GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 299

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 19TH JULY, 2022/ ASHADHA 28, 1944 (SAKA)

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

299. DR. PRITAM GOPINATHRAO MUNDE: SHRI GIRISH BHALCHANDRA BAPAT: SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE: SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has holistic approach towards disaster management in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the new initiatives and innovations undertaken during each of the last three years for managing the disasters in the country;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to consider induction of Agniveer in Battalions of Disaster Management Forces or any other public recruitment;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which their induction is likely to be started;

(e) the details of Mitigation Fund constituted alongwith the details of funds allocated and released to various States particularly to Odisha so far;

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to brought down cases of loss of life during various calamities to zero in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government in this direction?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) (a) & (b): Union Government, with its continuous efforts, has significantly improved its approach towards disaster management in the country from relief-centric to a holistic approach of preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, mitigation and capacity building. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. The National Policy and National Plan on Disaster Management seeks to build a safe and disaster resilient India.

There are institutional mechanisms at the National, State & District level in the country viz. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) & District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) respectively to develop appropriate preparedness, coordination and prompt response mechanism for effective management of natural disasters. Central Government has also set up the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for providing a specialist response to threatening disaster situations or disasters. The details of the key new initiatives and innovations undertaken during the last three years are given in Annexure-I.

(c) & (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to reserve 10% vacancies for recruitment in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles for Agniveers, completing four years under the Agnipath Scheme. It is also decided to give three years' age relaxation beyond the prescribed upper age

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limit to Agniveers for recruitment in CAPFs and Assam Rifles. NDRF is a deputationist force, whose personnel comes from the CAPFs and Assam Rifles.

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(e) Union Government has constituted the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) on 05.02.2021. Union Government has also advised all the State Governments to set up State Disaster Mitigation Funds (SDMFs). So far, 21 States have intimated setting up of SDMF. The details regarding Central share and State share of funds allocated and released from SDMF to various States is given in Annexure-II.

(f) & (g) The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. The Central Government strives to achieve zero mortality in all disasters in collaboration with State Government and response agencies. Further, strengthening of the disaster management is a continuing and evolving process of the governance.

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Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 299 due for answer on 19.07.2022

Details of New initiatives and innovations undertaken during the last three years: -

(i) Four (04) additional Battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) have been raised, taking the total number of NDRF Battalions to sixteen (16).

(ii) NDRF Academy, Nagpur has been established to provide specialized training in disaster response to NDRF, State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), Civil Defence and other stakeholders.

(iii) An InternationalCoalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) has been launched with the aims to promote the resilience of infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks, thereby ensuring sustainable development.

(iv) National Disaster Management Plan issued in 2016, was revised in 2019.

(v) Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prababdhan Puraskar was instituted in 2018-19 to recognize the excellent work done by individuals and institutions in India in the field of Disaster Management.

(vi) As per significant decision taken by the Government in August 2019, the Inter Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) are deputed to States immediately after a severe calamity, without waiting for memorandum from the affected State.

(vii) Aapda Mitra Scheme has been launched to train 1,00,000 community volunteers in disaster rescue in 350 multi-hazards disaster prone districts, covering all States/UTs.

(viii) Common Alerting Protocol based Integrated Alert System (Sachet) Phase-I (CAP) has been approved for integration of all alerting agencies in a Centralized web-based platform. (ix) National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS) has been launched for development of a comprehensive online module for capturing sector-wise data on disaster losses etc. from States as well as details of expenditure incurred on disaster response from SDRF / NDRF.

(x) Model Bill 'to provide for the maintenance of fire & emergency service for the States' has been circulated to all States/ UTs on 16.09.2019 for revision / preparation of their respective Fire Rules / Regulations.

(xi) Indian University and Institution Network for disaster risk reduction (IUINDRR-NIDM) has been established under the aegis of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in terms of Hon'ble Prime Minister's 10-point agenda on DRR.

(xii) In addition, Central Government has established a robust early warning system and has significantly enhanced accuracy of weather forecasts. Mock exercises and community awareness programmes are also being regularly conducted. Annexure referred to in reply to part (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 299 due for answer on 19.07.2022

Statement showing State-wise details of allocation and release of SDMF during the years 2020-21 to 2022-23

	1				1	(Rs	5. In Crore)
S/	State	Allocation of SDMF including			Centre's share of SDMF		
No.		State Share			released		
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	298.20	298.20	313.20	223.80	223.80	
	Pradesh						
2	Arunachal	55.60	55.60	58.40	50.00	50.00	
	Pradesh						
3	Assam	171.60	171.60	180.20	154.40	154.40	
4	Bihar	377.60	377.60	396.60	283.20	283.20	
5	Chhattisgarh	115.20	115.20	121.00	86.40	86.40	
6.	Goa	3.00	3.00	3.20	2.40		
7.	Gujarat	353.00	353.00	370.60	264.80		
8.	Haryana	131.00	131.00	137.60	98.20		
9.	Himachal	90.80	90.80	95.20	81.80	81.80	
	Pradesh						
10.	Jharkhand	151.40	151.40	158.80	113.60		
11.	Karnataka	210.80	210.80	121.40	158.20	158.20	
12.	Kerala	83.80	83.80	88.00	62.80	62.80	
13.	Madhya	485.40	485.40	509.60	364.00	364.00	
	Pradesh						
14.	Maharashtra	859.20	859.20	902.20	644.40		644.40 #
15.	Manipur	9.40	9.40	9.80	8.40	8.40	
16.	Meghalaya	14.60	14.60	15.20	13.20	13.20	
17.	Mizoram	10.40	10.40	10.80	9.40		9.40 #
18.	Nagaland	9.20	9.20	9.60	8.20	8.20	
19.	Odisha	427.80	427.80	449.20	320.80	320.80	
20.	Punjab	132.00	132.00	138.60	99.00		
21.	Rajasthan	395.00	395.00	414.80	296.20	296.20	
22.	Sikkim	11.20	11.20	11.80	10.00	10.00	
23.	Tamil Nadu	272.00	272.00	285.60	204.00		204.00 #
24.	Telangana	119.80	119.80	125.80	89.80		
25.	Tripura	15.20	15.20	15.80	13.60	13.60	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	515.60	515.60	541.40	386.60		
27.	Uttarakhand	208.20	208.20	218.60	187.40	187.40	
28.	West Bengal	269.60	269.60	283.20	202.20	202.20	
	Total	5,796.60	5,796.60	5986.20	4,436.80	2524.60	857.80

including arrears of SDMF for the previous year