

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *263**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 12TH AUGUST, 2026/ SHRAVANA 21, 1948 (SAKA)

POLICY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

***263 # SHRI BABURAM NISHAD:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy formulated by Government in the field of disaster management, along with the details thereof;**
- (b) the concrete steps taken in the field of disaster management;**
- (c) whether any Ten-Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction has been proposed by the Prime Minister; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)**

- (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

Statement in reply to the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 263 dated 12th August, 2026.

(a): The Government has framed a National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) in the year 2009 to build a safe and disaster-resilient India by developing a holistic, practical, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

The NPDM covers all elements of disaster management including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery. To achieve the aforesaid objectives, a legal and institutional framework have already been created at the Central, State and District levels through the Disaster Management Act, 2005, as amended in March 2025.

(b) The Government has taken many initiatives in the field of disaster management to strengthen response, relief, early warning, preparedness, capacity building, community training etc. Some of such initiatives are as under:-

- 1. The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) was framed and issued, for the first time, in the year 2016. The same was revised in 2019. 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.

- 2. Disaster Management Act, 2005 was amended for the first time in the year 2025. The amendments strengthened the institutional framework, financial mechanisms, urban disaster management and accountability structures. The amendments bring more clarity and convergence in the roles of Authorities and Committees working in the field of disaster management.**
- 3. The 'Scheme for Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services' in the States, was launched, for the first time by the Government on 04.07.2022 with a financial outlay of Rs 5,000 crore, to strengthen the fire services in the country.**
- 4. The Central Government has developed a strong and robust early warning system to predict various natural disasters like cyclone, floods, Tsunami, etc., so that post disaster response and recovery can be expedited in order to reduce the loss of life and property. Alerts for cyclones are now sent 7 days in advance against 5 days sent previously.**

- 5. Early warning systems have been established in the coastal states under the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), which has proved very helpful in disseminating warnings to the coastal community during recent cyclones.**
- 6. By using Common Alerting Protocol based Integrated Alert System (CAP), various dissemination mediums, viz., SMS, TV, Radio, Indian Railways, Coastal Siren and through integration of all warning agencies, the dissemination of geo-targeted early warnings/alerts related to disasters, has been initiated to citizens of India in all 36 States/UTs. More than 19000 crore alerts have been broadcasted so far using this system.**
- 7. Besides SMS based Common Alert Protocol (CAP), the Cell Broadcasting System (CBS) has also been launched in May, 2026 for immediate dissemination of alerts.**
- 8. In order to implement Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of 'single emergency number for all emergencies across the country', the project "Extension of Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)" has been launched with the existing single number "112", which will also troubleshoot problems related to emergency calls for disasters.**

9. The number of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) battalions has been increased from 10 to 16, which are strategically deployed based upon the vulnerability profile in the country, and to take immediate disaster specific action.

10. Increase in Allocation under the 16th Finance Commission:

i. On the recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission, the Government has allocated a total amount of Rs. 2,04,401 crore to the States for the period 2026-27 to 2030-31, which includes Rs. 1,63,521 crore as State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Rs. 40,880 crore as State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF).

ii. On the recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission, the Government has increased the allocation of SDRF by 27.63 percent, i.e., it has been increased from Rs. 1,28,122 crore during the year 2021-22 to 2025-26 to Rs. 1,63,521 crore for the year 2026-27 to 2030-31.

iii. An amount of Rs. 79,406 crore has been allocated at the National Level for National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) for the award period (i.e., the year 2026-31). Out of this, an amount of Rs. 59,554.50 crore has been allocated to NDRF and Rs. 19,851.50 crore to the NDMF.

11. To strengthen disaster preparedness and response capacity at local level in the country, the Government has focused on community participation through the following initiatives:

- a. The Aapda Mitra scheme has been implemented in which more than 1,00,000 community volunteers have been trained for disaster recovery in 350 multi-hazard disaster prone districts covering all States/UTs.**
- b. The Government has now launched a Scheme titled 'Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme' with a financial outlay of Rs. 469.53 Crore for training of around 2,37,000 community volunteers including volunteers of NCC, NSS, NYKS and BS&G.**

12. The Government has also focused on the mitigation aspect of disaster management cycle. In this respect, the various mitigation programmes have been approved from National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) for implementation in various States. The details of such programmes are at Annexure.

13. India with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with disasters and disaster-like situations. The measures taken by the Central and State Governments have significantly improved disaster management practices, preparedness,

prevention and response mechanism resulting in significant reduction in casualties during natural calamities, in the country. Further, strengthening of the disaster management is a continuing and evolving process of governance.

(c) and (d): Hon'ble Prime Minister enunciated 'Ten Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction' during Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) held in New Delhi in November 2016. The all-inclusive agenda presents a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction and addresses a whole range of issues, from community preparedness to use of technology and international cooperation. Prime Minister's Ten-Point Agenda on DRR is as under:

(i) All development sectors must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management.

(ii) Risk coverage must include all, starting from poor households to SMEs to multi-national corporations to nation states.

(iii) Women's leadership and greater involvement should be central to disaster risk management.

(iv) Invest in risk mapping globally to improve global understanding of Nature and disaster risks.

(v) Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts.

(vi) Develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related issues.

(vii) Utilise the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies for disaster risk reduction.

(viii) Build on local capacity and initiative to enhance disaster risk reduction.

(ix) Make use of every opportunity to learn from disasters and, to achieve that, there must be studies on the lessons after every disaster.

(x) Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters.

Details of the major long-term projects implemented under NDMF

(₹ In Crore)

S. No.	Projects	Total Approved Amount	Approved Central Share (NDMF)	Released Central share	Balance Central Share	Remarks/Current status
1.	Catalytic Assistance to 12 most Drought Prone State	2022.16	1200.00	500.00	700.00	To be implemented in 12 states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. 1 st instalment released to 10 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu.
2.	Urban Flood Risk Management Programme-I	3075.65	2482.63	926.29	1556.34	1 st installment released to all 7 cities viz. Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Pune, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru.
3.	National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project	1000.00	900.00	69.04	830.96	To be implemented in 15 States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal. 1 st installment released for 4 States viz., Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Sikkim.

4.	Mitigation Project on Lightning Safety	186.78	121.14	101.26	19.88	To be implemented in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. NDMF share released for the 08 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh.
5.	Mitigation Scheme for Forest Fire Risk Management	818.92	607.45	390.45	217.00	To be implemented in 19 States. 1st installment for 18 states released viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttarakhand, and Tamil Nadu except Odisha.
6.	National Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF) Risk Mitigation Programme	150.00	135.00	38.05	96.95	1st installment released to all 4 States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.
7.	Urban Flood Risk Management (UFRMP) PHASE - II (11 cities)	2444.42	2200.00	54.00	2146.00	1st installment released to 1 city out of 11 cities viz. Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Jaipur, Kanpur, Patna, Raipur, Thiruvananthapuram, Vishakhapatnam, Indore and Lucknow.

8.	Restoration and Rejuvenation of 24 Wetlands of Assam.	692.05	519.04	155.71	363.33	1 st instalment released to Assam.
9.	National Project for Strengthening Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions	507.37	273.38	0	273.38	To be implemented in 20 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh.
