

Rapid Structural & Non Structural Risk Assessment of School Building

Training Work Shop 21st to 24th January 4th Day

Country Presentation

Presentation By Indian Team

Presenter

Arun Kumar

Assistant Director

Director of Secondary Education

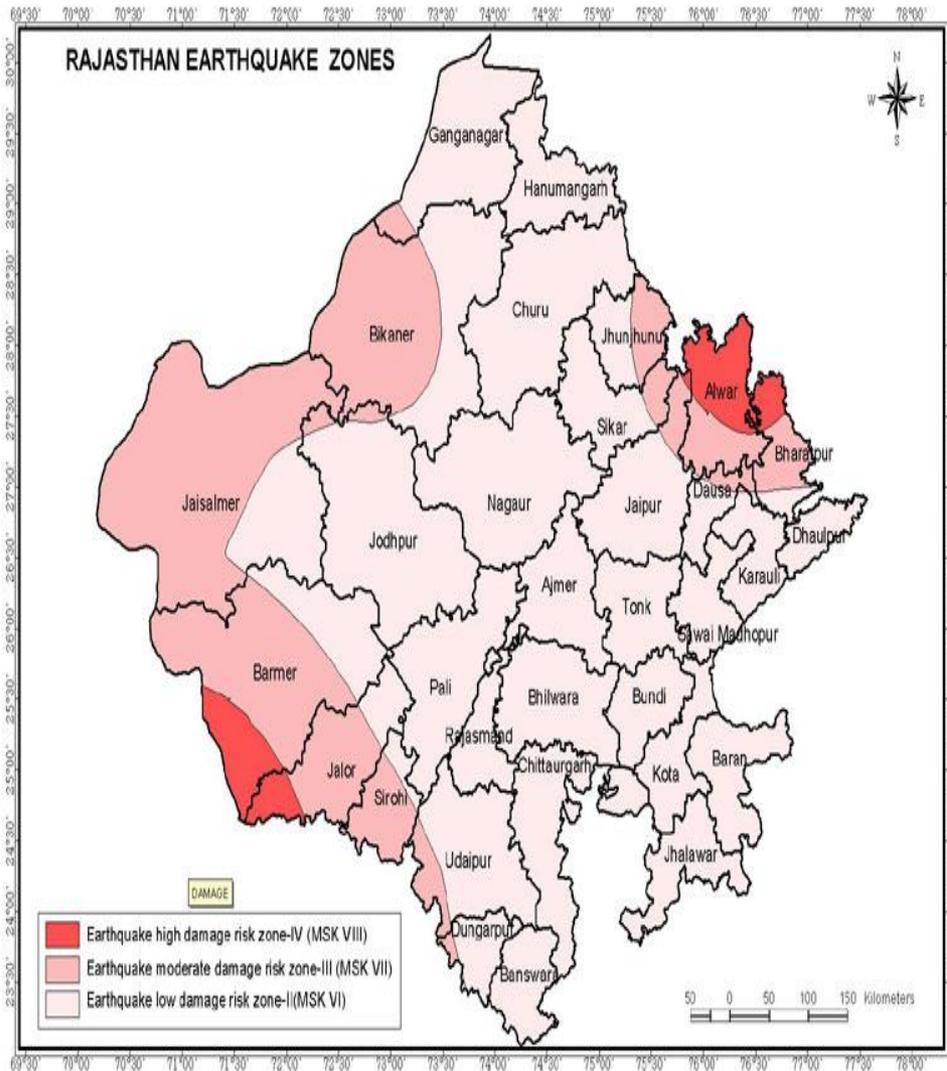
On Behalf of Indian Team with the Team

Probable Hazards in India (In Special Context of Rajasthan)

NAME OF PROBABLE HAZARD	INDIA	RAJASTHAN
1. Earthquake	High Risk Zone (Zone-5) : Himalayan Range, Andaman & Nicobar, Kachh	Medium Risk Zone : Aravali Areas and Low Risk Zone
2. Floods	An average area of around 7.5 million hectares per year	
3. Tsunami	Costal Area	
4. Landslide	Annual soil loss is about 2500 per sq. km	
6. Cyclones	About 10% of World's tropical cyclones	Not affected
7 Drought	Rajasthan	Western Part of Rajasthan

Earthquake Risk in Rajasthan

Rajasthan - Earthquake Zones II, III and IV



Disclaimer: All efforts have been made to make this image accurate. However UNDP does not own any responsibility for the correctness or authenticity of the same. Source: Bureau of Indian Standards, IS 1893 (Part 1), 2002

Seismic Zone

District

IV [High Damage Risk Zone]

Some areas of Barmer, Jalor, Alwar and Bharatpur

III [Moderate Damage Risk Zone]

Dungarpur, Sirohi, Jaisalmer,, Jhunjhunu, Parts of Sikar, Jaipur, Dausa, Bharatpur.

II [Low damage Risk Zone]

All rest Area

Flood Risk in Rajasthan

- Flood risk area - Bharatpur, Alwar, Dholpur and the northern region of Sawai Madhopur which are flooded by the river Ghambhiri and Banganga.
- Heavy downpour- i.e. Barmer, Jodhpur, Baran, and Jaisalmer etc. which considered relatively dry with low rainfall history
- Floods are often followed by minor/ major outbreaks of diseases

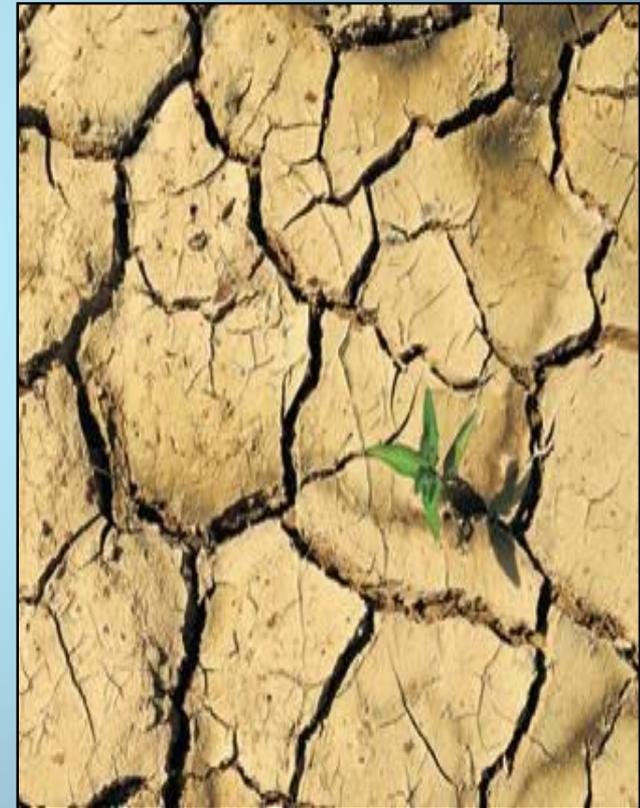
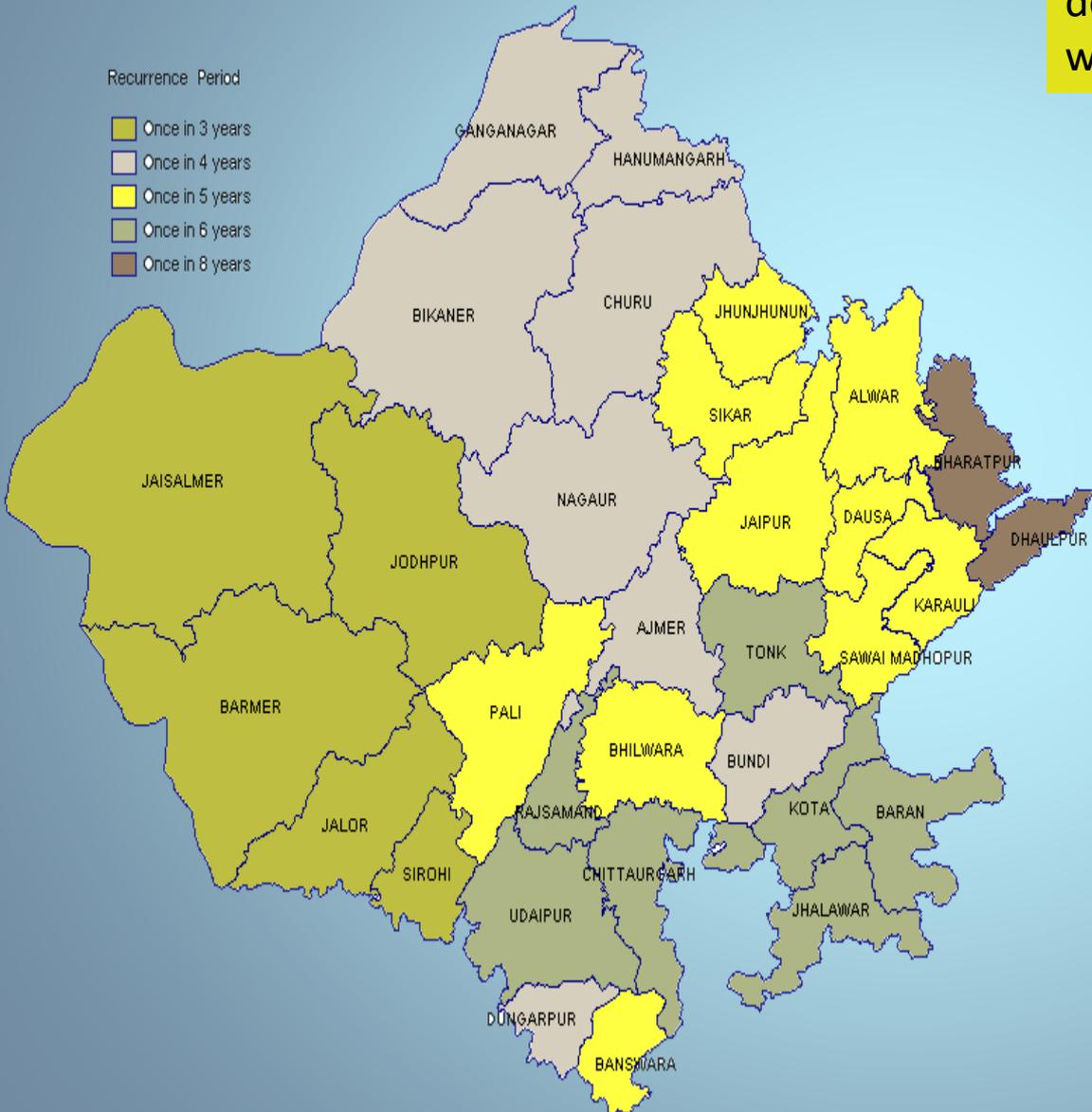


Drought Risk in Rajasthan

Drought:- Imbalance between the demand for water and natural events which provide that water

Recurrence Period

- Once in 3 years
- Once in 4 years
- Once in 5 years
- Once in 6 years
- Once in 8 years



Key Agencies, Institutions involved in NSRM and Their Organisation Structures

- MHRD and NDMA – School Safety Guide Line
- State Disaster Management Department under Home Ministry
- State Education Department
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
- District Education Office
- School Development and management Committee

Strategy of Capacity Development to ensure Words into Action

- Training Programmes
- Curriculum development
- Large –scale awareness creation efforts
- Carrying out mock drills
- Disaster response exercises



Continued.....

- State Safety action plan have been developed.
- Safety Audits (Structural and Non Structural) is being done by district engineers and concerned schools
- In 216 schools, annual mock drill have been conducted.
- Fire Extinguishers have been installed in maximum schools.
- Fire safety norms have been circulated to all schools.
- Disaster Management have been incorporated in school curriculum.
- School Safety Advisory Committee have been constituted.
- 22,667 schools have been developed School Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)

Existing Funding Mechanism available for the Mitigation in Schools

- State Government Level: School Repairing Fund
- CSR : “Mukhyamantri Vidyadaan Kosh” (funded by companies)
- School Develop Fund (Through SDMC)
- Fund for School Safety Program:-

Activity	Fund in Lac
Funds required for Safety and Security display boards at School Level	325.38
orientation of school teachers	1301.52

Issues, Challenges and Ways Ahead

- Establishment of schools without any master plans
- Up gradation of existing schools without any infrastructure plan.
- No certification from certified engineers for construction of school building
- No proper plans of Mitigation

Expectations for SAARC Disaster Management Centre in Strengthening the Mitigation Measures

- Central guidelines for regular planning
- Conduct training programmes.
- Support and encourage to states to develop their own mechanism for mitigations.