in byelaws often ignores -

② Landslide vulnerability is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① Local geography,} \\ \text{environmental input} \end{array} \right\}$
increased due to tunnel boring on unstable rock.

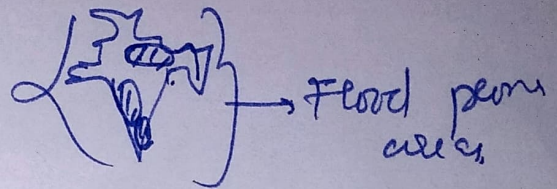
Issues & needs [Joshimata]

1. Land subsidence → can be controlled by credible data - increasing urban resilience
2. Allowing to carrying capacity - not allow infra in high risk region

Case study - Aizwal - seismic zone.

The city had proper city disaster management plan which updates regulations and guides construction activity in hazardous areas & city policy committee. Cross-discipline nature - takes inputs from civil service.

2. Flooding risk



{ poor urban planning (+) climate change impacts } → Devastating floods in cities
eg: 2022-bangalore flood

Flood proofing in cities

- i.) Renovate → existing sewerage and expand drainage in Low geography. - lying urban areas
- ii.) Desilting of rivers regularly, coastal walls in high risk areas
- iii.) Flood proof architecture → Flood wall embankments
Flood monitoring early warning systems.
- land identification
- iv.) Simulate, flood prone hotspots and flood risk maps.

Way forwards

Cities must incorporate environmental planning ^{master plan for cities}
early warning mechanism. Authorities need to update
risks regularly. Flood control systems in artificial
roads to increase urban mobility. Hence, the
urban planning needs to be a long term multi
generational process instead of limited electionary