

Tidings

NIDM NEWSLETTER-28/2025
JULY-SEPT 2025



National Institute of Disaster Management
(Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

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About NIDM

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was constituted by an Act of Parliament with a vision to play the role of a premier institute for capacity development in India and the region. The efforts in this direction that began with the formation of the National Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM) in 1995 gained impetus with its re-designation as the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) for training and capacity development.

Under the Disaster Management Act 2005, NIDM has been assigned nodal responsibilities for human resource development, capacity building, training, research, documentation and policy advocacy in the field of disaster management.

NIDM has performed a crucial role in bringing disaster risk reduction to the forefront of the national agenda. The Institute believes that disaster risk reduction is possible only through promotion of a “Culture of Prevention” involving all stakeholders. The Institute works through strategic partnerships with various ministries and departments of the central, state and local governments, academic, research and technical organizations in India and abroad and other bi-lateral and multi-lateral international agencies.

NIDM takes pride in having a multi-disciplinary team of professionals working in various aspects of disaster risk reduction. In its endeavour to facilitate training and capacity development, the Institute has state-of-the-art facilities like class rooms, seminar hall, video-conferencing facilities etc. The Institute has a well-stocked library exclusively on the theme of disaster risk reduction and management.

NIDM also provides capacity building support to various National and State level agencies in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction. The Institute’s vision is to create a Disaster Resilient India by building the capacity at all levels for disaster prevention and preparedness.

NIDM NEWSLETTER 28/2025

JULY - SEPT 2025

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From the NIDM

Executive Director's Desk



Dear Readers,

It gives me great pleasure to present Tidings, the quarterly newsletter of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and to reach out to our esteemed partners and stakeholders through this publication. Guided by NIDM's vision of building a disaster-resilient India, we remain committed to strengthening national capacities for disaster preparedness, mitigation, and risk reduction through training, research and collaboration.

The period from July to September 2025 has been marked by significant progress and notable achievements. During this quarter, NIDM continued to enhance the capacity of disaster management professionals through its flagship Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management. Four two-week programmes were successfully conducted at the Delhi and Vijayawada campuses, reaffirming the Institute's dedication to advancing the competencies of practitioners engaged in managing and reducing disaster risks. Under the ITEC Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Institute also hosted the 4th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management, which witnessed active participation from national and international delegates representing ten countries, fostering cross-country learning and exchange of best practices.

In alignment with its mandate to mainstream disaster resilience into development planning, NIDM organised training on the Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Rural Development Schemes under the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). Specialised training programmes on Urban Flood Risk Mitigation and workshops on Disaster Management for Indian Postal Service Probationers and Capacity Building for Earthquake Risk Mitigation: Experiences and Initiatives were also conducted. These initiatives reflect the Institute's continuing commitment to enhancing sector-specific skills, promoting innovation, and strengthening professional preparedness across diverse domains.

The Institute further reinforced its collaboration with partner institutions and stakeholders, advancing knowledge sharing and capacity development at multiple levels. Observance of Hindi Pakhwada 2025 provided a platform to promote the use of Hindi in official communication. Looking ahead, NIDM envisions a proactive, technology-driven, and community-centric approach to disaster management. With sustained efforts in training, research, policy support, and partnerships, and with the continued cooperation of our stakeholders, the Institute remains steadfast in its mission to strengthen preparedness and contribute meaningfully towards building a safer and resilient India.



Madhup Vyas, IAS

Face to Face Training Programmes

NIDM Delhi Campus

Public Health Emergency and Disaster Management (PHEDM) Tier-III Training, Batch 3, 02-04 July 2025, Bihar



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Need to emphasize the central role of Public Health Emergency Operations Centers (PHEOCs) for effective command and control during crises.	c)	Need to learn about organizational models for response, enhancing their ability to establish efficient command structures and resource deployment.
b)	Incorporate Bihar-specific challenges, including flood action plans and the 'One Health' approach, ensuring local relevance.	d)	Address mental health impacts of disasters on both affected populations and responders.

Earthquake Preparedness in Schools and other Infrastructure 08-11 July 2025, Delhi



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Essential to align Institutional Disaster Management Plans with NDMA guidelines which must be operational and role-based.	c)	Need to conduct regular mock drills, community briefings and participatory plan reviews to ensure that plans are practicable and trusted by users.
b)	Comprehend relevant BIS standards (design, detailing and non-structural mitigation) for long-term resilience.	d)	Acquaint practical exercises and field visits (e.g., Ludlow Castle School) such as retrofitting and evacuation procedures in order to have hands-on learning and technical knowledge.

First Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management 21 July-01 August 2025, Delhi



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Strengthen leadership roles in disaster management, highlighting the importance of vision, coordination and decision-making.	d)	Strengthen preparedness for earthquakes, cyclones, landslides, urban flooding and fire hazards through sectoral knowledge.
b)	Encourage a shift from reactive to proactive governance to build resilient systems.	e)	Acquaint knowledge on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), Build Back Better principles and first aid practices among the participants.
c)	Provision of practical exposure to community-based risk assessments with emphasis on inclusiveness and gender-sensitive approaches.	f)	Reinforce the critical role of media in awareness generation, risk communication and community engagement.

Comprehensive Disaster Management for Principals/Vice-Principals of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, 04-08 August 2025, Delhi



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Ensure that comprehensive hazard and vulnerability assessments are conducted across all JNV campuses to strengthen disaster preparedness.		management teams with defined responsibilities, including evacuation, first aid, psychosocial support, shelter and food management.
b)	Promote disaster management awareness with special emphasis on the residential setting of JNVs.	d)	Mainstream disaster risk reduction strategies across the JNV network by conducting them into capacity-building programs.
c)	Create and train specialized disaster	e)	Conduct regular fire safety drills to maintain preparedness.

Public Health Emergency and Disaster Management (PHEDM) Tier-III Training, Batch 4 05-07 August 2025, Bihar



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Emphasize the pivotal role of Public Health Emergency Operations Centers (PHEOCs) in ensuring effective command, control, and coordination during emergencies.	c)	Strengthen understanding of organizational response models to improve the establishment of efficient command structures and optimized resource allocation.
b)	Integrate Bihar-specific contexts including flood response strategies and to enhance the relevance of 'One Health' approach.	d)	Sensitize the importance of addressing mental health impacts on both disaster-affected communities and frontline responders.

Second Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management 18-29 August 2025, Delhi



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Prioritize prevention and mitigation to build resilience in communities, minimize loss of life and property before a disaster strikes.	d)	Emerge Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) as a powerful tool for building resilience. It showed how natural systems such as mangroves, wetlands and forests, can be protected and restored to act as effective and sustainable barriers against hazards like cyclones, floods and landslides etc.
b)	Highlighted coordinated efforts of multiple stakeholders, including government authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector and most importantly, the community itself.	e)	Integrate Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategies into disaster management plans with a strong emphasis on future-proofing infrastructure and livelihoods.
c)	Implement the concept of sustainable recovery i.e. 'Build Back Better' (BBB) which involves making intentional improvements to infrastructure and communities after a disaster.		

Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Rural Development Schemes of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), 03-05 September 2025, Delhi



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Promote sustainable development and ensures the more effective use of funds by combining disaster planning with existing government programs, such as the GPDP.	c)	Early warning systems must use local languages and tools. Using communication methods familiar to the community helps ensure warnings are acted upon promptly.
b)	Conduct regular mock drills and SOPs build a culture of preparedness. Practicing procedures helps communities respond more quickly during emergencies.	d)	Need to establish strong coordination among departments and community leaders.

Fourth Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management for International Participants 15-26 September 2025, Delhi



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Need to have comprehensive exposure to global, National and Regional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) frameworks, including Sendai Framework, Sustainable Development Goals, and India's National Disaster Management Guidelines.		the application of GIS and remote sensing in disaster risk management.
b)	Integrate learning approach from policy-makers (state officials) and academicians (university faculty) thereby fostering a holistic perspective on disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery.	d)	Emphasize on participatory approaches and inclusion of gender, marginalized groups and local communities in DRM planning.
c)	Hands-on instruction in risk modelling, vulnerability assessment, hazard mapping and	e)	Strengthen linkages between academia and state agencies for evidence-based policy-making and applied disaster research.
		d)	Reinforce practical application of DRM principles by providing hands-on simulations and case discussions on floods, earthquakes, cyclones, industrial hazards etc.

Face to Face Training Programmes

NIDM Southern Campus

ToT Programme on Health and Nutrition of Women and Children in Disasters and Emergencies 28 July-01 August 2025, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Address health and nutrition in disasters, a multi-sectoral and integrated approach involving health, nutrition, WASH and social services.
b)	Engage communities and local health workers to build trust and ensures culturally appropriate interventions.
c)	Recognize the need to advocate for the integration of women and child-centric

	health and nutrition in disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and frameworks.
d)	Need to deploy mobile medical teams and health vans to ensure outreach in hard-to-reach and disaster-affected areas.
e)	Disaster responses must be gender-sensitive, ensuring access to maternal health services for women.

Third Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management 18-29 August 2025, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Need to develop a solid foundation in disaster risk management by studying fundamental ideas, the disaster management cycle and India's varied hazard profile exacerbated by climate change.
b)	Enable participants to undertake evidence-based planning, training on Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity (HRVC) analysis, incorporating participatory tools and drone technology.

c)	Demystifying the knowledge of customized mitigation and preparedness strategies for earthquakes, floods, cyclones, landslides and fires, complemented by early warning systems and IDRN resource mapping.
d)	Essential to underline community-based approaches, cross-sectoral partnerships and media practices for coordinated disaster response and reducing misinformation.

ToT Programme on 'Health & Nutrition of Women and Children in Disasters and Emergencies' 15-19 September 2025, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Need to grasp DRM fundamentals, emphasizing health and nutrition security for women and children.	c)	Emphasize on mental health support and crisis nutrition strategies into response mechanisms.
b)	Integrate gender, life-cycle and disability approaches to address vulnerabilities.	d)	Clarify the roles of NDMA/SDMAs and their effects on the health sectors in order to facilitate coordinated responses.

ToT Programme on Mental Health & Psychosocial Care for Children in Disasters 22-26 September 2025, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Integrate child-specific mental health modules into state and district disaster response plans.	d)	Develop illustrated, multilingual safety cards and conduct regular school-based drills for disaster preparedness.
b)	Strengthen coordination between health, education and disaster management departments for holistic child protection.	e)	Conduct participatory vulnerability and resilience assessments with children and communities using tools like resilience trees and strength circles.
c)	Ensure child participation in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) planning through school DRR clubs and community forums.	f)	Establish community psychosocial support groups led by trained volunteers and integrate play, art and storytelling into recovery efforts.

CONFERENCES / WORKSHOPS / SEMINARS

Workshop on Public Health Emergency and Disaster Management (PHEDM) Tier-III Training, Batch 3, 01 July 2025, Bihar



The Mentors' Session of the PHEDM Tier III workshop provided a robust platform for orienting mentors on their critical roles in guiding district-level preparedness and public health emergency and disaster response. The technical sessions were designed to offer both theoretical foundations and practical strategies, enabling mentors to effectively support training cohorts and operationalize learnings in real-world contexts.

Dr. Sujeet Kumar Singh, Public Health Expert, Former NCDC Director, emphasized preparedness in border districts, logistical challenges during emergencies, and the importance of effective communication and interdepartmental coordination. He also clarified the distinction between outbreaks and emergencies, discussed escalation factors and underscored the importance of documenting experiences to strengthen future response efforts.

Dr. Jugal Kishore, Director and Professor, Department of Community Medicine, VMMC & Safdarjung Hospital, emphasized that mentoring is not merely a functional role, but a transformational relationship rooted in mutual respect, empathy and trust.

Dr. Rajat Garg, Public Health Specialist, CDC-India, provided a structured and strategic perspective on mentorship, tailored specifically to the needs of public health professionals. He emphasized that successful mentoring in the PHEDM context requires mentors to act as both knowledge navigators and performance enablers. This mentor-focused engagement effectively established a solid mentor network prepared to propel the PHEDM ahead and lay the groundwork for further capacity-building initiatives.

Workshop on Public Health Emergency and Disaster Management (PHEDM) Tier-III Training, Batch 4, 04 August 2025, Bihar



This workshop was designed to orient and empower mentors, who are a critical part of the PHEDM training cascade. The session brought together 11 mentors representing the Health, Disaster and Animal Husbandry Departments, all of whom were pivotal in guiding and supporting mentees across districts. It was jointly organized by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) Bihar and CDC-India. It provided a critical platform for expert mentors to share insights and promote the implementation of robust public health emergency and disaster management (PHEDM) practices.

Prominent resource persons, including Dr. Ravi Shankar Singh, RD, RoHFW, Patna, Dr. Ragini Mishra, State Epidemiologist, Dr. Sujeet K. Singh (Public Health Expert and Former Director of NCDC, MoHFW (GoI),

Dr. Jugal Kishore (Director Professor of Community Medicine, VMMC & Safdarjung Hospital), Dr. Rajat Garg, PHS, CDC-India delivered valuable guidance to enhance mentorship and capacity-building in PHEDM. This workshop emphasized the importance of mentorship in institutionalizing disaster and emergency preparedness at the grassroots level. The sessions articulated the objectives and expected outcomes of the PHEDM Tier III programme, alongside detailed discussions on the roles and responsibilities of mentors. Furthermore, the mentors were equipped with frameworks to track mentee progress, guide district-level planning and support the formulation of community-specific public health emergency plans.

This collaborative initiative fostered an environment of knowledge exchange, strengthened understanding of PHEDM roles and aimed to build disaster-resilient states equipped with enhanced preparedness strategies.

Workshop on 'Disaster Management for Indian Postal Services Probationers (IPOS)' 25-27 August 2025, Delhi



National Institute of Disaster Management organized a three-day workshop on 'Disaster Management for Indian Postal Service Probationers'. The workshop aimed to strengthen understanding of disaster risk reduction, institutional frameworks, and the role of the postal service in supporting preparedness, response and recovery. The sessions covered disaster management policies, the Disaster Management Act, finance commission mechanisms, flood and earthquake risk management, landslide mitigation, cyclone and GLOF monitoring, as well as the use of space technology in disaster management. Participants also engaged in a group exercise on Disaster Management Plan formulation and presented their outputs.

During field exposure, probationers visited the Integrated Control Room for Emergency Response (ICR-ER), MHA, NDCC Building to understand its 24x7 coordination mechanisms and real-time monitoring systems. They also visited the 8th Battalion, NDRF, Ghaziabad, where they observed specialized disaster response equipment, interacted with NDRF personnel and witnessed a live demonstration exercise. The session not only provided a comprehensive blend of policy knowledge, technical expertise and field exposure but also strengthened last-mile connectivity and community resilience during disasters.

National Workshop on Capacity Building for Earthquake Risk Mitigation: Experiences and Initiatives, 8-10 September 2025, Delhi



National Institute of Disaster Management hosted a three-day national workshop with participation of over 140 representatives from national organisations, State/UT governments, academia and among others. The primary objective of the workshop was to develop region-specific strategies for capacity building in earthquake risk mitigation.

The workshop covered the full spectrum of earthquake risk mitigation, featured presentations on key topics such as seismotectonics, resilient design, urban vulnerability analysis, advanced monitoring systems, etc. These insights were delivered by a distinguished, multi-disciplinary panel of experts drawn from leading national institutions, including: Dr. Shailesh Kumar Agrawal, Executive Director, Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Govt. of India; Prof. Ramancharla Pradeep Kumar, Director, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-Central Building Research Institute (CSIR-CBRI), Roorkee; Prof. Mahesh G. Thakkar, Director, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, Lucknow; Prof. (Dr.) Virendra Kumar Paul, Director, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi; Prof. Ambrish Kumar Mahajan, Head, Department of Geology, Central University of Himachal Pradesh and Prof. Devesh Walia, Professor,

Department of Geology, North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong.

The panel's expertise was further rounded out by specialists such as Dr. Hari Kumar, Regional Coordinator for South Asia, Geohazards International (GHI), New Delhi, Shri R.C. Sharma, Former Director, Delhi Fire Services & DIG-Fire, Dr. Babita Sharma, Scientist F, National Centre for Seismology (NCS), New Delhi etc.

Participants were divided into three regional groups, viz. North-Eastern (NE), Western Himalayan (WH) and Rest of India (RoI), to identify capacity gaps and to suggest recommendations for the preparation of a comprehensive action plan.

The workshop concluded with an identified national level capacity building need in the area of earthquake risk reduction for various stakeholders including government officials, engineers, architects, urban planners, disaster management specialists (from SDMA's and other institutes), academicians, contractors, masons etc. It further emphasised the urgent need to strengthen collaborations with specialised institutions for developing a capacity-building plan for earthquake risk reduction across the country.

Stakeholder Workshop on 'Drought Manual Revision - 2020 and Formulation of Guidelines on Hailstorm, Cold Wave/Frost & Pest Attack', 19 September 2025, Delhi



National Institute of Disaster Management, in partnership with the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW), hosted a crucial stakeholder workshop at the Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi, to advance preparedness for drought, pest attacks, cold waves/frost

and hailstorms. As the technical knowledge partner, NIDM has been entrusted with revising the Drought Manual 2020 and developing new guidelines for managing pests, cold waves and hailstorms.

Shri Rajendra Singh, Member & HoD, NDMA, framed the workshop's purpose within the Prime Minister's vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 and the goal of achieving "zero mortality" from natural hazards. He cited the successful evacuation of 1.2 million people during Cyclone Amphan as evidence of India's proactive resilience, while poetically noting, "India lives in its villages, and villages live on their fields."

Shri Devesh Chaturvedi, Secretary, MoA&FW, stressed risk assessment, mitigation, awareness and rehabilitation, affirming government's commitment to resilient agriculture. The workshop was coordinated by Shri Shiv Narayan Sidh, Project Director and supported by Shri Manjeet Singh, Co- Project In-Charge and brought together leading experts and states. Key recommendations included AI-enabled drought monitoring, a national pest surveillance system, cold-tolerant crops and impact-based hailstorm forecasting with expanded insurance.

Workshop on Urban Flood Mitigation 17-18 September 2025, Puducherry



National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India in collaboration with Puducherry State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) conducted a two-day state level workshop on in Puducherry. Over 50+ government officers from various departments of Puducherry Union Territory including Puducherry State Disaster Management Authority (PSDMA), Municipal Corporations, Town and Country Planning, Irrigation, PWD, Water, Electricity, Police and Fire Services participated in the workshop.

Dr. Garima Aggarwal, NIDM took expert sessions on urban flooding causes, assessment of urban floods, institutional

mechanism, structural & non-structural mitigation, policy & financial frameworks and local action planning. Dr. B. Geetha, Scientist E, IMD highlighted nowcasting, threshold-based alerts and clear protocols for rapid dissemination to local authorities. Thiru. A. Sureshraj, Municipal Commissioner (MC), Puducherry discussed about the water retention ponds/lakes being planned by their MC along with the UT administration to reduce the impacts of flooding in Puducherry. The workshop enhanced the participants' knowledge and practical capacity to manage urban flooding challenges, paving the way towards a flood-resilient Puducherry.

हिन्दी पखवाड़ा (01-14 सितंबर, 2025)



राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन संस्थान, दिल्ली में प्रतिवर्ष की तरह इस वर्ष भी 01 से 14 सितंबर, 2025 तक हिन्दी पखवाड़े का आयोजन किया गया। इस आयोजन का उद्देश्य हिन्दी भाषा के संवर्धन, प्रयोग एवं प्रचार-प्रसार को प्रोत्साहित करना तथा राजभाषा नीति के प्रति संस्थान के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों को जागरूक करना रहा।

पखवाड़े का विधिवत् शुभारंभ 03 सितंबर, 2025 को संस्थान परिसर में किया गया। कार्यकारी निदेशक श्री सफ़ी एहसन रिज़वी की अध्यक्षता में उद्घाटन समारोह आयोजित किया गया। इस समारोह के मुख्य अतिथि प्रोफेसर (डॉ.) सूर्य प्रकाश, विभागाध्यक्ष एवं प्रमुख, भू-जल-मौसम संबंधी जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रभाग, रासायनिक, जैविक, रेडियोलॉजिकल एवं परमाणु, औद्योगिक एवं साइबर आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण प्रभाग थे। इसके अतिरिक्त मिरांडा हाउस महाविद्यालय एवं अदिति महाविद्यालय के संकाय सदस्यों एवं छात्र-छात्राओं ने इस समारोह में शिरकत की।

पखवाड़े के दौरान विभिन्न साहित्यिक और रचनात्मक प्रतियोगिताएँ आयोजित की गईं, जिनमें टिप्पण लेखन, वाद-विवाद, स्वरचित कविता पाठ और श्रुतलेख शामिल थीं। प्रतिभागियों ने अत्यंत उत्साह के साथ इन प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लिया और आपदा प्रबंधन से जुड़े विषयों पर हिन्दी में अपने विचार, रचनाएँ और ज्ञान प्रस्तुत किए। इससे न केवल हिन्दी भाषा के प्रति रुझान बढ़ा बल्कि आपदा प्रबंधन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र में हिन्दी की प्रासंगिकता भी स्पष्ट हुई।

श्री सफ़ी एहसन रिज़वी (आईपीएस), कार्यकारी निदेशक, एनआईडीएम के मार्गदर्शन में 15 सितंबर, 2025 को समापन समारोह का आयोजन किया गया। इस समारोह में मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में

प्रोफेसर लता शर्मा, प्राचार्या, लक्ष्मीबाई महाविद्यालय को आमंत्रित किया गया था। मंचासीन माननीय अतिथियों में संयुक्त निदेशक श्री मनोरम यादव, एसएम, वरिष्ठ सलाहकार श्री रणदीप कुमार राणा तथा सह-प्राध्यापक श्री आमिर अली खान मौजूद रहे। इसके अतिरिक्त समारोह में स्वामी श्रद्धानंद महाविद्यालय तथा लक्ष्मीबाई महाविद्यालय के संकाय सदस्य तथा छात्र-छात्राएँ सम्मिलित हुए। मुख्य अतिथि प्रोफेसर डॉ. लता शर्मा ने अपने प्रेरणादायी संबोधन में हिन्दी को जन-जन की भाषा बताते हुए इसके व्यापक प्रयोग को राष्ट्र की एकता, सांस्कृतिक समरसता तथा सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए अपरिहार्य बताया।

इस अवसर पर विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं के विजेताओं को मुख्य अतिथि एवं संयुक्त निदेशक द्वारा प्रमाण पत्र एवं पुरस्कार राशि प्रदान कर सम्मानित किया गया। समापन सत्र ने पूरे पखवाड़े की गतिविधियों को सार्थकता प्रदान की और सभी प्रतिभागियों को आगे भी अपने कार्यकलापों में हिन्दी के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग के लिए प्रेरित किया।

समग्र रूप से हिन्दी पखवाड़ा - 2025 का आयोजन अत्यंत सफल एवं सार्थक रहा। इस दौरान अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों और विद्यार्थियों की सक्रिय भागीदारी ने इसे यादगार बना दिया। यह आयोजन न केवल हिन्दी भाषा के प्रचार-प्रसार में सहायक रहा, बल्कि आपदा प्रबंधन की गंभीर विषय-वस्तु को भी सरल और जनसुलभ भाषा में समझाने का माध्यम बना। कार्यकारी निदेशक श्री सफ़ी एहसन रिज़वी के मार्गदर्शन, समस्त अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के सहयोग और प्रतिभागियों के उत्साह ने इस पखवाड़े की सफल समापन को सुनिश्चित किया।

Cultural heritage is an aspect of a community or nation that is created and developed by preceding generations based on their thoughts, understandings, and learnings, inherited and preserved by the present generations, and passed down to the succeeding generations. It can be in the form of tangible artifacts such as monuments, structures, sculptures, manuscripts, tools etc. or can be intangible such as rituals, folklores, performing arts, traditional knowledge etc. Cultural heritage of any community develops and evolves based on a number of factors, namely, the geology and geography of the place where the community is residing, daily activities of the community members, beliefs, experiences, and learnings of the community, and nature of the interactions of communities. The cultural heritage in more than one ways becomes the identity of the community – an entity that unites and binds the members together, gives them the roots to get anchored, and a home to come back to. More often than not, cultural heritage becomes a silent mode of documentation of the long forgotten past witnessed by the community.

Similar to other assets of a society, the assets of cultural heritage (both tangible and intangible) are not immune to the threats imposed by hazards and calamities. Tangible assets by virtue of their 'tangible' nature catch the attention of the concerned stakeholders and some attempt is made to conserve them and build resilience, though we have a long way to walk in this direction. Intangible assets on the other hand, carry an inherent vulnerability to a number of factors, disaster being a significant one. The situation is interestingly challenging in a country like India, where the intangible assets are stupendously populous and unimaginably diverse. India is a country that has practiced and dominantly depended on the tradition of verbal transmission of knowledge since the dawn of civilization. As a result, much of the assets are intangible in nature. Since the intangible assets are closely attached to the communities, the intangible cultural heritage is as resilient as the communities attached.

A crucial step towards addressing the vulnerability (to disasters) of the intangible cultural heritage is to identify the community not as a group of individuals, but as practitioners attached to the intangible heritage. There are innumerable ways to build resilience of a population. However, it is important to take into consideration the cultural aspect of the population while addressing their vulnerabilities. A classic example is the displacement of indigenous population of the Damodar valley during the construction of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) power project. The displaced people in today's date are in safer lands with resilient livelihoods; the DVC has been meeting the energy demands while controlling the frequent floods quite efficiently. However, the reservoir construction displaced the indigenous population from the ancestral lands. This not only submerged ancient

Jain, Buddhist, and Vaishnav temples of that region, but also discontinued the practices associated with these entities.

India has been known across the world as a land of rich ancient cultural heritage – a land where culture is respected and worshipped. Philosophers have talked about culture as a divine living entity that supposedly protects its communities. I believe cultural heritage not just a vulnerable defenseless entity. Instead, if properly understood and harnessed to its core, it can be one of the prime tools to build resilience for the major sectors of the society. The indigenous communities of the sunderban delta recite poetries that dates back to 8-12th century (disputed). To a layman, these may sound nothing more significant than ordinary children's rhymes. But if read between the words, these poems are based on experiential agricultural theories, weather patterns, and astronomy. Needless saying, these are the ancient learnings and instructions for a sustainable societal growth, but at a much localized scale.

One of the most primordial forms of communication of humankind have been visual arts and performing arts. The early humans used visuals and gestures for expression, documentation, and communication as deciphered from petroglyphs and geoglyphs. As mentioned earlier, the ancient tradition of knowledge transfer was verbal in form, primarily through storytelling, thoughtfully composed poetic phrases (shlokas) bound to specific rhythmic cycles (chhandas). This was done for the ease of memorization (speculative). Eventually this became the foundation of Indian performing arts (in both Aryan and Dravidian cultures). In later stages, people across the world at various instances used performing arts to raise their voices, gave rise to protest music to reach out to the masses (e.g., protest jazz, prison blues, celtic ballads etc.) In my opinion, this has the potential to be the most effective medium to create awareness and build human capacity by penetrating till the grass-root level of the society.

Cultural heritage is not just a legacy to portray our identity. It is the key to survival during the darkest days of humankind. The world is changing and the impending threat of a climate crisis is at our doorstep. Alongside the natural beauty of the diverse physiography, India's disaster problems are equally complex. Recognizing the value and power of our rich cultural heritage can be a novel and effective approach to address the problem of rising disasters. In fact, it might be ethically wrong to call it 'novel'; we'll be simply following the footstep of our forefathers. Question is, are we going to leave behind our cultural heritage just as the shining trophy for our children, or is it time to wield this Excalibur of our forefathers.

The Himalayas, often described as the “Water towers of south Asia,” constitute a critical hydrological and ecological region that supports diverse ecosystems and sustains the livelihoods of millions residing in the Indian Himalayan Region IHR. Central to this mountainous hydrological system are millions of natural springs, which serve as perennial sources of fresh water essential for domestic use, agriculture, forestry, and biodiversity conservation. However, recent empirical evidence indicates an alarming trend: approximately 50% of these springs either dried up or have become seasonal in nature, portending a significant threat to regional water security and ecological stability. Historically, these springs have played indispensable role on providing reliable water sources throughout the year, especially during dry seasons when surface water availability diminishes. They hold profound cultural and spiritual significance, deeply embedded within the traditions and religious practices of Himalayan communities. The observed decline in spring discharge disrupts this delicate equilibrium, undermining both socio-cultural and environmental dimensions.

The multifactorial causality underlying the degradation encompasses both climatic and anthropogenic drives. Climate change has precipitated alterations in precipitations regimes and snowmelt dynamics, exacerbated by rapid glacial retreat at estimated rates of 14 to 15 meters annually. These changes adversely affect groundwater recharge processes feeding springs. Concurrently, land use changes such as deforestation, infrastructural developments, and urban expansion reduce soil permeability and promote erosion, impeding natural infiltration. The construction of roads, hydropower projects, and dams often induces landslides and severs subterranean aquifer connectivity, while unregulated ground water extractions imposes further stress on fragile mountain aquifers. Socio-economically, the drying of springs translates to acute water scarcity that compromises household water supply and agricultural productivity, thereby threatening food security and community well-being.

Vulnerable demographics, particularly women and children disproportionate burdens through increased water-fetching efforts, impeding health and educational outcomes. This scarcity also catalyzes migration and loss of indigenous hydrological knowledge exacerbating demographic and cultural impacts. Ecologically diminished spring flow manifest in reduced stream wetland volumes, thereby imperiling aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity reliant on stable water regimes. This contraction impairs ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration capacities vital role in climate regulation. The resultant downstream effects may intensify seasonal drought cycles, disrupt hydro electrical power generation, and degrade urban water supplies situated far from the mountainous source regions.

From a hydrogeological standpoint, the Himalayas exhibit a complex array of aquifer typologies –comprising

depression, fracture, contact, karstic and fault springs – each characterized by distinct geological discontinuities that govern groundwater flow and discharge. The intricate geologic and structural heterogeneity, when coupled with anthropogenic pressures and changing climatic conditions, necessitates reconsideration and refinement of conventional watershed management that predominantly addresses surface hydrology, often neglecting subterranean hydrodynamics integral to spring sustainability. In response to these challenges, the paradigm of spring-shed management has emerged as an integrative framework that synergizes hydrological science, ecological restoration, and community-based governance to effectuate spring rejuvenation. This approach emphasizes aquifer characterization, protection and restoration of recharge zones, and active participation of local communities, leveraging traditional knowledge for sustainable water resource governance.

Empirical evidence from initiatives such as Dhara Vikas program in Sikkim and collaborative projects by the People’s Science Institute and ICIMOD illustrates the efficacy of spring-shed management. These programs operationalize multi-disciplinary methodologies at micro watershed scales, integrating scientific data collection with participatory decision making to tailor conservation interventions responsive to local hydrological and socio cultural contexts. Nevertheless, persistent challenges include inadequate fine-scale hydrological data, fragmented institutional frameworks, competing demands driven by urbanization and policy deficits specific to spring water management. Addressing these limitations requires strategic capacity building, dedicated financing, and coherent policy integration, especially considering the increase in centralization of water supply management systems which potentially marginalize rural spring dependent populations.

The critical importance of Himalayan springs extends beyond regional hydrology, reflecting broader implications for ecological resilience, cultural heritage, and water security. Their conservation and restoration represent a climate resilient strategy capable of sustaining livelihoods and biodiversity while contributing toward multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Continued interdisciplinary research, collaborative governance, and empowerment of mountain communities are imperative to arrest and reverse the decline of this irreplaceable natural resource. In Summation, drying of Himalayan springs underscores an urgent need for scientifically grounded, socially inclusive, and policy supported interventions. The recognition and adoption of spring-shed management framework offers a promising pathway to ensure the longevity and functionality of spring ecosystems, thereby safeguarding the hydrological and socio ecological integrity of Himalayas for present and future generations.

In Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh, the Ganga's embankment gave way this monsoon, shutting down National Highway 34 and forcing the evacuation of thousands from low-lying villages. In Guwahati, commuters struggled through treacherous landslide-prone stretches on NH-6, while trains were cancelled and passengers stranded. In Uttarakhand, Dharali village was swept away by a flash flood, burying homes and cutting off the Char Dham route for weeks. Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport was flooded by a violent thunderstorm, grounding flights and leaving travellers stranded. Across Punjab, hundreds of villages were submerged in the worst floods in decades. From the Himalayan north to the eastern plains, from coastal Odisha to western ports and inland waterways, India's transport network is buckling under the weight of climate-induced disasters.

Disasters test infrastructure in ways that blueprints and budgets cannot. The Chennai floods of 2015 shut down one of India's busiest airports for days, a stark reminder that even aviation, a critical lifeline in emergencies, is not immune. Kerala's floods in 2018 submerged arterial roads and railways, cutting off communities for days. The landslides of Himachal Pradesh in 2023 turned shining new mountain highways into rubble, wiping out tourist income for months. Mumbai's monsoon paralysis has become an annual ritual, when local trains and arterial roads drown under sheets of water. Cyclones such as Amphan and Biparjoy have torn through ports and coastal highways, stalling container trade and isolating fishing communities.

Transport is not just about moving people or goods. In the middle of disasters, it is the difference between survival and isolation. A broken bridge delays ambulances. A snapped railway cuts off relief trains. A flooded runway keeps food and medical supplies grounded. A damaged port disrupts coal, oil, and container imports that keep factories running. Inland waterways, which could provide redundancy in flood-prone states like Assam and Bihar, become unnavigable when swollen rivers silt up or submerge terminals. Every disaster multiplies human suffering. Every rebuild drains the exchequer. India already loses close to 2 percent of GDP annually to disasters, much of it tied to damaged infrastructure.

India's coastal transport hubs illustrate the point sharply. Cyclones like Fani, Amphan and Biparjoy caused massive disruptions at Paradip, Haldia, and Kandla ports, damaging berths, submerging container yards, and severing the rail-road-port connectors that are critical to trade. The effects ripple far inland, slowing coal shipments to power plants and choking exports. In parallel, the government's ambitious push to develop inland waterways such as the Ganga and Brahmaputra corridors faces climate headwinds. Floods, siltation, and shifting riverbeds regularly stall navigation, leaving vessels stranded and terminals waterlogged. Without adaptation measures such as dredging, real-time

flood forecasting, and climate-sensitive design, the promise of waterways will falter.

Airports, too, are lifelines that often fail silently. The 2015 Chennai floods paralysed the international airport, grounding relief flights when they were most needed. Guwahati's airport frequently struggles with Brahmaputra flooding, highlighting the vulnerability of aviation in the north-east. As India expands airport capacity under UDAN and other schemes, disaster resilience must be built in from the outset — from elevated runways and flood-proof terminals to robust power backups and emergency logistics planning.

Globally, others have learned this lesson. Japan ensures that its Shinkansen bullet trains resume operations within days of earthquakes because resilience is built into the design, not added later. The Netherlands, lying below sea level, has kept ports and airports functional despite floods through decades of foresighted investment in dykes, drainage, and water-sensitive planning. In the United States, New York and New Jersey strengthened subway systems and coastal infrastructure after Hurricane Sandy, allowing faster recovery from subsequent storms. Singapore has designed its Changi Airport and port terminals with high flood thresholds and backup systems, ensuring uninterrupted operations during intense rainfall. Germany invests heavily in rail embankment protection and river basin management to prevent disruptions from floods. For India, resilience is not a luxury; it is fiscal prudence. Studies consistently show that every rupee invested in resilient infrastructure saves many more in avoided losses. Yet too often, resilience is treated as an afterthought in project documents, tucked away in appendices rather than driving core decisions.

The challenges vary across the country, but the stakes are equally high. In the Himalayan north, fragile slopes demand slope stabilisation, bioengineering, and early warning systems to keep mountain roads open. In the floodplains of the east, highways and railway lines need elevation, drainage, and embankment protection. Coastal states on the west and east battle cyclones, storm surges, and sea-level rise that threaten ports, airports, and fishing harbours. Central India faces extreme heat that softens asphalt and buckles rail tracks, a risk often underestimated in design towards changing climate scenarios. In the north-east, landslides and flooding routinely cut off highways, railways, and airports, isolating entire states from the rest of the country. To speak of resilience only in the context of highways is to miss the bigger picture.

The way forward is not mysterious. In flood-prone regions, highways and railways require elevated corridors, proper capacity drainage systems, and maintenance of natural waterways rather than their reckless encroachment. Mountain transport must be accompanied by slope stabilisation, controlled construction, and investment in

early warning systems for landslides. Coastal ports and airports need storm surge barriers, cyclone-resistant power systems, and resilient logistics chains. Inland waterways need dredging regimes that account for climate shifts and flood-resilient terminal design. Across all sectors, digital technologies from satellite monitoring to AI-enabled flood forecasting can provide the real-time intelligence needed to keep transport lifelines functional under stress.

India has made important beginnings. The Gati Shakti Masterplan promises integrated planning of roads, rail, ports, and airports. The NIDM's work on climate adaptation policy and guidelines for national highways aim to mainstream resilience and adaptation strategies in highway designs. The Sagarmala programme for ports and the Jal Marg Vikas project for inland waterways include elements of environmental safeguards. Yet, in practice, resilience is too often treated as an add-on — a clause in contracts, a

tick-box in tender documents. For real change, resilience must move to the centre of planning and budgeting. Every transport project, whether a village road or a major port, must be evaluated not only for cost and speed but also for its capacity to endure hazards like floods, cyclones, landslides, heat waves, etc.

Ultimately, every disaster leaves India with a choice to rebuild what has failed or to build differently. The first path condemns us to repeat losses; the second offers a way to secure lives, livelihoods, and national progress. If India aspires to be a \$5 trillion economy and a global trade hub, it cannot afford brittle arteries that snap under stress. Resilient transport is not only about protecting assets; it is about safeguarding the pulse of the nation.

The true test of India's infrastructure will not be how quickly it rises, but how firmly it stands when disasters strike.

Bridging Borders, Building Resilience: NIDM's Global Footprint through ITEC

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In a world where disasters recognize no boundaries, the power of shared knowledge stands as humanity's strongest shield. The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme, an initiative of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, embodies India's enduring philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, "the world is one family." At the heart of this spirit of cooperation, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has emerged as a global hub of learning, empowering nations to strengthen their capacities in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), climate resilience, and sustainable development. Through its ITEC programmes, NIDM continues to strengthen an international dialogue grounded in shared experiences, mutual respect, and practical innovation.

The First Step: A Journey with Belize

The inaugural ITEC programme, held from 17–28 March 2025, marked a defining milestone, a cross-continental bridge between India and Belize. Delegates from Belize embarked on an immersive training journey that explored the multidimensional aspects of disaster risk management, encompassing preparedness, mitigation, and the legal, financial, and institutional frameworks essential for building resilience. The sessions came alive through engaging discussions on health and DRR, climate change, and emerging technologies, creating a dynamic environment for collaborative learning. The programme concluded with participant-led presentations, where delegates shared reflections and outlined context-specific strategies for strengthening disaster preparedness in their own countries. It was more than a training programme, it was a celebration of partnership, learning, and India's commitment to global solidarity.

The Second Wave: Expanding Horizons

Building upon the success of the first, NIDM hosted its second international ITEC programme from 15–26 September 2025, opening a new chapter in global cooperation. This time, the institute welcomed over 50 participants from more than ten countries, including Bhutan, Liberia, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Jordan, Tajikistan, Iraq, Ethiopia, Nauru, Seychelles, and Guyana alongside experts from UN organisations, Indian ministries, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs), and academia. The 12 days programme unfolded as a mosaic of knowledge, culture, and purpose, bringing together diverse perspectives on some of the most pressing global challenges. Each dialogue enriched understanding, inspired innovation, and strengthened bonds of global collaboration.

The Road Ahead

As NIDM continues to strengthen its international collaborations, the ITEC partnership remains a pillar of its global engagement. Each cohort, dialogue, and exchange adds a new thread to the tapestry of mutual learning and resilience-building. Beyond training, these programmes serve as bridges of trust, uniting nations in their shared commitment to disaster preparedness, climate action, and sustainable development. Because when knowledge crosses borders, resilience grows stronger and the world stands safer, together.

COMPREHENSIVE COURSE ON DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (FOR ITEC PARTNER COUNTRIES)

Participants from Belize



Participants from Various Countries



NIDM's Digital Learning Drive

Learning is more than a process; it is a purpose at the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). It is about nurturing awareness, strengthening preparedness, and empowering individuals to act wisely in times of uncertainty. Guided by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction, NIDM is deeply committed to advancing the national vision of resilience and preparedness. In particular, Agenda No. 6, "Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts" serves as a cornerstone of NIDM's digital transformation. Through its e-Learning and iGOT Karmayogi programmes, NIDM is translating this vision into action, using technology as a means of empowerment, inclusion, and transformation. These initiatives make disaster learning accessible to everyone, anytime, anywhere strengthening a culture of safety across governance, academia, and communities.

NIDM e-Learning: Empowering Minds

NIDM's e-Learning Programme exemplifies innovation and inclusivity in disaster education. The courses are thoughtfully designed to blend conceptual understanding with field-based perspectives, enabling participants to transform learning into meaningful action. The flagship course, the Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework (CDRMF), along with nine thematic four-week courses, covers a wide range of topics including community-based disaster management, climate change and disasters, earthquake risk reduction, gender and recovery, safe cities, and risk-sensitive land use planning. Each course reflects NIDM's mission to democratize learning and build an ecosystem of informed and capable responders at every level of society.

iGOT Karmayogi: Technology for Transformation

Extending its mission of capacity building into governance, NIDM has played a pivotal role in the iGOT Karmayogi

platform, an initiative under the National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (Mission Karmayogi). This digital platform enables civil servants to pursue continuous learning aligned with the evolving needs of governance and resilience. In line with the Prime Minister's call to leverage technology for resilience, NIDM is not just teaching about disasters, it is transforming how the nation learns to face them. Upcoming iGOT courses such as Urban Flood Management, Child Protection in Disasters, Post-Disaster Solid Waste Management, and Media, Messaging & Mitigation reaffirm NIDM's commitment to continuous innovation and digital resilience.

Amrit Gyan Kosh: Dialogue for a Safer Tomorrow

Complementing these learning platforms, NIDM's Amrit Gyan Kosh – DRR Dialogue Lecture Series provides a forum for expert exchange and cross-sectoral collaboration. Recent lectures have explored topics such as Disaster Risk Financing, Nature-Based Solutions for DRR, and Flash Flood Susceptibility in the Mandakini Basin, blending scientific knowledge with local wisdom to generate actionable insights. Through these dialogues, NIDM continues to promote a shared understanding that knowledge must move from research to reality, and from awareness to action.

Towards a Digitally Resilient India

Through its e-Learning and iGOT Karmayogi initiatives, NIDM continues to fulfil the Prime Minister's vision of technology-driven resilience. Every course completed, every learner engaged, and every dialogue initiated contributes to building a nation that is better prepared, more aware, and more connected. At NIDM, we believe that learning without boundaries creates resilience without limits because the first step toward preparedness is not just information, but an informed mind and an empowered community.

S. No.	Content Name	Language	Duration (HH:MM)	Enrolled	Completed	Content	Last Published On
1	Basics of Disaster Management	English	01:35:00	2955	1001	4.31025	07-10-2024
2	Flood Management	English	00:35:00	9447	5359	4.28439	11-10-2024
3	Dos and Don'ts of Disaster Preparedness	English	01:05:00	5350	3141	4.17982	07-10-2024
4	Crowd Management	English	01:45:00	2929	1699	4.4224	02-05-2025
5	విపత్తు నిర్వహణ యొక్క ప్రాథమిక అంశాలు	Telugu	01:35:00	9797	4585	4.46369	15-05-2025
6	విపత్తు సంస్థితల్లో చేయవలసినవి మరియు చేయకూడనివి	Telugu	01:08:00	9259	4842	4.53171	15-05-2025
7	పరర నిర్వహణ	Telugu	00:35:00	21531	12117	4.33461	15-05-2025
8	बाढ़ प्रबंधन	Hindi	00:35:00	16633	9356	4.17362	15-05-2025
9	आपदा तैयारी के लिए क्या करें और क्या न करें	Hindi	01:08:00	1248	490	4.40256	15-05-2025
10	ଆପଦା ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧନ କି ముఖ్య బాବ	Hindi	01:35:00	1082	372	4.51128	15-05-2025
11	ഭൂരത്നനിവാരണത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ	Malayalam	01:35:00	202	78	4.70213	15-05-2025
12	ഭൂരത്നനിവാരണ തയ്യാറെടുപ്പിൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ചെയ്യാതെത്തരുന്നതുമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ	Malayalam	01:04:00	221	86	4.68932	15-05-2025
13	വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം മാനേജ്മെന്റ്	Malayalam	00:35:00	960	364	4.54079	15-05-2025
14	School Safety: Hazard Risk Vulnerability Analysis	English	01:35:00	3727	2291	4.08898	02-06-2025
15	આપત્તિ તૈયારીમાં શું કરવું અને શું ન કરવું	Gujarati	01:05:00	189	92	4.65789	03-06-2025
16	પુર પ્રવચન	Gujarati	00:35:00	285	131	4.47009	03-06-2025
17	આપત્તિ વ્યવસ્થાપનની મુલમુત બાબત	Gujarati	01:35:00	126	64	4.62963	03-06-2025
18	School Safety Beyond Structures: Planning and Mitigation	English	01:40:00	1142	345	4.4382	02-07-2025
19	দুর্ঘটনা প্রতিরোধে করণীয় এবং করণীয় নয়	Bengali	01:06:00	346	167	4.48529	31-07-2025
20	বন্যা নিয়ন্ত্রণ	Bengali	00:35:00	472	259	4.41667	31-07-2025
21	দুর্ঘটনা ব্যবস্থাপনার যৌগিক বিষয়সমূহ	Bengali	01:35:00	214	88	4.60526	31-07-2025
22	பேரிலர் தயாரற்றிலையில் செய்ய வேண்டியவை மற்றும் செய்யக்கூடாதவை	Tamil	01:06:00	169	75	4.72581	27-08-2025
23	வெள்ள மேலாண்மை	Tamil	00:33:00	277	156	4.67188	27-08-2025
				88561	47158		

Detail List of NIDM Courses on iGoT Karmayogi

NIDM e-Learning: <https://elearning.nidm.gov.in/>



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 Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India



DRR DIALOGUE

on

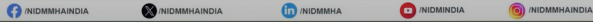
Disaster Risk Financing in India



Presentation by



SAFI AHSAN RIZVI, IPS
 Executive Director, NIDM





NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
 Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India



DRR DIALOGUE

on

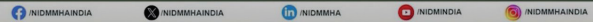
Uttarakhand State Earthquake Early Warning System



Presentation by



Dr. Pankaj Kumar
 Assistant Professor, NIDM





NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
 Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India



DRR DIALOGUE

on

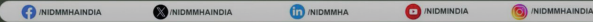
Nature based Solutions for DRR



Presentation by



Dr. Purna Joshi
 Assistant Professor, NIDM





NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
 Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India



DRR DIALOGUE

on

Flash flood susceptibility zonation in Mandakini River Basin



Presentation by



Dr. Gagandeep Singh
 Assistant Professor, NIDM



(NIDM Video Lectures on Amritgyan Kosh)

TESTIMONIALS

Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Rural Development Schemes of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), 03-05 Sept 2025, Delhi



Name: Mahendrabhai B. Thakor
District: Ahmedabad
Designation: Sarpanch, CBHAT-GAM-PANGAM

In our village, disaster preparedness and response are a collective priority. When a crisis like floods, cyclones, earthquakes, or epidemics occurs, our first step is to ensure the safety of people by shifting them to shelters and arranging food, water, and medical support. Clean drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene awareness are emphasized to prevent disease, while medical teams and vaccination camps are quickly organized. We maintain strong communication through loudspeakers, pamphlets, and mobile networks to keep everyone informed and calm. We stock essential resources—food, water, utensils, medicines, and shelter facilities—while appointing volunteers for distribution and discipline. Rescue operations are strengthened by forming village-level teams alongside NDRF/SDRF, and infrastructure like embankments, drainage, and road connectivity is regularly improved. Health support is expanded with mobile vans and regular mock drills for schools, hospitals, and the community. Preparedness is key: we maintain contingency plans, organize awareness campaigns, and stock emergency items like torches, power banks, and first aid kits. By using technology such as drones, GIS, and sirens, and coordinating closely with authorities, we ensure quick response and resilience. Our united efforts focus on safety, awareness, and timely action to minimize disaster impact.



Name: Ashokbhai Jivabhai Ahir
District: Bhavnagar, Village-Zanzmer
Designation: Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Gokul Nagar

In our village, Gokul Nagar, we have faced several natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, heavy rains, and storms. The most devastating was the earthquake of January 2001, which destroyed many houses and forced us to live in the open until the government provided tents, relief camps, and food supplies. In 2006, floods blocked our roads for days, disrupting transport and access to essentials. More recently, during the COVID-19 pandemic, our village struggled like many others, but government guidance and awareness efforts helped us cope. These experiences have shown us the importance of preparedness. I believe disaster awareness and training programs must be regularly organized for villagers, schools, and Panchayats. Proper flood prevention measures, early warning systems, and long-term water management plans are urgently needed to reduce risks. At the district level, a two-year action plan with modern equipment for floodwater drainage would protect homes and farmlands. If the government could provide training and disaster management resources to every village, our community would be better equipped to face such challenges.



Name: Dharmeshbhai Sukabhai Chaudhari
District: Surat
Designation: Sarpanch

I come from a village near a small dam, where heavy rainfall often causes floods that damage homes, crops, and contaminate drinking water. During such times, diseases spread quickly, and people face great difficulty in managing food, shelter, and clean water. Temporary shelters are usually set up, and arrangements are made to provide basic necessities, but the challenges remain severe. These experiences have shown me the importance of being prepared for disasters. I believe awareness should be created at the community level, especially in rural areas of Gujarat and Saurashtra, where floods, cyclones, and even earthquakes are common. Villagers need proper guidance on how to prepare in advance, and arrangements for safe drinking water, evacuation, and timely support must be strengthened. To handle such emergencies effectively, village disaster management groups should be formed, with dedicated volunteer and rescue teams. These teams must be well-trained and coordinated with the local administration so that no negligence occurs in times of crisis. If we take these steps, we can protect lives, reduce losses, and face disasters together with resilience and unity.



Name: Kiranbhai Devajibhai Rajput
District: Banaskantha village, Rachhena
Designation: Sarpanch

I have faced several disasters in my lifetime, including the devastating cyclone of 1998 when nearly 80% of the roofs in our village were destroyed, the floods of 2017 that swept through our lands, and the global pandemic of 2019 that left us fearful but guided by government instructions. Living near the border, we have also witnessed the struggles during times of war. Each disaster brought its own set of challenges—lack of food, water, shelter, and proper medical care were constant worries. At times, villagers had to take refuge in temples, share limited resources, and survive on whatever little was available. During the pandemic, vaccination drives helped protect many of us, but other crises left us dependent on community support and local planning efforts. These experiences taught us the importance of unity, preparedness, and self-reliance. In the future, I believe relief and rescue operations can be made more effective by having trained volunteers, ensuring quick access to transport, alternate clothing, and supplies for both people and livestock. With proper planning, coordination, and timely response, our communities can face disasters with greater resilience and hope.

TESTIMONIALS

First Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management, 21 July-01 August 2025



Name: Pallavi Vaidya
District: Raissen, Madhya Pradesh
Designation: Joint Collector/SDM

Heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Amir Ali Khan Sir, Garima Ma'am, Shreyas Sir, Avipsha Ma'am, Sandeep Sir, the whole NIDM Family, the one who captured all the moments for us our very own photographer Nauman Bhai, the whole NIDM Family and all the esteemed participants.

बहुत मुश्किल होता है अलविदा कहना

It was such an enriching experience to meet so many people from different walks of life. Apart from the training and new learnings that we are taking with ourselves, i am going back even richer by the learnings from each one of the NIDM Family (the NIDM team and the alumni of the first comprehensive course)

Getting a chance to interact with such a diverse group teaches us the art of thinking independently together. It is amazing to see how beautifully we bonded with each other and messages are pouring in about how we are already missing the training program.

Evidently we may have all come from different ships, but we're in the same boat now.

जब तक फिर मुलाकात ना हो, अलविदा कहना जरूरी होता है इसलिए दोस्तों!

जहाँ वादियों में नए फूल आए, हमारी तुम्हारी मुलाकात होगी
मुसाफिर हैं हम भी मुसाफिर हो तुम भी, किसी मोड़ पर फिर मुलाकात होगी



Name: Rajat Subhra Kar
District: Kanchanpur, North Tripura
Designation: Deputy Collector and Magistrate

“सह नावतु। सह नौ भुनक्तु।
सह वीर्यं करवावहै। तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै॥”

May we be protected together, nourished together, may we work together with great energy. May our learning be brilliant, and may we not resent one another."

-Taittiriya Upanishad

With these sacred words, I offer my deepest gratitude to NIDM for curating a space where not only knowledge flourished-but relationships bloomed, egos dissolved, and minds expanded.

From the tranquil dorms to the vibrant Chanakya Hall, every corridor echoed with intellect, warmth, and silent discipline. We came from 26 different states, yet stood as one team-learning, laughing, and evolving together.

Each session was not just academic, but transformational.

I salute the commitment and grace of our exceptional mentors-Amir Sir, Garima Ma'am, Preeti Ma'am and all faculty and staff, who treated each of us not as participants, but as colleagues in nation-building.

To my fellow officers and professionals-thankyou for your humility, your wisdom, and your friendship. You reminded me of this Sanskrit maxim:

“वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्”

And in these brief days at NIDM, we truly lived it.

If destiny is kind, I shall return-not just to revisit-but to relive the spirit that makes NIDM unforgettable.

Second Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management, 18-29 August 2025



Name: Lt. Col. Prashant Chatur (Retd.)
District: Pune, Ratnagiri & Sindhudurg, Govt. of Maharashtra
Designation: Deputy Controller, Civil Defence, Home Ministry

"I find National Institute of Disaster Management is a state-of-the-art infrastructure providing knowledge of disaster risk management and disaster risk reduction. The pedagogy adopted by the experienced, rich faculty is very comfortable and interaction-based teaching. At this facility, we learned nuances and great insights about implementation of disaster risk management as well as disaster risk reduction."



Name: Dr. Priyanka Kumari
District: New Delhi
Designation: Faculty (CEDM), GGSIPU

"This course is very helpful for me because I gain a practical knowledge as well as the theoretical processes and all, and that is related to the disaster risk reduction and preparedness. It will help me for the professional experience and for the community development as well. Thank you so much."

TESTIMONIALS

Third Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management, 18-29 August 2025



Name: Dr. Monika

District: Animal Husbandry Department, Andhra Pradesh

Designation: Veterinary Assistant Surgeon

She expressed that the training was highly informative and practical, particularly in addressing the needs of vulnerable and marginal communities during disasters.

"As a veterinarian, I learned how to care for animals and prevent disease outbreaks during disasters" Dr. Monika noted.

She also appreciated the sessions on NDRF activities, inter-departmental coordination, and approaches to prevention and mitigation.

Dr. Monika further shared that the hostel facilities and overall ambience were excellent, with a natural environment surrounded by greenery. She expressed her gratitude to the NIDM team for their support and for providing such a conducive learning atmosphere.



Name: Mintu Das

District: Fire & Emergency Department, Meghalaya

Designation: Station Officer

He expressed his gratitude for being nominated by his department and described the training as "a mind-refreshing and knowledge-enriching experience."

"The course gave me a deeper understanding of how disasters affect vulnerable groups such as children, women, and persons with disabilities," he shared.

"He indicated that not only the theoretical aspects were enunciated but also the procedure of how to prepare plans, coordinate responses and support affected communities in real scenarios were demonstrated."

Mintu Das particularly appreciated the field visit to a flood-affected village near Vijayawada, where he and his team interacted with local residents to understand community-level preparedness and recovery practices. He noted that sessions on nutrition, health and financial aspects of disaster management were highly useful.

He expressed his gratitude to NIDM and the faculty, he said the training inspired him to work towards building a disaster-resilient Meghalaya.

Fourth Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management under ITEC program of Ministry of External Affairs, 15-26 September 2025



Name: Nozim Nazri

Country: Tajikistan

Designation: Programme Specialist

It was a great privilege to attend the Disaster Risk Management course at the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in India. The experience was deeply enriching, and I'm sincerely grateful to the Government of India for organizing such a valuable and impactful training. Beyond the classroom, I thoroughly enjoyed exploring India's rich history and vibrant culture.



Name: Hiwot Yohannes

Country: Ethiopia

Designation: Principal MIS Officer

I sincerely thank the Indian government and the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) for giving me the opportunity to participate in the Disaster Risk Management training programme. The training was highly appreciated, incredibly informative, well-organized, and included practical visits that greatly enhanced my understanding.

Webinars

S No	Name of the Programme	Date
1	Webinar Series-Public Health Emergency and Disaster Management (PHEDM)	11 July 2025
2	Webinar Series-Public Health Emergency and Disaster Management (PHEDM)	22 August 2025
3	Webinar Series-Public Health Emergency and Disaster Management (PHEDM)	19 September 2025

NIDM PORTALS



For information on Organised and Proposed Training Programmes organised by NIDM during the year 2025-26 please scan the below QR code






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