

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3805**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 12TH AUGUST, 2025/ SRAVANA 21, 1947 (SAKA)

UTILIZATION OF NDRF AND SDRF FUNDS

3805. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) funds released and utilised by the Centre for flood-affected States during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has commissioned any post-relief review to assess timeliness and adequacy of central support and steps taken to address any delays; and

(c) the details of mechanisms being implemented to improve floodplain zoning and proactive disaster preparedness beyond reactive relief measures?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursement of relief assistance on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned.

The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India approved items and

norms. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support. Additional financial assistance is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). State-wise details of funds released under SDRF and NDRF during the years 2022-23 to 2024-25 are at Annexure.

(b): In order to expedite the assessment and release of additional financial assistance to States, Government of India took a significant decision on 19.08.2019 to depute IMCT immediately in the aftermath of any natural calamity of severe nature, and without waiting for the memorandum from the State Government.

(c): Disaster Management Act 2005 articulates the mainstreaming of Disaster Management in development plans. Hon'ble Prime Minister launched country's first National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) prepared by the National Disaster Management Authority in June 2016. The plan was revised in the year 2019 in consultation with all stakeholders. The revised NDMP brings together all sectors, ministries and departments at the Central and State level as well as district level functionaries and defines their respective roles and responsibilities in disaster risk reduction.

The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) is responsible for the preparation of Disaster Management Plan of its State, after consultation with local authorities, district Authorities and having regard to the National Plan (NDMP) and guideline laid down by the National Authority.

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is responsible for the preparation of its District Plan, after consultation with local authorities, and having regard to the National Plan (NDMP) and the State Plan, which is to be approved by the State Authority.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has approved the 'Technical Guidelines on Flood Plain Zoning-July 2025' and the same has been circulated to the states for implementation. Once implemented, this shall remain as a valuable document in enabling the states in framing their own legislation in protecting the rivers from future encroachment. To sensitise the states, two national workshops were held in New Delhi during 2024. More regional workshops are planned in the FY 2025-26 in major cities of the country.

Further, as proactive disaster preparedness, Central Water Commission (CWC) issues short-range flood forecasts with a lead time up to 24 hrs to concerned State Governments at identified location. Flood Forecasts are formulated based on the river data collected through its own network, rainfall data and rainfall forecasts received from IMD and release data received from project authorities. CWC also issues inflow forecasts to

identified reservoirs for proper reservoir regulation. Presently, flood forecasts are issued by CWC at 350 stations (150 Inflow Forecast Stations + 200 Level Forecast Stations) as per Standard Operating Procedure. The network has been established in consultation with State Government /Project authorities. CWC issues daily reports detailing extreme and severe flood situations, along with rainfall predictions, to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). These reports include storage positions of key inflow forecasting sites, aiding in assessing potential flood impacts.

As a part of Early warning and risk reduction, CWC provides short-range flood forecasts to Water Resources Departments (WRDs) and State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) through dedicated websites, WhatsApp, emails, and Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) alerts. 7-day flood advisories are accessible via their dedicated website. ffs.india-water.gov.in. and social media platforms for taking risk reduction measures.

The 'Flood Watch India' mobile application offers real-time flood monitoring, 7-day forecasts, and bilingual support in English and Hindi. Near real-time water level and rainfall data from CWC's hydrological network are available through their official website. These comprehensive measures by CWC significantly contribute to flood risk reduction and enhance preparedness across various agencies.

Statement showing State-wise details of releases of funds under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during the years 2022-23 TO 2024-25

(Rs. in crore)

Sr No.	State	Centre's Share of SDRF Released			Release from NDRF (For all calamities including floods)		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	940.00	987.20	1036.00	--	--	56.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	210.40	220.80	115.60	--	--	--
3.	Assam	648.80	680.80	716.00	250.00	--	29.02
4.	Bihar	1189.60	1248.80	1311.20	--	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	181.60	181.60#	380.80#	--	--	33.24
6.	Goa	9.60	9.60	10.40	--	--	31.50
7.	Gujarat	556.00	1140.00#	600.00#	--	--	--
8.	Haryana	412.80	433.60	455.20	--	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	342.40	360.80	378.40	214.26	787.25	84.56
10.	Jharkhand	--	476.80#	1027.20#	--	--	--
11.	Karnataka	664.00	697.60	732.00	939.83	--	3528.45
12.	Kerala	264.00	277.60	291.20	--	--	--
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1528.80	1605.60	1686.40	--	--	--
14.	Maharashtra	2706.40	2841.60	2984.00	--	--	--
15.	Manipur	35.20	18.80	50.00	--	--	12.15
16.	Meghalaya	27.20	27.20#	59.60	--	--	11.98
17.	Mizoram	39.20	41.60	43.20	--	--	18.36
18.	Nagaland	34.40	36.80	38.40	107.31	--	181.81
19.	Odisha	1348.00	1415.20	1485.60	--	--	45.09
20.	Punjab	416.00	436.80	458.40	--	--	29.60
21.	Rajasthan	1244.80	1307.20	1372.00	13.46	--	--
22.	Sikkim	42.40	44.80	47.20	--	81.89	229.82
23.	Tamil Nadu	856.80	900.00	944.80	--	--	360.09
24.	Telangana	188.80	584.80#	416.80	--	--	42.78
25.	Tripura	56.80	60.80	71.60	--	--	186.40
26.	Uttar Pradesh	812.00	1664.80#	1748.40#	--	--	172.95
27.	Uttarakhand	787.20	826.40	434.00	--	--	21.30
28.	West Bengal	849.60	892.00	936.00	--	--	84.77
Total		16392.80	19419.60	19830.40	1524.86	869.14	5160.77

#Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year