



FINANCING DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

*A Study for the
Thirteenth Finance Commission*



National Institute of Disaster management
New Delhi

August 2009

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by

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**National Institute of Disaster Management
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PREFACE

The National Institute of Disaster Management was asked by the Thirteenth Finance Commission to conduct a study on Financing Disaster Management in India, particularly with reference to the new funds envisaged in the Disaster Management Act 2005. The specific terms of reference of the study included assessing the hazard risk and vulnerability profiles of the States, analyzing the trends of disasters during the past, examining the pattern of expenses incurred by the States for the management of disasters and suggesting appropriate principle and strategy for determining the allocation of federal finances for management of disasters during the next five yearly fiscal cycle starting from April 2010.

2. The institute organized a National Workshop on Financing Disaster Management in India which was attended among others by the Relief Commissioners of the States, representatives of the various Central Ministries/Departments, economists and experts. Primary and secondary resource materials were collected from various Central Ministries/Departments, Reserve Bank of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India and other sources. Discussions were also held with authorities at various levels.

3. The findings of the study have been presented in twelve chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the study, chapter 2 assesses the hazard, vulnerability and risks of the States and chapter 3 analyses the trends of disasters in the country. Chapter 4 reviews the awards of different Finance Commissions, while chapter 5 examines the pattern of expenses incurred by the States on disaster relief. Chapters 6 presents the views of the State governments in their Memorandums submitted to the Commission. Chapter 7 analyses the provisions of Disaster Management Act to the extent these are relevant for financing

disaster management in the country. The next four chapters present the recommendations of the study with regard to restructuring of the funds, institutional mechanism, principles of allocation and risk transfer, insurance and reinsurance. The recommendations have been summed up in the concluding chapter.

4. We are thankful to the Finance Commission for entrusting the study to the Institute. We are grateful to Dr. Sanjiv Misra Hon'ble Member of the Commission for his valuable guidance in conducting the study. We are also thankful to Shri Sumit Bose, Member Secretary of the Commission and Shri B.S. Bhullar, Joint Secretary for their valuable inputs from time to time. We hope that the findings of the study shall be useful to the Commission for firming up its recommendations to the Government.

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INTRODUCTION

India is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. Almost every type of natural and man-made disasters take place in India at regular intervals taking heavy toll of life and causing enormous damages to houses and other infrastructure. Rapid urbanization, unplanned growth of human settlements, unsafe building practices and multiple layers of vulnerabilities have contributed to the rising trends of disaster losses in the country. This has been further compounded by the climate change and its impacts. A World Bank study¹ had indicated that India lost about 2.25% of its GDP and 12.15% of its revenue during 1996-2000, which is quite sizeable by any standards.

1.2 The successive Finance Commissions were seized with the issue of financing disaster management by the States. The Second Finance Commission (1955-60) innovated the concept of *Margin Money* to be set apart as a separate fund for meeting expenses on natural calamities. The margin money allocated to the States by the various Finance Commissions steadily increased from Rs. 13.75 crores during 1955-60 to Rs. 1203.75 crores during 1985-90. The Ninth Finance Commission (1990-95) constituted the *Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)* to be contributed by the Central and the States Governments on 75:25 basis as non-plan grant. The quantum of fund to be allocated to the States was determined with reference to the actual expenses on relief incurred during the previous decade. The Tenth (1995-2000), Eleventh (2000-2005) and the Twelfth Finance Commissions (2005-2010) retained the CRF scheme with minor modifications. CRF allocation to the States has registered a phenomenal increase from Rs. 4020 crores during 1990-95 to Rs. 21333.33 crores during 2005-10.

1.3 The Tenth Finance Commission had constituted the National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR) to deal with catastrophic disasters, which was substituted by National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) by the Eleventh Finance Commission. With an initial corpus of Rs. 500 crores, NCCF is replenished by levy of special surcharges on taxes for a limited period. The NCCF expenditure is also showing a rising trend from Rs. 924.21 crores in 2000-01 to Rs. 3061.44 crores during 2005-06.

¹ Financing Rapid Onset Natural Disaster Losses in India: A Risk Management Approach, The World Bank, August 2003, page 8.

1.4 The Disaster Management Act 2005 has ushered a complete paradigm shift in disaster management in India. Not only has disaster been defined to include all calamities, natural and man-made, the scope of disaster management itself has changed from post disaster relief to holistic management of disasters which includes prevention, mitigation, preparedness and reconstruction. The Act has created Disaster Management Authorities at the national, state and district level and further set up Disaster Response Fund and Disaster Mitigation Fund at all these three levels.

1.5 Keeping these changes in view, the Thirteenth Finance Commission has been entrusted with a specific mandate to “*review the present arrangements as regards financing of Disaster Management with reference to the National Calamity Contingency Fund and the Calamity Relief Fund and the funds envisaged in the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and make appropriate recommendations thereon*”.

1.6 The Commission has asked the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) to undertake a comprehensive study of financing the management of natural and man-made disasters in India with particular reference to the Disaster Management Act 2005. The scope of the study is as follows:

- a) Assess the hazard, risk and vulnerability profiles of the States and districts in India.
- b) Analyze the trend of disasters in India during the past and make realistic projections for the future
- c) Examine the pattern of expenses incurred by the States for the management of disasters during the past and project the likely demands of fund during 2010-15.
- d) Suggest the most appropriate strategy for constitution of Disaster Response Fund and Disaster Mitigation Fund at the National, State and District levels as mandated by the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- e) Consider alternative methods of financing disaster management.

1.7 The Commission further asked that the following issues shall be covered in the study:

- i) Whether the scope of natural calamities, as defined by the successive Finance Commissions needs any revision keeping in view the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2005.

- ii) What should be the composition and scope of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)? Should it consist of only central share or States shall also be asked to contribute to it.
- iii) What should be the composition and scope of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)? Should it consist of state share or Centre shall also contribute to it and if so to what extent.
- iv) What should be the principle of allocation of fund to the States? Should the pattern of expenditure on relief incurred by the States in the past be the only criteria or factors like hazards, risks, vulnerabilities of the States be given some weightage in deciding the allocations.
- v) What should be the composition of National Disaster Mitigation Fund and State Disaster Mitigation Fund? Should these comprise of Plan grant/loan only or these should have a Non-Plan component as well.
- vi) What should be the composition and scope of District Disaster Response Fund and District Disaster Mitigation Fund? What should be the principle of distribution of funds between States and districts?
- vii) How catastrophic disasters shall be financed. Should the mechanism of additional duty on central taxes continue for mobilizing resources to finance catastrophic disasters?
- viii) What should be the institutional mechanism in the Centre, States and the districts for the management of these Funds? Should the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) be involved for the management of these Funds?
- ix) What should be the mechanism for monitoring the expenditure incurred out of the Funds?
- x) What innovative insurance and reinsurance solutions can be found to reduce the recurring expenses on relief?

Methodology

1.8 The NIDM organized a National Workshop on Financing Disaster Management in which State Relief Commissioners, representatives of Central Government Ministries and Departments and experts participated. Primary and secondary resource materials were collected from the Commission, Central Ministries and Departments, State governments, Reserve Bank of India, Comptroller and Auditor General and other sources. Discussions were also held with authorities at various levels before finalizing the study report.

HAZARD, VULNERABILITY AND RISK PROFILE

The word *disaster* derived from the Latin words ‘dis’ meaning *bad* and ‘aster’ meaning *star*, conveys a sense of fatalism, which dominated public perception about disasters and even influenced public policies on disaster management, or absence of such policies, in many countries for a long time.

2.2 Scientific knowledge of the hazards of nature and the risks and vulnerabilities of social, economic and living conditions of people have resulted in the understanding that disasters are not at all pre destined but are the outcome of interplay of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities. *Hazard* is a ‘potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation’¹. Hazards could be either due to natural factors embedded in geophysical or climatic conditions or these may be induced by human processes. Natural hazards can have different origins: geological (such as earthquakes, landslide, mud flows etc), hydro-meteorological (such as cyclone, flood, hail storm, cloud burst, snow avalanche, heat and cold wave, droughts etc) and biological (such as epidemics, pandemics etc). The manmade hazards can be due to technology failure or human error (such as industrial, nuclear or chemical failure) or deliberate design (such as war or terror attacks) or environmental degradation (such as water or air pollution, degradation of sub surface reserve, climate change etc).

2.3 *Vulnerabilities* are determined by factors like social and economic conditions of the people, nature of human settlements, type of construction of houses and infrastructure, level education and awareness etc. Improvement of all these indicators can reduce vulnerability and thereby help to prevent or mitigate a disaster situation. *Risk* is a measure of losses (deaths, injuries, property damages, disruption of livelihoods and economic activities or damages to environment etc) that can happen due to a hazard in the given contexts of vulnerabilities.

2.4 *Disasters* are the consequences of inappropriately managed risks which results in ‘a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or

¹ United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/library/lib-terminology.htm>

environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources'. The risks of disasters can be reduced significantly by preparedness at all levels, specially by enhancing the capacities of institutions, communities and individuals. The relationship between hazard-vulnerability-risk -disaster can be explained with the following equation:

$$Disaster = Risk (Hazard \times Vulnerability) \div Capacity$$

2.5 In the case of natural disasters, hazards are embedded in the geo-physical and climatic conditions of the regions. In the case of man made disasters, hazards are created by human beings by unsafe living conditions, building practices, production processes and environmental degradations, largely due to inequities and poor governance. There is a growing school of thought that suggests that there is nothing called natural disasters – it is the vulnerabilities of the people and failure to live in harmony with nature that transforms the natural hazards into disasters, which are always man made.² This has given rise to the hope that many disasters can in fact be prevented and mitigated or at least the risks of disasters can be reduced substantially, particularly for those living in vulnerable conditions in many parts of the world.³

2.6 The developed countries have been able to manage the risks to a large extent by preventive, mitigation and preparedness measures and by enhancing the capacities of individuals and communities through education and awareness and in consequence the intensity of disasters in terms of loss lives and property have been blunted considerably. The developing countries, in contrast, are facing the burnt of disasters, which are causing substantial loss of lives and assets, creating serious set backs to development. Therefore disaster management has emerged as an important issue of sustainable development in the developing countries.⁴

² Ben Wisner, Piers M Blaikie, Terry Cannon , *At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability and Disasters*, Taylor and Francis, 2003, page 29.

³ This hope has resulted in many initiatives at the global, national and local levels for disaster risk reduction. The United Nations observed the nineties as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). During the middle of the decade the world community adopted the *Yokohama Strategy of Safer World* in 1994 which laid emphasis on application of science and technology, particularly early warning for disaster risk reduction. End review of IDNDR led to the realization that no quick fix scientific solution can be found to disasters and therefore a multi-pronged approach at five different levels - legal-institutional, scientific-technological, educational, socio-economic and humanitarian – should be taken. These five priorities are included in the *Hyogo Framework of Action* adopted at the World Conference of Disaster Reduction in 2005.

⁴ In India the Planning Commission recongised disaster management as a development issue for the first time in 2002 when a chapter on 'Disaster Management: A Development Perspective' was included in the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Hazard Profile of India

2.7 The combination of geophysical, hydro-meteorological and anthropogenic conditions prevailing in different regions make India one of the most disaster prone countries of the globe. Almost every type of natural or man made hazards affect one or more parts of India and about one third of the area suffer from multiple hazards.

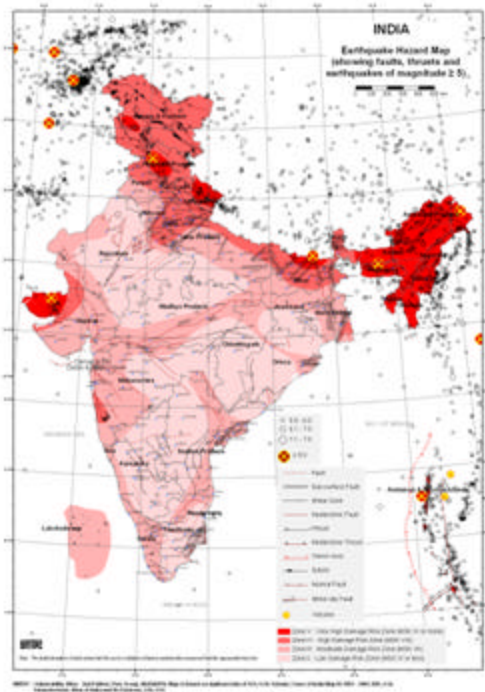
Earthquake

2.8 The Himalayas - the longest as also the youngest mountain ranges – is still evolving and adjusting to tectonic movements, with major fault lines located on its west, centre and the east, which resulted in very severe earthquakes in several parts of the Himalayan and the surrounding regions. This makes the entire region covering fourteen States located in western and central Himalayas, north east, and parts of Indo-Gangetic basin highly prone to earthquake. The entire hilly regions are also prone to earthquake induced landslides. The other seismically active regions of the country include Cambay and Rann of Kutch of western Gujrat, parts of peninsular India and the islands of Lakshwadeep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Based on the available data on epicenters and years of occurrence of earthquakes (>5.0 intensity) as per IMD catalogue of earthquakes, and expected maximum intensity of earthquake related seismo-tectonic features in different parts of the country as per studies conducted by the Geological Survey of India and the Department of Earthquake Engineering of IIT Roorkee, a seismic zone map of India has been standardized as per IS:1893-1984. As per this map the entire country has been divided into four seismic zones II to V, as below:

Table-2.1
Classification of States According to Seismic Zones

| Seismic Zone | Risk Zone | Intensity | | | States |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------|-------|---|
| | | MSK | R.Scale | Area | |
| V | Very High Damage Risk Zone | IX | 8+ | 10.9% | Entire North East and parts of J&K, HP, Uttaranchal, Gujrat, Bihar and Andaman & Nicobar |
| IV | High Damage Risk Zone | VIII | 7 – 7.9 | 17.3% | Parts of J&K, HP, Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Gujrat and Maharastra |
| III | Moderate Damage Risk Zone | VII | 5 – 6.9 | 30.4% | Parts of Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa, MP, Chattisgarh, AP, TN, Rajasthan, Gujrat, Maharastra, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshdweep. |

| | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|-------|-------|---|
| II | Low Damage Risk Zone | VI | < 4.9 | 41.4% | Parts of Rajasthan, MP, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, AP, TN, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala. |
|----|----------------------------|----|-------|-------|---|



Thirty-five major towns with population of more than half a million each are located in seismic zone III, IV and V. The total population of these towns is 96.46 million. Each of these towns has the potential risks of earthquakes with catastrophic consequences.

Floods

2.9 Himalayas is also the home of the largest non-polar glacial deposits in the world, which sustains the Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra basin with a spread of nearly two and half thousand kilometers and a depth ranging three to six hundred kms. An

intricate river system of this basin carry water and silt from a wide catchments through the longest as also the densest of the alluvial plains of the world. Landslides and soil erosion in the hills due to depletion of forest cover and seismic activities have increased the silt burden of the drainage system reducing the carrying capacity of the rivers and the dams constructed over the rivers at many places which spills with moderate to heavy rainfall causing flood and flash floods at many places.

2.10 The country receives an annual precipitation of 400 million-hectre meters, of which 75% is received during four months of monsoon (June-September) and, as a result, almost all the rivers carry heavy discharge during the period. The flood hazard is compounded by the problems of sediment deposition, drainage congestion and synchronization of river floods with sea tides in the coastal plains. The



area vulnerable to floods is 40 million-hectare and the average area affected by floods annually is about 8 million hectares. The average annual total damage to crops, houses and public utilities during the period 1953-2008 was about Rs. 9720 million.

Table-2.2
Average Annual Loss Due to floods

| SI No. | Item | Extent of damages |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Land area affected | 7.56 million hectares |
| 2. | Population affected | 32.03 million |
| 3. | Human lives lost | 1504 |
| 4. | Livestock lost | 96713 |
| 5. | Number of houses damaged | 11683 |
| 6. | Value of houses damaged | Rs. 136.615 crores |
| 7. | Crop damaged | Rs. 460.07 crores |
| 8. | Public utilities damaged | Rs. 377.126 crores |
| Total loss | | Rs. 982.126 crores |

Cyclones

2.11 More than eight thousand kms of coastline in the east and the west and its hinterland, covering a large part of 13 States and Union Territories



inhabited by nearly people 200 million people face the hazards of tropical cyclones, and the associated storm surge and heavy rainfall, both before and after the monsoon. Post monsoon cyclones are usually more intense both in numbers and their effects, since the rivers which are already full with water can not carry the excess load of tidal surge and rain causing fresh floods in coastal areas.

2.12 Over 58 per cent of the cyclonic storms that develop in the Bay of Bengal, approach or cross the east coast in October and November. Only 25 per cent of the storms that develop over the

Arabian Sea approach west coast. In the pre-monsoon season, corresponding figures are 25 per cent over the Arabian Sea and 30 per cent over the Bay of Bengal.

Table-2.3
Frequencies of Cyclones during 1891-2008

| West Coast | | | East Coast | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| State | Coastal districts | No of storms | State | Coastal districts | No of storms |
| Kerala | Trivandrum | 1 | West Bengal | 24 Paraganas | 23 |
| | Ernakulam | 1 | | Midnapore | 12 |
| | Malapuram | 1 | Orissa | Balasore | 19 |
| | Calicut | 2 | | Cuttack | 17 |
| Karnataka | Cannanore | 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Puri | 10 |
| | South Kanara | 2 | | Ganjam | 7 |
| Gujrat | | | Tamil Nadu | Srikakulam | 14 |
| | | | | Vizag | 8 |
| | | | | East Godavari | 8 |
| | | | | Krishna | 14 |
| | | | | Guntur | 3 |
| | | | | Nellore | 21 |
| | | | | Chingleput | 15 |
| | | | | South Arcot | 5 |
| | | | | Tanjore | 13 |
| | | | | Ramanathapuram | 3 |
| Trinuveli | 2 | | | | |

Tsunami

2.13 Tsunamis are large waves generated by sudden movements of the ocean floor that displace a large volume of water. Although usually associated with earthquakes, tsunamis can also be triggered by many other types of phenomenon, including submarine or terrestrial landslides, volcanic eruptions, explosions or even bolides (e.g, asteroid, meteor, comet) impacts. Tsunamis have potential to strip beaches, uproot plantations, inundate large inland tract, damaging life and property in coastal areas. Indian coastal belt had not recorded many tsunamis in the past. The earthquakes of 1881 and 1941 over the Bay of Bengal had caused some damages in Andaman region. The earthquakes of 1819 and 1845 near the Rann of Kutch created rapid movements of water on Arabian Sea. The 1945 Mekran earthquake (Magnitude 8.1) generated tsunami of 12 to 15 meters height causing some damages in Gulf of Cambay and Mumbai. The Sumatra earthquake of December 2004 (Magnitude 9.1) caused widespread damages in large parts of Andaman & Nicobar, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhar Pradesh and Kerala.

Scientists are now warning of a probable tsunami off the coast of Gujrat. The Mekran fault has remained dormant for over half a century and it might erupt triggering tsunami in India and Pakistan

Drought

2.14 Drought is a condition of prolonged shortage of water or moisture significantly below the normal or expected amount in a given region for a specified period. This condition may occur either due to inadequacy of rainfall, or lack of irrigation facilities, high temperature, excessive evapo-transpiration loses, low soil holding capacity etc. This condition would vary according to the prevailing agro-climatic conditions in any particular area. For example, there may be drought in Jaisalmer if rainfall is not sufficient (200 mm) to grow grass and coarse-grains or in Bolangir or Koraput if there in not enough rainfall (1000 mm) for bringing the paddy to maturity.

2.15 India sub-continent experiences an average rainfall of around 1200 mm which is much favourable compared to any other country of its size and magnitude. However the problem lies in its distribution across the country, ranging from over 10,000 mm at Cherapunji and 8500 mm in parts of Western Ghats at one end to around 200-350 mm in parts of western Rajasthan and Gujrat at the other. Looking at the distribution of the area sown in the country various ranges of rainfall is as under:

Table-2.4
Rainfall Distribution in India

| | % area | Classification | Range of rainfall |
|-----|--------|------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) | 33% | Low Rainfall Region | 750 mm |
| (b) | 35% | Medium Rainfall Region | 751-1125 mm |
| (c) | 24% | High Rainfall Region | 1125-2000 mm |
| (d) | 8% | Very Rainfall Region | <2000 mm |

2.16 Because of the erratic behavior of the rainfall the entire low rainfall and the medium rainfall region is vulnerable to drought conditions. Consequently 68% or roughly 2/3 of the country's arable area is at one time or the other susceptible to drought. This is particularly true of States, which have a good 1000/1100 mm rainfall, but in the absence of a well-developed irrigation system any deficiency or erratic behavior in rainfall faces moisture distress. Ironically most of the major States of India have both drought as well as high rainfall areas and sometimes these may occur simultaneously.

2.17 For the purpose of agricultural operations month wise rainfall have much greater relevance than rainfall for the entire season. There may be drought situations when the overall precipitation in the season is normal but its uneven distribution over the months creates adverse conditions. Any delay in the onset of monsoon causes worry and contingency plans are prepared for short duration alternate crops. Very often delayed rains are followed by heavy precipitation over a short period thereafter, thereby causing flood, as in Punjab and Rajasthan in 1995. Good rain in the later half of the season, even after drought in the first half of the season can considerably retrieve the situation, but failure of rain in the later half of the season, particularly at the maturity stage of the crop, is a sure indication of a disaster situation.

Landslides

2.18 Landslides are mass movement of rocks, debris or earth down mountain slopes or river banks. Such movements may occur gradually, but sudden sliding can occur without warning. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes and floods. At times, prolonged rainfall causing heavy landslides block the flow of river for quite some time, which can cause havoc to the downstream settlements on its bursting.



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2.19 The hilly terrains of India, particularly in the Himalayas and the Western Ghats, are most vulnerable to landslides. The Himalayan mountain belt comprises of tectonically unstable younger geological formations and often the slides are huge and massive and in most cases the overburden along with the underlying lithology is displaced during sliding, such as the Malpa landslide of 1998 when an entire village was buried by a huge landslide. In contrast the Western Ghats and Nilgiri hills are geologically stable but have uplifted plateau margins influenced by neo-tectonic activity and the slides are usually confined to the overburden without affecting the bedrock beneath. The slides are generally in the nature of debris flows occurring mainly during monsoons, but the

effects are felt more acutely due to higher density of population in this region. Scientists have been warning of increasing incidence of landslides due to glacial melts in the higher Himalayas and flash floods in the lower Himalayas. Increase of heavy rainfall events in the western ghats shall similarly trigger more frequent landslides in the region.

Avalanches

2.20 Avalanche is the sliding down of snow cover on mountain slope. Avalanches may occur due to a combination of a variety of factors such as inclined slope of the mountain, depth of snow cover, wind velocity and atmospheric temperature, vibrations caused by gun fire and strength of resisting forces like vegetation cover of trees and shrubs. When the balance between the gravitational force of snow cover and the resisting force of the slope and the anchoring effect of shrubs are lost avalanches are caused. Avalanches may create various crisis situations for the local administration, for example road traffic may be blocked and communication links to vital areas may be disrupted, winter sports may be disturbed stranding tourists in places with limited facilities and small rivers may be blocked creating danger of down stream flooding. Sometimes avalanche may also hit or even bury human settlements down the slopes, such as the Kashmir avalanche of 2005 which killed 278 persons, mostly in their temporary winter huts.

Man Made Hazards

2.21 The plethora of natural hazards of India is compounded by man made hazards of various types. Some of these hazards are so regular and widely dispersed across territories, such as road accidents, infant and maternal mortality, malnutrition, water and air pollution etc that do not create the sensation of sudden disruption despite the huge loss of lives that these entail. Others such as industrial accidents, fire, building collapse, road and rail accidents, serial bomb blasts etc have all the ingredients of disasters that put considerable stress on the normal administrative and socio-economic mechanism to cope with.

2.22 Among the man made disasters probably the most important is industrial disasters. Industrial disasters may be caused by chemical, mechanical, civil, electrical or other process failures in an industrial plant due to accident or negligence which may cause widespread damages within and outside the plant. The worst example is the Bhopal Gas Tragedy which has so far claimed 15,000 people and affected another 120,000 for their life besides stunting the growth of a generation born out of the affected population. This is the worst industrial disaster to have

happened anywhere in the world and triggered a completely new legal regime and practices for preventing such disasters. About 1800 major industrial hazard units of India are located in 273 districts in 22 States. Stringent environmental protection laws have prevented major industrial disasters after Bhopal, but minor disasters do take place on and off site and also during transportation of hazardous material, which claim a number of lives besides creating various environmental problems.

2.23 Another critical man made hazard is the epidemics which may take place due to poor sanitary conditions that contaminate food and water or due inadequate disposal of human or animal carcasses in post disaster situation. Epidemics become real time dangers during flood and earthquake. Sometimes poor solid waste management may create epidemic like plague which was quite common and used to claim hundreds of lives. Incidence of plagues have come down but it can still occur claiming many human lives and disrupt normal life as it did in the prosperous city of Surat in 1994.

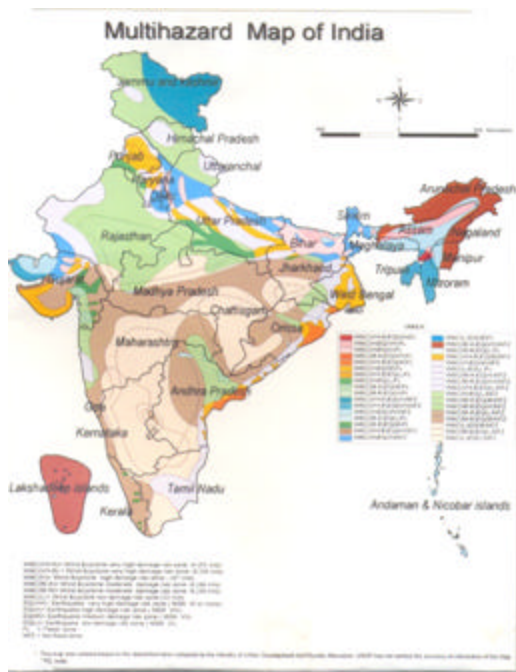
2.24 Added to these manmade hazards are the threats of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) disasters, and now the dangers of pandemics created by avian flu. Nuclear facilities in India have adopted internationally accepted guidelines for ensuring safety to the public and environment. A crisis management system is also in place to take care of any nuclear hazard. The country is also developing a crisis management procedure for fighting the hazard of bird flue.

2.25 Almost the entire billion plus people of India are exposed to one or other forms of these natural or manmade hazards and about one third of them are critically so due to their location in multi-hazard prone areas which face one or more hazards.

Vulnerability Profile of India

2.26 The natural and man made hazards of India are compounded by the vulnerable social and economic conditions of a large segment of the population, fragile human settlements, unsafe building practices, low level of education and awareness etc. These conditions prevail throughout the country although the scale of vulnerabilities may differ among the states, among regions within the same state and among different groups of people within the same region or communities. For example, women, children, aged or the disabled may be more vulnerable to disasters. Human Development Reports of the States provide a good index of the vulnerabilities, but these do not adequately capture the differential

vulnerabilities of States and regions to different types of disasters. In fact, the vulnerabilities are influenced by such a complex range of factors that giving weightage to these factors and developing a composite index of vulnerabilities is an extremely difficult task. The difficulties are further exacerbated by non-availability of data at a macro level. This explains the absence of good macro level vulnerability studies in a large and diverse country like India, even though there may be a good number of such studies at the micro level.



2.27 The Vulnerability Atlas of India 1998 was probably the first and still the only significant attempt to develop a macro level analysis of vulnerabilities for the country. The entire landmass of India was mapped for the four main natural hazards of earthquake, cyclone, wind speed and flood using Survey of India base maps in a scale of 1:2.5 million and the existing census data of housing types were superimposed on the hazard maps to assess the vulnerability of the structures in various hazard zones. It was found that a very large percentage of the total 195 million housing stocks of

the country are exposed to ‘very high’ and ‘high’ risks of damages due to earthquakes, cyclones and floods. Using these data sets 169 districts of the country inhabited by nearly 300 million people were identified as multi-hazard districts which are prone to more than one hazard. The atlas was updated and digitized in 2006 using the demographic and housing typology data of 2001 census. The vulnerability conditions that emerge are as follows:

Table-2.5
Vulnerability of Houses to Various Hazards

| Census Houses | | | Level of Risk Under | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|-----|-----------------------|-----|--|
| Wall and Roof Types | No. of Houses (%) | | EQ Zone | | | | Wind Velocity m/s | | | | Flood Prone Area in % | | |
| | | | V | IV | III | II | 55 | 47 | 44 | 33 | | | |
| | | | Area in % | | | | Area in % | | | | | | |
| | | | 10.9 | 17.3 | 30.4 | 41.4 | 5.0 | 40.2 | 48.0 | 6.7 | | 7.9 | |
| Mud Wall | Rural | Rural | 26.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | Urban | 3.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | Total | 29.6 | VH | H | M | L | VH | H | M | L | VH | |
| Stone Wall | Rural | Rural | 8.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | Urban | 2.1 | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| | Total | Total | 10.3 | VH | H | M | L | H | M | L | VL | VH |
| Burnt | Rural | Rural | 25.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Brick | Urban | Urban | 19.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wall | Total | Total | 44.9 | H | M | L | VL | H | M | L | VL | H/M |
| Concrete | Rural | Rural | 0.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wall | Urban | Urban | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | Total | 2.6 | M | L | VL | VL | L | VL | VL | VL | L/VL |
| Wood | Rural | Rural | 0.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wall | Urban | Urban | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | Total | 1.2 | M | L | VL | VL | VH | H | M | L | H |
| Other | Rural | Rural | 9.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Materials | Urban | Urban | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | Total | 11.4 | M | VL | VL | VL | VH | H | M | L | VH |
| L.Weight | Rural | Rural | 27.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sloping | Urban | Urban | 7.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Roof | Total | Total | 34.8 | M | M | L | VL | VH | VH | H | M | VH |
| H.Weight | Rural | Rural | 26.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sloping | Urban | Urban | 5.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Roof | Total | Total | 31.4 | H | M | L | VL | H | M | L | VL | H |
| Flat Roof | Rural | Rural | 17.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | Urban | 16.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 84,067,581 | 33.7 | Damage Risk as per that for the Wall supporting it | | | | | | | | |

Level of Risk: VH= very high, H= high, M= moderate, L=low, VL= very low

2.27 The Vulnerability Atlas of 2006 categorized 348 out of 593 districts of India as multi-hazard⁵. These districts are inhabited by 518 million people – a significant increase compared to the situation captured in the Vulnerability Atlas of 1998. Uttar Pradesh has the maximum number of multi-hazard districts (61) followed by Bihar (32), Assam (23) and Gujarat (22). These multi-hazard districts were further categorised by their priorities according to ratings given to hazards of different intensities, as under

Table-2.6
Hazard Ratings for Prioritizing Multi-Vulnerable Districts

| Earthquake Ratings | Cyclone Ratings | Flood Ratings | Landslide Ratings | Total Priority Ratings |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Zone-V: 10 | Wind Speed >50: 10 | Area under flood >40%: 10 | Very High Risk: 10 | P1: >20 |
| Zone- IV: 7 | Wind Speed > 47: 7 | Area under flood > 20%: 7 | High Risk: 7 | P2: >15-20 |
| Zone- III: 5 | Wind Speed >44-39: 5 | Area under flood > 5%: 5 | Moderate Risk: 5 | P3: >10-15 |
| Zone- II: 3 | Wind Speed >33: 3 | Area under flood > 3%: 3 | Low Risk: 3 | P4: >7-10 |

Applying these indexes the priority multi-hazard districts of India - P1, P2, P3 and P4 - were further classified as under⁶:

⁵ The reason why the number of multi-hazard districts increased in 2006 was due to the fact landslide was included in the analysis of 1998.

⁶ Report of the Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof A.S.Arya, National Seismic Adviser

Table-2.7
Multi-Hazard Districts of India as per Priorities -2006

| | STATES | Total | Multi-Hazard Districts | | | | | Total | Population of |
|----|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|----|----|----|-------|-------------|---------------|
| | | Districts | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | Total | Population | M-H Districts |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 23 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 75,727,541 | 40,092,560 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 1 | 12 | | | 13 | 1,091,117 | 1,091,117 |
| 3 | Assam | 23 | 9 | 8 | 6 | | 23 | 26,638,407 | 26,638,407 |
| 4 | Bihar | 37 | 2 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 31 | 82,878,796 | 68,514,683 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 16 | | | | | | 20,795,956 | 0 |
| 6 | Delhi | 9 | | | 2 | | 2 | 13,782,976 | 4,022,079 |
| 7 | Goa | 2 | | | 2 | | 2 | 1,343,998 | 1,343,998 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 25 | | 4 | 14 | 3 | 21 | 50,596,992 | 45,363,055 |
| 9 | Haryana | 19 | | 4 | 12 | | 16 | 21,082,989 | 17,735,401 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 12 | | 8 | 4 | | 12 | 6,077,248 | 6,077,248 |
| 11 | Jammu & Kashmir | 14 | | 8 | 6 | | 14 | 10,069,917 | 10,069,917 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 18 | | | | | | 26,909,428 | 1,974,848 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 27 | | | | 5 | 5 | 52,733,958 | 6,655,447 |
| 14 | Kerala | 14 | | 8 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 31,838,619 | 31,838,619 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 45 | | | | | | 60,385,118 | 0 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 35 | | | | 3 | 3 | 96,752,247 | 11,126,678 |
| 17 | Manipur | 9 | 7 | 2 | | | 9 | 2,388,634 | 2,388,634 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 7 | | 3 | 4 | | 7 | 2,306,069 | 2,306,069 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 8 | 8 | | | | 8 | 891,058 | 891,058 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 8 | 1 | 7 | | | 8 | 1,988,636 | 1,988,636 |
| 21 | Orissa | 30 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 36,706,920 | 22,418,885 |
| 22 | Punjab | 17 | | 13 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 24,289,296 | 24,289,296 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 32 | | | | | | 56,473,122 | 0 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | 540,493 | 540,493 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 30 | | 1 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 62,110,839 | 21,514,396 |
| 26 | Tripura | 4 | 4 | | | | 4 | 3,191,168 | 3,191,168 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 70 | | 15 | 38 | 12 | 65 | 166,052,859 | 155,062,383 |
| 28 | Uttaranchal | 13 | 1 | 6 | 6 | | 13 | 8,479,562 | 8,479,562 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 18 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 80,221,171 | 80,221,171 |
| 30 | Andaman & Nicobar | 2 | | | | | | 356,265 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|----|---------|---------|----|-----|-------------------|-------------|
| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Chandigarh | 1 | | | | | | 900,914 | 0 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Dadra & NHaveli | 1 | | | | | | 220,451 | 0 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Daman & Diu | 2 | | | | | | 44110 | 0 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Lakshadweep | 1 | | | | | | 60595 | 0 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Pondicherry | 4 | | | | | | 31362 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 593 | 47 | 12 8 | 13 7 | 36 | 348 | 1,025,958,83 1 | 595,835,808 |

2.28 While the Vulnerability Atlas has provided a useful tool for assessing the vulnerability profile of a State, region or district, it has its obvious limitations. First, resolution of 1:1.25 million scale maps are not very useful for assessing the vulnerabilities at micro levels. If we have to assess the vulnerabilities of a town or a cluster of villages higher resolution maps in the scale of 1:1000 are required. Although the technology for generating such high resolution maps are well within the capacities of the mapping and remote sensing agencies of the country, the access to and availability of such maps are constrained by various factors. Secondly, these maps must also be supplemented by adequate data on various aspects of physical, social and economic vulnerabilities which are either not available for the entire country or are scattered so much among various agencies that integration of these data for specific regions of the country is not always an easy task.

2.29 It is possible to use the Geographical Information System (GIS) tools to integrate various spatial data sets such as topography, hydrology, land use-land cover, settlement pattern, built structure etc and non-spatial data such as demography, socio-economic conditions and infrastructure like road, rail network, communication system, hospital etc in a common platform for developing a sound information base for real time assessment and monitoring of hazards, vulnerabilities, risks and disasters. Such an effort is underway through the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) project of the Department of Science & Technology but it may take years before all the layers of hazard, vulnerability and risks are captured on high resolution maps on GIS platform. It would then be possible to develop a composite HVR Index for deciding the relative vulnerabilities of the States, regions and districts.

Risk Profile of India

2.30 Based on the hazards and vulnerability conditions, the risk profiles of the States and regions can be developed. Advanced tools for risk

profiling are available, but very seldom have these tools been applied in the country for designing appropriate policy interventions for managing the risks. The first and foremost task of risk management is to undertake comprehensive studies for risk assessment, which quantifies the Probable Maximum Loss (PML) and Average Annual Loss (AAL) of a country or a region on the basis of a probabilistic risk model. The Risk Management Solutions of India (RMSI) applied this model for quantifying PML and AAL of four Indian States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa in respect of flood, earthquake and cyclone. This study was undertaken at the instance of the World Bank for their study on *Financing Rapid Onset Natural Disaster Losses in India: A Risk Management Approach*. The key findings of the study are summarized below.

- The total exposed value to natural catastrophes in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa is 44, 48, 78 and 15 billion US dollars respectively at 2001 prices. Housing dominates with 60-65% share except in Orissa where it is 47%.
- The average annual loss due to all perils in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa is 83, 65, 3 and 43 million dollars respectively. The corresponding loss cost (loss per thousand) is 3.64, 1.97, 0.04 and 3.96. Except Maharashtra all the three States pay heavy price for the catastrophes.
- The loss cost for housing due to cyclones in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa is 1.55, 0.76 and 3.22 respectively and can be compared with 1.56 in Florida and 0.27 in Japan. Similarly the housing loss cost due to earthquakes in Gujarat is 0.52 and can be compared with 2.51 in California and 1.67 in Japan.
- Based on the long-term average, flood is the most damaging peril for housing as well as public infrastructure in all the States except for housing in Orissa where cyclone is far more damaging than flood. Because of its low rate of occurrence earthquake does not prove to be so damaging even in Gujarat.
- The 150-year return period losses due to all perils for the combined assets in terms of absolute and % of exposed value are as follows:

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|
| Andhra Pradesh | US\$ 921 | 2.12% |
| Gujarat | US\$ 1009 | 2.13% |
| Maharashtra | US\$ 58 | 0.08% |
| Orissa | US\$ 479 | 3.18% |

- These losses may be considered as probable maximum losses and can be used for risk planning. Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are by

and large at the same level of risk and occupy the top position in terms of absolute risk. However, Orissa suffers from highest risk in terms of damageability. Maharashtra may not require a serious financial catastrophe risk planning.

- The long-term average cost of natural catastrophes as a % of state GDP of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa is 0.3%, 0.3% and 0.6 % respectively. And the 150-year loss is 3.3%, 4.4% and 6.5% of state GDP. The 150-year loss as a percent of tax revenue of the state in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa is 29%, 44% and 42% respectively. In terms of capacity to absorb the impact Orissa is placed at the worst followed by Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

2.31 It is possible to further improve on the methodology of the study and undertake similar studies for the entire country in a multi-hazard framework. Based on such studies the *total risks* of disasters can be quantified and the appropriate strategies for risk management can be developed for the country, the States and the districts. Depending on the resources that shall be available for investment on structural and non-structural measures for prevention and mitigation of disasters the *acceptable risks* of the country can also be quantified on the basis of the following equation

$$\text{Total Risk} - (\text{Prevention} + \text{Mitigation}) = \text{Acceptable Risk}$$

Once the level of acceptable risk is decided the country must be prepared to live with these risks. The overriding principle is that the level of *preparedness* should as far as possible match the level of *acceptable risks*. The gap between the acceptable risk and preparedness provides a sure call for disasters. PML and AAL provide a framework for analyzing the probability of such disasters in space and time. The country must arrange the resources required for managing these disasters through the mechanism of budgetary resources under Non-Plan or Plan Head, external assistance, borrowing, taxation, or risk transfer through insurance and re-insurance.

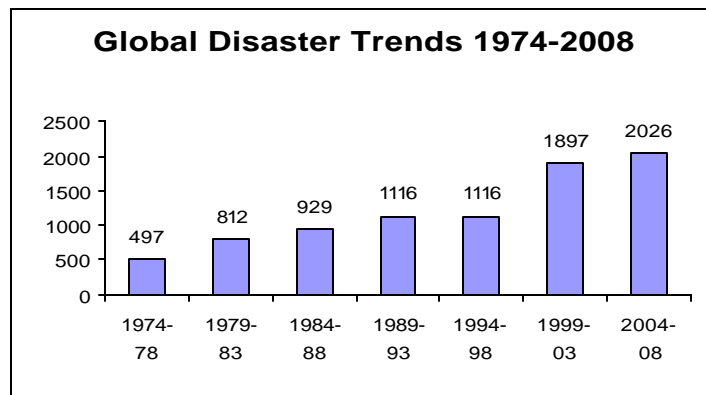
2.32 In the absence of such a rigorous analysis it is not possible to exactly quantify the risk profile of India. However given the hazard and vulnerability profile of the country India is among the most critical hot spot risk zones of the world. This would be evident when trends of disasters in India are analyzed.

DISASTERS AND THEIR TRENDS

Before the disaster trends in India are analysed it may be worthwhile to look into the global disaster trends.

Global Disaster Trends

3.2 The Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), which maintains the most credible global data base on disasters reports that during the last three decades the world faced as many as 8393 disaster events each killing a minimum of 10 and/or injuring 100 or more.¹ Every successive year witnessed increase in number of disaster events, and such trends were seen in almost all the countries and continents irrespective of their level of developments.



3.3 However the impact of the disasters were far less severe in developed than the developing countries. Asia took the burden of 40% of the disaster events, followed by the Americas (25%), Africa (17%), Europe (13%) and Oceania (5%).

Table 3.1
Continental Contrasts: Disasters Events in Five Continents 1974-2008

| | 1974-78 | 1979-83 | 1984-88 | 1989-93 | 1994-98 | 1999-03 | 2004-08 | Total |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Africa | 88 | 113 | 128 | 107 | 149 | 333 | 480 | 1398 |
| Americas | 99 | 199 | 255 | 319 | 320 | 475 | 429 | 2096 |
| Asia | 220 | 336 | 353 | 482 | 449 | 726 | 780 | 3346 |
| Europe | 43 | 108 | 136 | 144 | 134 | 288 | 272 | 1125 |
| Oceania | 47 | 56 | 57 | 64 | 64 | 75 | 65 | 428 |
| Total | 497 | 812 | 929 | 1116 | 1116 | 1897 | 2026 | 8393 |

¹ Thirty Years of Natural Disasters 1974-2003: The Numbers, CRED, Leuven, Belgium

3.4 Within Asia it is the South Asia that faced the maximum number of disasters (30%), followed by South East Asia (28%), East Asia (27%), Central Asia (8%) and West Asia (7%). Within South Asia, India had the largest share (40%), followed by Bangladesh (22%) and Pakistan (13%).

3.5 The impact of the disasters in terms of number of persons killed and affected presents a much sharper contrasts between the developed and the developing countries. Asia being the largest and the most populated continent had to share the major burden, but the share (88.8%) was rather disproportionate.

Table-3.2
Total number of Victims (People killed and affected) in Natural Disasters

| | 1974-78 | 1979-83 | 1984-88 | 1989-93 | 1994-98 | 1999-03 |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Africa | 17,508,792 | 52,512,857 | 64,218,089 | 74,326,985 | 39,829,959 | 99,583,503 |
| Americas | 9,412,304 | 46,719,655 | 21,510,762 | 9,595,998 | 25,917,605 | 22,861,100 |
| Asia | 165,728,618 | 603,985,726 | 720,881,573 | 704,328,791 | 969,061,214 | 1,373,557,427 |
| Europe | 2,238,584 | 1,819,847 | 383,468 | 4,906,478 | 10,262,461 | 10,961,321 |
| Oceania | 98,622 | 684,893 | 712,930 | 7,320,767 | 10,296,472 | 268,817 |
| Total | 194,986,920 | 705,722,978 | 807,706,822 | 800,479,019 | 1,055,367,711 | 1,507,232,168 |

3.6 If we work out the share per million of population the disparities become even more glaring, as would be evident from the following table.

Table-3.3
Mean Annual Number of Victims Per 1,000,000 Inhabitants

| | 1974-78 | 1979-83 | 1984-88 | 1989-93 | 1994-98 | 1999-03 | 2004-08 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Africa | 814.7 | 2112.8 | 2330.9 | 2294.6 | 1099.4 | 2406.2 | 2,002.0 |
| Americas | 330.8 | 1468.8 | 626.6 | 261.3 | 643.9 | 540.8 | 956.2 |
| Asia | 1376.1 | 4585.2 | 4890.4 | 4412.9 | 5555.2 | 7348.9 | 3677.5 |
| Europe | 61.0 | 48.3 | 9.9 | 130.9 | 281.8 | 300.9 | 82.0 |
| Oceania | 93.0 | 582.3 | 572.8 | 5292.8 | 7224.4 | 174.3 | 211.8 |
| Total | 937.3 | 3116.7 | 3229.2 | 2988.0 | 3657.0 | 4882.2 | 3,684.0 |

3.7 Further desegregation of death figures among country blocks in terms of levels of development shows that 39.9% of disaster deaths took place in 137 developing countries and 51.1% in least developed countries (total 99.06%). This confirms the view that there is a positive correlation between disaster and development.

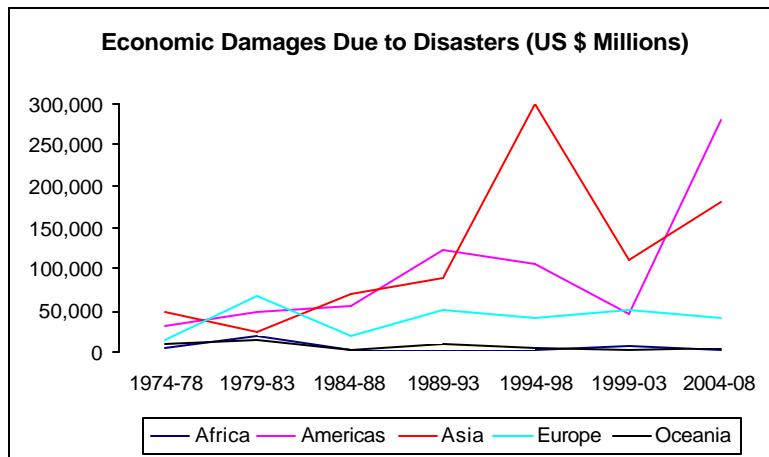
Table-3.4
Disaster Deaths by Types of Disasters & Levels of Development

| Country Blocks (Number of countries by levels of development) | Disaster Deaths by Types of Disasters (1990-2008) | | | | | | | Total |
|--|---|---------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Flood | Cyclone | Extreme Temperature | Landslide | Tsunami & Earthquake | Volcano | Epidemic | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| Developed (30 countries) | 2150 | 5430 | 47516 | 426 | 5910 | 44 | 442 | 61918 |
| CEE+CIS (27 countries) | 2035 | 512 | 3109 | 1176 | 2412 | 0 | 568 | 10412 |
| Developing (137 countries) | 97061 | 65258 | 12599 | 9369 | 397303 | 900 | 47616 | 630106 |
| Least developed (50) | 20127 | 149517 | 3320 | 1739 | 9247 | 201 | 70588 | 254739 |
| Non classified | 99 | 767 | 57 | 23 | 2277 | 0 | 104 | 3327 |
| Total | 122072 | 221484 | 66601 | 12733 | 419149 | 1145 | 119318 | 960502 |

3.9 Sustained global campaigns for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) for past two decades, starting with the International Decade for Disaster Reduction (1990-1999), the Yokohama Strategy for Safer World 1994 and Hyogo Framework of Action 2005 has resulted in strengthening disaster preparedness of the countries which is demonstrated in the relative decline of disaster deaths as a percentage of affected, although the absolute number of both have been increasing due to the increasing number of disaster events.

3.10 While the developing countries have been sharing the burden of deaths and people affected, the developed countries have been facing more economic losses, primarily due to the high value of assets damaged and higher labour costs for reconstruction.



3.11 Average economic damage per disaster was the highest in America (US\$ 330.1 million) followed by Europe (259.5 million), Asia (245.8 million), Oceania (109.3 million) and Africa (26.5 million). Two mega disasters in Asia – the Kobe earthquake in Japan (US\$ 131 billion) and Indian Ocean Tsunami (US\$ 4.45 billion) contributed to the higher average of Asia which otherwise could be much lower than the Europe.

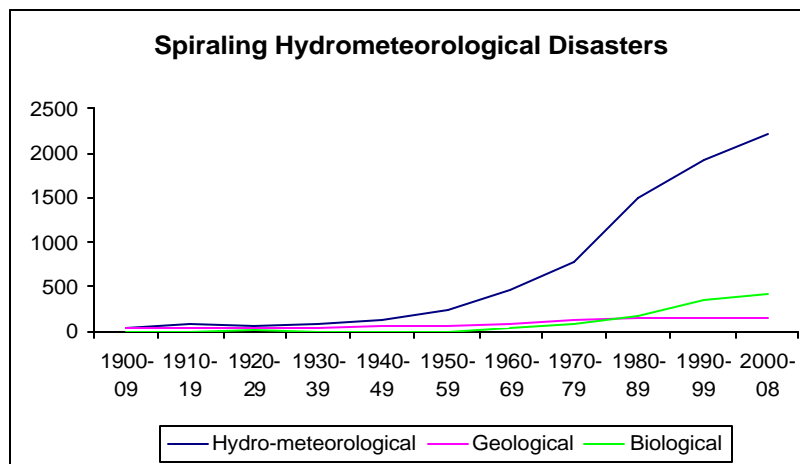
3.12 Another important global trend of disasters is the consistently increasing number of hydro meteorological disasters in almost country

and continent of the world. Incidents of geological disasters like earthquakes, landslides and volcanoes have remained more or less constant, even though the impact of these disasters in terms of loss and injuries of life and damages of buildings and infrastructures have worsened due largely to the rapid growth of population in the developing countries, unplanned settlements and unsafe building practices. The hydro meteorological disasters like flood, drought, windstorms, cyclones, tornadoes and other extreme climatic events, on the other hand have been continuously on the rise as would be evident from the following table.

Table-3.5
Pattern of Hydro Meteorological and Geological Disasters 1974-2008

| | Hydro Meteorological Disasters | | | | | | | Geological Disasters | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1974-78 | 1979-83 | 1984-88 | 1989-93 | 1994-98 | 1999-03 | 2004-08 | 1974-78 | 1979-83 | 1984-88 | 1989-93 | 1994-98 | 1999-03 | 2004-08 |
| Africa | 84 | 109 | 120 | 97 | 145 | 322 | 472 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| Americas | 85 | 162 | 229 | 284 | 285 | 436 | 1,873 | 14 | 37 | 26 | 35 | 35 | 39 | 37 |
| Asia | 183 | 276 | 294 | 408 | 387 | 612 | 2,853 | 37 | 60 | 59 | 74 | 62 | 114 | 87 |
| Europe | 33 | 82 | 124 | 128 | 123 | 271 | 1017 | 10 | 26 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 16 |
| Oceania | 43 | 52 | 50 | 53 | 57 | 66 | 376 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 10 |

3.13 This trend gets sharper over a wider time frame as the following graph based on the data of past hundred years would indicate.



Every passing year has seen increase in the number of hydro climatic disaster events in almost every country and continent. This trend is clearly attributed to the global warming and climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fourth Assessment report has projected that climate related disaster events such as storm surge, flood, flash floods, drought etc shall increase in the coming years and decades. Besides new types of disasters such as submergence of low lying island and coastal areas, glacial lake outburst floods etc shall add to the existing disaster types.

Disaster Trends in India

3.14 There is no comprehensive disaggregated reliable database on disasters in India. Although the institutional system of payment of ex-gratia relief assistance even to a single victim of natural disasters had been in existence throughout the country since 1990 when the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission to set up a Calamity Relief Fund was accepted for implementation, the wealth of data generated by the system have not been captured either at the level of the State or the Union governments. Major disasters requiring central assistance are documented through the mechanism of Memorandum of the States to the Union, but minor disasters which are more in numbers and which happen almost daily throughout the country are not reported. This is a major constraint which hinders detailed analysis of disaster trends in the country.

3.15 Considering the data gaps on disaster in India, the Eleventh Finance Commission had recommended that ‘every State should prepare an Annual report on natural calamities relating to the preceding financial year, and submit it to the Union Ministry of Agriculture by 30th September every year, following which the Ministry of Agriculture will bring out a Report on the Natural Calamities and their Management by 31 December every year. The Centre’s contribution to the CRF of a State, due on 1st November, will be released only after this report has been received’². Unfortunately this recommendation has not been fully implemented either by the State or the Union government. The Union Ministry of Agriculture did devise a format for submission of the Annual Report by the States, which was reiterated by the Union Ministry of Home when the subject of ‘coordination of relief measures in the event of natural calamities (other than drought, hailstorm, pest attacks or epidemics) and man-made disasters’ was transferred to the Union Ministry of Home in 2002. But very few State governments have actually been submitting the Annual Report as per the prescribed format but this was not considered a good enough ground for withholding release of central share of second instalment as recommended by the Eleventh and reiterated by the Twelfth Commission.

3.16 Only 3 States – Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Gujarat – submitted all the Annual Reports of the current fiscal cycle. None of the Annual Reports submitted by the States were as per the prescribed format. None of the States has furnished the disaggregated data in respect of all the 10

² Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission. Para 9.29 (r)

approved natural calamities for which CRF assistance is admissible and therefore it is not possible to compile the disaster statistics for the country from these Reports. This was probably the reason why the National Report on the Natural Calamities and their Management, which was expected to be published by the Central government annually, could not be done even once.

Table-3.6
Status of Annual Disaster Reports from the States

| | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
|-----|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Y | Y | Y |
| 2. | Assam | Y | Y | Y |
| 3. | Bihar | N | N | Y |
| 4. | Chhatisgarh | N | Y | N |
| 5. | Gujarat | Y | Y | Y |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | Y | N | N |
| 7. | Jharkhand | N | Y | N |
| 8. | Kerala | Y | Y | N |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | Y | N | Y |
| 10. | Maharashtra | Y | N | N |
| 11. | Meghalaya | Y | Y | N |
| 12. | Mizoram | Y | Y | N |
| 13. | Nagaland | N | Y | N |
| 14. | Orissa | N | N | Y |
| 15. | Punjab | Y | N | N |
| 16. | Rajasthan | Y | Y | N |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | Y | Y | N |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | N | Y | N |
| 19. | West Bengal | N | N | Y |

Y= Yes, N= No. Remaining 9 states did not submit their reports at all

3.17 Based on the Annual Reports from the States a statement on damage and losses has been compiled in Annexure-VII. The Annual Report of the Union Ministry for Home Affairs for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 published a summary for the disaster events of these two years. Although seemingly incomplete as the data from a number of States are still missing and intriguingly data from some of the States that did not submit Annual Disasters Report are reported, this was probably for the first time that a national level report on disasters of the year has been published. The summary data is compiled in the table given below:

Table-3.7
Disasters in India – 2006 and 2007

| | Human Lives lost | | Cattle lost | | Houses damaged | | Crop area damaged (Lac. Hect.) | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------|-------------|-------|----------------|--------|--------------------------------|------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 247 | 134 | 366308 | 47598 | 322074 | 235814 | 8.13 | 1.93 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | - | 4 | - | 14736 | - | 12987 | - | 0.28 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Assam | 7 | 134 | 20 | - | 2367 | 15846 | 0.11 | 6.75 |
| Bihar | 25 | 976 | 19 | 988 | 17447 | 690466 | 0.75 | 16.62 |
| Chhattisgarh | 37 | 15 | 9653 | 53 | 15820 | 12482 | 0.15 | 0.026 |
| Goa | - | 3 | - | - | 5 | 1100 | 0.002 | - |
| Gujarat | 293 | 486 | 8421 | 9707 | 161625 | 41756 | 7.47 | 4.68 |
| Haryana | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Himachal Pradesh | 48 | 98 | 846 | 3087 | 4379 | 10820 | 0.94 | 1.13 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 25 | - | 2677 | - | 11835 | - | 0.61 | -- |
| Jharkhand | 5 | 2 | 101 | 2 | 3011 | 986 | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| Karnataka | 123 | 222 | 236 | 12958 | 20440 | 231698 | 1.55 | 5 |
| Kerala | 180 | 262 | 2269 | 2813 | 114435 | 58804 | 0.24 | 0.38 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 168 | 76 | 6107 | 307 | 129998 | 18321 | | 0.04 |
| Maharashtra | 423 | 155 | 13417 | 1477 | 594516 | 47045 | 12.59 | - |
| Manipur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Meghalaya | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mizoram | - | 12 | - | 8 | - | 2243 | - | 0.04 |
| Nagaland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Orissa | 90 | 91 | 1656 | 662 | 120356 | 104712 | 3.09 | 3.19 |
| Punjab | 8 | 7 | 16 | 18 | 224 | 527 | 0.02 | 0.28 |
| Rajasthan | 146 | 63 | 42253 | 5114 | 254844 | 10058 | 17.36 | - |
| Sikkim | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tamil Nadu | 23 | 52 | 67 | 159 | 444 | 726 | 17.37 | - |
| Tripura | 4 | 8 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - |
| Uttar Pradesh | 508 | 261 | 588 | 157 | - | 165064 | - | 5.13 |
| Uttaranchal | - | 83 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Bengal | 36 | 348 | 697 | 4154 | 160575 | 996948 | 0.45 | 24.91 |
| | 2402 | 3492 | 455351 | 103998 | 1934395 | 2658406 | 70.86 | 70.396 |

Source: Annual Reports of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 2006-07 and 2007-08

3.18 The Union Ministry for Home Affairs recently introduced a web based financial monitoring system which would generate information on the expenses incurred by the States on various items of relief and rehabilitation. This system should be further revised to capture information on every disaster event in the States on a monthly basis which can be an additional source of rapid, reliable and disaggregated information on disasters throughout the country.

3.19 In the absence of country wide disaggregated data on disasters reliance was placed on the database of the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)³. This is good for global comparisons but not adequate to capture micro level details for proper analysis of disaster trends. CRED defines disaster as one in which 10 or more persons are killed and/or 100 or more persons are injured. But as per CRF norms even a single person affected by disasters is eligible for relief.

³ Thirty Years of Natural Disasters 1974-2003: The Numbers, Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters Louvain, 2004. Other annual figures have been obtained from Emergency Database (EM-DAT) of the CRED.

Overwhelming majority of disasters in India are those where casualties are less than 10. These data sources remain yet untapped in our statistical system. For the purpose of this study an attempt has been made to trap information available from the Daily Disaster Updates compiled by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) from newspaper and other reports. The findings confirm that small scale disasters constitute the overwhelming majority of disaster events in the country, which are not captured by the international database maintained by the CRED.

3.20 Despite its limitations CRED database depicts India as one of the most disaster prone countries of the world, as would be evident from the following table.

Table-3.8
Disasters in India: Global Comparisons 1974-2003

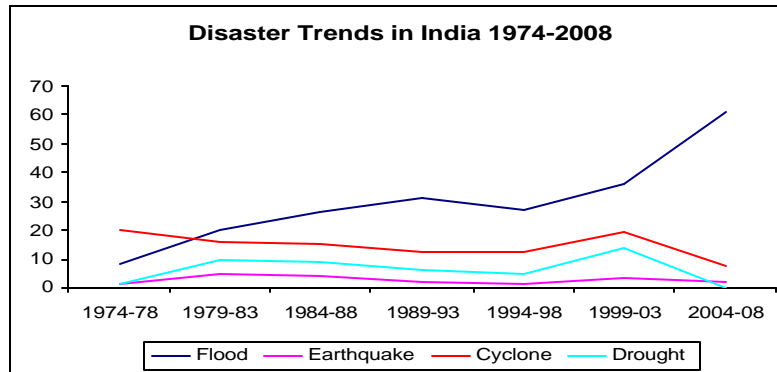
| | Number of disaster events | Global Rank | Number of Victims (Million) | Global Rank | Mean annual victims per 100,000 population | Global Rank | Damage US\$ (Million) | Global Rank |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| India | 303 | 3 | 1832.0 | 2 | 7,413.5 | 9 | 43,378 | 5 |
| China | 388 | 2 | 1,924.5 | 1 | 5,297.5 | 18 | 180,279 | 3 |
| USA | 506 | 1 | 4.6 | 42 | 58.9 | 124 | 285,923 | 1 |
| Japan | 128 | 9 | 6.6 | 32 | 182.1 | 106 | 187,928 | 2 |
| UK | 47 | 32 | 0.4 | 102 | 28.0 | 135 | 15,643 | 21 |
| Brazil | 112 | 11 | 49.7 | 8 | 1,195.9 | 68 | 18,443 | 16 |
| S.Africa | 56 | 26 | 4.0 | 45 | 380.2 | 87 | 2,408 | 52 |
| B'gdes | 174 | 6 | 375.1 | 3 | 12,338.5 | 3 | 17,851 | 17 |
| Philippine | 268 | 4 | 74.8 | 5 | 3,958.6 | 25 | 9,994 | 25 |

3.21 Disaster reporting systems of the advanced countries track every disaster event, mainly due to the highly sophisticated reporting techniques employed by the insurance companies. Contrarily, many disaster events in India, even if these qualify CRED norms, go unreported. This would probably explain why USA shall report higher number of disasters than India or China. Despite this lacunae India ranks third in number of disasters events and fifth in terms of economic damages which shows the extreme vulnerability of the country to disasters.

3.22 India also ranks second in mean annual number of victims (people killed and affected) per hundred thousand inhabitants. The only countries which rank higher than India are Botswana (13,528.6), Djibouti (12,942.7), Bangladesh (12,388.5), Mauritania (11,853.5), Zimbabwe (8,192.1), Malawai (8,747.6), Antigua and Barbuda (8,248.6) and Mozambique (7,665.5), which are far below India in other indices of development.

3.23 Decomposition of disaster events into four main types of disasters - flood, cyclone, earthquake and drought - since 1974 shows a definite

trend of flood emerging as the most common, frequent and pervasive disaster in India. During thirty-five year period from 1974 to 2008 India faced 209 major flood events, with an average frequency of 8.8 floods every year, but over the years the frequency has in fact been increasing.



3.24 For example, during 1974-78 we faced 8 major floods, but in the subsequent five year cycles the incidence of major floods consistently went on increasing (except during 1994-98 when it declined marginally) till it reached the level of 61 floods during 2004-08. Nearly 762 million people were affected by flood which is 29.8 times more than those affected by earthquakes and 10.9 times more than those hit by cyclones. Flood also accounted for maximum economic damages – 29.3 billion US dollars, which is 5.7 times larger than earthquake damage and 2.7 times higher than that of cyclones. However deaths due to floods - 46185 during 1974-2008 – were less than the deaths that occurred due to earthquakes (49904) and cyclones (49029).

Disasters in Waiting

3.25 There are indications that the number, frequency and intensity of flood shall increase in the coming years due to a variety of factors. First, the silt load on rivers and reservoirs have increased considerably as a result of denudation of forests and increase in landslide events in the catchments. This has reduced the carrying capacity of rivers, which overflow even during normal rainfall conditions, sometimes breaching the embankments, as it happened during the Koshi flood this year. Secondly, unplanned settlements on the flood plains have obstructed flood channels and spillways and at the same time made the settlements highly vulnerable to floods. Thirdly, the melting of glaciers under the impact of climate change would be adding to the net flow of water to the rivers during monsoon. Various studies indicate that climate change would also influence the rainfall pattern with more intense rainfall in limited period,

as it happened during the Mumbai flood in 2005, which would be beyond the design capacity of drainage systems particularly in the cities. In fact, successive floods in major cities all over the country point to the potentially damaging consequences of floods in future.

3.26 Earthquakes are less frequent but certainly more damaging than floods. Average return period of earthquake with a magnitude of $M > 7$ which can be potentially dangerous is once in three and half years.

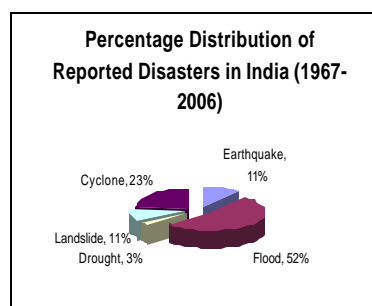
Table 3.9
Earthquakes ($M > 5.0$) in Different Seismic Regions 1898-2008

| | Seismic region | No. of earthquakes of magnitude | | | | Average Return Period |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------|------|-----------------------|
| | | 5-5.9 | 6- 6.9 | 7-7.9 | 8.0+ | |
| 1. | Western Himalayas | 25 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2.5 – 3 yrs |
| 2. | Central Himalayas | 68 | 28 | 4 | 1 | 1 yr |
| 3. | North East India | 200 | 128 | 15 | 4 | <4 months |
| 4. | Indo-Gangetic Basin | 14 | 6 | - | - | 5 yrs |
| 5. | Cambay and Rann of Kutch | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 20 yrs |
| 6. | Peninsular India | 31 | 10 | - | - | 2.5-3 yrs |
| 7. | Andaman & Nicobar | 80 | 68 | 1 | 1 | <8 months |
| | Whole in India | 422 | 249 | 23 | 8 | <2 months |

3.27 The Risk Management Solutions of India ⁴ analyzed disaster data of last forty years to conclude that flood would continue to remain the most pervasive disaster in India, but in terms of loss of lives and limbs as also economic damage earthquake would be most catastrophic. India has seen a number of catastrophic disasters in the past, but it has never experienced

Table 3.10
Disaster Risk Statistics (1967-2006)

| Disaster Type | Number of disasters/Year | Casualties/Year | Average total affected Population/ Yr in Million |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Earthquake | 0.88 | 2,672 | 0 |
| Flood | 4.05 | 1,308 | 18 |
| Drought | 0.20 | 8 | 24 |
| Landslide | 0.88 | 104 | 0 |
| Cyclone | 1.83 | 1,219 | 2 |

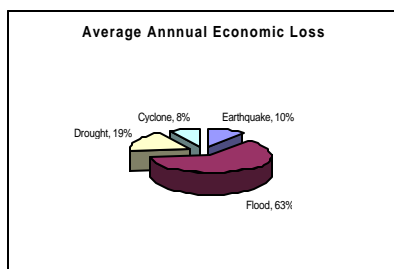


a mega earthquake in any of its major urban area. Thirty-five major towns with population of more than half a million each are located in seismic zone III, IV and V. The total population of these towns is 96.46 million. Each of these towns has the potential risks of earthquakes with catastrophic consequences. In case such a disaster takes place, which

⁴ Disaster Risks in South Asia – Synthesis Report, RMSI, New Delhi, November, 2008

seismologists have been warning are very well within the range of very high probability, the scale of damage would be much beyond the trend we have experienced so far.

Table 3.11
Economic Loss Potential of Earthquake, Flood, Cyclone and Drought



| Disaster Type | Annual exceedence probability | Economic loss (US\$ Millions) | Percentage to GDP |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Earthquake | 0.5% | 10,987 | 1.2% |
| Flood | 5% | 4,913 | 0.5% |
| Cyclone | 20% | 2,035 | 0.2% |
| Drought | 3% | 8,980 | 0.8% |

3.28 Climate change and rapid urban growth are the two most important factors that would contribute to the rising trend of disasters in India. Rapid increase in hydro meteorological disasters is attributed to the changing climate which is expected to further increase the frequencies as well as the intensities of flood, flash floods and cyclone. In the long run, this would reduce the net availability of surface and sub-surface water thereby increasing the incidence of droughts.

3.29 India is one among the least urbanized countries of the world with less than 30 percent of its population living in towns compared to the world average of more than 50 percent. Every analysis has projected an urban explosion in India from 285 million in 2001 to 550 million in 2021. Already India has the largest concentration of mega cities in the world which are growing with an average rate of 4.5% per year. Much of this growth is induced by migration of poor labour force in search employment in the cities. With land prices soaring high the migrant population are settling down in dense unplanned settlements and unsafe buildings which are extremely vulnerable to disasters.

3.30 While prediction of every type of disaster over a short term period of 5-10 years may be extremely difficult, judging by the trend of the previous years and the average period of various types of disasters it can be anticipated that during the five year fiscal cycle of Thirteenth Finance Commission (2010-15) there is a very strong probability that the country may face both earthquake (last major earthquake was in 2001) and drought (last major drought took place in 2002), while the recurring phenomenon of flood, cyclone, landslide, fire, hailstorm, cloudburst, avalanche etc would continue as usual or with more frequencies and intensities. For the sake of sound planning it may be worthwhile to proceed on the basis of worst case scenarios, as indicated above.

AWARDS OF FINANCE COMMISSIONS

The Constitution of India has not directly specified which level of government is responsible for managing disasters – neither *relief for natural calamities* nor *disaster management* figures anywhere in the Union, State or Concurrent List, although under entry 97 of the Union list, a subject that is not specifically mentioned in any of the lists would ordinarily have to be dealt by the Union Government. However, by convention this responsibility has been vested on the States, and rightly so since the most of the action on disaster management lie in the States and the districts, while the central government plays a largely a supportive role with financial, technical and material support whenever necessary.

4.2 The supportive functions of Central government extends from early warning of disasters by various agencies like Indian Meteorological Department, Central Water Commission etc to deployment of aircrafts and boats, specialist teams of armed forces, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) etc, arrangements for relief materials and essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance, as may be required by the affected States to meet the situation effectively. The expenses incurred by the agencies of the Central government are met by and large from the Plan and non-Plan budget of the Central Ministries. For example, the Ministry of Home Affairs as the nodal Ministry in charge of disaster management has a budgetary allocation of Rs. 112.91 crores under account head 2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities. Similarly other nodal Ministries in charge of specific aspects of disaster management – Ministry of Agriculture (nodal Ministry for drought and pest attack¹), Ministry of Environment and Forests (industrial and chemical disasters), Department of Atomic Energy (nuclear disaster), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (epidemics and pandemics) meet their expenses from their respective budgetary sources, which were never the subject of review by the Finance Commissions.

4.3 The overwhelming expenditure on disaster management in India, more specifically for post-disaster response, relief and rehabilitation, are

¹ Assistance to the States for Drought and Pest attack are covered under the Calamity Relief Funds allocated by the Finance Commissions.

incurred by the State governments and district administration and almost the entire budgetary allocations for the same are met from the allocations made to the States annually for the five year fiscal cycle on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commissions constituted under article 280 of the Constitution of India . In fact, the entire system of financing disaster management in India has evolved around the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions.

4.2 The recommendations of the Finance Commissions have been based on the overriding principle that financial assistance to the States shall be limited to providing immediate gratuitous relief to the victims of natural calamities and to restore the public utilities so that the affected persons are able to restart their economic activities again. The objective of such assistance was neither to compensate people for their loss (which is the function of insurance) nor to reconstruct the damaged assets to the pre-disaster conditions, which are expected to be met from the States from their own resources or from the funds available under various plan schemes of the Central government. This relief centric approach did not encourage strategic thinking on the total financial requirement of the States for holistic management of disasters, quantification of resource gaps and how such gaps can be met over time by various innovative financial instruments for risk management. The Thirteenth Finance Commission, constituted on the backdrop of the paradigm shift in disaster management ushered by the Disaster Management Act 2005, has the opportunity to look into some of these basic issues of financing disaster management which would definitely occupy important space in public policies in the coming years.

Margin Money Scheme

4.3 The First FC (1950-55) did not make any recommendation regarding the financing of relief expenditure of the States. The Second FC (1955-60) took cognizance of the subject *suo moto* as it was ‘struck by the dislocation caused to the finances of many States by unforeseen expenditure on natural calamities like famine, droughts and floods’ and was ‘impressed with the need for making some regular provisions to meet this type of expenditure.’² The Commission innovated the concept of Margin Money to be allocated to the States as a separate fund for meeting the expenses on natural calamities. This was roughly calculated on the average annual expenditure over the last decade. The balance fund after meeting the expenses was to be ‘invested in readily marketable

² Report of Second Finance Commission, page 64

government securities so that they may be available when needed, without the States having, except in abnormal circumstances, to curtail other expenditure or approach the Union for assistance'³. In case expenditure by a State exceeded its margin, Central assistance to the extent of 75 percent (50 percent as loan and 25 percent as grant) was made available.

4.4 The next six Finance Commissions continued with the margin money scheme with some modifications. The Third FC (1960-65), without specifically awarding any margin money included the item under the general 'Grants-in-Aid to the States'. The Fourth FC (1965-70) did not recommend any change apart from refixing the margin money. The Fifth FC (1970-75) recommended that 75 percent assistance should be given wholly in the form of grants.

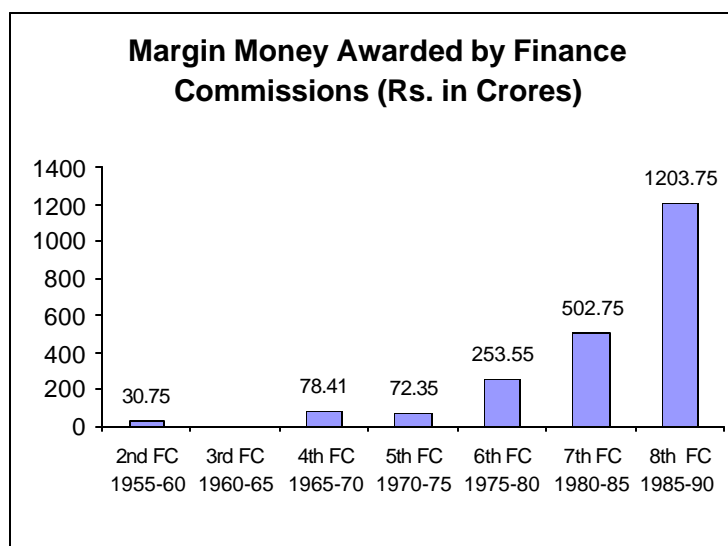
4.5 The Sixth FC (1975-80), for the first time had a specific term of reference to 'review the policy and arrangements in regard to the financing of relief expenditure by the States affected by natural calamities and examine the feasibility of establishing a National Fund to which the Central and State Governments may contribute a percentage of their revenue receipts'. The Sixth FC devoted an entire chapter on financing of relief expenditure, which became the practice for the subsequent Commissions. The Commission noted with concern alarming increase in Central assistance for drought relief, which exceeded the Plan assistance in some of the states and felt that much of this wasteful expenditure could be avoided with better planning and organisation. The Commission felt that detailed programmes of medium and long term significance should be drawn up under Plan for permanent improvement of drought and flood prone areas. The Sixth FC examined the idea of a National Fund for Calamities but found that it was neither feasible nor desirable, mainly due to the opposition of majority of the States.

4.6 The Seventh FC (1980-85) made a distinction between calamities of different natures by differentiating between droughts on the one hand and floods, cyclones and earthquakes on the other. The distinction was made on the basis of the nature of events and the type of measures required for response. The Commission recognised that relief requirement for the rapid onset disasters like floods, cyclones and earthquakes was immediate and quick, while slow-onset events like droughts could be planned in a long-term perspective. It recommended that in the event of drought, the expenditure of a State, over and above the margin money,

³ Ibid

has to be funded out of the contribution from the plan outlay only. As regards expenditure on repairs and restoration of public works following floods, cyclones and earthquakes, which was in excess of a State's margin money, Central assistance was to be given as non-plan grants not adjustable against the Plan. It further recommended that where a calamity was of rare severity, the central government could extend assistance to the State concerned even beyond the scheme suggested by the Commission.

4.7 The Eighth FC (1985-90) recommended the continuation of the scheme suggested by the Seventh FC with the modification that a higher quantum of margin money shall be fixed for the States and damages caused by fire shall be treated on the same footing as floods, cyclones and earthquakes. There was a quantum jump in margin money allocations from the Sixth FC onwards, as would be evident from the following graph. This is apart from the ad hoc Central assistance given to States as grants, loan or advances against the current plan etc to deal with specific calamities over and above the margin money allocations.



4.8 Margin money allocations by the Fifth FC were less than the amount allocated by the Fourth FC basically on account of reduced allocations for the States of West Bengal and Punjab, though partially compensated by higher allocations for Haryana, the new entrant. Sixth FC increased the allocations substantially across the board for all the States, but Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra were the major gainers. During the Seventh and Eighth FC period, allocations at all India level almost doubled over the period of previous Commissions. From the Fourth to Eighth FC taken together, Bihar (12.9 %), West Bengal

(12.3 %), Uttar Pradesh (11.2 %), Gujarat (10.5 %), and Orissa (9.7 %) were the top 5 States who received highest priorities. The following table shows the margin money allocations of different states by successive Finance Commissions:

Table - 4.1
Allocation of Margin Money (Rs. In Crores)

| State | 1955-60 | 1965-70 | 1970-75 | 1975-80 | 1980-85 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 21.55 | 122.5 |
| 2. Assam | 1.25 | 2 | 2.4 | 6.25 | 36.25 |
| 3. Bihar | 5 | 7 | 7.5 | 23.05 | 168.75 |
| 4. Gujarat | - | 4 | 4 | 22.75 | 143.75 |
| 5. Haryana | - | - | 7.75 | 6.2 | 22.5 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | - | 1.4 | 0 | 0.15 | 8.75 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.75 | 7.5 |
| 8. Karnataka | 1.5 | 1.65 | 2.2 | 9.55 | 30 |
| 9. Kerala | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 25 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 0.75 | 1.5 | 4 | 17.05 | 23.75 |
| 11. Maharashtra | - | 3 | 4.3 | 20.85 | 36.25 |
| 12. Manipur | - | - | - | 0.2 | 1.25 |
| 13. Meghalaya | - | - | - | 0.2 | 1.25 |
| 14. Nagaland | - | - | - | 0.1 | 1.25 |
| 15. Orissa | 2.5 | 6.15 | 6.25 | 17.9 | 131.25 |
| 16. Punjab | 2 | 9.85 | 2.05 | 1.65 | 30 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 2 | 4.65 | 5.4 | 50.95 | 83.75 |
| 18. Sikkim | - | - | - | - | 1.25 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 43.75 |
| 20. Tripura | - | - | - | 0.35 | 3.75 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 3.75 | 4.7 | 10.9 | 162.5 |
| 22. West Bengal | 4 | 26.75 | 13.05 | 33.05 | 118.75 |
| Total | 78.45 | 78.45 | 72.35 | 253.55 | 1203.75 |

Calamity Relief Fund

4.9 The Ninth FC (1990-95) was asked to 'review the policy and arrangements in regard to the financing of relief expenditure by the States affected by natural calamities' and further 'examine the feasibility of establishing a national insurance fund to which each State Governments would contribute a percentage of their revenue receipts'. The Commission made an in depth analysis of the existing arrangements and found serious systemic and operational difficulties in the existing arrangements. It accepted the contention of the States that the provision of meeting excess expenditure from the Plan outlays cut into the size of the Plan for subsequent years and adversely affected the developmental spending. It further endorsed the difficulties experienced in the time-consuming procedure of getting Central assistance and the subjectivity

which creeps through the brief visit of the Central team. The Commission concluded that the conditionality attached to release of Central assistance on the basis of recommendations of a Central team could be prone to substantial under-assessments and cursory understanding of the real situation.⁴ Therefore, it came to the conclusion that an alternate system of relief funding had to be developed.

4.10 The Commission made path breaking recommendations which completely replaced the 'existing arrangements of financing relief expenditure involving the provision of margin money, preparation of State's memoranda, visits of central teams, etc by a scheme which is qualitatively different in the sense that generous funds are placed at the disposal of the states and they are expected to look after themselves in almost all situations'.⁵ The salient features of the new scheme were as follows:

- a) A Calamity Relief Fund was constituted for each State to be contributed 75 percent by the Central government and 25 percent by the State concerned.
- b) The Fund shall be kept in a nationalised bank and operated under the control of a Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, which will decide all matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure.
- c) The Committee shall decide the norms suitable to the State as it may not always be realistic to have one uniform norm throughout the country.
- d) The interests accrued on the fund and the savings available in a particular year shall be carried forward to the next year and at the end of the fifth year the balance amount shall be carried forward for the next Plan.
- e) If the requirement of fund in a particular year is more than what is available, the State may draw 25 percent of the funds due to it in the following year from the Centre to be adjusted against the dues of the subsequent year.
- f) All the natural calamities considered by the earlier Commissions should continue to be covered but the distinction drawn between droughts on the one hand and floods, cyclones, fire etc., on the other, should be done away with.
- g) An Expert Group constituted by the Centre would monitor utilisation of the fund and advise the State on its optimal utilisation.

⁴ Report of Ninth Finance Commission, Para 6.7.

⁵ Ibid Para 6.17

4.11 The Ninth FC examined the feasibility of setting up a National Insurance Fund and concluded that providing insurance cover to all affected/ vulnerable people, most of whom are poor with little to insure would not be a viable option and would run into serious operational difficulties.

4.12 The Tenth FC (1995-2000) recommended the continuation of the Calamity Relief Fund with some modifications. The main features of the modified scheme were as follows:

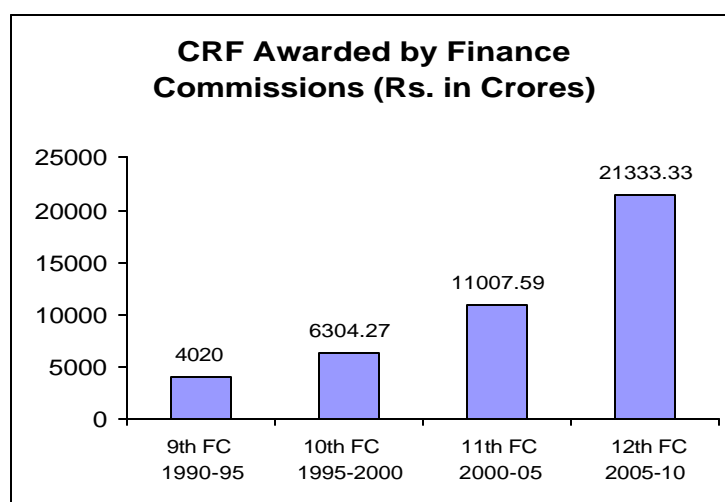
- a) The CRF should be held outside the public account of the State in a manner prescribed by Ministry of Finance, which will also ensure that the Central contributions released in earlier years have been credited to the CRF.
- b) The existing scheme should be modified so as to provide for flexibility in the investment options subject to ensuring security and liquidity.
- c) The Ministry of Agriculture shall constitute a committee comprising of experts and representatives of State governments to frame common guidelines in regard to the items and their rates and norms that can be debited to the CRF.
- d) The State Committee under the Chair of Chief Secretary would decide on all matters connected with financing of relief expenditure subject to general guidelines issued by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- e) The Accountants General would be instructed to see that expenditure only on the items approved is booked under the account head of natural calamities.

4.13 The Eleventh FC (2000-05) found ample justification in continuing with the existing CRF scheme for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire and hailstorm. Expenditure on restoration of infrastructure and other capital assets, except those which are intrinsically connected with relief operations and connectivity with the affected area and population should be met from the plan funds on priority. The Commission suggested that a multi-disciplinary group of 200-300 skilled professionals in each State should be kept in readiness to respond to any disaster event. This group should be given training in diverse fields such as communication, medical and public health, sanitation, housing etc so that the country can have a team of about 3000-4000 trained personnel at any given point of time in readiness to be deployed anywhere where disaster strikes. The expenditure for their training would be met from CRF. The Commission further recommended that every State shall submit an Annual Report by

30 Sept each year, which will be a precondition for the release of the second instalment of Central contribution, following which the Ministry of Agriculture will bring out a Report on the Natural Calamities and their Management by 31 December every year.

4.14 The Twelfth FC (2005-10) found that the CRF scheme in operation has by and large fulfilled the objective of meeting the immediate needs of the State and therefore recommended the continuance of the scheme with minor modifications. The list of calamities was extended to cover landslides, avalanches, cloud burst and peat attacks. Additional allocation of 10 percent of the aggregate size of the CRF was recommended to the six low income States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Commission contended that the requirements related to disaster preparedness and mitigation needs to be built into the State plans and CRF/NCCF should be solely focused towards relief.

4.15 The Calamity Relief Fund awarded by the successive Finance Commissions have risen from Rs. 4020 crores during the Ninth FC to Rs. 21333.33 crores during the Twelfth FC, as shown in the following graph:



4.16 Inter se allocation among various States during the period shows sharp increase in allocation in almost all the States. In so far as the share of the States in total allocations is concerned, priorities shifted dramatically towards Rajasthan (11.4%), Andhra Pradesh (9.3%), Uttar Pradesh (8.3%) and Gujarat (7.7%). On the other hand the States of Orissa (6.1%), West Bengal (5.1 %) and Bihar (4.3%) got less priorities in CRF allocations.

Table - 4.2
Allocation of Calamity Relief Fund (Rs. in Crores)

| | | 1990-95 | 1995-2000 | 2000-05 | 2005-10 | Total |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 430.00 | 653.77 | 1094.40 | 1901.24 | 4079.41 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 10.00 | 37.05 | 66.43 | 150.07 | 263.55 |
| 3. | Assam | 150.00 | 263.28 | 560.81 | 1023.84 | 1997.93 |
| 4. | Bihar | 175.00 | 273.53 | 683.28 | 789.83 | 1921.64 |
| 5. | Jharkhand | - | - | - | 592.6 | 592.6 |
| 6. | Goa | 5.00 | 5.64 | 6.85 | 11.64 | 29.13 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 425.00 | 734.90 | 891.84 | 1359.3 | 3411.04 |
| 8. | Haryana | 85.00 | 131.90 | 449.26 | 687.28 | 1353.44 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 90.00 | 141.88 | 240.29 | 534.01 | 1006.18 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 60.00 | 103.74 | 192.85 | 458.54 | 815.13 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 135.00 | 220.30 | 412.04 | 668.61 | 1435.95 |
| 12. | Kerala | 155.00 | 291.65 | 371.56 | 633.55 | 1451.76 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 185.00 | 268.88 | 497.86 | 472.42 | 1424.16 |
| 14. | Chhatigarh | - | - | - | 1348.37 | 1348.37 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 220.00 | 359.03 | 868.64 | 1231.68 | 2679.35 |
| 16. | Manipur | 5.00 | 13.06 | 15.86 | 29.48 | 63.4 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 10.00 | 14.69 | 21.77 | 59.84 | 106.3 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 5.00 | 6.67 | 16.42 | 34.9 | 62.99 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 5.00 | 8.95 | 10.83 | 20.29 | 45.07 |
| 20. | Orissa | 235.00 | 258.01 | 604.88 | 1599.16 | 2697.05 |
| 21. | Punjab | 140.00 | 285.07 | 678.10 | 806.88 | 1910.05 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 620.00 | 942.52 | 1143.81 | 2296.68 | 5003.01 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 15.00 | 24.79 | 38.17 | 92.97 | 170.93 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 195.00 | 312.45 | 567.14 | 1155.28 | 2229.87 |
| 25. | Tripura | 15.00 | 23.67 | 28.73 | 68.14 | 135.54 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 450.00 | 658.67 | 987.11 | 1569.49 | 3665.27 |
| 27. | Uttaranchal | - | - | - | 492.38 | 492.38 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 200.00 | 270.17 | 558.66 | 1244.86 | 2273.69 |
| | Total | 4020.00 | 6304.27 | 11007.59 | 21333.33 | 43750.17 |

National Fund for Calamity Relief

4.16 The Tenth FC considered the issue of a calamity of rare severity and concluded that a calamity of rare severity would have to be adjudged on a case to case basis taking into account, inter alia the intensity, magnitude and impact of the event, the level of assistance required, urgency of requirement and such other factors. Once a calamity is deemed to be of rare severity, it would have to be dealt with by the assistance of the Centre and all other States as a national disaster. The Commission proposed that in addition to the CRF, a National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR) should be created to which the Centre and the States should subscribe. It will be managed by a National Calamity Relief Committee, represented by both Centre and States, headed by the Union

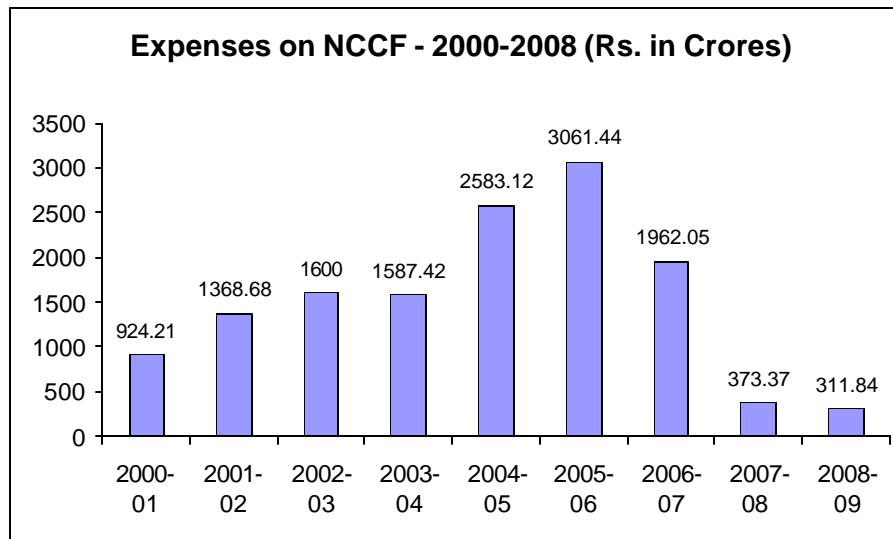
Agriculture Minister and comprising of Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, two Union Ministers and five Chief Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister by rotation. The NFCR would be operated by the Ministry of Agriculture, to be maintained outside the Public Account of the Union Government. The guidelines would be prepared by the Ministry of Finance and audited annually by the CAG. The corpus of the fund will be Rs. 700 crores, to be built over five years, with an initial corpus of Rs. 200 crores to which the Centre would contribute Rs. 150 crores and the States Rs. 50 crores, in the proportion of 75:25 respectively. In addition, for each of the five years the Centre would contribute Rs. 75 crores and the States Rs. 25 crores. The objective was to create a system to usher a sense of 'national solidarity in a common endeavour which would then abide beyond the period of distress.'

National Calamity Contingency Fund

4.17 The Eleventh FC reviewed the scheme of National Calamity Relief Fund in detail and found that the entire corpus of the Fund was exhausted in three years. It concluded that the existence of the fund encouraged representations from the states for assistance even when a calamity could be met from the state's own resources. It therefore recommended dissolution of the fund as it had not resulted in making funds readily available in times of calamities of rare severity. It however, recommended putting in place a system which would make it possible for a body of experts to take suo moto cognizance of a disaster of rare severity and recommend suitable measures for financing the same. It recommended setting up of a National Centre for Calamity Management (NCCM) to monitor the natural calamities and their impact on area and population. Recommendations from NCCM to the Central Government would enable them to take a view on release of assistance to cope with a severe event. This should be financed by the levy of a special surcharge on Central taxes for a limited period; this collection would be kept in a separate fund called the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). The initial corpus of Rs 500 crore would be contributed by the Government of India, thereafter it would be filled by proceeds from the special surcharge.

4.18 An amount of Rs. 8063.44 crores (average Rs. 1612.6 crores annually) was spent on NCCF during the fiscal cycle 2000-2005. The year 2005-06 started with a huge spending of Rs. 3061.44 crores due largely to the floods in as many as 12 States, but subsequent years have seen drastic decline in NCCF expenditure largely due to stringent

enforcement of NCCF norms by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The expenditure during 2006-07 declined to Rs. 1962.05 crores followed by further declines during 2007-08 to Rs. 373.37 crores and Rs. 311.84 crores during 2008-09 crores (ending November 2008). The details of NCCF expenditure during 2008-09 are shown in the following graph.



PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Every successive Finance Commission has followed the cardinal principle that the expenditure incurred by the States on *relief on account of natural calamities* during the previous ten years should be the main basis of allocation of funds to the States for the next five year fiscal cycle, although this has been supplemented by considerations like inflation, low income status of some of the States etc. Therefore it would be worthwhile to look in depth into the pattern of expenditure incurred by the States on disaster management from 2000-01 onwards.

Data on State Expenditure on Relief

5.2 State expenditure figures on relief have been accessed from accessed various sources – the State governments which actually incur the expenditure, the Ministry of Home Affairs which has the nodal responsibility to monitor the expenditure incurred by the States, the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) which releases the CRF and NCCF allocations, the Comptroller and Auditor General which audits the accounts of the States and the Reserve Bank of India which consolidates the expenditure incurred by the States.

5.3 Finance Commission devised a format for the States for furnishing disaggregated information on receipts and expenditure on each of the ten natural calamities for the period 2002-03 to 2007-08 (RE). 22 States responded but none provided disaggregated information in respect of all the 10 natural calamities. 18 States reported on drought and flood, 7 each on cyclone and hailstorm and 11 on fire. The details provided by the States in Statement-25 have been compiled in Annexure -VIII. It may not be correct to make any conclusive analysis on the basis of incomplete information. However, it may be interesting to look at the receipts of the States vis-à-vis expenditure, as reported by the States. 8 out of the 22 reporting States appear to have spent more than they have received, as shown in the table below. This needs further corroboration from other data sources.

Table-5.1
Relief Expenditure as Percentage of Receipts - Statement 25

| | | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2002-07 |
|---|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 256 | 34 | 237 | 120 | 145 | 116 | 144 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 101 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 99 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3 | Bihar | 89 | 113 | 37 | 5 | 21 | 540 | 40 |
| 4 | Chhatisgarh | 111 | 123 | 70 | 42 | 62 | 166 | 76 |
| 5 | Gujrat | 213 | 137 | 91 | 69 | 160 | 146 | 130 |
| 6 | Haryana | 93 | 9 | 21 | 72 | 80 | 115 | 57 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 69 | 90 | 156 | 80 | 192 | 105 | 102 |
| 9 | Kerala | 60 | 100 | 57 | 119 | 96 | 133 | 76 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 129 | 189 | 133 | 66 | 71 | 192 | 99 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 100 | 188 | 74 | 107 | 245 | 96 | 129 |
| 12 | Manipur | 61 | 15 | 114 | | 253 | 0 | 95 |
| 13 | Meghalaya | 74 | 58 | 26 | 116 | 23 | 41 | 57 |
| 14 | Mizoram | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 15 | Orissa | 152 | 130 | 148 | 79 | 111 | 136 | 117 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 94 | 87 | 40 | 88 | 121 | 72 | 87 |
| 17 | Sikkim | 113 | 73 | 98 | 79 | 163 | 100 | 102 |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 190 | 224 | 206 | 224 | 163 | 284 | 210 |
| 19 | Tripura | 70 | 58 | 125 | 38 | 21 | 193 | 51 |
| 20 | Uttaranchal | 387 | - | 100 | - | 100 | - | 114 |
| 21 | Uttar Pradesh | 123 | 47 | 77 | 23 | 15 | 187 | 65 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 22 | 43 | 39 | 49 | 124 | 241 | 65 |

Source- Statement 25 furnished by the States to the Thirteenth Finance Commission

5.4 Ministry of Home Affairs furnished details of year wise opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the States on CRF and NCCF from 2000-01 to 2006-07. These are placed in Annexure -IV. Although the Ministry clarified that the expenditure figures were collected from the Accountant General of the concerned States, there are no plausible reasons why expenditure of a number of States should be shown blank, which again make the data not much usable for the purpose of analysing the pattern or trend of expenditure over the years, much less making it the basis of assessing what the needs of States should be in the next fiscal cycle. However it would still be interesting to look into the closing balance available with the States. The data shown in red colour may not be correct as no corresponding expenditure has been shown against these closing balances.

Table-5.2
Closing Balance of CRF & NCCF – MHA Data (Rs. in Crores)

| | | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|--------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | -0.002 | 79.5 | -0.011 | -0.006 | -30.689 | -0.009 | 21.492 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 16.026 | 28.653 | 54.686 | 98.395 | 122.098 | 218.844 | 292.344 |
| 3 | Assam | 299.151 | 405.708 | 517.599 | 551.344 | 702.136 | 608.85 | 787.383 |
| 4 | Bihar | 412.608 | 447.754 | 424.958 | 463.717 | 870.954 | 945.419 | 1019.877 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 169.926 | 241.645 | 282.868 | 325.591 | 397.06 | 407.121 | 465.62 |
| 6 | Goa | 0.613 | 0.613 | 3.227 | 5.36 | 6.866 | 7.92 | 10.826 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 785.479 | 1776.478 | 1799.77 | 1831.9 | 1963.728 | 2135.98 | 3010.817 |
| 8 | Haryana | 164.485 | 164.485 | 198.464 | 286.531 | 364.595 | 436.963 | 550.012 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | -3.331 | -3.331 | 46.708 | 45.23 | 39.312 | 51.953 | 58.41 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 56.396 | 56.396 | 79.894 | 104.933 | 163.549 | 141.2 | 2.157 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 56.692 | 56.692 | 116.224 | 211.541 | 278.806 | 404.883 | 469.735 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 74.571 | 74.571 | 349.744 | 752.532 | 906.79 | 779.343 | 914.673 |
| 13 | Kerala | 17.049 | 17.049 | 63.818 | 18.926 | 73.397 | 49.112 | 30.153 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 200.098 | 200.098 | 540.955 | 650.193 | 728.025 | 982.245 | 1130.32 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 263.666 | 263.666 | 159.784 | 285.019 | 410.472 | 1071.22 | 1086.039 |
| 16 | Manipur | 15.34 | 15.34 | 27.773 | 21.073 | 13.093 | 10.783 | 2.803 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 9.633 | 9.633 | 12.113 | 10.263 | 16.649 | 11.346 | 11.506 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 1.493 | 1.493 | 7.746 | 11.106 | 27.12 | 30.413 | 30.163 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 9.327 | 9.327 | 9.083 | 8.566 | 12.406 | 11.12 | 11.93 |
| 20 | Orissa | 292.457 | 292.457 | 172.898 | 85.745 | 1.225 | 71.044 | 29.488 |
| 21 | Punjab | 160.997 | 160.997 | 421.667 | 559.45 | 692.476 | 742.808 | 885.304 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | -98.413 | -98.413 | 285.543 | 141.858 | 419.705 | 471.225 | 519.688 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 3.963 | 3.963 | 3.14 | 7.043 | 7.412 | 12.845 | 1.495 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | -0.003 | -0.003 | 82.928 | -0.002 | 48.667 | 48.664 | 48.659 |
| 25 | Tripura | 1.88 | 1.88 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 28.783 | 28.783 | 47.949 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 314.422 | 314.422 | 1042.82 | 1254.02 | 1623.926 | 1919.85 | 2224.325 |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | 9.466 | 9.466 | 84.211 | 139.517 | 178.849 | 273.54 | 328.887 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 114.934 | 114.934 | 209.565 | 326.602 | 401.833 | 521.68 | 464.447 |

Source- Ministry of Home Affairs – Statement 22 furnished to Finance Commission

5.5 Finance Commission Division of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India monitors expenditure on the natural calamities in the States on the basis of Finance Accounts of the States. The details of the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the States from 2000-01 to 2006-07 are provided in Annexure -V. It may be interesting to note the incompatibility of these two sets of figures of closing balance of the State accounts available from the two sources of Government of India, for which the reasons are inexplicable. Further as in MHA figures, MoF figures in respect of some of the States are missing, which make it difficult to make analysis and projections on the basis of these figures.

Table-5.3
Closing Balance of States on Natural Calamities – MoF Data (Rs. in Crores)

| | | | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|----|-------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | - | 0.00 | 65.86 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | - | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Assam | - | 219.66 | 272.94 | 384.83 | 398.58 | 589.31 | 404.97 | 482.63 |
| 4 | Bihar* | - | 354.16 | 421.12 | 433.47 | 433.47 | 510.22 | 949.84 | 949.84 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | - | 46.87 | 118.59 | 188.88 | 227.00 | 227.00 | 289.80 | 348.31 |
| 6 | Goa | Inv | 0.35 | 0.65 | 0.68 | 0.79 | 4.42 | 6.37 | 0.30 |
| | | Cr. | 0.66 | 0.73 | 3.40 | 5.59 | 7.14 | 8.72 | 11.66 |
| 7 | Gujarat | - | 197.12 | 197.12 | 197.12 | 234.87 | 311.82 | 484.08 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Haryana | Inv. | 164.48 | 217.32 | 223.46 | 311.52 | 389.59 | 461.97 | 575.02 |
| | | Cr | 37.74 | | 86.94 | 215.80 | 215.80 | 286.65 | 485.30 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | - | 8.29 | 8.10 | 15.03 | 13.23 | 7.33 | 20.08 | 20.08 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 8235 | 28.33 | 28.35 | 28.35 | 28.35 | 28.35 | 28.35 | 28.35 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | 8121 | 29.52 | 0.43 | 38.60 | 81.27 | 96.90 | 124.27 | 269.56 |
| | | Inv | 0.00 | 0.00 | -116.22 | 116.22 | 116.22 | 116.22 | 116.22 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Cr. | 0.00 | 56.69 | 116.22 | 178.73 | 247.80 | 304.25 | 461.18 |
| 12 | Karnataka | - | NA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Kerala | - | 17.06 | 60.31 | 63.83 | 18.94 | 73.40 | 49.11 | 46.11 |
| 14 | Madhya Pr. | - | 102.46 | 102.46 | 102.46 | 102.46 | 102.46 | 254.23 | 354.61 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | - | 263.67 | 357.10 | 139.80 | 139.81 | -3.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Manipur | - | 13.65 | 13.65 | 14.81 | 13.27 | 12.69 | 20.73 | 13.50 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | - | 8.64 | 8.71 | 11.11 | 9.26 | 15.65 | 15.99 | 10.50 |
| 18 | Mizoram | - | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.10 |
| | | Inv | 8.80 | 9.74 | 8.21 | 11.75 | 12.60 | 11.96 | 16.58 |
| 19 | Nagaland | Cr | 3.42 | 1.90 | 2.86 | 0.98 | 0.34 | 1.76 | 1.76 |
| | | 835 | 119.47 | 172.57 | 112.24 | 133.67 | 49.16 | 171.22 | 141.55 |
| | | 8121 | | 172.57 | 112.24 | 133.67 | 49.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Orissa | Inv. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 301.54 | 0.00 |
| | | Inv. | 107.28 | | 113.37 | 118.83 | 118.83 | 118.83 | 118.83 |
| 21 | Punjab | Cr. | 118.09 | 0.00 | 334.70 | 542.96 | 966.88 | 1154.81 | 1460.04 |
| | | Cr. | 5.20 | 0.00 | 26.21 | 146.17 | 430.65 | 410.98 | 459.45 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | Inv. | -5.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | Inv. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| 23 | Sikkim | Cr. | 4.71 | 5.06 | 4.10 | 7.04 | 7.41 | 10.55 | 3.71 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 82.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Tripura | - | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 37.22 |
| | | Inv. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | Cr. | 271.65 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 567.82 | 567.82 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | - | 271.65 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 271.65 |
| | | 835 | 15.69 | 15.69 | 15.69 | 15.69 | 15.69 | 15.69 | 15.69 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 8121 | 0 | 35.10 | 192.54 | 0 | 422.93 | 580.95 | 594.05 |

Source- Finance Commission Division, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance

5.6 In the absence of complete and reliable data on expenditure incurred by the States on natural calamities during the past ten years, reliance has been placed on the Reserve Bank of India publications titled *A Handbook of Statistics on State Finances 2003, A Study of State Budgets 2003-04 and 2007-08*, which provide complete details in respect of all the States from 1987-88 onwards, except the expenditure figure in respect of Manipur for the year 2005-06. The details of these figures are provided in Annexure- VI. Expenditure figures for the past 10 years starting from 1997-98 have been compiled in the table below.

Table-5.4
State Expenses on Natural Calamities – RBI Data (Rs. in Crores)

| | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 175.09 | 257.06 | 222.02 | 315.18 | 292.74 | 461.25 | 376.8 | 509.43 | 553.19 | 710.21 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 10.49 | 7.86 | 21.4 | 14.03 | 12.63 | 15.72 | 52.39 | 23.53 | 96.68 | 72.78 |
| Assam | 71.56 | 71.77 | 45.59 | 108.08 | 70.35 | 153.2 | 116.79 | 427.72 | 0.58 | 193.19 |
| Bihar | 25.55 | 148.76 | 104.06 | 60.64 | 80 | 112.4 | 95.02 | 266.22 | 448.92 | 50.86 |
| Chhatisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90.85 | 97.97 | 86.86 | 71.17 | 6.58 | 113.46 | 203.3 |
| Goa | 1.23 | 1.66 | 2 | 0.98 | 0.06 | 2.71 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.53 | 3.75 |
| Gujrat | 302.43 | 171.63 | 438.01 | 1476.08 | 2503.89 | 319.31 | 350.44 | 254.99 | 558.26 | 1155.11 |
| Har yana | 29.13 | 28.63 | 49.39 | 79.86 | 87.03 | 93.35 | 96.2 | 101.89 | 154.43 | 216.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Himachal Pradesh | 49.88 | 23.53 | 33.58 | 61.61 | 82.38 | 62.8 | 50.3 | 52.86 | 213.71 | 128.74 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 21.24 | 31.7 | 25.9 | 35.09 | 60.09 | 38.71 | 40.67 | 42.63 | 646.18 | 373.55 |
| Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77.89 | 160.01 | 85.91 | 137.82 | 80 | 227.72 |
| Karnataka | 66.36 | 104.3 | 93.37 | 78.77 | 113.85 | 192.21 | 363.63 | 240.2 | 474.88 | 612.15 |
| Kerala | 72.54 | 62.6 | 65.21 | 23.12 | 114.71 | 74.13 | 77.84 | 287.73 | 102.08 | 89.78 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 203.74 | 90.28 | 63.45 | 109.15 | 124.28 | 373.54 | 253.41 | 101.2 | 421.08 | 343.54 |
| Maharashtra | 339.42 | 425.68 | 62.46 | 122.1 | 165.38 | 185.57 | 497.01 | 411.27 | 1524.97 | 1641.22 |
| Manipur | 1.96 | 2.82 | 6.68 | 0.39 | 0 | 1.17 | 4.87 | 7.07 | 0 | 0.83 |
| Meghalaya | 3.03 | 3.09 | 3.23 | 3.94 | 5.12 | 4.35 | 4.56 | 10.95 | 11.29 | 11.61 |
| Mizoram | 1.33 | 1.35 | 7.9 | 2.97 | 1.08 | 4.39 | 3.38 | 11.58 | 3.7 | 13.66 |
| Nagaland | 1.89 | 1.97 | 2.14 | 1.96 | 2.05 | 3.56 | -0.23 | 0.85 | 4.62 | 5.64 |
| Orissa | 89.91 | 45.58 | 827.64 | 143.65 | 268.39 | 206.69 | 345.81 | 303.65 | 396.55 | 457.75 |
| Punjab | 42.22 | 31.15 | 0.23 | 78.59 | 226.17 | 10.94 | 135.3 | 291.23 | 73.01 | 149.82 |
| Rajasthan | 192.02 | 201.32 | 232.56 | 526.72 | 320.96 | 465.32 | 954.61 | 470.65 | 422.87 | 724.92 |
| Sikkim | 17.58 | 5.33 | 13.19 | 4.74 | 6.84 | 7.57 | 10.95 | 18.4 | 15.34 | 9.83 |
| Tamil Nadu | 94.04 | 55.48 | 30.64 | 10.77 | 126.07 | 377.32 | 408.54 | 1006.8 | 1574.55 | -22.06 |
| Tripura | 0.94 | 11.72 | 11.46 | 9.32 | 0.59 | 11.86 | 4.59 | 14.09 | 13.3 | 21.94 |
| Uttaranchal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.07 | 17.02 | 65.09 | 35.05 | 45.92 | 56.42 | 92.65 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 107.36 | 200.61 | 134.24 | 65.99 | 100.88 | 498.45 | 102.85 | 392.26 | 373.15 | 128.43 |
| West Bengal | 55.13 | 118.39 | 112.87 | 447.87 | 53.08 | 164.55 | 117.04 | 127.14 | 234.84 | 241.72 |
| All States | 1976.81 | 2105.77 | 2612.21 | 3878.45 | 5012.1 | 4169.18 | 4658.16 | 5568.14 | 8572.46 | 7859.45 |

Source: Handbook of Statistics on State Finances 2003; Study of State Budgets 2003-04 and 2007-08

5.7 The figure shows a phenomenal growth of relief expenditure in almost all the States. For the country as a whole the annual relief expenses during 2000-07 registered a growth of 268% over the years 1995-2000. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu had growth in expenditure which was higher than the national average.

Table-5.5
Annual Growth of Relief Expenditure of States

| | 1987-90 | 1990-95 | 1995-2000 | 2000-05 | 2000-07 | % growth 2000-07 over 1995-2000 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 37.14 | 81.83 | 224.614 | 391.08 | 459.83 | 204.72 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 4.88 | 2.72 | 12.696 | 23.66 | 41.11 | 323.80 |
| Assam | 37.15 | 51.21 | 55.624 | 175.228 | 152.84 | 274.77 |
| Bihar | 37.53 | 31.30 | 69.69 | 122.856 | 159.15 | 228.37 |
| Goa | 0.01 | 1.12 | 1.564 | 1.57 | 1.88 | 120.20 |
| Gujarat | 53.22 | 30.03 | 199.752 | 980.942 | 945.44 | 473.31 |
| Haryana | 11.87 | 17.91 | 104.704 | 91.666 | 118.51 | 113.19 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 17.31 | 18.90 | 34.748 | 61.99 | 93.20 | 268.22 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 16.75 | 12.08 | 23.726 | 43.438 | 176.70 | 744.75 |
| Karnataka | 6.40 | 51.30 | 70.804 | 197.732 | 296.53 | 418.80 |
| Kerala | 12.30 | 36.54 | 62.536 | 115.506 | 109.91 | 175.75 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| Madhya Pradesh | 13.63 | 44.45 | 100.816 | 192.316 | 246.60 | 244.60 |
| Maharashtra | 36.13 | 141.69 | 326.908 | 276.266 | 649.65 | 198.73 |
| Manipur | 1.43 | 0.95 | 2.912 | 2.7 | 2.05 | 70.40 |
| Meghalaya | 0.99 | 2.39 | 4.66 | 5.784 | 7.40 | 158.80 |
| Mizoram | 1.13 | 2.23 | 3.89 | 4.68 | 5.82 | 149.61 |
| Nagaland | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.862 | 1.684 | 2.67 | 143.39 |
| Orissa | 15.80 | 52.00 | 223.574 | 253.638 | 303.21 | 135.62 |
| Punjab | 81.58 | 34.19 | 48.176 | 148.446 | 137.87 | 286.18 |
| Rajasthan | 35.91 | 124.00 | 200.118 | 547.652 | 555.15 | 277.41 |
| Sikkim | 2.23 | 2.57 | 9.382 | 9.7 | 10.52 | 112.13 |
| Tamil Nadu | 6.73 | 58.36 | 102.788 | 385.9 | 500.58 | 487.00 |
| Tripura | 0.76 | 2.90 | 5.378 | 8.09 | 10.81 | 201.00 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 24.45 | 117.24 | 143.244 | 232.086 | 237.43 | 165.75 |
| West Bengal | 32.77 | 35.29 | 81.744 | 181.936 | 198.03 | 242.26 |
| All States | 488.10 | 954.29 | 2117.364 | 4657.206 | 5673.99 | 267.97 |

5.8 Five States, namely Gujarat (14.4%), Maharashtra (12.5%), Rajasthan (9.9%), Andhra Pradesh (8.6%), Tamil Nadu (7.9%) and Orissa (6.4%) together spent nearly 60% of the total relief expenditure of the country during 1990-2007.

Table-5.6
Percentage Share of Relief Expenditure of States

| | 1987-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2000-2007 | 1990-2007 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 7.6 | 8.6 | 10.6 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Assam | 7.6 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Bihar | 7.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Goa | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gujrat | 10.9 | 3.1 | 9.4 | 21.1 | 16.7 | 14.4 |
| Haryana | 2.4 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Karnataka | 1.3 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Kerala | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Maharashtra | 7.4 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 5.9 | 11.4 | 12.5 |
| Manipur | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Meghalaya | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Mizoram | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nagaland | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Orissa | 3.2 | 5.4 | 10.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 6.4 |
| Punjab | 16.7 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Rajasthan | 7.4 | 13.0 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 |
| Sikkim | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1.4 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 7.9 |
| Tripura | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Uttar Pradesh | 5.0 | 12.3 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| West Bengal | 6.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| All States | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

5.9 Some States pointed out that expenditure incurred on reconstruction of damaged public assets have been incurred under the relevant account heads of the line departments and these are not reflected in the expenditure figures under Account Head – 2245. Such expenditures have mostly taken place by diversion of plan funds, which are not accounted in the relief expenses.

Adequacy Analysis of CRF Allocations

5.10 The RBI figures have been used to examine the adequacy of CRF allocations for the States from 2000-01 till 2006-07. RBI has shown expenditure incurred by the newly created States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand even though the Eleventh FC had not made any allocations to these States. Therefore these figures have been adjusted against the parent States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in the table below.

Table-5.7
Adequacy of CRF Allocations – 2000-01 to 2006-07 (Rs. in Crores)

| | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Andhra Pradesh | -117.12 | -84.78 | -242.89 | -147.52 | -268.69 | -209.11 | -348.93 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | -2.01 | -0.01 | -2.47 | -38.47 | -8.92 | -68.38 | -43.66 |
| Assam | -6.59 | +36.22 | -41.31 | +0.70 | -304.36 | +192.48 | +5.43 |
| Bihar | +63.02 | -28.05 | -136.08 | -37.78 | +21.90 | -299.99 | +102.37 |
| Chhattisgarh | - | - | - | - | - | -1.71 | -88.32 |
| Goa | +0.26 | +1.24 | -1.34 | -0.86 | -0.29 | +0.58 | -1.54 |
| Gujarat | -1314.68 | -2334.42 | -141.37 | -163.60 | -58.81 | -312.26 | -896.81 |
| Haryana | +1.44 | -1.67 | -3.71 | -2.08 | -3.06 | -30.05 | -86.20 |
| Himachal Pradesh | -18.12 | -36.72 | -14.86 | +0.04 | -0.01 | -113.02 | -25.14 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | -0.19 | -23.45 | -0.23 | -0.27 | -0.21 | -559.72 | -284.59 |
| Jharkhand | - | - | - | - | - | +46.07 | -98.01 |
| Karnataka | -4.20 | -35.55 | -110.00 | -277.31 | -149.56 | -360.22 | -491.76 |
| Kerala | +44.12 | -44.10 | +0.01 | -0.00 | -206.00 | -16.58 | -0.01 |
| Madhya Pradesh | +71.80 | +48.22 | -114.19 | -63.20 | -129.50 | -166.85 | -81.96 |
| Maharashtra | +35.10 | -0.32 | -12.25 | -315.03 | -220.19 | -1302.07 | -1407.17 |
| Manipur | +2.48 | +3.01 | +1.99 | -1.55 | -3.58 | +5.56 | +4.89 |
| Meghalaya | -0.00 | -0.98 | -0.01 | -0.00 | -6.16 | -0.00 | -0.00 |
| Mizoram | -0.00 | +2.04 | -1.11 | +0.06 | -7.97 | +2.88 | -6.89 |
| Nagaland | -0.00 | +0.01 | -1.40 | +2.50 | +1.53 | -0.79 | -1.70 |
| Orissa | -34.18 | -153.45 | -86.00 | -219.09 | -170.59 | -95.01 | -147.51 |
| Punjab | +44.13 | -97.32 | +124.36 | +6.76 | -142.06 | +73.02 | +3.51 |
| Rajasthan | -319.72 | -103.61 | -237.10 | -714.98 | -219.04 | -7.23 | -288.50 |
| Sikkim | +2.17 | +0.41 | +0.05 | -2.95 | -10.00 | +2.19 | +8.21 |
| Tamil Nadu | +91.87 | -18.30 | -264.16 | -289.72 | -882.04 | -1365.47 | +241.59 |
| Tripura | -4.12 | +4.87 | -6.13 | +1.43 | -7.77 | -0.45 | -8.72 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Uttar Pradesh | +107.58 | +69.67 | -236.41 | +68.90 | -129.20 | -77.21 | +176.05 |
| Uttaranchal | - | - | - | - | - | +38.27 | +3.94 |
| West Bengal | -346.77 | +53.08 | -53.08 | -0.00 | -4.25 | -0.11 | -0.22 |
| All India | -1703.73 | -2743.95 | -1579.68 | -2194.02 | -2908.82 | -4628.05 | -3761.66 |

(+) signifies savings from CRF allocations. (-) presents excess expenditure over CRF allocation

5.11 This statement shows that barring the four relatively small States of Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Uttaranchal the CRF allocations during 2000-01 to 2006-07 were inadequate in all the States. The excess expenditure incurred over CRF allocations during the period were very high in some of the States - Andhra Pradesh (78.8%), Gujarat (374%), Jammu & Kashmir (235.8%), Karnataka (220.7%), Maharashtra (243%), Tamil Nadu (249.6%) and Orissa (74.4%), Rajasthan (94.7%). This was mainly due the earthquakes of Gujarat (2001) and Jammu & Kashmir (2005), droughts in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka (2002), tsunami in Tamil Nadu (2004) and floods in Maharashtra (2005,2006). For the country as a whole the total expenditure incurred by the States on relief during the period was Rs. 38,589.60 crores against the total CRF allocations of Rs. 19049.70 crores, thereby leaving a gap of Rs. 19519.90 crores. This gap was largely covered by NCCF allocations of Rs. 13086.93 crores during the period, as under:

Table-5.8
NCCF Allocations 2000-01 to 2006-07 (Rs. in Crores)

| | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | Total |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 30.44 | 59.94 | 116.75 | 87.20 | 100.00 | 203.06 | 597.39 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2.00 | 0.00 | 12.78 | 29.79 | 9.09 | 68.44 | 44.38 | 166.48 |
| Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 211.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 211.55 |
| Bihar | 29.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 398.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 428.59 |
| Chhattisgarh | 40.00 | 42.88 | 100.68 | 26.83 | 52.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 263.13 |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Gujarat | 585.00 | 994.37 | 23.29 | 32.41 | 55.00 | 304.31 | 545.69 | 2540.07 |
| Haryana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.20 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 8.29 | 61.48 | 14.05 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 112.97 | 25.14 | 222.23 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 0.00 | 23.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 309.77 | 0.00 | 382.97 |
| Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Karnataka | 0.00 | 0.00 | 196.88 | 316.47 | 63.62 | 358.85 | 384.97 | 1320.79 |
| Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 206.00 | 17.94 | 0.00 | 223.94 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 35.00 | 22.72 | 183.34 | 36.72 | 1.70 | 0.00 | 30.85 | 310.33 |
| Maharashtra | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 77.46 | 173.23 | 657.25 | 589.90 | 1517.84 |
| Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.07 |
| Meghalaya | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.16 |
| Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.68 |
| Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 | 2.62 |
| Orissa | 35.00 | 114.62 | 21.84 | 104.43 | 53.44 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 354.33 |
| Punjab | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rajasthan | 85.00 | 78.97 | 434.08 | 512.74 | 216.79 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 1427.58 |
| Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.90 | 0.00 | 5.20 | 15.10 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 215.99 | 289.45 | 783.14 | 1131.91 | 0.00 | 2420.49 |
| Tripura | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 310.06 | 41.87 | 192.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 544.03 |
| Uttaranchal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.06 | 7.06 |
| West Bengal | 103.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 103.25 |
| All India | 924.21 | 1368.68 | 1600.00 | 1587.42 | 2583.12 | 3061.44 | 1962.06 | 13086.93 |

5.12 The NCCF allocations still left a gap of Rs. 6432.97 crores in 16 States while 12 States had surpluses. The State wise gaps are shown in the table below. The States having maximum gaps were those which were worst affected by disasters during the period.

Table-5.9
Net Resource Gaps: (Actual Expenditure) – (CRF+NCCF) (Rs. in Crores)

| | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | Total |
|----------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Andhra Pradesh | -117.12 | -54.34 | -182.95 | -30.77 | -181.49 | -109.11 | -145.87 | -821.65 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | -0.01 | -0.01 | 10.31 | -8.68 | 0.17 | 0.06 | 0.72 | 2.56 |
| Assam | -6.59 | 36.22 | -41.31 | 0.7 | -92.81 | 192.48 | 5.43 | 94.12 |
| Bihar | 92.69 | -28.05 | -136.08 | -37.78 | 420.82 | -299.99 | 102.37 | 113.98 |
| Chhattisgarh | - | - | - | - | - | -1.71 | -88.32 | -90.03 |
| Goa | 0.26 | 1.24 | -1.34 | -0.86 | -0.29 | 0.58 | -1.54 | -1.95 |
| Gujarat | -729.68 | -1340.05 | -118.08 | -131.19 | -3.81 | -7.95 | -351.12 | -2681.88 |
| Haryana | 1.44 | -1.67 | -3.71 | 0.12 | -3.06 | -30.05 | -86.2 | -123.13 |
| Himachal Pradesh | -9.83 | 24.76 | -0.81 | 0.34 | -0.01 | -0.05 | 0 | 14.4 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | -0.19 | -0.25 | -0.23 | -0.27 | 49.79 | -249.95 | -284.59 | -485.69 |
| Jharkhand | - | - | - | - | - | 46.07 | -98.01 | -51.94 |
| Karnataka | -4.2 | -35.55 | 86.88 | 39.16 | -85.94 | -1.37 | -106.79 | -107.81 |
| Kerala | 44.12 | -44.1 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 1.36 | -0.01 | 1.38 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 106.8 | 70.94 | 69.15 | -26.48 | -127.8 | -166.85 | -51.11 | -125.35 |
| Maharashtra | 35.1 | -0.32 | 7.75 | -237.57 | -46.96 | -644.82 | -817.27 | -1704.09 |
| Manipur | 2.48 | 3.01 | 9.06 | -1.55 | -3.58 | 5.56 | 4.89 | 19.87 |
| Meghalaya | 1 | -0.98 | -0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 |
| Mizoram | 0 | 2.04 | -1.11 | 0.06 | 2.71 | 2.88 | -6.89 | -0.31 |
| Nagaland | 0 | 0.01 | -1.4 | 2.5 | 3.34 | -0.79 | -0.89 | 2.77 |
| Orissa | 0.82 | -38.83 | -64.16 | -114.66 | -117.15 | -95.01 | -122.51 | -551.5 |
| Punjab | 44.13 | -97.32 | 124.36 | 6.76 | -142.06 | 73.02 | 3.51 | 12.4 |
| Rajasthan | -234.72 | -24.64 | 196.98 | -202.24 | -2.25 | -7.23 | -188.5 | -462.6 |
| Sikkim | 2.17 | 0.41 | 0.05 | -2.95 | -0.1 | 2.19 | 13.41 | 15.18 |
| Tamil Nadu | 91.87 | -18.3 | -48.17 | -0.27 | -98.9 | -233.56 | 241.59 | -65.74 |
| Tripura | -4.12 | 4.87 | -6.13 | 1.43 | -7.72 | -0.45 | -8.72 | -20.84 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 107.58 | 69.67 | 73.65 | 110.77 | 62.9 | -77.21 | 176.05 | 523.41 |
| Uttaranchal | - | - | - | - | - | 38.27 | 11 | 49.27 |
| West Bengal | -243.52 | 53.08 | -53.08 | 0 | -4.25 | -0.11 | -0.22 | -248.1 |

5.13 The resource gap of Rs. 6432.97 crores represents 32.9% of CRF allocations and 20% of combined allocations of CRF and NCCF and works out to Rs. 32 crores per State per annum. The States had to make use of other compensatory mechanisms available in the system, such as

advance drawal of 25% of next year's CRF allocations, additional central assistance, external assistance etc to take care of such deficiencies. The most striking gaps were in the States of Gujarat (Rs. 2681 crores), Maharashtra (Rs. 1704 crores), Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 821.6 crores) and Rajasthan (Rs. 462.2 crores).

Demands and Allocations under NCCF

5.14 In this context it may be worthwhile to look into the pattern of allocations under NCCF. Between 2000-01 and 2008-09 (till November 2008) the total demands projected by the States in their Memorandums to the Government of India for assistance under NCCF was of the order of Rs. 209,993 crores against which the amount approved by the High Level Committee was Rs. 21,228.7 crores, but the actual releases after taking into account the norms and other factors was only Rs. 13998.4 crores. This represents just 6.6 % of the demand. The details of State wise year wise demands for NCCF allocations, approved allocations and actual releases are provided in Annexure- IX. These figures raise important issues regarding the management of the National Calamity Contingency Fund both from the point of view of demands and expectations of the States and supplies and dispensations from the Centre.

5.15 Often the States have been demanding assistance from the Centre with inflated claims of damage and exaggerated costs of relief and restoration, which are difficult to be justified. The State viewpoint is that the disasters result in widespread damage to houses, infrastructure, livelihood and environment which are difficult to be restored within the meagre allocations under CRF and they hardly have resources from their plan or non-plan budget for such purpose and therefore they need liberal central assistance to reconstruct the damaged assets and infrastructure. The counterargument of the Centre is that assistance under CRF/NCCF is available only to provide immediate relief and restoration and not for long term reconstruction, which has to be arranged from the plan funds. But such funds are not always forthcoming. Richer States can arrange resources by adjustments from other sources, but poorer States have either to divert money from other overheads which creates a setback to development or to leave the damages unattended, which make them susceptible to more damages. Therefore the tension between State expectations and Central dispensations continue, which has not been resolved so far. One of the challenges of the Thirteenth Finance Commission would be to resolve this tension especially in the context of the Disaster Management Act which lays emphasis on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Additional Central Assistance

5.16 The mechanism of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) has been employed in the recent years, over and above the arrangements of the Finance Commission, for partly meeting the felt needs of the States for post-disaster reconstruction. In this dispensation the Central government provides plan fund to the affected States as a mix of loan and grant on the ratio of 70:30 for general States and 90:10 for Special Category States. Often such funds are raised as soft loan from multi-lateral funding institutions and passed on to the States as Additional Central Assistance. After the Gujarat earthquake of 2001 World Bank loan of Rs. 7936 crores was raised for funding multi-sectoral reconstruction projects over a five-year long period. Similarly, after the India Ocean Tsunami loans were raised from World Bank and Asian Development Bank and Additional Central Assistance worth Rs. 11,907.29 crores were passed on the affected States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh besides the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry for long terms rehabilitation and reconstruction. After the Kashmir earthquake of 2005 Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 635.88 crores was released to the J&K government for a three year reconstruction programme. Similarly after the monsoon floods of 2005 that affected 12 States Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 5323.26 crores was released to the States. All these expenditure are not booked under Account Head 2245 and therefore these are not reflected in the relief expenditure of the States as shown in data compiled from the RBI and other sources.

Composition of Relief Expenditure

5.17 It may be interesting to look into what constituted such a massive expense Rs. 38569.60 crores on relief by the States during the period. The Tenth FC had recommended that a Committee of Experts shall be set up to draw a list of items, the expenditure on which alone will be chargeable to the CRF. The Committee was further asked to fix the norms on each approved items of expenditure. The norms initially developed in 1995 has been revised from time to time, the latest being the revised norms of June 2007 which permits expenditure on 26 items under 7 categories, as under.

Table 5.10
Items of Permissible Expenditure under CRF and NCCF

| | | |
|----|----------|--|
| 1. | Response | 1. Evacuation 2. Search and rescue 3. Clearance of debris 4. Disposal of dead bodies/ carcasses |
|----|----------|--|

| | | |
|----|-------------------|---|
| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Draining of flood water 6. Hiring boats 7. Ambulance, temporary dispensaries 8. Air dropping of essential supplies |
| 2. | Immediate relief | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary accommodation, food, clothing 2. Emergency supply of drinking water 3. Medicines, disinfectants, insecticides etc 4. Care of cattle/ poultry against epidemics |
| 3. | Gratuitous relief | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ex-gratia payment for deaths and injuries 2. Supplementary nutrition |
| 4. | Rural population | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance to small and marginal farmers 2. Input subsidy to other farmers 3. Assistance to sericulture farmers 4. Assistance to animal husbandry sector 5. Assistance to Fishermen 6. Assistance to artisans 7. Employment generation |
| 5. | Housing | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repair and restoration of damaged houses |
| 6. | Infrastructure | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repair/ restoration of immediate nature of damaged infrastructure in following sectors: (a) Roads & bridges (b) Drinking water (c) Irrigation (d) Power (e) Primary education (f) PHC and (g) Community assets 2. Replacing damaged medical equipments |
| 7. | Preparedness | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specialized training for disaster management 2. Procuring search & rescue and communication equipments |

5.18 It could be interesting to look into the item wise details of expenditure by the States, but unfortunately these are not available either with the Central or with the State governments. The standard reply of the Relief Commissioners is that the expenditures are mostly incurred by the district administration and by the line departments who submit utilization certificates but do not furnish item wise details of expenditure. This deprives a close look at the pattern of expenditure that could be useful to the Commission in making recommendations for the future.

5.19 Two major States, namely Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, were selected for an analysis of the pattern and composition of relief expenditure. The data provided under 'Major Head 2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamity' in the State Budgets were compiled in the following tables which indicate that a little more than 30 percent of the total relief expenditure is incurred under Minor Head 80 (General including operations of immediate relief measures). While Gujarat spent 30.5 percent, Tamil Nadu allocated 32.3 percent towards this head of expenditure. Spending on employment generation in both the States,

particularly in Tamil Nadu, has registered a perceptible decline, mainly due to the implementation of National Employment Guarantee Schemes (NREGS). The expenditure booked under the minor heads of repairs and restoration of damaged public buildings and roads and bridges has noticed a gradual and significant rise over the years in the State of Tamil Nadu which accounted for roughly 23 percent of total relief expenditure, though the average spending for the last ten years on this head has been around 6 percent. The share of gratuitous relief in total relief expenditure in Gujarat was 9.9 and that Tamil Nadu 17.2 percent. The share of Supply of Drinking water and Fodder for Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are 11.9 and 15.4 percent respectively.

Table-5.11
Gujarat - Percentage Share of Relief Expenditure: Minor Headwise

| | Ex-gratia relief | Water and Fodder | Public Health | General Expenditure | Employment Generation |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1999-00 | 4.8 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 63.6 |
| 2000-01 | 23.5 | 11.8 | 1.1 | 31.0 | 32.5 |
| 2001-02 | 3.7 | 11.2 | 0.1 | 46.5 | 38.4 |
| 2002-03 | 4.9 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 51.3 |
| 2003-04 | 2.2 | 30.7 | 2.4 | 18.0 | 46.6 |
| 2004-05 | 12.4 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 2.4 | 72.6 |
| 2005-06 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 45.0 | 39.4 |
| 2006-07 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 14.3 | 39.4 | 36.8 |
| 2007-08 (RE) | 8.7 | 9.7 | 23.3 | 2.9 | 55.3 |
| 2008-09 (BE) | 13.2 | 11.4 | 18.4 | 2.3 | 54.8 |
| 1999-2008 | 9.9 | 11.9 | 6.2 | 30.5 | 41.6 |

Table-5.12
Tamil Nadu- Percentage Share of Relief Expenditure: Minor Headwise

| | Ex-gratia relief | Supply of drinking water | Repairs/ restoration of houses, roads/bridges | Assistance to farmers, fisherman, artisans | General Expenditure on Relief & Rehabilitatio | Employment generation and other expenditure |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 1999-00 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 63.3 |
| 2000-01 | 14.7 | 28.0 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 48.9 |
| 2001-02 | 0.8 | 60.6 | 1.5 | 33.4 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| 2002-03 | 12.1 | 57.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.9 |
| 2003-04 | 15.6 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.7 |
| 2004-05 | 13.7 | 22.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 63.6 | -0.2 |
| 2005-06 | 29.5 | 1.1 | 20.4 | 22.7 | 25.2 | 1.0 |
| 2006-07 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 38.6 | 40.9 | 11.9 |
| 2007-08 (RE) | 3.2 | 15.0 | 39.5 | 14.3 | 27.4 | 0.5 |
| 2008-09 (BE) | 2.0 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 89.3 | 0.6 |
| 1999-2008 | 17.2 | 15.4 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 32.3 | 10.8 |

5.20 The data provided by the States in their Memorandum were compiled to look into the disaster wise expenditure at the all India level. Although the data provided was seemingly incomplete and not very

reliable, a clear trend is clearly discernible in the overall pattern of expenditure during the past 7 years.

Table-5.13
Distribution of Relief Expenditure by States across Calamities (Rs. in Crores)

| | Drought | Floods | Fire | Cyclones | Hailstorms | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|------------|---------|----------|
| 2002-03 | 2264.88 | 389.08 | 10.00 | 363.53 | 26.14 | 335.94 | 3389.57 |
| 2003-04 | 2273.73 | 592.69 | 40.91 | 17.60 | 31.36 | 114.16 | 3070.45 |
| 2004-05 | 1671.01 | 949.02 | 40.95 | 8.02 | 61.30 | 254.68 | 2984.98 |
| 2005-06 | 1004.09 | 3005.02 | 48.92 | 106.35 | 76.90 | 48.20 | 4289.48 |
| 2006-07 | 1055.34 | 4724.30 | 65.64 | 13.59 | 237.56 | 34.97 | 6131.40 |
| 2007-08 (R.E.) | 925.38 | 2950.80 | 83.47 | 84.63 | 276.23 | 644.80 | 4965.31 |
| 2002-08 | 9194.43 | 12610.91 | 289.89 | 593.72 | 709.49 | 1432.75 | 24831.19 |

5.21 The percentage share works out as under. Flood and drought together consume more than 88% of the total relief expenses of the States.

Table-5.14
Distribution of Relief Expenditure by States across Calamities (%)

| | Drought | Floods | Fire | Cyclones | Hailstorms | Others |
|----------------|---------|--------|------|----------|------------|--------|
| 2002-03 | 67 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| 2003-04 | 74 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 2004-05 | 56 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| 2005-06 | 23 | 70 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2006-07 | 17 | 77 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| 2007-08 (R.E.) | 19 | 59 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 13 |
| 2002-08 | 37 | 51 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |

Revised Norms of Relief Expenditure

5.22 The revised norms of expenditure under CRF and NCCF notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs in June 2007 has enhanced the scale of relief and rehabilitation for many items, as shown in the following table. A detailed comparative analysis of the revised norms of 2007 and the previous norms of 2004 is provided in Annexure-III.

Table 5.15
Revised Norms, Scale of Relief and Percentage Increase over Previous Norms

| Items | Scale of relief | % increase |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Response | | |
| 1. Evacuation | As assessed by SLC | No change |
| 2. Search and rescue | Do | No change |
| 3. Clearance of debris | Do | No change |
| 4. Disposal of dead bodies/ carcasses | Do | No change |
| 5. Draining of flood water | Do | New |
| 6. Hiring boats | Do | No change |
| 7. Ambulance, temporary dispensaries | Do | No change |
| 8. Air dropping of essential supplies | Do | No change |

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| Immediate relief | | |
| 1. Temporary accommodation, food, clothing | Actual expenditure. Duration: 90 days for drought and 30 days for other calamities | Only change is Duration |
| 2. Emergency supply of drinking water | As assessed by SLC | No change |
| 3. Medicines, disinfectants, insecticides etc | Do | No change |
| 4. Care of cattle/ poultry against epidemics | Do | No change |
| Gratuitous relief | | |
| 1. Ex-gratia payment for deaths and injuries | Death: Rs. 1.00 lac Loss of limb: Rs. 0.35 to 0.50 lacs | 100% 40 to 100% |
| 2. Supplementary nutrition | Injuries: Rs. 2500 to Rs. 7500 Rs. 2 per head per day. Duration: 90 days for drought and 30 days for other calamities | Upto 50% 90% |
| Rural population | | |
| 1. Assistance to small and marginal farmers | Rs. 2000 to Rs 15000 per hectre for various operations | 20% |
| 2. Input subsidy to other farmers | Rs. 2000 to Rs 6000 per hectre | 40 to 100% |
| 3. Assistance to sericulture farmers | Rs. 2000 to Rs 2500 per hectre | Upto 66% |
| 4. Assistance to animal husbandry sector | Rs 10000 for milch and draught animals, Rs. 5000 for donkey, calf, poney, Rs. 30 for poultry bird | Made specific |
| 5. Assistance to Fishermen | Rs. 2500 to Rs 7500 for various operations | Made specific |
| 6. Assistance to artisans | Rs. 1000 to Rs 2000 for various operations | 100% |
| 7. Employment generation | As per minimum wage of the State | No change |
| Repair and restoration of damaged houses | Fully damaged: Rs 25000 for pucca, Rs. 10000 for kutcha, Rs. 2000 for huts Severely damaged: Rs 5000 for pucca, Rs. 2500 for kutcha, Rs 2000 for huts Partially damaged: Rs 5000 for pucca, Rs. 2500 for kutcha house | 66 to 100% |
| Infrastructure | | |
| 1. Repair/ restoration of immediate nature of damaged infrastructure in following sectors: (a) Roads & bridges (b) Drinking water (c) Irrigation (d) Power (e) Primary education (f) PHC and (g) Community assets | No cost ceiling, but illustrative list of works given. Works to be completed in 30 days in plain areas and 45 days in hilly areas. For calamity of severe magnitude it can extend to 45 and 60 days respectively | Time limit introduced |
| 2. Replacing damaged medical equipments | | |
| Pre paredness | | |
| 1. Specialized training for disaster management 2. Procuring search & rescue and communication equipments | Total expenditure not to exceed 10% of annual allocation of CRF | No change |

5.23 The implications of the revised norms on the pattern on relief expenses of the States are not known as the actual expenditure figures of 2007-08 are not yet known from al the States. However we tried to construct a scenario by applying the maximum of admissible relief on the total disaster losses reported during 2006 and 2007 on the basis of the

prevailing norms. The increase works out to 40% in respect of the items where the scale has been laid down specifically in the norms.

5.24 The Disaster Management Act has mandated the National Disaster Management Authority to recommend guidelines for the minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons affected by disasters, which shall include minimum requirements to be provided in the relief camps in relation to shelter, food, drinking water, medical cover and sanitation, special provisions for widows and orphans, ex-gratia assistance on account of loss of life as also assistance on account of damage to houses and for restoration of means of livelihood and such other relief as may be necessary. Similarly the State Disaster Management Authorities have been mandated to lay down guidelines for providing minimum standards of relief to persons affected by disasters in the State. Such standards shall in no case be less than the standards laid down by the NDMA. The NDMA is likely to announce the minimum standard of relief in near future, which is expected to be higher than what has been notified in the MHA notification of June 2007. This would definitely result in further increase in relief expenses during the remaining period of Twelfth Finance Commission award.

Management of Calamity Relief Fund

5.25 The basic rules to be followed for the management of the Calamity Relief Fund has been laid down in the *Scheme for the Constitution and Administration of the Calamity Relief Fund* notified by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. A copy of this Scheme is Annexed- II. As per this scheme a State-level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary of the State and comprising of officials normally connected with relief work and experts in various fields shall be set up for the administration of the CRF in the State.

5.26 The CRF shall be constituted in Public Account under the head '8235-General and Other Reserve Funds-111 Calamity Relief Fund', while expenditure shall be incurred under the head '2245-Relief on Account of Natural Calamities-05 Calamity Relief Fund'. The share of the Government of India to the Fund shall be paid as Grants-in-aid in two instalments on June 1 and December 1 in each financial year. Likewise, share of the State Governments shall also be transferred to the CRF in two instalments in June and December of the same year. If the Ministry of Finance is satisfied that exigencies of a particular calamity so warrant, the State shall be able to draw 25% of the funds due to the State in the

following year from the Centre to be adjusted against the dues of the subsequent year.

5.27 The contributions thus received shall be invested in one or more of the following instruments:

- a) Central Government Securities
- b) Auctioned Treasury Bills
- c) Interest earning deposits and certificates of deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks;
- d) Interest earning deposits in Co-operative Banks;

5.28 The investment shall be carried out by the RBI branch at the State headquarters or a Bank designated by RBI. The Bank will arrange to collect interest on these securities/bonds and credit the same to the account of the Government on the due date. On maturity of the securities, the proceeds will be collected and credited to the account of the Government or reinvested on the basis of instructions received from the Committee. To meet liability on account of the claims sanctioned for relief, the Committee will first dispose of its holdings of auctioned Treasury Bills to the extent required. If the amount is not sufficient to meet the liability, the Committee may encash the deposits with the local branches of the scheduled commercial banks and the co-operative banks. The Central Government securities may be sold as a last resort.

5.29 The Committee shall be responsible to ensure that the money drawn from the Calamity Relief Fund is actually utilised for the purposes for which the CRF has been set up and only on items of expenditure and as per norms contained in the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. All administrative and miscellaneous expenses of the Committee shall be borne by the State Government under its normal budgetary provisions and not from the CRF.

5.30 These basic rules of the CRF scheme do not seem to be followed in most of the States. The RBI data shows that only 9 out of 28 States have actually constituted the fund under the Public Account - 8235 even though the CRF has been in existence since 1990. The MHA data for the past eight years shows that none of the State government has earned any interest on CRF amount, which lends credit to the impression that the CRF is never invested in securities as prescribed in the scheme. We had specifically asked the State governments to share the details of such investments, but none of the States responded, while Relief Commissioners of many States informally informed that CRF amount is deposited in the accounts of the Finance Secretary and is used like many

other central grants as way and means advances of the State government. This has been confirmed in the audit reports of a number of State governments which further shows that State government contributions to the CRF are not released in time. Budgetary allocations under 2245 are released only in bits and parts to the District Collectors and bulk transfers are made on an ad hoc basis only after major disasters hit the districts and there is always some time lag before such transfers actually take place. Therefore the very purpose of depositing CRF in non-lapsable and interest bearing Public Account seems to have been totally defeated. The Finance Commission may therefore like to review the position and lay down stringent guidelines for compliance of the provisions of the scheme.

Audit Reports on Relief Expenditure

5.31 More than 80% of the relief expenditure takes place in the districts either by the District Collector or by the line departments under his supervision in a highly charged environment calling for immediate humanitarian assistance to the affected communities and pressures from all quarters to perform, when the administration is also overwhelmed by multifarious issues related to the management of disasters apart from other day to day administrative duties. This sudden spurt of expenditure within a compressed time zone of one to six months by relatively junior and inexperienced officers without training and exposure to financial management and adequate monitoring by supervisory officers poses challenge to leadership but at the same time it provides opportunities and temptations for various types of irregularities and corruptions. Disasters have made many administrators famous due to their leadership and achievements in difficult circumstances, but at the same time it has made many of them infamous by scams and malpractices. The story of the District Collector who was jailed for malpractices during flood relief operations in Patna made headlines in newspapers, but if the audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and Accountant Generals of the States are to be believed there were hundreds of such scams and other irregularities which have not surfaced in the public domain but are equally, if not more, serious. In fact perusal of such reports definitely gives the impression of an extremely messy financial management that calls for reforms and interventions at the highest levels. Surely strict enforcement of financial discipline and expenditure norms would reduce the chances of irregularities and may even lead to substantial savings and more efficient utilization of available funds.

5.32 The Comptroller and Auditor General of India had conducted Performance Audit of Tsunami Relief and Rehabilitation in the five

tsunami affected States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry during 2005-06. Important findings of the audit were as follows:

- a) Large sums of money were diverted in almost all the States for purposes such as administrative expenses, committed liabilities etc which were clearly not permitted under the norms;
- b) Irregular and wrong payments were made in violation of norms;
- c) Excess expenditure was incurred due to wrong application of rates, payment of enhanced compensation, non-adherence to codal provisions etc;
- d) Expenditure was shown against advances made to Departments which remained unutilized for long periods in contravention of rules;
- e) The process of beneficiary identification and verification of claims was faulty – there were large number of cases of improper verification, non-achievement of targets, provision of relief to unaffected and ineligible persons etc;
- f) There were long delays in the construction and repair of basic infrastructure such as roads and highways, schools, bridges, water supply etc;
- g) There were delays in construction of permanent houses due to delay in acquisition of land, delay in approval of plans, release of funds, which led to avoidable cost escalation etc;
- h) There was inadequate and improper assessment of damage to fishing vessels, delay in restoration of harbour and jetty works, failure in claiming insurance benefits for deceased fishermen, excess compensation for boats etc.

5.33 The Audit Reports of Accountant Generals of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh on CRF and NCCF for the past few years show gross irregularities of very serious nature. Some of these irregularities which are only illustrative and by no means exhaustive in nature are cited as under.

- a) Huge sums of money have been spent irregularly on items not at all covered under the scheme. These include purchase of vehicles, furniture, computers, renovation of Deputy Commissioner's residence, grants to charitable institutions etc.
- b) Expenditure has been incurred much in excess of norms prescribed under the scheme.
- c) Salaries of employees and other administrative expenses have been incurred from the Fund, completely against the norms.

- d) Revolving Fund has been created in favour of public sector undertakings in contravention of the norms of the scheme.
- e) Large sums of advances were made to various agencies but these were never recovered from them.
- f) Sale proceeds from subsidized goods were irregularly credited to the accounts of the public sector undertakings and government departments.
- g) Large sums of unutilized balances from the CRF have been retained in the Personal Deposit Account/ Current Account of the District Collector/ other District Officers.
- h) Relief works undertaken in previous years have been adjusted against allocations of subsequent years.

5.34 Copies of these Audit Reports were circulated to States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh for their comments, but none of the States responded. However informal discussion with the Relief Commissioners of some of the States confirms the general impression that the existing system of drawal and expenditure of funds in the districts and monitoring of expenditure in the States have many loopholes, which provide huge scope for irregularities and misappropriation.

5.35 Surely there are huge scopes for improvement at every level and in each sector. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has recommended that a computerised tracking system for monitoring the utilization of financial assistance should be introduced in consultation with the State governments. Pre-contract system for emergency procurement has also been recommended for compliance of procedures without sacrificing the needs of urgency. Standard protocols and guidelines on damage and loss assessment and identification of beneficiaries in disaster situations needs also to be developed to eliminate chances of under assessment or exaggerated assessment or wrong identification of beneficiaries. It is suggested that an Expert Committee may be constituted to look into the entire gamut of administrative, financial, logistic and other issues of relief management and recommend a full proof financial management system that would ensure that relief assistances are provided to the affected people and communities in time and in an efficient manner with a zero tolerance to irregular and corrupt practices.

VIEWS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

The State Governments have submitted their Memorandums to the Thirteenth Finance Commission, stating inter alia the major calamities faced by the States, areas affected, total assistance provided, kind of assistance, source of funding (Central, State and other assistance) etc. The Memorandums further gave details on the systems of assessing the damage (life and property) being followed in the States.

6.2 The specific difficulties faced by the States with respect to accessing funds from CRF/NCCF were highlighted in the Memorandum and suggestions for overcoming these difficulties were also outlined for the consideration of the Commission. These suggestions are summarised as follows:

Andhra Pradesh

6.3 Andhra Pradesh incurred more expenditure than the combined allocations under CRF and NCCF as shown in the following table. The excess expenditure is almost more than the State's contribution to CRF

Table -6.1
Expenditure on Relief-Andhra Pradesh

(Rs in crores)

| Sl. No. | Year | CRF | Advance Drawl | NCCF | Total | Total expenditure | Balance |
|---------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | 2003-2004 | 229.28 | | 116.75 | 346.03 | 370.97 | -24.94 |
| 2 | 2004-2005 | 240.75 | | 117.88 | 358.63 | 541.37 | -182.74 |
| 3 | 2005-2006 | 344.08 | | 100.00 | 444.08 | 551.64 | -85.28 |
| 4 | 2006-2007 | 361.28 | 64.52 | 203.06 | 628.86 | 667.60 | -41.80 |
| 5 | 2007-2008 | 379.35 | -64.52 | 37.51* | 352.34 | 370.88 | -18.54 |
| 6 | 2008-2009 | 398.31 | | | | 222.26 | -23.10 |
| 7 | 2009-2010 | 418.23 | | | | | |

* Additional assistance (NCCF) requested by the State for Sept, Oct/Nov 2007, Feb 2008 & March / April 2008 are yet to be received.

6.4 The State government demanded enhanced allocations of CRF on the following grounds:

- a) Occurrence of natural calamities over a period of time has increased extensively and intensively causing enormous financial burden on State exchequer
- b) Paradigm shift in the focus from relief centric approach to prevention, mitigation and preparedness has increased disaster management activities on one hand and increasing expenditure on the other.
- c) As per revised CRF / NCCF norms, relief assistance towards rescue, relief and rehabilitation has almost doubled.

6.5 The State government made the following suggestions for the consideration of the Commission for improving the existing system:

- a) The 1st instalment of CRF may be released in April of every year instead of June so that expenditure due to hailstorm which occurs in April and May and pending bills pertaining to previous financial year could be met / cleared off.
- b) Floods and cyclones occur in A.P. usually in August, September and October. Hence, 2nd instalment of CRF may be released in September of every year instead of December so that expenditure towards immediate relief, rescue and rehabilitation due to floods / cyclone can be met.
- c) The losses suffered by the State and the expenditure incurred on account of the calamities should be considered for determining the size of Calamity Relief Fund instead of the average expenditure of previous years.
- d) The excess expenditure over and above the CRF, incurred by the State during the year may be shared by the central and State Governments in the same ratio of CRF i.e. (3:1).
- e) The provision for escalation of prices be considered at 25% for each year.
- f) The assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund may be released expeditiously to enable the State Government to undertake rescue relief and restoration of damaged infrastructure immediately after the calamity.
- g) Methodology for calculation of entitlement under NCCF should be worked in consultation with the State Government.
- h) The share of contribution by the State Government to the CRF may be fixed @ 10% instead of 25%.
- i) Provision should be made for restoration of public utility services to bring them to pre calamity level.

Arunachal Pradesh

6.6 The major natural calamities of Arunachal Pradesh include flood, flash flood, cloudburst, landslide, fire and avalanche. The areas in the foot hills or along the river basin are more prone to flood and erosion. The district of Changlang, Lohit, Lower Dibang Valley, East Siang, East Kameng and Papumpare are affected by flood every year. The other districts too are affected by flood in catchment areas but the calamities like flash flood, cloud burst, landslides are more rampant. Fire accidents usually occur during dry season i.e. in winter. The houses in rural areas of the State are constructed of thatched materials in very close proximity to each other. Therefore, fire spreads very rapidly and many houses are burnt at a time. The districts of Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, East Kameng, Papumpare, West Sing, Upper Siang, Tirap Kurung Kumey suffered major damages in fire accident. Avalanches occur in snow bound areas of Tawang and West Kameng districts.

6.7 On receipt of funds from the Centre, the State government contributes its share and the composite fund is released to State Level Relief Committee as CRF. However the delay in release of funds from Government of India causes difficulties.

Assam

6.8 The details of funds received from the CRF and NCCF in Assam and the expenditure incurred from 2001-02 are indicated below:

Table -6.2
Expenditure on Relief-Assam

(Rs. in crore)

| Year | CRF | | | NCCF | Total expenditure |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| | Central share | State Share | Total | | |
| 2001-02 | 79.92 | 26.64 | 106.56 | 0.00 | 106.56 |
| 2002-03 | 83.92 | 27.97 | 111.89 | 0.00 | 111.89 |
| 2003-04 | 88.12 | 29.37 | 117.49 | 0.00 | 176.29 |
| 2004-05 | 92.52 | 30.84 | 123.36 | 211.55 | 334.91 |
| 2005-06 | 144.79 | 46.26 | 194.05 | 0.00 | 194.05 |
| 2006-07 | 148.97 | 49.66 | 198.63 | 0.00 | 198.63 |
| 2007-08 | 153.36 | 51.12 | 204.48 | 0.00 | 403.10 |

6.9 Therefore the State government had to incur additional expenditure from its own resources to the tune of Rs. 58.58 crores and Rs. 198.62

crores during 2003-04 and 2007-08 respectively. However the damage suffered by the State was much more than the relief provided

Table -6.3
Damages Due to Natural disasters in Assam 2000 -01 to 2007 -08

| Year | Area affected (lac hect) | Crop area affected (lac hect) | Population affected (lakh) | Human lives lost | Cattle lost | Value of crop lost (Crore) | Total damage (Crore) |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 2000-01 | 9.66 | 3.22 | 38.88 | 36 | 19,988 | 173.51 | 251.18 |
| 2001-02 | 2.03 | 0.36 | 5.42 | 4 | 15 | 518.35 | 14.90 |
| 2002-03 | 11.87 | 2.98 | 75.50 | 65 | 4,294 | 145.59 | 780.49 |
| 2003-04 | 7.01 | 2.13 | 52.75 | 35 | 108 | 124.74 | 1128.12 |
| 2004-05 | 2.36 | 5.22 | 12.64 | 497 | 1,18,772 | 374.70 | NA |
| 2007-08 | 15.04 | 6.74 | 108.67 | 134 | 728 | NA | 1444.24 |

Hence the State government requested for enhancement of allocations under CRF.

Bihar

6.10 The Memorandum of Government of Bihar states that the allocations based on CRF norms constrains the capacity of the State to rise up to the situation demanded by the intensity and frequency of floods. It suggested that the parameters of assessment should cover the recurrence, periodicity, severity, duration of calamity and cost of restoration of infrastructures. All these aspects put together in a basket could lead to a fair assessment of the damage and in allocation of the CRF.

6.11 The State government had sent proposal for additional allocations of Rs. 2156.39 crores under NCCF in 2007, but the amount is yet to be released to the State government. The GOI raised irrelevant queries which were also clarified, but the release is withheld which has put the State government under serious difficulties in managing the disaster.

Chattisgarh

6.12 The Government of Chattisgarh did not have problem with CRF allocations, but in so far as NCCF is concerned there are serious difficulties in the timely release from the Centre. Therefore the State Government recommends that once the State government seeks additional assistance under NCCF, 50% of the assistance sought should be released straightway and the balance amount can be released after the visit of the Central Team and completion of other formalities. The State government

provided the following details but the expenditure figures for the years 2001-02 and 2002-03 were left blank

Table -6.4
Expenditure on Relief-Chattisgarh (Rs. in crores)

| Year | Calamity | NCCF | CRF | | | | Expenditure | Balance |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| | | | Opening Balance | GOI share | State's Share | Interest. | | |
| 2000-01 | Drought | 4000.00 | 0.00 | 1085.00 | 687.00 | 0.0 | 6033.63 | -261.55 |
| 2001-02 | Flood | 2394.00 | -261.55 | 2163.00 | 721.00 | 0.0 | | |
| 2001-02 | Drought | 1894.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | | |
| 2002-03 | Drought | 10068.00 | 3659.26 | 2272.00 | 757.00 | 0.0 | | |
| 2003-04 | Drought | 2683.00 | 2173.00 | 1192.50 | 397.50 | 0.0 | 5273.91 | 1172.09 |
| 2004-05 | Drought | 0.00 | 1172.09 | 3695.50 | 923.88 | 0.0 | 3218.19 | 2573.27 |
| 2005-06 | Drought | 5274.00 | 2573.27 | 4190.50 | 1397.00 | 0.0 | 4581.10 | 8853.67 |
| 2006-07 | Flood | 0.00 | 8853.67 | 15032.50 | 5011.75 | 0.0 | 13831.4 | 15066.6 |
| 2007-08 | - | 0.00 | 15066.57 | 2219.00 | 739.75 | 0.0 | 4917.63 | 13107.7 |
| 2008-09 | - | 0.00 | 13107.69 | 4438.00 | 1479.50 | 0.0 | 2924.21 | 16101 |

Gujarat

6.13 The Government of Gujarat maintains the CRF for disaster preparedness and for providing relief to victims in the event of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood and hailstorm. Expenditure on restoration of damaged capital works is ordinarily met from the normal budgetary heads except when it is to be incurred as part of providing immediate relief. However, as per the State Disaster Management Act, every department makes budgetary allocation in their annual departmental plans for disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response measures. The statement of expenditure of the State was given as under:

Table -6.5
Expenditure on ReliefGujarat

| Financial Year | CRF Central share | CRF State share | NCCF | Total Allocation | Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Crores) | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|------------|---------|
| | | | | | Drought | Floods | Earthquake | Total |
| 1998-1999 | 116.12 | 38.71 | 55.35 | 210.18 | 1.08 | 113.73 | 0 | 114.81 |
| 1999-2000 | 121.05 | 40.35 | 54.58 | 215.98 | 265.77 | 74.52 | 0 | 340.29 |
| 2000-2001 | 113.14 | 40.35 | 585 | 738.49 | 886.28 | 17.02 | 560.47 | 1463.77 |
| 2001-2002 | 117.01 | 42.37 | 994.37 | 1153.75 | 1042.09 | 7.13 | 737.15 | 1786.37 |
| 2002-2003 | 133.46 | 44.48 | 23.29 | 201.23 | 195.86 | 8.35 | 224.15 | 428.36 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2003-2004 | 140.13 | 46.71 | 32.41 | 219.25 | 258.12 | 41.07 | 0.27 | 299.46 |
| 2004-2005 | 147.14 | 49.05 | 55 | 251.19 | 40.70 | 133.65 | 0 | 174.35 |
| 2005-2006 | 184.50 | 61.50 | 304.31 | 550.31 | 5.29 | 372.61 | 0.14 | 378.04 |
| 2006-2007 | 246.85 | 82.30 | 545.69 | 874.84 | 2.11 | 849.37 | 0.01 | 851.49 |
| 2007-2008 | 150.28 | 50.08 | 0 | 200.36 | 0.19 | 285.37 | 0.57 | 286.13 |
| Total : | 1469.68 | 495.90 | 2650 | 4615.58 | 2697.49 | 1902.82 | 1522.76 | 6123.07 |

6.14 The State government is not facing any difficulties with the allocation and release on CRF and NCCF. It did not have any views or suggestions for the consideration of the Commission.

Haryana

6.15 During 2002-03 the State of Haryana faced a serious drought situation during Kharif 2002. The entire State was declared as drought affected. As per damage report received from the Deputy Commissioners, an amount of Rs. 66.50 crore for 577508 acres of area was allocated to various Deputy Commissioners for payment of gratuitous relief to the farmers as per norms fixed by the Government of India. A Memorandum was submitted to the Government of India seeking financial assistance of Rs. 1895.98 crore and 9.72 MT of wheat but no financial assistance was given to the State.

6.16 During the year 2006-07, Haryana faced the serious situation caused by the heavy hailstorms/rains during the months of February/March, 2007. Relief was provided to the affected as per the norms fixed by the State Government for the damaged crops. A Memorandum was also sent to the Government of India seeking financial assistance of Rs. 1026.71 crores but no financial assistance was given to the State.

6.17 Haryana has its own norms of assistance for people affected by the natural calamities which is higher on many respects than that of the norms of Government of India. Additional expenditure incurred in this regard is borne by the State from its own resources.

Himachal Pradesh

6.18 The year-wise details of losses suffered and relief funds available under Calamity Relief Fund in Himachal Pradesh are as follows:

Table -6.6
Expenditure on Relief Himachal Pradesh
(Rs. in crore)

| Year | Estimated Loss | Funds Available in CRF |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1995-1996 | 505.99 | 25.44 |
| 1996-1997 | 476.77 | 26.95 |
| 1997-1998 | 798.65 | 28.44 |
| 1998-1999 | 332.26 | 29.98 |
| 1999-2000 | 426.38 | 31.16 |
| 2000-2001 | 1765.42 | 43.49 |
| 2001-2002 | 138.25 | 45.66 |
| 2002-2003 | 707.21 | 47.94 |
| 2003-2004 | 726.00 | 58.00 |
| 2004-2005 | 1170.00 | 52.86 |
| 2005-2006 | 372.00 | 100.69 |
| 2006-2007 | 2366.50 | 103.60 |
| 2007-2008 | 1269.00 | 106.65 |

6.19 The State government is finding it difficult to get reimbursement on several items of expenditure, especially those pertaining to damage to infrastructure, roads, drinking water supply schemes, irrigation schemes etc. Therefore it requested the Commission to recommend to the Union Government that a review of the list of approved items of expenditure needs to be done in consultation with State Governments so that local needs are taken into consideration under the CRF scheme. Expenditure on restoration of infrastructure, including capital expenditure in the affected areas should be allowed as a valid charge on the CRF. This is necessary particularly true for hilly States where natural calamities such as flash floods, cloudbursts and avalanches destroy basic infrastructure in the affected areas and the restoration of these facilities become matters of priority concern for the State, but funding provisions are not available for the same under the Plan and non-Plan budget of the State government.

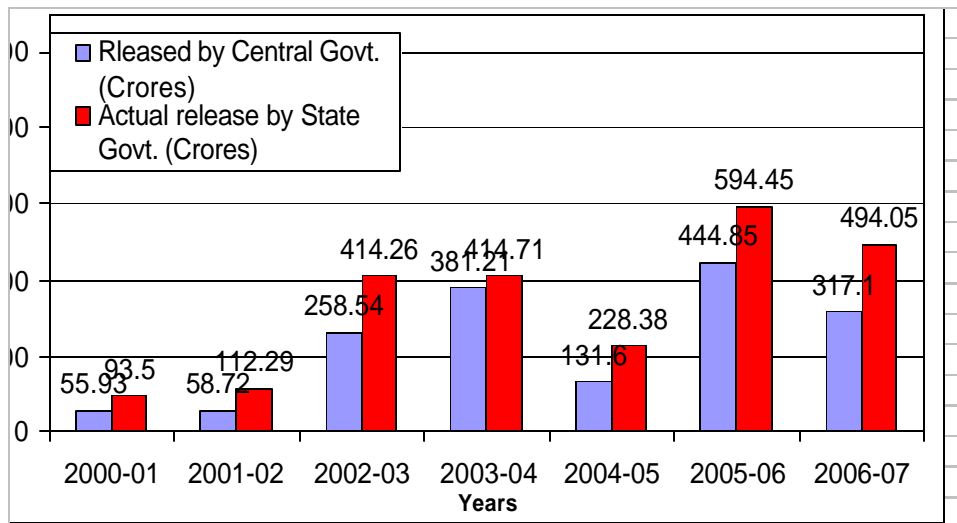
Karnataka

6.20 The Government had not submitted their Memorandum to the Commission till the end of December 2008, but it made a presentation in the National Workshop on Financing Disaster Management held in July 2008. The government questioned the principles of allocation to CRF which does not seem to fit into any logical justification for the same. The State of Karnataka has been grossly discriminated on factors of territory and population as could be seen in the following table.

Table-6.7
Allocations of CRF to States in relation to Area and Population

| State | CRF allocation Rs. in Crores 2005-10 | Crores per sq. km | Crores per person |
|----------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Karnataka | 633.55 | 0.003 | 12 x 10 ⁻⁶ |
| Maharashtra | 1231.68 | 0.004 | 13 x 10 ⁻⁶ |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1901.24 | 0.007 | 25 x 10 ⁻⁶ |
| Tamil Nadu | 1155.28 | 0.009 | 19 x 10 ⁻⁶ |
| Kerala | 472.42 | 0.012 | 15 x 10 ⁻⁶ |

6.21 This has resulted in a skewed financing pattern in which the State government has to spend substantially more than what is available under the CRF and NCCF, as shown in the following table:



6.22 The Government of Karnataka feels that CRF allocations must be based on a scientific analysis of disaster proneness of different States to different kinds of natural and manmade disasters. This requires collection, compilation and analysis of enormous data from all States and Union Territories in India, on the basis of which, States can be arranged in decreasing order according to the disaster prone conditions. Funds may also be allocated to the States annually on that basis.

6.23 Karnataka is equally critical NCCF, which it feels has a very high degree of arbitrariness, based more on political considerations than the

real requirements of different States. NCCF's allocations are made after Central Study Teams visit the disaster-affected areas and make their recommendations. However, the basis of recommendations and basis of subsequent allocations are kept secret. They are not made known to the respective State Governments. This must be made transparent.

6.24 NCCF allocations further do not take into account the needs of infrastructure restoration adequately. If the State Governments demand Rs.1000 crores, NCCF allocations would be around Rs.100 crores, which is completely inadequate for restoration of the public facilities to the pre disaster conditions. The gap between need for restoration and availability of resources for the same is too wide. This must be reduced. The funding pattern should be made more realistic so that the shared responsibilities of the States and the Centre can be worked out jointly, which is not happening at present.

Kerala

6.25 The average annual crop loss due to natural calamities in Kerala is to the tune of Rs.200.00 crore affecting one-lakh farmers on an average in an area of 50000 to 60000 hectares which hardly gets compensated under the existing dispensation. Therefore the losses get accumulated over the years which make farming unviable to the affected farmers. A mechanism should be devised to help the affected farmers to bounce back to their normal economic activities. The estimated crop loss during the past three years is given below:

Table -6.8
Area Affected and Crop Loss in Kerala

| Year | Area affected (hectre) | Estimated loss (Rs in crore) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2005-06 | 60210 | 103.92 |
| 2007-08 | 53037 | 175.66 |
| 2008 summer rain | 139331 | 363.39 |

6.26 As per the Twelfth Finance Commission's Recommendations, damages due to lightning and sea-erosion do not fall under the category of natural calamities. Kerala has a coastal area of approximately 580 Kms. Frequent encroachment of the sea during raining season causes severe damages to life and properties. Due to lightning, nearly 50 persons are dying every year in the State. Hence it is highly imperative to include lightning and sea-erosion within the ambit of the Calamity Relief Fund.

Madhya Pradesh

6.27 The Memorandum of Government Madhya Pradesh alleges that it has got a very raw deal from the successive Finance Commissions as would be evident from the allocations made by the previous Commissions to the State in comparison to a few other States of the country.

Table -6.9
Comparison in CRF Allocations Among States (Rs. in Crores)

| STATES | CRF (1995-2000) | CRF (2000-2005) | CRF (2005-2010) |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 653.77 | 1094.40 | 1901.24 |
| Gujrat | 734.90 | 891.84 | 1359.30 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 268.88 | 346.08 | 1348.37 |
| Maharashtra | 359.03 | 868.64 | 1231.68 |
| Orissa | 258.01 | 604.88 | 1599.16 |
| Rajasthan | 942.52 | 1143.81 | 2296.68 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 658.17 | 808.27 | 1569.49 |
| West Bengal | 270.17 | 558.66 | 1244.86 |

6.28 If total geographical area, perennially drought prone area, population of weaker sections and small and marginal farmers, area under irrigation and soil types etc. are considered, the inadequacy and inequitable allocations becomes evident. The Ninth Finance Commission awarded Rajasthan about three times more than Madhya Pradesh. The Tenth the Eleventh and the twelfth Finance Commissions continued this injustice to Madhya Pradesh.

6.29 In case of natural calamities, particularly under drought, relief has to be provided by creating employment opportunities by initiating relief works. Thus a sizeable part of expenditure is booked under normal budget of the development departments, which is not reflected under Grant-58 (major head 2245). This results in under estimation of the expenditure actually incurred on relief measures. This would become clear from the following table:

Table -6.10
Expenditure on Relief Madhya Pradesh
(Rs. in Crore)

| Year | Actual Expenditure Incurred | Central Assistance CRF + NCCF |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1995-96 | 68.09 | 36.16 |
| 1996-97 | 93.69 | 38.31 |
| 1997-98 | 254.54 | 143.18 |
| 1998-99 | 65.89 | 42.49 |

| | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1999-2000 | 76.62 | 73.14 |
| 2000-2001 | 67.56 | 81.98 |
| 2001-02 | 92.15 | 72.04 |
| 2002-03 | 305.07 | 234.89 |
| 2003-04 | 182.40 | 78.17 |
| 2004-05 | 101.42 | 57.10 |
| 2005-06 | 167.10 | 190.67 |
| 2006-07 | 211.68 | 277.52 |
| 2007-08 | 420.01 | 218.80 |

6.30 As against the demand of Rs 2172.75 crore of assistance sought from the Central Government for drought during 2003-08, nil assistance was received from the Central government. In such a situation it would be more useful to give flexibility to the State Government, so that the allocation of the available resources is done in such a way that it meets the pressing needs assessed at the field level. In view of the above, the item wise stipulation of the end use of the assistance approved may not be insisted upon and the State be given the flexibility to use the allocated resources for undertaking a wide range of drought combating measures including employment generation.

6.31 The allocation under CRF should be distributed amongst the States on the basis of a transparent criteria and weightage on the basis of the type, intensity and duration of impact of the calamity. The criteria for inter-state allocation under CRF should include drought prone area, duration and periodicity of droughts, need for supply of drinking water, fodder, relief in debt repayments, relief for crop losses and providing employment for roughly 10 months in a predominantly single crop economy.

Maharashtra

6.32 The Government of Maharashtra has been investing substantial resources over and above CRF and NCCF as would be evident from the following table:

Table -6.11
Expenditure on Relief Maharashtra

(Rs. in crores)

| Year | Total Amount Spent | CRF (75:25) | NCCF | Addl. State Fund |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 2001-02 | 164.36 | 164.36 | - | - |
| 2002-03 | 185.55 | 185.55 | - | - |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|
| 2003-04 | 488.30 | 207 | - | 281.30 |
| 2004-05 | 464.26 | 220 | - | 244.26 |
| 2005-06 | 1324.71 | 222.90 | 1019.48 | 138.03 |
| 2006-07 | 1122.86 | 220 | 227.67 | 675.19 |
| 2007-08 (Till July) | 251.26 | 245.75 | - | 5.51 |

6.33 The Government of Maharashtra had a number of suggestions for the consideration of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. These are summed up as under:

- a) The Disaster Management Act has been promulgated under the concurrent list. Therefore disaster management should not be relegated as a state responsibility. It needs to be considered as joint responsibility of the Centre and the States.
- b) National Disaster Management Authority has been prescribing guidelines on disaster management, especially structural ones, without financial commitments, which have made the guidelines unimplementable by the States. The Finance Commission must address this issue squarely.
- c) The Commission must lay down detailed guidelines on the constitution of various Funds created under the Act, such as nature of the funds – whether reserve funds or lapsable Fund, procedure of administration of Funds etc. In the absence of such guidelines the Finance Departments of the States is reluctant to operationalize the Funds
- d) The existing CRF may be converted to SDRF. The amount may be revised upwards considering the area, population and vulnerability of the states. Additional demand for funds, when made by States, may be met out of NDRF
- e) Mitigation Funds at District and State Level need to be constituted in the same manner. Such Funds need to be at least double than that of Response Fund.
- f) Line Departments should undertake some mitigation activities from their own budget. The Mitigation Fund will be utilized for specific vulnerability reduction oriented works. Unlike Response Funds, States would not ask for additional allocation for Mitigation Fund.
- g) Activities not supported by line departments, such as emergency communication network, IEC activities, capacity building and training activities, relocation of houses falling within red zone and blue zone, flood protection works, landslide mitigation works

including the relocation of people living in landslide prone areas, desilting of rivers and *nullahs*, lightning mitigation, retrofitting of buildings, etc should be taken up under Mitigation Fund.

Manipur

6.34 The amount of relief given to the victims is based on the guidelines and scales issued by the Government of India. However the estimated values of crops/ houses/properties are much more than the scales prescribed for giving assistance.

Meghalaya

6.35 Due to its location, the State is prone to different kinds of natural disasters of re-current nature. Such disasters disrupt the economic activities of the people and cause immense hardship to the affected people. From year to year properties worth crores, both private and public are lost under the impact of disasters, for which grants are disbursed to the affected people out of Calamity Relief Funds to enable them to restart their activities. Similarly, large amounts are spent on repairs/restoration of rain/flood damaged roads, bridges and other infrastructures. The State Government is satisfied with the existing arrangements and do not have any specific suggestion or recommendation to the Commission.

Mizoram

6.36 The State government had the following suggestions for the consideration of the Thirteenth Finance Commission

- a) Due to its inaccessible terrain and climatic condition, existing norms applicable under CRF/NCCF are not sufficient to the state. Therefore, separate norms should be considered for the entire region of North-east India in general and Mizoram in particular.
- b) Since the formation of a Central Team, submission of its recommendations, decisions of the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) and the actual release of funds take considerable time, which defeat the very objective of providing immediate assistance to the affected people. Therefore immediate assistance should be released on *ad hoc* basis to the affected people on the basis of recommendations made by the State Level Team. The quantum of final assistance shall be decided by the IMG on the basis of assessment made by the Central Team visiting the spot.

- c) Instead of the present practice of forming Central Teams from different Ministries, Disaster Management Teams may be developed both at the Central and the states. Regular trainings for the State officers handling disaster management may be conducted to enable them handle these issues effectively.
- d) CRF should be provided to the Special Category States on the basis of 90:10 formula, and not on the existing ratio of 75:25 as the State governments find it difficult to contribute the State share.

Rajasthan

6.37 Rajasthan has traditionally been facing drought which affects a large human and animal population of the State. The State has also been the major recipient of CRF and NCCF allocations over the years. On the basis of rich experience of the State in the operation of these two funds the State government made the following suggestions for improving the system for the consideration of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. Most of these suggestions relate to the revised norms of CRF/NCCF expenditure notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- a) The revised norms provide that relief works for generation of employment can be taken up 'only to meet additional requirements after taking into account funds available under various plans/schemes with element of employment generation e.g. NREGP, SGRY'. Under NREGP, the entitlement for 100 days employment starts from 1st of April of the year concerned. Starting from this date, if the right to 100 days employment is exercised continuously, we can cover the period from April up to mid July. This coincides almost exactly with the peak period of drought relief work. Therefore this condition has resulted in a piquant situation where drought affected population can not gain access to employment generation as a drought relief measure under CRF. The right to employment under NREGP should be allowed to be accessed by eligible families at the time of their choice. This means that they should be permitted to take employment in drought relief works under CRF during the peak requirement period of April to mid July, and thereafter take recourse to their statutory right to 100 days employment subsequently at any time of their choice in the course of the rest of the year. By a constructive interpretation of the existing situation, it would be possible to provide almost 200 days employment to the affected families.

- b) Central norms on relief works for employment generation provides that only daily wages shall be paid at par with the minimum wages of the State for such works, but no material component is admissible, whereas National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and other employment generation schemes of central and State governments provide for such components, in the absence of which no tangible assets can be created. The State government therefore recommended that at least 40% of the project cost should be sanctioned as material component to create sustainable community assets.
- c) Under the revised norms, the cost of food-grains distributed as part payment to relief labours is to be determined on the basis of 'Economic Cost', while in the earlier norms the cost of wheat was to be decided by State government as per provision of SGRY guidelines. The changed norms will result in considerable reduction in quantity of wheat to be provided to relief labour, thus increasing his/her vulnerability in a distress situation. This also amounts to the effective wage rate getting reduced. Therefore the earlier provision should be restored.
- d) In the new CRF norms, the replacement of livestock destroyed has been limited to one large milch /draught animal or four small milch /two small draught animals per Small Farmer/Marginal Farmer/Agriculture labour household. In Rajasthan, animal husbandry provides a second line of defence to the farmer whose crops are damaged in natural disaster. Loss of these animals is a severe blow. Therefore limiting replacement is not correct; the affected farmer must be compensated at least by a viable economic unit of two large milch/ draught animals and ten small milch / draught animals for all the animal owners, irrespective of the category SF/MF agricultural labours.
- e) In the revised norms, the time limit has been prescribed for cattle camps, fodder depots etc, which should better be left to SLC/SEC.
- f) The new CRF norms while providing for immediate repair and restoration of the damaged infrastructure, also stipulates that such works should be completed within 30 days (for calamities for normal magnitude) and 45 days (for calamities of severe magnitude). Such time restrictions are impractical especially in crisis situations where restoration works cannot be taken up due to so many exigencies. It is necessary that these time restrictions are

suitably extended to six months and one year respectively, so that works can be carried out without difficulty.

- g) CRF should cover all types of natural calamities. Frost and cold wave have severely damaged the Rabi crop (mustard, barley, taramira, coriander, gram, isabgol, vegetables etc.) in Rajasthan, adversely affecting the agricultural economy of the area and financial stability of the farmers. Therefore, the inclusion of frost and cold wave should also be notified as calamities.
- h) Many distressed farmers driven to suicides in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (including Chhatisgarh) is a matter of great concern. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report 2006, there were 17,060 farmers suicides across India. Our primary concern should be to protect the fortune of vulnerable families in distress during all critical times. Therefore every natural calamity should be covered under the norms of CRF/NCCF.

Sikkim

6.38 The State has been bound by the items and norms of expenditure from the CRF to take up temporary restoration works only. Taking up works purely of temporary nature especially in restoration of vehicular road linkages have not borne fruit. It has been experienced that temporary restoration works do not even last for a day during the monsoon as it is washed away by heavy rain. Therefore works of semi-permanent nature be allowed especially in the hilly States.

Tripura

6.39 The Memorandum of Government of Tripura had two suggestions to offer:

- a) As per CRF guidelines, fund under CRF is to be deposited under Public Account Head 8235- General and Other Reserve Fund, 111- Calamity Relief Fund. Thereafter, the fund may be drawn from this Public Account Head for incurring expenditure/term deposit in the Banks authorized by the RBI. This system is causing some accounting difficulties. If the fund is deposited under Public Account and cannot be spent within the financial year of deposit, the Department is required to obtain release again from the Finance Department for drawal of fund. To overcome this problem, present

accounting system may be simplified so that after drawal of fund from Head of Account 2245, it may be directly deposited in the Bank Account to facilitate fetching of interest against the entire balance and hassle free drawal.

- b) Under CRF norms only small repairs for restoration of communication and utilities are permissible. But often such small repairs do not serve any durable purpose. As for example, repair of any temporary or semi-temporary bridge remains vulnerable for long term use. If these are replaced by RCC culverts/ permanent bridges, long term purpose is served. The guideline may be modified to accommodate such expenditures.

Uttarakhand

6.40 The Memorandum of Government of Uttarakhand had a number of important suggestions for the consideration of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. These are as under:

- a) The State is often affected by extreme cold conditions and farmers in the State often loose their agriculture crops due to frost and cold waves. At present there are no provisions to compensate these losses. It is therefore necessary to bring the norms of the CRF to cover all the disasters that fall within the definition of the DM Act, 2005.
- b) The ground realities in the remote hilly areas warrant revision of time limits of 30 and 45 days for restoration works, as stipulated in the revised CRF norms. In view of the difficult terrain and problems relating to resource mobilization, the time limits for the reconstruction of damaged assets should be extended from 30-45 days to 3 months in the plains while for the hilly terrain these should be revised from 45-60 days to 6 months.
- c) Unlike in the plains, disasters often render habitations in the mountainous regions permanently unfit for human habitation. Landslides and flash floods change the physiography and cause permanent loss of land. The victims of these disasters have to be rehabilitated at alternative safe locations for which funding arrangements needs to be made. More than hundred odd villages in the State have been identified as unfit for habitation.

- d) In order to facilitate quick response at the time of disaster, the State Governments should be allowed to utilize at least one percent (1%) of the CRF funds for meeting the cost of resource mobilization, hiring of experts and others.
- e) In accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 the State Government has formulated State and District Disaster, Response and Mitigation Funds. Guideline as to sharing of these funds are required to be clarified.
- f) The State Government has set up EOCs in all the districts. These however lack infrastructure and instruments. A provision of Rs. 14 crore is required to be made for furnishing and equipping the EOCs in 13 districts and the State EOC.

Uttar Pradesh

6.41 The different parts of the State of Uttar Pradesh are prone to various types of natural calamities such as floods, droughts, hailstorms, fires etc. While, the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh experiences floods in rainy season due to rivers flowing from the neighbouring country Nepal, the other regions experience droughts almost every year. Seven districts of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh have been suffering from drought continuously for the last four years. The Memorandum of the State government did not have any specific suggestion to offer except that the present pattern of investment should be modified so that funds are made readily available at a short notice at the time of natural calamities. The investment pattern of CRF should be left to the State level Committee.

West Bengal

6.42 In its Memorandum submitted to the Thirteenth Finance Commission the Government of West Bengal suggested that erosion and lightning should be recognised as natural calamities as these cause extensive damage to property and infrastructure every year in a number of districts in the State. At present, neither erosion nor lightning is recognized by the Government of India as natural calamity. State Government is not able to access Calamity Relief Fund for sanction of ex-gratia Grant and for repair of damaged infrastructure in case of erosion or lightning. Therefore erosion and lightning should be recognised as natural calamities under Calamity Relief Fund.

MANDATES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT 2005

The Disaster Management Act 2005 was one of the most significant initiatives taken by the Government of India for putting in place an institutional system dedicated to disaster management. Notified on 26 December, 2005, exactly a year after the Indian Ocean Tsunami, the Act was the first acknowledgement of the Government of India of the need for legislative backup to the governance system for efficient management of disasters in the country. Comprising of 11 chapters and 79 sections the Act was promulgated to provide for the “effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

7.2 The Act extends to the entire Indian territory, although section 1(3) of the Act provides that it shall come into force on such dates as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint. The provisions regarding the constitution of National Disaster Management Authority (sections 2-6, 8,10,75,77,79) were notified on 28 July 2006, provisions regarding the Central Government, National Institute of Disaster Management, National Disaster Response Force (sections 7,9,11-13,35-37,42-45, 49, 50, 70(1),76) were notified on 30 October 2007 and provisions regarding the State Government (sections 14-34, 38-41, 48, 51-69, 70(2), 71-74,78,79) were notified on 1 August 2007. The only two sections that remain to be notified are sections 46 and 47 which deal with National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund.

Defining Disasters and Types of Disasters

7.3 The Act has ushered in a paradigm shift in disaster management in the country. First, it defines disasters as “a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man-made causes, or by accident or negligence, which results in substantial loss of life, or human suffering, or damage to, and destruction of property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.” This comprehensive definition of disaster has several implications. First, it broadens the scope of disasters from ‘natural calamity’ recognised by the

Finance Commissions to other possible types of natural and man made disasters. The Second to Eighth Finance Commissions had recognized only six 'natural calamities' - flood, earthquake, drought, cyclone, fire and hailstorm. The Twelfth Commission added land slides, avalanches, cloud burst and pest attack to this list. This has to be further redefined in the context of the Act. Second, it restricts disasters to only those events which results in 'substantial loss of life, or human suffering' or 'damage to, and destruction of property' of such a magnitude as to be 'beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area'. Therefore isolated events that do not result in substantial loss life or property would not qualify to be reckoned as disasters. But the Act has not defined what is 'substantial' nor has it laid down the conditions of 'magnitude'. The Commission may therefore provide guidelines to avoid any confusion and /or prevent the misuse the financial provisions in contravention of the provisions of the Act. Thirdly, this simultaneous expansion and compression of the scope of disaster would necessarily imply that financial implications for managing the disasters are worked out afresh so that all the disasters are reasonably covered under the allocations of the Commission.

7.4 The Finance Commissions had never used the term 'disaster' in their reports. The Commissions had consistently used the term 'natural calamity' and hence the funds for management of the calamities were also known as Calamity Relief Fund and National Calamity Contingency Fund. Under the Act a new set of funds to be known as Disaster Response and Disaster Mitigation Fund have been created at the national, state and district levels. Therefore the first important issue before the Thirteenth Finance Commission would be to decide whether the term 'natural calamity' would continue to be used as in the past or it should be replaced by 'disaster' as defined in the Act. Keeping in view the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, the Commission may have little option but to adopt the term 'disaster' replacing the term 'natural calamity' hitherto used.

7.5 Secondly, it would be necessary for the Commission to decide the type of natural or man made disasters that should be recognized for the purpose of admissibility of federal financial assistance or to attach such conditions as may be considered necessary for the efficient financial management of disasters. The High Powered Committee constituted by the Government of India in August 1999 to 'review existing arrangements for management of natural and man-made disasters and recommend measures

for strengthening the system’ had recognized 14 natural and 17 man made disasters under five different groups, as under:

| Natural Disasters | | Man Made Disasters | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| I. | Water and Climate related disasters | III. | Chemical, Industrial & Nuclear related disasters |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Floods and Drainage Management 2. Cyclones 3. Tornadoes and Hurricanes 4. Hailstorm 5. Cloud Burst 6. Heat Wave and Cold Wave 7. Snow Avalanches 8. Droughts. 9. Sea Erosion 10. Thunder & Lightning | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chemical and Industrial Disasters 2. Nuclear Disasters |
| II. | Geologically related disasters | IV. | Accident related disasters |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Landslides and Mudflows 2. Earthquakes 3. Dam Failures/ Dam Bursts. 4. Mine Fires | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest Fires 2. Urban Fires 3. Mine Flooding 4. Oil Spill 5. Major Building Collapse 6. Serial Bomb Blasts 7. Festival related disasters 8. Electrical Disasters & Fires 9. Air, Road and Rail Accidents. 10. Boat Capsizing. 11. Village Fire |
| | | V. | Biologically related disasters |
| | | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biological Disasters and Epidemics 2. Pest Attacks 3. Cattle Epidemics 4. Food Poisoning |

7.6 Out of the 14 natural disasters identified by the High Powered Committee, 8 have already been accepted by the previous Finance Commissions. These are flood, earthquake, drought, cyclone, hailstorm, land slides, avalanches, and cloud burst. Not all the remaining 6 natural disasters may be recommended for inclusion in the list of disasters. Flood is essentially a failure of drainage management and therefore there is no need to change the known and accepted category of ‘flood’ into ‘floods and drainage management’. Cyclone is synonymous of hurricane (the term ‘hurricane’ is used in the Americas, while ‘cyclone’ is used in Asia) while tornadoes are not common in Indian sub-continent but essential features of tornadoes are included in cyclones. Therefore cyclone subsumes both ‘tornadoes’ and ‘hurricane’.

7.7 There is strong justification of including ‘heat and cold wave’ as there are many casualties and damages to crop due to heat and cold wave conditions. A number of States have been demanding their inclusion in the list of natural calamities. The specter of climate change would make extreme weather conditions a potential threat to life and property in the years to come.

The Commission may therefore consider to include ‘heat and cold wave’ as a disaster, but as a measure of abundant caution it may like to prescribe that in order to qualify for a disaster ‘heat and cold wave’ must be abnormal in nature which is higher than the highest recorded in a region during the past twenty years.

7.8 ‘Erosion’ is another phenomenon that is threatening the coastal States due the effects of sea level rise. A number of States have been demanding recognition of the phenomenon as the initial step for developing a comprehensive strategy for managing it. Likewise, States like Assam and West Bengal have been requesting inclusion of river erosion in the list of natural calamities as changing course of rivers have claimed land and settlements, affecting thousands of people every year in many parts of the State. Therefore the Commission may consider accepting ‘erosion’ as a disaster. This may include both and sea and river erosion.

7.9 ‘Lightning’ is another climatic phenomenon which is likely to increase with the increasing extreme weather events. There are documented evidence that lightning is consuming lot of lives and property in various parts of the country. Many States have been demanding the inclusion of ‘lightning’ in the list of natural calamity. The Commission may therefore include ‘lightning’ as a disaster. There is no need to make a mention of ‘thunderstorm’ as it is already subsumed under ‘lightning’.

7.10 ‘Mudflow’ is another form of landslides and hence there is no need to make any mention of ‘mudflow’ in this category. ‘Dam failure/ Dam bursts’ as a natural disaster may be a consequence of earthquake, landslide or flood and there may be little justification to include this as a separate category of natural disaster. ‘Mine fire’ sometimes happen naturally but this is one of the hazards of mining which the concerned firms engaged in the business must be responsible to manage. Sometimes the magnitude of mine fire may be such that it is beyond the capacity of the company to manage. In such a situation it may seek the assistance of the State authorities for which it should pay for the services. Opening mine fire to federal financial assistance may not be justifiable as it would provide a disincentive to the miners to invest on safety of the mines and its workers. There was a suggestion that the Commission may also consider to include ‘heavy rainfall’ as an independent category of disasters. Mostly heavy and incessant rainfall shall result in flood which is already included as a disaster, but sometimes flood may not occur as a result of heavy rainfall, while it may still cause severe

damage to life and property. The climate change experts have been forecasting that the process of global warming would increase the incidence of heavy rainfall – 5 to 10 times of the normal with a return period of 10 years – which would be disastrous. But so far we do not have much empirical evidence of heavy rainfall causing heavy damage but not resulting in flood. Therefore at this stage it may not be advisable to include ‘heavy rainfall’ as separate type of natural disaster, although the position can always be reviewed subsequently. However, tsunami which escaped the attention of the HPC must be included in the list of natural disasters. The Commission may therefore consider including only 4 new types – tsunami, heat and cold wave, erosion and lightning in the existing list of 8 natural disasters.

7.11 Out of 17 man made disasters identified by the High Powered Committee, 2 disasters, namely fire and pest attack are already in the approved list of the Finance Commissions. HPC has listed fire under 4 different categories – forest fire, urban fire, village fire and electrical disasters & fire, which should be subsumed under the existing generic category of fire. ‘Chemical and industrial disasters’ merits recognition by the Commission, as there are growing threats of such disaster with increasing industrialization of the country. The Ninth Finance Commission had in fact recognized the Bhopal Gas Leak Tragedy as the worst industrial disaster of its kind and made a special dispensation for financing the relief and rehabilitation of the victims. A distinction however needs to be drawn between the onsite (within the premises of the plant) and off site disasters (out side the plant affecting the community). The concerned industrial unit shall be solely responsible for all on site disasters and no federal financial assistance shall be available for this purpose. In so far as off-site disasters are concerned the Environment Protection Act 1986 and the rules framed there under has entrusted certain responsibilities to the industries for prevention and management of such disasters. The federal financial assistance should not be available for transferring these responsibilities to the government. The primary responsibility for prevention and management of chemical and industrial disasters shall rest with the concerned industries. The role of the government would be regulatory in nature. However if the regulatory mechanism has failed to prevent a disaster which has affected the community the government can not remain a silent spectator and must intervene to provide relief and rehabilitation assistance to the affected people. Therefore it is suggested for consideration that the Commission may accept ‘Chemical and Industrial Accidents’ as a disaster provided it has affected the

community outside the premises of the factory and that immediate assistance is required for the relief and habilitation of the affected people.

7.12 The High Powered Committee has identified 'nuclear disaster' as one of the man made disasters. Although such disaster has never taken place in our country we can not take any chance and must be fully prepared for the same. As the country has decided to invest on new nuclear power plants and many such plants shall be expected to come up in the private sector, the chances of accidents shall also increase despite the full proof arrangements that are in place for preventing such accidents. Further, the use of nuclear materials for producing dirty bombs by the terrorists can not be ruled out altogether. The same subversive elements may also use dangerous chemical and biological agents for creating large scale panic among the people and causing damage to life and property. A detailed operating procedure to deal with such emergencies, outlining responsibilities of various agencies has been developed. Most of the responses to such disasters shall be made by the agencies of the Central governments and therefore it may not advisable at this stage to include nuclear, chemical and biological emergencies as 'disaster' for the purpose of federal financial assistance to the States.

7.13 The HPC has listed 'Air, Rail and Road Accidents' and 'Boat Capsizing' as disasters, which indeed they are, but to what extent should these be eligible for financial assistance is debatable. Aviation accidents are covered by insurance which is built into the cost of tickets. Similarly rail accidents are covered by railway relief which forms part of the budget of the Ministry of Railways. Road accidents are also covered by compulsory third party insurance under the Motor Vehicles Act. Therefore no government assistance would be required except for search and rescue operations or medical assistance which in any case are the normal functions of government. Similar regulatory mechanism should be developed for river and marine transportation system. Therefore there may not be much justification for including these accidents as disasters for the purpose of federal financial assistance.

7.14 'Mine flooding' may occur either due to accident within the mine, which should be taken care of by the industry or due to general conditions of flood outside, which is already recognized as a natural disaster. 'Festival related disasters' mostly take the shape of stampede which often take a heavy toll of life and district administration is overwhelmed without

necessary financial provisions for managing the event. Therefore the Commission may accept 'Stampede' as a man made disaster.

7.15 'Oil spill' has created major disasters around the world. India with a long coastline of nearly 8000 km can not remain immune to such disaster. In fact, the risks of oil spill would increase with the increasing volume of marine transport in Indian ocean basins. The long term environmental consequences of oil spill both for coastal population and aquatic species could be very serious. However such disasters are not very frequent and the capacity of the State to respond to such disasters are not quite evident. Probably most of the interventions would be at the level of the Central government and its agencies. None of the States has demanded inclusion of 'oil spill' as a disaster. Therefore till detailed studies are carried out it may be premature for the Commission to recognize 'Oil Spill' as a man made disaster for the purpose of granting federal assistance to the States.

7.16 The HPC had identified 'Major building collapse' as a man made disaster. Normally buildings may collapse due to earthquake, landslide, flood or cyclone. But sometimes buildings may also collapse due to its dilapidated conditions and faulty constructions. Fixing criminal responsibility for such damages may take a long time, while immediate and rehabilitation assistance can not wait. However such cases may not be very frequent and the district administration should find it possible to provide relief to the victims from District Red Cross or other community assistance. The incidents of 'serial bomb blasts' are on the rise causing considerable panic and sufferings to the people. While this poses considerable challenge to the intelligence, law and order and emergency management authorities, it is debatable whether it should be recognized as a disaster. The emergency management system should take care of such eventualities, while relief assistance shall always be available under the Chief Minister's or Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

7.17 Out of the remaining three man made disasters identified by the HPC - Biological Disasters and Epidemics, Cattle Epidemics and Food Poisoning – the Commission may consider 'Epidemics and Pandemics' as a disaster which can happen independently of other disasters and can have disastrous consequences as the recent threats of swine flu has highlighted. The 'cattle epidemics' and 'food poisoning' should better be taken care of by the normal animal and human health care system as this has been done in the past. To sum up, the Commission may recognize the following 17 natural,

man made and biological disasters for the purpose of federal financial assistance:

Natural Disasters: Flood, Earthquake, Drought, Cyclone, Tsunami, (Twelve)
Hailstorm, Land Slides, Avalanches, Cloud Burst, Heat and Cold Wave, Erosion and Lightning

Man Made Disasters: Industrial Accidents, Fire. (Two)

Biological Disasters: Pest Attack, Epidemics and Pandemics (Three)

Substantial Loss or Damage

7.18 As per the Disaster Management Act, each of these events would qualify as disaster if this results in ‘substantial loss of life, or human suffering’ or ‘damage to, and destruction of property’ or ‘damage to degradation of environment’ of such a nature or magnitude as to be ‘beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area’. The Act, however, has not defined what is ‘substantial’ nor has it laid down the conditions of ‘magnitude’. No such rules under the Act has been framed either to clarify these details. Therefore the Commission may have to look into some of these issues and provide necessary guidelines to avoid any confusion and /or prevent the misuse the financial provisions in contravention of the provisions of the Act.

7.19 In so far as ‘substantial loss of life or human suffering’ is concerned the Commission may adopt the standard international definition which recognizes an event to be a disaster if it results in death of 10 or more and/or injuries of 100 or more persons. Therefore lesser casualties should generally be beyond the purview of federal assistance, but in order that this stipulation does not harm the interests of the poor who are generally not covered by any social security system, a proviso may be added that a person living below poverty may still be eligible for assistance irrespective of the number of casualties in an incident. This proviso would be necessary to protect the interests of the poor as death or injury of even a single poor person may sometimes deprive the only bread earner in a family.

7.20 In so far as damage or destruction to property or environment is concerned there is no standard international guideline. Every country seems to follow its own practice according to its own wisdom. However, keeping

in view the provisions of the Act and the conditions prevailing in India, it is suggested that the following minimum conditions should be fulfilled for a disaster event to be recognized as resulting in ‘substantial damage’ to property:

- a) complete damage of 5 or partial damage of 10 structures, or
- b) death of 10 milch/drought/other animals, or
- c) 50% damage of crop/plantation/ trees in majority of villages in at least one development block of a district, or
- d) loss of 10 fishing boat/ canoe, or

7.21 Here again, this should be subject to the proviso that these minimum conditions may be further relaxed for a BPL family. The extent of such relaxation may be referred to an Expert Committee which, in any case, shall be required to be constituted to recommend revised norms of financial assistance. Quantifying minimum ‘substantial damage’ to environment would be a much more difficult task. This matter would require further consultations with experts and may therefore be referred to the Expert Committee.

Holistic Management of Disasters

7.22 The Act defines disaster management as ‘a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for:

- i) prevention of danger or threat of any danger
- ii) mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences
- iii) capacity building
- iv) preparedness to deal with any disaster
- v) prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster
- vi) assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster
- vii) evacuation, rescue and relief
- viii) rehabilitation and reconstruction’

7.23 The Act goes on to define mitigation as ‘measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact or effects of a disaster or a threatening disaster situation’, preparedness as a ‘state of readiness to deal with a threatening disaster situation or disaster and the effects thereof’, reconstruction as ‘construction

or restoration of a property after disaster' and so on. The Act, therefore, attempts to define and deal with disasters in a holistic way, linking causes, both natural and man-made with impacts, including life, property and environment, and developing a management plan that includes not only the post disaster aspects of response, relief and reconstruction, but also the pre disaster aspects of prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

Role of Central Government

7.24 The Disaster Management Act 2005 has created a hierarchy of institutions at the national, state and district levels for holistic management of disasters. Therefore the Act formally abandons the notion that disaster management in India is the exclusive responsibility of the States with Central government only playing a supportive role. The definite role of the Central government in the management of disasters has been outlined in a number of Chapters and provisions of the Act

7.25 The *National Disaster Management Authority* (NDMA) with Prime Minister as Chairperson and 9 other members, one of them designated as Vice Chairperson, would be responsible for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. More specifically, the National Authority is mandated to lay down policies, approve the national plan, approve plans of other ministries and departments, lay down guidelines for states and line ministries/departments, coordinate enforcement and implementation of policy and plans, recommend mitigation funding provisions and coordinate bilateral support to affected countries during disasters. The National Authority is also expected to frame guidelines for provision of minimum standards of relief, special provisions to be extended to widows and orphans and ex gratia assistance for restoration.

7.26 The NDMA is authorized to constitute an Expert Committee comprising of experts in the field of disaster management and having practical experience of disaster management at the national, state and district levels to suggest and recommend measures for different aspects of disaster management.

7.27 The Act provides for the constitution of a *National Executive Committee* under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary to assist the Authority in performance of its functions. The National Executive

Committee is mandated to implement the policies and plans of the NDMA and ensure the compliance of directions issued by the Union Government for the purpose of disaster management in the country. The National Executive Committee comprises of the Secretaries to the ministries/departments of agriculture, defence, drinking water supply, environment & forests, finance (expenditure), health, power, rural development, telecommunication, space, science & technology, urban development, water resources and the Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, ex officio.

7.28 A National Plan for Disaster Management, focussing on disaster prevention and mitigation, measures for integration into the development plans, preparedness and capacity building measures, shall be prepared, by the National Executive Committee with regard to the National Policy, in consultation with the State Governments and other expert bodies/organizations. This plan has to be approved by the NDMA.

7.29 The Act defines the responsibilities of the Central government and further outlines the responsibilities of individual Ministries or Departments of Government of India in the holistic management of disasters, which include prevention of disasters, mitigation, preparedness and capacity building, integration of disaster risk reduction in development plans and projects, making available its resources for responding promptly and efficiently to any threatening disaster situation or disasters.

7.30 The Act has created a *National Institute of Disaster Management* (NIDM) to design, develop and implement training programmes, undertake research, formulate and implement a comprehensive human resource development plan, provide assistance in national policy formulation, assist other research and training institutes, state governments and other organizations for successfully discharging their responsibilities, develop educational materials for dissemination and promote awareness among stakeholders in addition to undertake any other function as assigned to it by the Central Government. NIDM is also required to network with various research and training institutions for sharing of knowledge and resources.

7.31 The Act has further set up a *National Disaster Response Force* under the general superintendence, direction and control of the NDMA as a specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster.

Role of State Government

7.32 A similar institutional structure has been created at the State level, with a *State Disaster Management Authority* (SDMA) under the chairpersonship of the Chief Minister for laying down disaster management plans and policies of the state, coordinate implementation, lay down guidelines, recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness, review the measures taken for preparedness, mitigation and disaster risk reduction.

7.33 A *State Executive Committee* under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary and four secretaries of relevant departments would assist the SDMA in the performance of its functions and be responsible for implementing the National Plan and the State Plan and act as the coordinating and monitoring body for management of disasters in the state. The Committee will prepare the State Disaster Management Plan as per the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and consultations with stakeholders.

Role of District Administration

7.34 Most of disaster management initiatives are operationalised at the district level. Recognising the need to create a strong implementing and coordinating body at the district level, the Act has provided for the creation of *Disaster Management Authority* (DDMA) in each of six hundred plus districts of the country under the co-chairpersonship of the District Magistrate and the President of the Zilla Parishad. The District Disaster Management Authorities shall act as the district planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management. They would be responsible for the preparation of district disaster management plan including district response plan, coordinate and monitor implementation of the national and state policies and plans and take all measures for the prevention and mitigation measures in the vulnerable areas of the district, give directions to departments for putting in place requisite measures, organize capacity building of the staff, facilitate community training and awareness, coordinate early warning and dissemination mechanisms, establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials, ensure regular rehearsals, drills etc and communicate with the State Authority for effective disaster management.

Financial Provisions

7.35 The financial provisions of the Act are in keeping with the underlying aim of addressing disaster risk reduction through effective response and sustained prevention and mitigation measures in a holistic framework. The Act has made clear demarcations between response and mitigation funding, thereby acknowledging the inherent difference between expenditure requirements for response during and after disaster situations and mitigation during normal times.

7.36 At the national level, the Act has provided for constitution of two funds viz. National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund. The *National Disaster Response Fund*, as specified in the Act, would be used for 'meeting any threatening disaster situation or disaster.' The Fund will comprise of two components, the majority from a corpus deposited by the Government after due 'appropriation on the basis of a law made by Parliament' and any other grants, donations made by any person or institution for the purpose of disaster management. The Response Fund would be available with the National Executive Committee, who would use it towards meeting the expenses for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation according to the guidelines laid down by the Government, in consultation with the National Authority.

7.37 The *National Disaster Mitigation Fund* has been provided exclusively for the purpose of mitigation and would be used only for mitigation projects. The corpus of the fund would be provided by the Central Government after due appropriation made by Parliament, by law. This fund would be applied by the National Authority.

7.38 The Act has also made provisions for similar funds at the State and district levels. The *State Disaster Response Fund* shall be available with the State Executive Committee for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation at the State level, while the *State Disaster Mitigation Fund* shall be made available to the State Disaster Management Authority for mitigation projects.

7.39 The Act enjoins upon the State Government has to create similar funds for the district level. The *District Disaster Response Fund* and the *District Disaster Mitigation Fund* would be made available to the District Authorities for response and mitigation purposes respectively.

7.40 The Act also mandates all Central and State government Ministries and Departments to make requisite provisions in its annual budget for

funding mechanisms for carrying out activities and programmes set out in their disaster management plans. In times of severe calamities, the Act authorises the Disaster Management Authorities at the national, state and district levels to sanction emergency procurement of materials or immediate application of resources for rescue and relief purposes, waiving off the standard procedures.

Minimum Standards of Relief

7.41 The Act has mandated the NDMA to recommend guidelines for the minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons affected by disasters, which shall include minimum requirements to be provided in the relief camps in relation to shelter, food, drinking water, medical cover and sanitation, special provisions for widows and orphans, ex-gratia assistance on account of loss of life as also assistance on account of damage to houses and for restoration of means of livelihood and such other relief as may be necessary.

7.42 Similarly the SDMA has been mandated to lay down guidelines for providing minimum standards of relief to persons affected by disasters in the State. Such standards shall in no case be less than the standards laid down by the NDMA.

RESTRUCTURING DISASTER MANAGEMENT FUNDS

The Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) constituted on the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) set up on the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission form the two pillars of financing disaster management in India. The mechanisms provided by these two funds have been well institutionalized in the federal administrative set up of the country. These have by and large met the immediate needs of relief and rehabilitation after natural calamities, although the issues of long term reconstruction after disasters still remains an unresolved issue.

8.2 The Disaster Management Act 2005, with its emphasis on holistic management of disasters, covering not only the post-disaster phases of response, relief and reconstruction, but also the pre-disaster phases of prevention, mitigation and preparedness has provided for the constitution of two separate funds to be known as Disaster Response Fund, Disaster Mitigation Fund at three levels - national, state and district levels. The Act is however, silent on how the existing funds shall be reconstituted into the new funds as proposed. Therefore, Thirteenth Finance Commission shall be expected to make specific recommendations with regard to the constitution of these funds. In fact, the terms of the reference of the Commission makes it very specific that the Commission shall “review the present arrangements as regards financing of Disaster Management with reference to the National Calamity Contingency Fund and the Calamity Relief Fund and the funds envisaged in the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and make appropriate recommendations thereon”.

National Disaster Response Fund

8.3 Section 46 of the Act makes the following stipulation regarding the constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Fund to be called the National Disaster Response Fund for meeting any threatening disaster situation or disaster and there shall be credited thereto –

(a) an amount which the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf provide;

(b) any grants that may be made by any person or institution for the purpose of disaster management.

(2) The National Disaster Response Fund shall be made available to the National Executive Committee to be applied towards meeting the expenses for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Central Government in consultation with the National Authority.

8.4 Bare reading of this section makes it very clear that the NDRF shall be different from both NCRF and NCCF on the following grounds:

- a) Whereas NCRF and NCCF has been constituted by the Government of India by an executive order on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions, NDRF shall be a statutory fund and therefore, the amount provided on the fund shall be made available only after due appropriation made by the Parliament.
- b) While CRF and NCCF are meant exclusively for the use of the State Governments, NDRF shall be placed at the disposal of the National Executive Committee (NEC) comprising of Secretaries in charge of 15 Ministries/Departments of Government of India, and Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary. Nothing in the Act prohibits NDRF to be used by the Central government.
- c) CRF comprises of contributions of the Central and the State Governments at the ratio of 3:1 and the NCCF comprises of additional resources mobilized by the Government of India through surcharge imposed on good. The NDRF shall comprise of two sources : (i) the amount provided by the Central Government after due appropriation made by Parliament and (ii) any grants that may be made by any person or institution for the purpose of the disaster management. Therefore NDRF shall not have any State contribution and more interestingly it may receive contributions from individuals, groups, corporates and even foreign donors.
- d) The operational guidelines of CRF and NCCF were issued by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendations of the Finance Commission and the norms of expenditure are sanctioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the recommendations of the Expert Committee as suggested by the Finance Commission. As per the

Disaster Management Act, 2005, the NDRF shall be operated on the basis of guidelines laid down by the Central Government in consultation with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

8.5 Therefore, the moot question for consideration of the Thirteenth Finance Commission is how shall the NDRF be constituted and what will be the status of the NDRF vis-à-vis CRF and NDRF. This issue came up for discussion at the stage when Disaster Management Bill was still under consideration. The Draft Bill prepared by the MHA in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice was referred to the Group of Ministers (GOM) under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Defence. The Group of Ministers in the meeting held on 10th April, 2005, made the following observations regarding the constitution of these funds :-

‘The Bill provides for creation of a National Disaster Mitigation Fund and a National Disaster Response Fund. The proposed National Disaster Mitigation Fund will provide funding for projects addressing mitigation and, therefore, is appropriate. Convergence of the NCCF and CRF with the National Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Response Fund will ensue, after the law is enacted, over a period of time.’

8.6 Therefore, it is clear that NCCF shall be subsumed with the NDRF as and when it is constituted, while CRF shall be merged with the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). The constitution of the NDRF is yet to be notified by the Government. The Ministry of Finance was of the opinion that the NDRF should be constituted only after the submission of the report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, to avoid confusions regarding operation of parallel funds of NCCF and NDRF at the same time, as the CRF and NCCF have their life span, as recommended by the Finance Commission, which is an authority created under the Constitution of India. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs went ahead with its proposal for the constitution of the NDRF on the following grounds:

- i) It has become the mandatory requirement of law to constitute these funds under Section 46 of the Act.
- ii) The NCRF/NCCF covers only 10 notified national calamities recommended by the Finance Commission viz. cyclone, drought, avalanche, fire, tsunami, hailstorm, earthquake, landslide, pest attack and cloud burst whereas

Disaster Management Act provides for all types of calamities, catastrophe, mishap or grave occurrence arising from natural and manmade causes, or by accident or negligence necessitating financial provisions for management of the disasters for which no financial arrangement is available at present.

- iii) Constitution of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF) have already been notified on 1st August, 2007 and therefore the constitution of NDRF by the Government of India has become necessary.
- iv) The NEC has been assigned certain definite functions and responsibilities under the Act which would require funds to be placed at its disposal.
- v) Voluntary contributions received from individuals as well as institutions as provided in the Act can be mobilized only when the NDRF is constituted.

8.7 The Cabinet has approved the constitution of the NDRF with an initial corpus of Rs. 100 crore to be provided under the Non-Plan Head. The fund has not been constituted as yet as the accounting procedure to be followed including operation of minor head of account would require consultation with the Comptroller General of Accounts. It is likely that the NDRF shall be constituted in the near future and therefore, from the date of notification of constitution of NDRF till 31 March 2010, two parallel funds - NDRF with an initial corpus of Rs. 100 crore and the NCCF as it exists at present - shall continue, with the difference that the NDRF shall be utilized only to meet the expenses to be incurred by the NEC while the NCCF shall be utilized exclusively for meeting the expenses of the State Governments over and above the funds allocated under CRF as per the procedure already laid down for this purpose.

8.8 Merging the NCCF with NDRF with effect from 1 April 2010 would not be difficult. However operationalization of the NDRF would require the specific guidelines to be formulated. As per the Disaster Management Act the guidelines in this regard shall be laid down by the Central Government in consultation with the National Disaster Management Authority. The National Disaster Management Authority has sent *Draft Guidelines for Application of National Disaster Response Fund* for the consideration of the Government. Copy of the draft

Guideline is Annexed -X . The draft guideline is a poor imitation of the existing guidelines on NCCF with some difference, as under:

- a) In addition to the 10 natural calamities already notified by the Finance Commission, NDRF should be available for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies/ disasters.
- b) NDRF shall be a non-plan fund in Public Account contributed by (a) Central government by appropriations and (b) individuals or institutions whether by domestic or foreign donors, as stipulated under section 46 of the Act.
- c) In the event the State government finding it difficult to manage the disasters within the resources available in the SDRF, the State government may approach the Central government for seeking assistance under the NDRF.
- d) An Inter-Ministerial Central Team with representations from Planning Commission and NDMA shall visit the State for on-the-spot verification and discussion with the State government at the appropriate levels and report within a fortnight along with its recommendations to NEC.
- e) The report will be considered by the NEC which after due deliberations will finalize its recommendations to the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) for release of funds out of NDRF.
- f) The HLEC under the Chairmanship of Union Agriculture Minister and Home Minister, Finance Minister, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission and Vice Chairman, NDMA as Members will review the recommendations of the NEC and finalize its recommendations to be referred to Cabinet for approval.
- g) After the proposal is approved by the Cabinet, necessary funds will be released to the concerned States. It will be desirable that such 'on account' relief/assistance is made available to the affected States within a maximum of two months of occurrence of disaster, pending consideration of total amount to be released to the affected States.
- h) State government will give information regarding time frame in which various contracts will be concluded for award of work by the

State government authorities with respect to damaged infrastructure such as roads, bridges, drinking water supply, primary education centres, community assets owned by Panchayats etc.

- i) The proposed sanctioned amount from out of NDRF will be released in two instalments- the first instalment being 75% of the sanctioned amount. Thereafter, on receipt of certificate for having incurred the expenditure upto 75%, the balance 25% will be released.
- j) State governments receiving the funds from NDRF will render monthly reports till all works are completed duly indicating the amounts released, expenditures incurred and balance available under each sub-head. These reports will include the progress of work in the district/town where rehabilitation work has been undertaken.
- k) The State governments will carry out independent evaluation of relief efforts to ensure that relief has reached the target groups.

8.9 The guidelines of the NDMA is completely blank on the issue whether NDRF shall be used by the NEC for meeting the expenses of the Central government. NCCF was meant for the exclusive use of the States and it was never used by the Centre, but NDRF is going to be launched soon with an initial corpus of Rs. 100 with a clear understanding the fund may also be used by the Central government for discharging the functions entrusted to the NEC. What are the functions of NEC that would require special funding arrangements out of NDRF over and above budgetary allocations available to various nodal Ministries and Departments of Government of India? The Disaster Management Act 2005 has entrusted the following powers and functions to the NEC:

Section 10. Powers and Functions of National Executive Committee -

(1) The National Executive Committee shall assist the National Authority in the discharge of its functions and have the responsibility for implementing the policies and plans of the National Authority and ensure the compliance of directions issued by the Central Government for the purpose of disaster management in the country.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in subsection (1), the National Executive Committee may-

- (a) act as the coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management;*
- (b) prepare the National Plan to be approved by the National Authority;*

- (c) *coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy;*
- (d) *lay down guidelines for preparing disaster management plans by different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India and the State Authorities;*
- (e) *provide necessary technical assistance to the State Governments and the State Authorities for preparing their disaster management plans in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;*
- (f) *monitor the implementation of the National Plan and the plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India;*
- (g) *monitor the implementation of the guidelines laid down by the National Authority for integrating of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the Ministries or Departments in their development plans and projects;*
- (h) *monitor, coordinate and give directions regarding the mitigation and preparedness measures to be taken by different Ministries or Departments and agencies of the Government;*
- (i) *evaluate the preparedness at all governmental levels for the purpose of responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster and give directions, where necessary, for enhancing such preparedness;*
- (j) *plan and coordinate specialised training programme for disaster management for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers;*
- (k) *coordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;*
- (l) *lay down guidelines for, or give directions to, the concerned Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, the State Governments and the State Authorities regarding measures to be taken by them in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;*
- (m) *require any department or agency of the Government to make available to the National Authority or State Authorities such men or material resources as are available with it for the purposes of emergency response, rescue and relief;*
- (n) *advise, assist and coordinate* *the activities of the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, State Authorities, statutory bodies, other governmental or non-governmental organisations and others engaged in disaster management;*
- (o) *provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the State Authorities and District Authorities for carrying out their functions under this Act;*
- (p) *promote general education and awareness in relation to disaster management;* *and*
- (q) *perform such other functions as the National Authority may require it to perform.*

8.10 None of these functions would probably require special funding arrangements. The closest function that may require some funding support is to ‘coordinate response in the event of threatening disaster situation’ (k), ‘advise, assist and coordinate’ activities government and non-governmental organisations’ (n) and ‘promote general education and

awareness in relation to disaster management’ (p) but funding arrangements can very well be made by the concerned Ministries and Departments of government of India, which under section of 35(2) (c) and (d) of the Act are mandated to

(c) ensure appropriate allocation of funds for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India; and

(d) take necessary measures for preparedness to promptly and effectively respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

8.11 In fact, various Ministries and Departments of Government have budgetary provisions under Plan and non-Plan heads for disaster management under their respective jurisdictions, as mentioned in para 7.2 of this report. If the allocations are inadequate these can always be enhanced through appropriations, but probably it may not be appropriate to vest separate fund to the NEC in the discharge of its functions as NEC would always be performing through the concerned Ministries of the government which have budgets allocated to them for the discharge of their functions. It would be against the fundamental principles of budgeting to allocate funds for the use of a Committee even if it has been constituted under an Act. Therefore the NEC, which is basically a coordinating and planning mechanism should work through the Ministries and Departments which are represented in it and if certain common or residual functions which are not attended by any individual Ministry may be performed by the Ministry of Home Affairs for which necessary funds may be provided in the Ministry’s budget. Since a decision has already been taken by the Cabinet to provide a corpus of Rs. 100 crores in the NDRF for meeting expenses of the NEC, the Finance Commission may take an appropriate view whether the corpus should be continued for meeting the requirement of the NEC or it should be used exclusively for the needs of the States in the manner NCCF is being used at present.

8.12 It is suggested for consideration that a part of NDRF may be invested as premium for catastrophic reinsurance or catastrophic bond for meeting the needs of large scale reconstruction after major disasters. At present funds for post-disaster reconstruction are provided in an ad hoc manner through additional central assistance or raising loan from multi-lateral funding institutions, which are always uncertain and takes considerable time. Catastrophic reinsurance would enable the government to cover the risks of major disasters with a relatively long return period in a cost effective manner. This has been discussed separately in chapter 11 of the report.

8.13 The Act provides that NDRF would be raised either through appropriations made by Parliament or contributions made by 'any person or institution'. An initial corpus of Rs. 100 crores has already been approved by the government. This may be raised to Rs. 1000 crores with effect from 1 April 2010. Thereafter the corpus shall be mobilized through additional excise duty or surcharge on goods or services in a manner that be prescribed in the Union budget.

8.14 Guidelines would also require to be formulated for receiving contributions from persons or institutions. Such contributions may be received by cheques, drafts or pay order drawn in favour of the Chairperson of the NEC or through direct money transfers to the account of the NEC. Such contributions may also be accepted from foreign nationals and institutions including international organizations and multi-lateral financial organizations, subject to the provisions of Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act. All such contributions shall be transferred to the appropriate interest bearing Public Account of the Government of India or invested in securities in a manner that the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Finance may prescribe.

State Disaster Response Fund

8.15 Section 48 of the Disaster Management Act provides that

(1) The State Government shall, immediately after notifications issued for constituting the State Authority and the District Authorities, establish for the purpose of this Act the following funds, namely:

- (a) the fund to be called the State Disaster Response Fund;*
- (b) the fund to be called the District Disaster Response Fund*
- (c) the fund to be called the State Disaster Mitigation Fund;*
- (d) the fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund;*

(2) The State Government shall ensure that the funds established –

- (i) under clause (a) and (c) of sub-section (1) is available to the State Executive Committee;*
- (ii) under clause (b) and (d) of sub-section (1) is available to the District Authority.*

8.16 The notification for constituting the State Authorities and the District Authorities were issued by the Government of India of 1st August, 2007 and therefore the State Governments are under the statutory obligations to constitute these funds immediately. However, none of the States except Uttarakhand has constituted the funds. The arguments

advanced by the State Governments for not constituting the funds are as under:-

- a) Since the CRF and NCCF shall be in existence till 31st March, 2010, constitution of separate funds at this stage would create considerable confusions.
- b) The Thirteenth Finance Commission has already been asked to examine the future of CRF and NCCF vis-à-vis the new funds proposed to be constituted under the Act and therefore, it would be prudent to wait for the recommendations of the Commission.
- c) The State Governments do not have additional resources for constituting these funds at the State and the district levels and therefore, unless there is additional devolution of funds from the Centre, these new funds cannot be constituted.

8.17 There does not seem to be any confusion regarding the constitution of the SDRF. As mentioned in para 8.5 above a policy decision has already been taken at the highest level that the CRF would be merged with the SDRF. There is no difference of opinion within the Central government and between the Central and State governments on this issue. Therefore, w.e.f. 1.1.2010 CRF shall cease to exist and the allocations recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission to the States for meeting expenditure of relief shall be credited to the SDRF. The scheme for the management of SDRF shall be notified by the Ministry of Finance in the same manner as the CRF scheme is notified for the five year fiscal cycle, with such amendments as are warranted by the provisions of the Disaster Management Act.

8.18 The Act provides that the SDRF shall be available to the State Executive Committee (SEC) under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State. Therefore the SEC shall take over the functions of the State Level Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary which is responsible for the management of the CRF at present.

8.19 Ideally SDRF should be operationalised with effect from 1 April 2010 when the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission shall come in effect. However, section 48 of the Disaster Management Act stipulates that the State governments shall establish the Fund immediately after the State and the District Authorities are constituted by the Government of India. The notification constituting these Authorities was issued on 1 August 2007, but except Uttarakhand none of the States

has established the Fund. CRF can not be converted as SDRF immediately as it has its life defined by the Commission till 31 March 2010. In order that the legal difficulties in this regard are overcome the Ministry of Home Affairs may advise the State governments to establish the SDRF with a token amount, but effectively Central allocations to the SDRF shall start flowing only from the financial year 2010-11.

District Disaster Response Fund

8.20 Constitution of the District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF) has been stipulated in section 48 of the Act quoted above. None of the State Governments except the Government of Uttarakhand has constituted the DDRF. Most of the State Governments have not been able to make up their minds as to how to constitute the DDRF and they would probably be looking for guidelines from the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

8.21 The Finance Commission does not have jurisdiction to recommend further devolution of funds from the State to the Districts as under Article 243 (G) of the Constitution such powers vest with the State Legislature. However, the Commission may lay down the broad guidelines regarding the constitution and operationalization of the DDRF, on the following grounds:

- a) The Commission has the Presidential mandate to review the entire gamut of financing of disaster management with reference to the all the funds envisaged in the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and make appropriate recommendations.
- b) Unlike the NDRF, the Act has not prescribed that guidelines regarding the constitution and operationalization of the DDRF shall be issued by the Central government in consultation with the National Disaster Management Authority.
- c) The Act has not entrusted this responsibility either to the State Disaster Management Authority or to the State Executive Committee.
- d) More than 80% of such funds are spent in the districts and therefore, in the final analysis, the efficacy of the entire financial arrangements for disaster management shall depend to a large extent on how the DDRF shall be utilised.

8.22 The Act is completely silent on how the DDRF shall be constituted or how the funds credited to the DDRF shall be utilised. The only provision that the Act makes is that the DDRF shall be established by the State government and that it shall be made available to the District Disaster Management Authority. Therefore the Commission may lay down the basic guidelines regarding the constitution and management of the DDRF. These guidelines are suggested as under:

- a) The DDRF shall comprise of funds allocated to a district by the SEC on the basis of expenditure incurred on response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction during the past five years.
- b) Such funds shall be released by the Finance Department of the State with the prior approval of the SEC in two instalments during April and October provided that the second instalment shall be released only after 80% of the first instalment has been exhausted and that detailed expenditure statement in the manner prescribed has been submitted to the SEC and the Finance Department.
- c) The funds shall be released under Account Head 2245 and shall be operated through the district treasury.
- d) In case the funds allocated to a district is not adequate it shall demand additional fund with detailed justifications for the consideration and decision of the SEC.
- e) Expenditure from DDRF shall be incurred strictly as per the norms to be prescribed for this purpose.
- f) The expenditure incurred out of DDRF shall be monitored through a computerised tracking system to be developed for this purpose.
- g) The accounts of the DDRF shall be audited every year.

8.23 On the basis of these basic guidelines further detailed guidelines shall be laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

Disaster Mitigation Funds

8.24 Section 47 of the Act makes the following stipulation regarding the constitution of National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF):

(1) *The Central government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Fund to be called the National Disaster Mitigation Fund and there shall be credited thereto such amount which the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide;*

(2) *The National Disaster Mitigation Fund shall be applied by the National Authority.*

8.25 Likewise the constitution of the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (DDMF) has been prescribed under section 48 of the Act. The NDMF is yet to be constituted by the Central government, whereas the SDMF and DDMF were supposed to have been established immediately after the constitution of the State and District Authorities on 1 August 2007. However none of the States except Uttarakhand has constituted the SDMF and DDMF.

8.26 The Act defines mitigation to include '*measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact or effects of a disaster or threatening disaster situation*'. Such measures shall typically include both structural mitigation measures such as flood protection works or cyclone shelters or retrofitting of lifeline buildings and non-structural measures like early warning, capacity building, land use and zoning regulations, community based preparedness etc. But mitigation may also consist of various measures that directly or indirectly contribute to the reduction of risks of vulnerable population and areas such as poverty alleviation, food security, livelihood generation, environmental protection etc. Therefore mitigation measures are essentially in the nature of developmental works which are to be normally funded out of the Plan budget of the Ministries or Departments of Government. However, there does not seem to be any clear thinking, much less a consensus, on the nature, composition, scope and quantum of Mitigation Fund that would be established at National, State and District levels. The High Power Committee (HPC) on Disaster Management had recommended that at least 10 per cent of plan funds at the national, state and district levels should be earmarked and apportioned for schemes which would specifically address areas such as prevention, reduction, preparedness and mitigation of disasters. The Eleventh Finance Commission considered the issue at length and concluded that these can not be funded either out of the *National Calamity Relief Fund* or *National Contingency Fund*. The Commission recommended that

- a) Expenditure on restoration of infrastructure and other capital assets, except those that are intrinsically connected with relief

operations and connectivity with the affected area and population, should be met from the plan funds on priority basis.

- b) Medium and long-term measures should be devised by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India, the State Governments and the Planning Commission to reduce, and if possible, eliminate, the occurrences of these calamities by undertaking developmental works.
- c) The Planning Commission, in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Ministries, should be able to identify works of a capital nature to prevent the recurrence of specific calamities. These works may be funded under the Plan.

8.23 Conceptually there may be three alternative approaches for the constitution of the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF):

- a) First, the NDMF may comprise of all the existing and future Plan schemes which fulfil the definition of 'mitigation' under the Act. The Planning Commission has furnished a list of 155 Central Sector or Centrally Sponsored Schemes that may have some direct, indirect elements of risk mitigation or that may contribute to risk mitigation in the long run. The total allocations under these schemes during 2006-07 was of the order of Rs. 71996.78 crores. These schemes are implemented by a large number of Ministries and Departments of the Central and State governments. The details of these schemes are provided in Annexure - XII. Pulling these schemes together from the existing arrangements under a common Mitigation Fund is neither feasible nor desirable and therefore this option may be rejected outright. However this approach may give a good idea about the total investment that the country is making on mitigation, avoid duplicities and promote better synergies among the agencies of the government working on similar or related fields.
- b) Second, the NDMF may consist of a fixed percentage of total plan allocation which shall be spent only on mitigation activities that are not covered under any of the existing plan schemes. This may typically comprise of a certain percentage of the plan allocations of a Ministry or Department. HPC had recommended that 10% of plan fund of all relevant Ministries may be spent on mitigation. The Planning Commission had in one stage suggested that 0.5% of the total Plan allocation of each Ministry may be

earmarked for National Mitigation Fund. Considering that Eleventh Plan has total allocation of Rs. 1096,860 crores under the central sector, an amount of Rs. 5484.43 crores shall be the total corpus of National Mitigation Fund for a five year period. This has however not been reflected in the final document in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12).

- c) Third, the NDMF may consist of certain amount placed at the disposal of the National Disaster Management Authority which may be utilized for mitigation measures of a residual nature, which are inter-Ministerial or inter-State in nature and which are not attended by any Central Plan scheme. The Working Group of Planning Commission on Disaster Management for the Eleventh Five year Plan identified twelve disaster mitigation schemes for funding under NDMF:

Table-8.1

Suggested Projects/Programmes/Schemes proposed under NDMF

| No. | Name of the Project/Programme/Scheme | Rs. Cr |
|-----|---|--------|
| 1 | Strengthening of Fire Services | 3636 |
| 2 | National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project | 1642 |
| 3 | National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project | 1132 |
| 4 | National Flood Mitigation Project | 2000 |
| 5 | National Landslide Mitigation Project | 200 |
| 6 | Expanded Disaster Risk Mitigation Project | 450 |
| 7 | National Disaster Communication Network | 450 |
| 8 | Information, Education & Community Programme | 100 |
| 9 | Micro Zonation of Major cities | 250 |
| 10 | Project Preparation Facility/ Research Studies | 50 |
| 11 | Vulnerability Assessment Schemes | 50 |
| 12 | International Cooperation | 10 |
| 13 | Medical Preparedness for Mass Casualties Management | 10000 |
| 14 | National School Safety Project | 1000 |
| 15 | Dissemination of Early Warning to Communities | 250 |
| 16 | Preparedness & Response for Nuclear Emergencies | 100 |
| 17 | Upgradation of NIDM and other Institutes | 60 |
| | Total | 21380 |

These were noted in the Eleventh Plan documented, but an ad hoc allocation of only Rs. 300 crores has been made for disaster mitigation for the plan period.

8.24 The Eleventh Five Year Plan, developed on the immediate aftermath of the notification of the Disaster Management Act, provided a good opportunity for defining the Disaster Mitigation Fund at the National, State and District levels, but the Plan refrained from doing so,

but it made a significant policy statement regarding financing disaster mitigation:

It is important that a portion of the Plan funds is earmarked for efforts that directly or indirectly help in disaster management. Ideally, each project should provide adequately for the disaster mitigation and management expenditure that is identified by the appraisal process described in the previous section as being necessary. In addition, Central and State Governments may, depending upon their own hazard assessments, earmark a suitable and adequate amount for disaster mitigation schemes that are implemented over a definite time period.¹

8.25 Therefore the initiative has been left to the Central and State governments, which themselves are looking for some guidelines for the constitution of the NDMF, SDMF and DDMF. The terms of reference of the Thirteenth Finance Commission requires the Commission to look into the constitution of these Funds as well. However the Commission can not make any recommendation regarding the funds that would devolve to these entities, which is to be decided essentially by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Planning Commission, National Disaster Management Authority and the Ministry of Finance. Taking various factors into consideration the Commission may recommend the following guidelines regarding the constitution of these Funds:

- a) The National Disaster Mitigation Fund shall be placed at the disposal of National Disaster Management Authority for implementation of disaster risk mitigation schemes of a residual nature which are not being implemented by the Central Ministries or the State governments at present. The procedure for approval of the scheme, quantum of funds required for implementation and the manner of implementation shall be decided as per existing rules formulated by the Ministry of Finance in this regard.
- b) The State Disaster Management Fund shall consist of such fund as may be released out of the NDMF or allocated by the State government for mitigation of disaster risks of a residual nature which are not being attended under any existing scheme. Such funds shall be placed at the disposal of the State Disaster Management Authority which shall be responsible for the formulation of the scheme and its implementation as per procedure to be laid down by the State government in this regard.

¹ Eleventh Five Year Plan, Chapter 9, page -214.

- c) The District Disaster Management Fund shall consist of such fund as may be released out of the NDMF or SDMF or allocated by the State government for mitigation of disaster risks of a specific nature which are not being attended under any existing scheme being implemented in the district. Such funds shall be placed at the disposal of the District Disaster Management Authority which shall be responsible for the formulation of the scheme and its implementation as per procedure to be laid down by the State government in this regard.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

The institutional mechanism for constitution and operationalization of CRF and NCCF had been well established at the Central and State Governments. With the entry of Disaster Management Act 2005 and the constitution of new institutional mechanism at the Central, State and district levels such as the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Executive Council (NEC), State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), State Executive Council (SEC) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and the constitution of the Disaster Response Funds and Disaster Mitigation Funds at the national, state and district levels a new set of operational guidelines shall be required for the guidance of these new institutions.

9.2 It is suggested that the following broad principles may be laid down by the Thirteenth Finance Commission on the basis of which detailed guidelines shall be formulated by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry for the operationalization of the Funds:

- a) After the Finance Commission submits its recommendation to the Government, the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) shall prepare a scheme for the operationalization of the National Disaster Response Fund for the next five years on the basis of recommendation of the Finance Commission and in consultation with the National Disaster Management Authority as provided under section 46(2) of the Act.
- b) The Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) shall similarly prepare a scheme for the operationalization of the State Disaster Response Fund for the next five years on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission.
- c) The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India shall issue notification in the Official Gazette for the constitution of the National Disaster Response Fund in terms of section 46 of the Disaster Management Act, unless this has already been constituted.
- d) The State Governments shall issue notifications in the Official Gazette for the establishment of the State Disaster Response Fund and District Disaster Response Fund in terms of section 48 of the Disaster Management Act, unless this has already been established.

- e) The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India being the nodal the Ministry in-charge of disaster management shall issue necessary notification on the items and norms of expenditure admissible under the NDRF and SDRF on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission and scheme prepared by the Ministry of Finance.
- f) The Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) shall release the share of the Central Government to the SDRF in two separate instalments, during April and October in each financial year in the manner prescribed under the scheme at (b) above.
- g) The National Executive Committee shall consider the proposals from the State governments for central assistance under NDRF in the manner prescribed under the scheme at (a) above.
- h) The National Executive Committee shall consider the proposals for other uses of the NDRF in the manner prescribed under the scheme at (a) above.
- i) The State Governments shall release funds to the DDRF and other agencies of the government from the SDRF in the manner prescribed under the scheme at (b) above.
- j) The District Disaster Management Authority shall utilize the DDRF as per the guidelines of the scheme at (a) and the norms at (f) above.
- k) The State Executive Committee shall monitor the utilization of SDRF and DDRF in the respective States.
- l) The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India shall monitor the implementation of both the scheme.

PRINCIPLES OF ALLOCATION OF FUND

The Finance Commissions have broadly followed the following principles to determine the composition, use and allocation of CRF and NCCF to the States:

- a) CRF to be shared at a ratio of 3:1 by the Centre and the States shall be available to the States only for the immediate relief to the affected population and restoration of public facilities damaged by natural calamities.
- b) The long term needs of rehabilitation and reconstruction shall be met from plan fund or other sources.
- c) If CRF is inadequate for managing disaster in particular State it can seek Central assistance from the NCCF which shall be raised by the Central government through taxation but available to the States only as per CRF norms.
- d) The quantum of fund allocated to the States under CRF shall be determined on the basis of the following principles:
 - a. The total expenditure incurred by the States from CRF under the 'Head 2245 - Relief on Account of Natural Calamity' for the past ten years is aggregated at current price and average expenditure of one year is worked out.
 - b. The annual rate of inflation of five percent is added for each year upto the next five year cycle for which the recommendations are made.
 - c. Weightage of certain percentage of the aggregate size of the CRF is given to a few low income States.

10.2 Critiques have found fault in these principles on the following grounds:

- a) Allocation of funds on the basis of expenditures incurred by the States favours the richer and better administered States that have higher spending capacities. The States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh have been the major

beneficiaries of CRF allocations, while the poor States like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc which are more prone to disasters but have spent inadequately on calamity relief have been discriminated. These States have been ‘trapped in a vicious cycle - because of low expenditures in the past, the size of the CRF for such States turns out to be low, which in turn, constrains their ability to spend on relief in future’¹

- b) Allocation of funds on the basis of expenditure ignores the differences of the States in terms of area or population or both, which bestows differential responsibilities to the States. Large States like Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh feel discriminated on these counts.²
- c) Figures on per capita expenditure on disaster relief across States and per capita allocations of CRF among States present a highly asymmetric distribution with regard to the needs of the States. During 1990-2008 all India average of annual per capita expenditure on relief was Rs. 31.9, but the range of difference among States was as wide as Rs. 109.2 in Gujarat and Rs. 10.8 in Bihar. The per capita allocation of CRF presented similar inequities – all India average Rs. 18.6, Gujarat Rs.32 and Bihar Rs. 9.2. The horizontal and vertical inequities among States which should have been corrected by fiscal transfers have been perpetuated by the Finance Commission.³
- d) The principle that CRF/NCCF allocations shall be available only for immediate relief and restoration and not for long term reconstruction has created a wide gap between the needs of post-disaster reconstruction and availability of resources with the States. Although this gap has been sought to be bridged to some extent in an ad hoc manner after major disasters through the mechanism of additional central assistance or external assistance, the gap persists widely which makes the areas and population affected by disasters more vulnerable to disasters in future.⁴

¹ Sarat Das and Nandan Jha, *Natural Disasters and Relief Provisions in India: Commitments and Ground Realities*, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, 2004, page 33.

² Presentation made by the Government of Karnataka at the National Conference on Financing Disaster Management held on 2 July 2008.

³ JTCDM Working Paper Series, *Public Policy and Provisioning Towards Natural Disasters in India: Some Issues and Concerns with Specific Focus on the Calamity Relief Fund*, Tata Institute of Institute of Social Sciences, 2008.

⁴ S. Parasuraman and P.V.Unnikrishnan eds, *India Disaster Report: Towards a Policy Initiative*, 2000

Principles of Allocation of SDRF

10.3 The successive Finance Commissions have deliberated at length about the principles that should govern the size of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and the manner in which the Fund shall be allocated to the States. As discussed in para 8.17 the CRF shall be replaced by State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) with effect from 1 April 2010. Broadly, there could be four alternate principles for allocation of Fund to the States:

- A. Area, Population or BPL Population of the States
- B. Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Risk profiles of the States.
- C. Losses Suffered by the States in disasters.
- D. Expenditure Incurred by the States on Relief and Restoration.

A. Area-Population-BPL Population

10.4 We have tried to hypothetically reallocate current level CRF allocation to the States on the basis of their population, geographical area and area-cum-population to see the outcome. The following picture emerges.

Table-10.1
CRF Calculated on Area, Population and Area + Population (Rs. crores)

| States | CRF Allocation | Population Based | | | Area Based | | | Pop+ Area 50:50 |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|------|------------|------------|-------|------------|-----------------|
| | | 1000 | % | Allocation | Sq Km | % | Allocation | |
| Andhra | 1901.24 | 75728 | 7.49 | 1598.65 | 275,068 | 8.40 | 1792.36 | 1695.50 |
| Arunachal | 150.07 | 1091 | 0.11 | 23.03 | 83,743 | 2.56 | 545.67 | 284.35 |
| Assam | 1023.84 | 26638 | 2.64 | 562.34 | 78,483 | 2.40 | 511.40 | 536.87 |
| Bihar | 789.83 | 82879 | 8.20 | 1749.61 | 94,164 | 2.88 | 613.58 | 1181.59 |
| Chhatisgarh | 1348.37 | 20796 | 2.06 | 439.01 | 135,194 | 4.13 | 880.93 | 659.97 |
| Goa | 11.64 | 1344 | 0.13 | 28.37 | 3,702 | 0.11 | 24.12 | 26.25 |
| Gujarat | 1359.3 | 50597 | 5.01 | 1068.12 | 196,024 | 5.99 | 1277.30 | 1172.71 |
| Haryana | 687.28 | 21083 | 2.09 | 445.07 | 44,212 | 1.35 | 288.09 | 366.58 |
| Himachal | 534.01 | 6077 | 0.60 | 128.29 | 55,673 | 1.70 | 362.77 | 245.53 |
| J&K | 458.54 | 10070 | 1.00 | 212.58 | 222,236 | 6.79 | 1448.10 | 830.34 |
| Jharkhand | 592.6 | 26909 | 2.66 | 568.06 | 79,700 | 2.43 | 519.33 | 543.69 |
| Karnataka | 668.61 | 52734 | 5.22 | 1113.23 | 191,791 | 5.86 | 1249.72 | 1181.48 |
| Kerala | 633.55 | 31839 | 3.15 | 672.13 | 38,863 | 1.19 | 253.23 | 462.68 |
| MP | 472.42 | 60385 | 5.98 | 1274.75 | 308,144 | 9.41 | 2007.89 | 1641.32 |
| Maharashtra | 1231.68 | 96752 | 9.57 | 2042.47 | 307,713 | 9.40 | 2005.08 | 2023.77 |
| Manipur | 29.48 | 2389 | 0.24 | 50.43 | 22,327 | 0.68 | 145.48 | 97.96 |
| Meghalaya | 59.84 | 2306 | 0.23 | 48.68 | 22,429 | 0.69 | 146.15 | 97.41 |
| Mizoram | 34.9 | 891 | 0.09 | 18.81 | 21,081 | 0.64 | 137.37 | 78.09 |
| Nagaland | 20.29 | 1989 | 0.20 | 41.99 | 16,579 | 0.51 | 108.03 | 75.01 |
| Orissa | 1599.16 | 36707 | 3.63 | 774.90 | 155,707 | 4.76 | 1014.60 | 894.75 |
| Punjab | 806.88 | 24289 | 2.40 | 512.75 | 50,362 | 1.54 | 328.16 | 420.46 |
| Rajasthan | 2296.68 | 56473 | 5.59 | 1192.17 | 342,236 | 10.45 | 2230.03 | 1711.10 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|
| Sikkim | 92.97 | 540 | 0.05 | 11.40 | 7,096 | 0.22 | 46.24 | 28.82 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1155.28 | 62111 | 6.15 | 1311.19 | 130,058 | 3.97 | 847.47 | 1079.33 |
| Tripura | 68.14 | 3191 | 0.32 | 67.36 | 10,492 | 0.32 | 68.37 | 67.86 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1569.49 | 166053 | 16.43 | 3505.44 | 238,566 | 7.29 | 1554.51 | 2529.97 |
| Uttarakhand | 492.38 | 8480 | 0.84 | 179.02 | 53,566 | 1.64 | 349.04 | 264.03 |
| West Bengal | 1244.86 | 80221 | 7.94 | 1693.49 | 88,752 | 2.71 | 578.31 | 1135.90 |
| INDIA | 21333.33 | 1010562 | 100.00 | 21333.33 | 3,273,961 | 100.00 | 21333.33 | 21333.33 |

The figures shown in red indicate less than what the States are getting at present. In population based allocations the gainer States would be Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, while the losers are some of the most disaster prone States like Assam, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakand, Chaatisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh etc. In area based allocations almost all the States except Arunachal, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka will be losers, while in population-cum-area based allocations on an equal weightage basis the situation would not be much different. Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur and Karnataka are the only five States that would be gaining in both population and area based calculations. These are certainly not the only poor or disaster prone States of India.

10.5 If we take BPL population as the criteria for allocation of CRF we get the following picture:

Table-10.2
CRF Calculated on the Basis of BPL Population (Rs. crores)

| States | CRF Allocation | % of BPL Population | Number of BPL (000) | Allocation on BPL Basis |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 1901.24 | 15.77 | 11942.31 | 965.92 |
| Arunachal Prdaesh | 150.07 | 33.47 | 365.16 | 29.53 |
| Assam | 1023.84 | 36.09 | 9613.65 | 777.58 |
| Bihar | 789.83 | 42.60 | 35306.45 | 2855.68 |
| Chhatisgarh | 1348.37 | 40.90 | 8505.56 | 687.95 |
| Goa | 11.64 | 4.40 | 59.14 | 4.78 |
| Gujarat | 1359.3 | 14.07 | 7119.00 | 575.80 |
| Haryana | 687.28 | 8.74 | 1842.65 | 149.04 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 534.01 | 7.63 | 463.68 | 37.50 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 458.54 | 3.48 | 350.44 | 28.34 |
| Jharkhand | 592.6 | 5.40 | 1453.09 | 117.53 |
| Karnataka | 668.61 | 20.04 | 10567.89 | 854.76 |
| Kerala | 633.55 | 12.72 | 4049.92 | 327.57 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 472.42 | 37.43 | 22602.11 | 1828.12 |
| Maharashtra | 1231.68 | 25.02 | 24207.35 | 1957.95 |
| Manipur | 29.48 | 28.54 | 681.82 | 55.15 |
| Meghalaya | 59.84 | 33.87 | 781.04 | 63.17 |
| Mizoram | 34.9 | 19.47 | 173.48 | 14.03 |
| Nagaland | 20.29 | 32.67 | 649.81 | 52.56 |
| Orissa | 1599.16 | 47.15 | 17307.35 | 1399.86 |

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Punjab | 806.88 | 6.16 | 1496.20 | 121.02 |
| Rajasthan | 2296.68 | 15.28 | 8629.07 | 697.94 |
| Sikkim | 92.97 | 36.55 | 197.37 | 15.96 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1155.28 | 21.12 | 13117.84 | 1061.01 |
| Tripura | 68.14 | 34.44 | 1098.98 | 88.89 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1569.49 | 31.15 | 51725.51 | 4183.69 |
| Uttarakhand | 492.38 | 32.80 | 2781.44 | 224.97 |
| West Bengal | 1244.86 | 27.02 | 21675.71 | 1753.19 |
| INDIA | 21333.33 | 26.10 | 263756.68 | 21333.33 |

In this dispensation the beneficiaries would be Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal but practically all other States would be losers. The gainers are not necessarily the worst sufferers in natural disasters.

10.6 Therefore population, area and BPL population may not necessarily capture the indices of disasters and therefore allocations on the basis of these indicators alone would result in a skewed distribution of federal resources on disaster management that would miss out most of the States and regions that are most prone to disasters. Therefore such a formula would not be acceptable to the majority of the States. The considerations of population, BPL population and geographical area are factored in many devolution formula of the Finance Commission which benefits poor States. There may not be adequate justification for the Commission to extend the same formula for allocation of CRF fund which is essentially meant to assist the States in providing quick relief to the people affected by disasters.

B. Hazard-Vulnerability-Risk Profile

10.7 Ideally hazard-vulnerability-risk profile of the States could be the best indicator of the disasters that a State is likely to face, but this task is infinitely more complex and difficult than this concept may suggest, due to a variety of reasons, as stated below:

- a) First of all, we do not yet have authentic and comprehensive mapping of the hazards, vulnerabilities and risks of the country. As discussed in chapter 2, the Vulnerability Atlas of India has mapped the country for only 4 natural hazards, namely earthquake, landslide, flood and cyclone, whereas 15 other natural and man made hazards are yet to be mapped. Secondly this mapping is at a scale of 1:2.5 million which hardly captures the hazards at the micro level which are extremely complex and diverse. Thirdly the Atlas has considered only one vulnerability factor, namely housing types and that too partially, whereas

other vulnerabilities in terms of poverty, settlement pattern, demography, health, disability, gender relations etc have not been factored. In the absence of these details it may not be proper to accept the Vulnerability Atlas of India as the basis of financial allocations to the States.

- b) Secondly, there is no consensus among scholars and experts on the methodology of developing a set of reliable and transparent indicators on hazards-vulnerabilities-risks, particularly in a large country like India, which is characterized by extreme diversities in terms geo-physical and climatic conditions. Even if we are able to narrow down these differences and develop a consensus on a set of broad indicators, determining the relative value to specific types of hazards or vulnerabilities is bound to be a controversial subject, as the States are bound to loose or gain heavily according to these weightage.
- c) Thirdly, actual disasters that may take place in the States in specific years may not exactly follow the relative weightage given to types of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks. Although the probability of disasters in time and space is well known the actual occurrence of disasters in a relatively short span of five years may not be predicted with any degree of accuracy. Therefore allocating federal finance on the basis of pre determined indicators may not be very scientific given the current state of knowledge on the predictability of disasters in the country.

C. Damage-Loss-Need Assessment

10.8 Some experts have suggested that damage and losses suffered by the States in disasters in the past may be taken as the basis for calculation of CRF. But past disasters may not always be very accurate indexes of disasters that would be forthcoming, particularly in a limited time horizon of five years, as disasters may not repeat to the same States in the same manner and with the same magnitude and intensity. Various measures taken by the States for mitigation and preparedness after disasters may in fact reduce the intensity of disasters in the same locations. There is also no guarantee that States which did not suffer huge losses in the past shall not do so in future. There are always elements of uncertainties which make disasters unpredictable in the short span. This makes past disasters events not altogether very reliable basis for allocating federal finance for managing future disasters.

10.9 The procedure followed by the States for estimating the damage and losses in disasters are also not very scientific and varies from one State to another. There is no nation wide standardized method for calculation of damage and losses which can make such loss statements comparable. If the Memorandums submitted by the States seeking financial assistance from the Centre are any indication, most of the damages are exaggerated beyond any proportion while many types of losses are grossly underestimated. Again there is lack of disaggregated database on disasters losses, on the basis of which financial allocations can be estimated in a predictable and transparent manner.

D. Expenditure Based Allocations

10.10 Therefore in the absence of an alternate workable methodology, expenditure incurred by the States in managing disasters in the past still appears to be the most objective, practical and transparent tool available for estimating the quantum of fund required for financing disaster management in the country and further distributing the funds to the States for a five yearly fiscal cycle . The advantages of this tool are quite obvious. First, State wise data on expenditure are easily available and there can not be any difference of opinion on what the States have actually spent in managing disasters. Secondly, since the norms and scales of disaster relief are more or less uniform throughout the country, the expenditure figures reflect the differential scale of disaster damage s faced by the States. These figures are in a way self-correcting assessments of damage which are neither available from the States nor are very reliable. Thirdly, expenditure by default mirror images to some extent the hazards and vulnerabilities of the States that find expression in disasters. Therefore relative vulnerabilities of the States also get somewhat reflected in the expenditure statements. The argument that poor States have less capacity to spend is really not supported by empirical evidences as we have noted in para 5.11 that barring the four relatively small States of Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Uttarakhand every other States has in fact spent more than what has been allocated by the Twelfth Finance Commission during the first three years of the current fiscal cycle for which figures are available. The mechanism of NCCF has bridged the resource gap to a large extent although this has not been adequate.

Recommended Formula

10.11 Although expenditure statements can not be a substitute of a rigorous scientific methodology of hazards-vulnerabilities-risks, given the

current state of our knowledge on the subject in our country, it may not be advisable to allocate funds on the basis of inaccurate and incomplete information. Therefore the existing methodology of assessing the requirement of fund and allocating these funds to the States, followed by the successive Finance Commissions may be adopted by the Thirteenth Finance Commission with some modifications, taking into consideration the spirit and the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, the pattern of expenses of the States and the difficulties experienced by them, as stated in their Memorandums to the Commission. The following formula is suggested for the consideration of the Commission.

- i) The actual expenditure incurred by the States under ‘Major Head 2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamity’ for the past 10 years (1997-98 to 2006-07 or 1998-99 to 2007-08 if the actual expenditure figures of 2007-08 are available) may be taken as the basis for estimating the requirement of funds of the States during 2010-15.
- ii) Previous Finance Commissions had excluded NCCF expenses from the base level calculations. The States benefiting from NCCF allocations demanded that since the nature and norms of expenditure for both CRF and NCCF are the same and NCCF constitutes almost 34% of the total relief expenditure of all the States, base level calculations should not exclude NCCF expenditure. However, analysis of NCCF expenditure shows that 70.32% of NCCF expenses took place in the five States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Therefore inclusion of NCCF allocations in base level calculations would distort allocations in favour of a few States at the expense of majority of States. Therefore it is recommended that the Thirteenth Finance Commission may continue to follow the principle of excluding NCCF from the base level calculations.
- iii) The expenditure incurred by the States on CRF shall be aggregated at current price and average expenditure of one year shall be worked out. Annual rate of inflation of 5% shall be added for each year from 2007-08 to 2014-15.
- iv) Keeping in view the extended definition of ‘disaster’ in the Act and the likely inclusion of 7 new disasters as recommended (para 7.17), 35% shall be added over average expenditure to cover the new disasters.

- v) Keeping in view the revised norms of expenditure of CRF/NCCF notified by the Ministry of Home (para 5.23) and the likely notification of Minimum Standards of Relief by the National Disaster Management Authority (para 7.41) 40% shall be further added over average expenditure.
- vi) Keeping in view the needs of long term reconstruction of damaged infrastructure a further 30% shall be added to the average expenditure.

10.12 Based on this formula the suggested State-wise year-wise allocations to the SDRF have been worked out as under:

A. Expenditure incurred by the States under 'Major Head 2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamity' from 1997-98 to 2006-07, as compiled from RBI sources, minus allocations under NCCF have been calculated at 2006-07 prices and the average as been worked out in the table below.

Table-10.3
Relief Expenditure for Past Ten Years at 2006-07 Prices (Rs. crores)

| | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | Average 1997-2007 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| Andhra | 276.99 | 359.52 | 300.35 | 411.01 | 328.02 | 482.07 | 320.75 | 470.15 | 437.38 | 507.15 | 389.34 |
| Arunachal | 16.59 | 10.99 | 28.95 | 15.69 | 15.79 | 3.53 | 19.22 | 16.08 | 47.98 | 28.4 | 10.73 |
| Assam | 113.21 | 100.38 | 61.67 | 140.94 | 87.98 | 184.03 | 131.09 | 240.71 | 456.92 | 193.19 | 171.01 |
| Bihar | 40.42 | 208.06 | 140.77 | 40.39 | 100.04 | 135.02 | 46.81 | 147.76 | 284.39 | 50.86 | 89.90 |
| Chhatisgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.31 | 68.89 | -16.60 | 0.00 | -51.40 | 7.03 | 203.3 | 27.75 |
| Goa | 1.95 | 2.32 | 2.71 | 1.28 | 0.08 | 3.26 | 2.25 | 2.00 | 1.92 | 3.75 | 2.15 |
| Gujarat | 478.44 | 240.04 | 592.54 | 1162.01 | 1887.72 | 355.59 | 554.03 | 222.69 | -52.69 | 609.42 | 604.98 |
| Haryana | 46.08 | 40.04 | 66.81 | 104.14 | 108.83 | 112.14 | 53.36 | 113.45 | 108.85 | 216.8 | 97.05 |
| Himachal | 78.91 | 32.91 | 45.43 | 69.53 | 26.14 | 58.56 | 91.38 | 58.86 | -64.21 | 103.6 | 50.11 |
| J&K | 33.60 | 44.34 | 35.04 | 45.76 | 46.13 | 46.50 | 38.91 | -8.21 | 285.38 | -373.55 | 37.02 |
| Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 97.40 | 192.21 | 0.00 | 153.46 | 147.23 | 227.72 | 81.80 |
| Karnataka | 104.98 | 145.87 | 126.31 | 102.72 | 142.37 | -5.61 | 121.57 | 196.62 | 126.75 | -227.18 | 103.53 |
| Kerala | 114.76 | 87.55 | 88.22 | 30.15 | 143.45 | 89.05 | 132.89 | 91.01 | 288.21 | 89.78 | 115.51 |
| MP | 322.31 | 126.27 | 85.84 | 96.70 | 127.00 | 228.48 | 373.24 | 110.79 | 108.11 | 312.69 | 189.14 |
| Maharashtra | 536.95 | 595.36 | 84.50 | 159.22 | 206.81 | 198.89 | 621.79 | 265.06 | 262.77 | -1051.3 | 345.71 |
| Manipur | 3.10 | 3.94 | 9.04 | 0.51 | 0.00 | -7.09 | 3.59 | 7.87 | 7.55 | 0.83 | 2.93 |
| Meghalaya | 4.79 | 4.32 | 4.37 | 3.83 | 6.40 | 5.23 | 5.55 | 5.33 | 11.70 | 11.61 | 6.31 |
| Mizoram | 2.10 | 1.89 | 10.69 | 3.87 | 1.35 | 5.27 | 2.44 | 1.00 | 12.37 | 13.66 | 5.46 |
| Nagaland | 2.99 | 2.76 | 2.89 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 4.28 | 3.46 | -1.07 | 0.91 | 4.83 | 2.62 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Orissa | 142.23 | 63.75 | 1119.6 3 | 141.69 | 192.30 | 222.05 | 164.71 | 278.61 | 324.38 | 432.7 5 | 308.21 |
| Punjab | 66.79 | 43.57 | 0.31 | 102.49 | 282.83 | 13.14 | 77.34 | 324.28 | 311.11 | 149.8 2 | 137.17 |
| Rajasthan | 303.77 | 281.57 | 314.61 | 576.02 | 302.62 | 37.53 | 351.77 | 282.67 | 502.78 | 624.9 2 | 357.83 |
| Sikkim | 27.81 | 7.45 | 17.84 | 6.18 | 8.55 | 9.09 | 32.21 | 9.46 | 19.66 | 4.63 | 14.29 |
| Tamil Nadu | 148.77 | 77.59 | 41.45 | 14.04 | 157.66 | 193.80 | 172.27 | 249.05 | 133.65 | - - | 89.89 |
| Tripura | 1.49 | 16.39 | 15.50 | 12.15 | 0.74 | 14.25 | 1.72 | 15.63 | 15.05 | 21.94 | 11.49 |
| Uttaranchal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.61 | 21.28 | 78.19 | 0.00 | 51.13 | 49.05 | 85.59 | 29.19 |
| UP | 169.84 | 280.57 | 181.60 | 86.05 | 126.15 | 226.30 | 196.68 | 222.88 | 419.04 | 128.4 3 | 203.75 |
| West Bengal | 87.21 | 165.58 | 152.69 | 449.40 | 66.38 | 197.66 | 100.99 | 141.57 | 135.82 | 241.7 2 | 173.90 |
| All States | 3127.2 5 | 2945.1 3 | 3533.8 0 | 3852.4 8 | 4556.2 4 | 3086.2 0 | 3621.3 6 | 3323.8 2 | 2677.8 3 | 5897. 4 | 3662.1 5 |

B. Adding a total of 125% on account of the following:

- 35% of the annual average to cover new disasters;
- 40% of the annual average to cover Revised Norms as per recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance commission and Minimum Standards of Relief to be prescribed by the NDMA;
- 30% of the annual average to provide for long term reconstruction that can not be arranged from plan funds; and
- 20% to cover inflationary rise in prices @ 5% each year during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Accordingly the total allocations of State Disaster Management (SDRF) for the year 2010-15 have been calculated as under:

Table-10.4
Projected Allocations of State Disaster Management Fund (SDRF) - Rs. crores

| States | Average 1997 - 2007 | 2010-11 (+125%) | 2011-12 (+5%) | 2012-13 (+5%) | 2013-14 (+5%) | 2014-15 (+5%) | Total 2010 - 2015 |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 389.34 | 876.01 | 919.81 | 965.80 | 1014.09 | 1064.80 | 4840.53 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 10.73 | 24.14 | 25.34 | 26.61 | 27.94 | 29.34 | 133.37 |
| Assam | 171.01 | 384.78 | 404.01 | 424.21 | 445.43 | 467.70 | 2126.13 |
| Bihar | 89.90 | 202.27 | 212.39 | 223.01 | 234.16 | 245.87 | 1117.69 |
| Chhatisgarh | 27.75 | 62.44 | 65.57 | 68.85 | 72.29 | 75.90 | 345.05 |
| Goa | 2.15 | 4.84 | 5.08 | 5.34 | 5.60 | 5.88 | 26.75 |
| Gujrat | 604.98 | 1361.20 | 1429.26 | 1500.72 | 1575.76 | 1654.55 | 7521.50 |
| Haryana | 97.05 | 218.37 | 229.28 | 240.75 | 252.79 | 265.43 | 1206.61 |
| Himachal | 50.11 | 112.75 | 118.38 | 124.30 | 130.52 | 137.04 | 623.00 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 37.02 | 83.30 | 87.47 | 91.84 | 96.44 | 101.26 | 460.31 |
| Jharkhand | 81.80 | 184.06 | 193.26 | 202.92 | 213.07 | 223.72 | 1017.03 |
| Karnataka | 103.53 | 232.93 | 244.58 | 256.81 | 269.65 | 283.13 | 1287.11 |
| Kerala | 115.51 | 259.89 | 272.88 | 286.53 | 300.85 | 315.89 | 1436.04 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Madhya Pradesh | 189.14 | 425.57 | 446.85 | 469.19 | 492.65 | 517.28 | 2351.53 |
| Maharashtra | 345.71 | 777.85 | 816.75 | 857.58 | 900.46 | 945.49 | 4298.13 |
| Manipur | 2.93 | 6.60 | 6.93 | 7.28 | 7.64 | 8.03 | 36.49 |
| Meghalaya | 6.31 | 14.21 | 14.92 | 15.66 | 16.45 | 17.27 | 78.50 |
| Mizoram | 5.46 | 12.30 | 12.91 | 13.56 | 14.23 | 14.94 | 67.94 |
| Nagaland | 2.62 | 5.89 | 6.18 | 6.49 | 6.82 | 7.16 | 32.53 |
| Orissa | 308.21 | 693.47 | 728.14 | 764.55 | 802.78 | 842.92 | 3831.86 |
| Punjab | 137.17 | 308.63 | 324.06 | 340.26 | 357.28 | 375.14 | 1705.38 |
| Rajasthan | 357.83 | 805.11 | 845.36 | 887.63 | 932.01 | 978.61 | 4448.72 |
| Sikkim | 14.29 | 32.15 | 33.76 | 35.45 | 37.22 | 39.08 | 177.65 |
| Tamil Nadu | 89.89 | 202.26 | 212.37 | 222.99 | 234.14 | 245.84 | 1117.59 |
| Tripura | 11.49 | 25.85 | 27.14 | 28.49 | 29.92 | 31.41 | 142.81 |
| Uttaranchal | 29.19 | 65.67 | 68.95 | 72.40 | 76.02 | 79.82 | 362.86 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 203.75 | 458.45 | 481.37 | 505.44 | 530.71 | 557.25 | 2533.21 |
| West Bengal | 173.90 | 391.28 | 410.85 | 431.39 | 452.96 | 475.61 | 2162.08 |
| All States | 3662.15 | 8239.84 | 8651.83 | 9084.42 | 9538.64 | 10015.58 | 45530.31 |

10.13 The proposed allocation of Rs. 45530.31 crores to the SDRF for the period 2010-15 shall represent a step up of 112.48% over the allocation of Rs. 21333.33 crores to the CRF during 2005-10. The Centre and the States shall contribute to the State Disaster Response Fund in the ratio of 75:25 as before. A number of Special Category States have requested in their Memorandums submitted to the Commission that instead of 75:25 sharing formula uniformly applied to all the States, the Special Category States as defined by the Planning Commission may be asked to pay in the ratio of 90:10. These requests may not be accepted by the Commission on the ground that all the States must own the Fund and show their commitment by allocating provisions in the State budget to contribute to the fund which will be spent exclusively for the benefit of the people of the State concerned. The buoyancy achieved in State revenue in the recent years should permit the States to allocate 25% fund for managing disasters in their own States, which is an important responsibility entrusted to them under the Disaster Management Act.

10.14 Therefore the contribution of the Central Government to the SDRF shall be as under.

Table-10.5
Central Contributions to SDRF 2010-15 (Rs. crores)

| States | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2010-15 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Andhra | 657.01 | 689.86 | 724.35 | 760.57 | 798.60 | 3630.40 |
| Arunachal | 18.11 | 19.01 | 19.96 | 20.96 | 22.01 | 100.03 |
| Assam | 288.59 | 303.01 | 318.16 | 334.07 | 350.78 | 1594.60 |
| Bihar | 151.70 | 159.29 | 167.26 | 175.62 | 184.40 | 838.27 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Chhatisgarh | 46.83 | 49.18 | 51.64 | 54.22 | 56.93 | 258.79 |
| Goa | 3.63 | 3.81 | 4.01 | 4.20 | 4.41 | 20.06 |
| Gujrat | 1020.90 | 1071.95 | 1125.54 | 1181.82 | 1240.91 | 5641.13 |
| Haryana | 163.78 | 171.96 | 180.56 | 189.59 | 199.07 | 904.96 |
| Himachal | 84.56 | 88.79 | 93.23 | 97.89 | 102.78 | 467.25 |
| J&K | 62.48 | 65.60 | 68.88 | 72.33 | 75.95 | 345.23 |
| Jharkhand | 138.05 | 144.95 | 152.19 | 159.80 | 167.79 | 762.77 |
| Karnataka | 174.70 | 183.44 | 192.61 | 202.24 | 212.35 | 965.33 |
| Kerala | 194.92 | 204.66 | 214.90 | 225.64 | 236.92 | 1077.03 |
| MP | 319.18 | 335.14 | 351.89 | 369.49 | 387.96 | 1763.65 |
| Maharashtra | 583.39 | 612.56 | 643.19 | 675.35 | 709.12 | 3223.60 |
| Manipur | 4.95 | 5.20 | 5.46 | 5.73 | 6.02 | 27.37 |
| Meghalaya | 10.66 | 11.19 | 11.75 | 12.34 | 12.95 | 58.88 |
| Mizoram | 9.23 | 9.68 | 10.17 | 10.67 | 11.21 | 50.96 |
| Nagaland | 4.42 | 4.64 | 4.87 | 5.12 | 5.37 | 24.40 |
| Orissa | 520.10 | 546.11 | 573.41 | 602.09 | 632.19 | 2873.90 |
| Punjab | 231.47 | 243.05 | 255.20 | 267.96 | 281.36 | 1279.04 |
| Rajasthan | 603.83 | 634.02 | 665.72 | 699.01 | 733.96 | 3336.54 |
| Sikkim | 24.11 | 25.32 | 26.59 | 27.92 | 29.31 | 133.24 |
| Tamil Nadu | 151.70 | 159.28 | 167.24 | 175.61 | 184.38 | 838.19 |
| Tripura | 19.39 | 20.36 | 21.37 | 22.44 | 23.56 | 107.11 |
| Uttaranchal | 49.25 | 51.71 | 54.30 | 57.02 | 59.87 | 272.15 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 343.84 | 361.03 | 379.08 | 398.03 | 417.94 | 1899.91 |
| West Bengal | 293.46 | 308.14 | 323.54 | 339.72 | 356.71 | 1621.56 |
| All States | 6179.88 | 6488.87 | 6813.32 | 7153.98 | 7511.69 | 34147.73 |

10.15 The contribution of the concerned State Governments to the SDRF shall be as under:

Table-10.6
State Contributions to SDRF 2010-15 (Rs. crores)

| States | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2010-15 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Andhra | 219.00 | 229.95 | 241.45 | 253.52 | 266.20 | 1210.13 |
| Arunachal | 6.04 | 6.34 | 6.65 | 6.99 | 7.34 | 33.34 |
| Assam | 96.20 | 101.00 | 106.05 | 111.36 | 116.93 | 531.53 |
| Bihar | 50.57 | 53.10 | 55.75 | 58.54 | 61.47 | 279.42 |
| Chhatisgarh | 15.61 | 16.39 | 17.21 | 18.07 | 18.98 | 86.26 |
| Goa | 1.21 | 1.27 | 1.34 | 1.40 | 1.47 | 6.69 |
| Gujrat | 340.30 | 357.32 | 375.18 | 393.94 | 413.64 | 1880.38 |
| Haryana | 54.59 | 57.32 | 60.19 | 63.20 | 66.36 | 301.65 |
| Himachal | 28.19 | 29.60 | 31.08 | 32.63 | 34.26 | 155.75 |
| J&K | 20.83 | 21.87 | 22.96 | 24.11 | 25.32 | 115.08 |
| Jharkhand | 46.02 | 48.32 | 50.73 | 53.27 | 55.93 | 254.26 |
| Karnataka | 58.23 | 61.15 | 64.20 | 67.41 | 70.78 | 321.78 |
| Kerala | 64.97 | 68.22 | 71.63 | 75.21 | 78.97 | 359.01 |
| MP | 106.39 | 111.71 | 117.30 | 123.16 | 129.32 | 587.88 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Maharashtra | 194.46 | 204.19 | 214.40 | 225.12 | 236.37 | 1074.53 |
| Manipur | 1.65 | 1.73 | 1.82 | 1.91 | 2.01 | 9.12 |
| Meghalaya | 3.55 | 3.73 | 3.92 | 4.11 | 4.32 | 19.63 |
| Mizoram | 3.08 | 3.23 | 3.39 | 3.56 | 3.74 | 16.99 |
| Nagaland | 1.47 | 1.55 | 1.62 | 1.71 | 1.79 | 8.13 |
| Orissa | 173.37 | 182.04 | 191.14 | 200.70 | 210.73 | 957.97 |
| Punjab | 77.16 | 81.02 | 85.07 | 89.32 | 93.79 | 426.35 |
| Rajasthan | 201.28 | 211.34 | 221.91 | 233.00 | 244.65 | 1112.18 |
| Sikkim | 8.04 | 8.44 | 8.86 | 9.31 | 9.77 | 44.41 |
| Tamil Nadu | 50.57 | 53.09 | 55.75 | 58.54 | 61.46 | 279.40 |
| Tripura | 6.46 | 6.79 | 7.12 | 7.48 | 7.85 | 35.70 |
| Uttaranchal | 16.42 | 17.24 | 18.10 | 19.01 | 19.96 | 90.72 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 114.61 | 120.34 | 126.36 | 132.68 | 139.31 | 633.30 |
| West Bengal | 97.82 | 102.71 | 107.85 | 113.24 | 118.90 | 540.52 |
| All States | 2059.96 | 2162.96 | 2271.11 | 2384.66 | 2503.90 | 11382.58 |

Principles for Allocation of NDRF

10.16 There is a general consensus that National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) shall be subsumed in the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and the methodology of the operation of NDRF should be the same as the NCCF, with the difference that instead of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) it is the National Executive Committee (NEC) that would consider the report of the Central Team and make recommendations to the High Level Committee (HLC).

10.17 However, the existing practice of submission of Memorandum by the States seeking assistance from the Centre and visit of a Central team for on-the-spot assessment of the damages needs to be reviewed as the practice does not seem to be serving any purpose at all. While the State governments in their wisdom have been seeking Central assistance of a magnitude that has no semblance with the realities on the ground, the Central government has been examining the Memorandum in a routine manner purely from the angle of norms of relief admissible under the rules. This has resulted in a huge gaps in the aspirations of the States and the dispensation by the Centre, as described in para 5.14 of the report. If the Central assistance is to be limited to the admissible scale of relief this can be a desk top exercise of calculation which does not require the visit of a multi-disciplinary Central Team. The highly casual and perfunctory manner in which the Central Team assesses the damage and losses in the affected areas in a short span of two-and-half days has been adversely commented by the Finance Commissions in the past. This does not add any value to the process at all except to complete the formality that the requests of the States have been verified and considered, while the fact is

that the genuine needs of the States for long term rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected areas and communities are not considered at all.

10.18 It is therefore suggested for consideration that a revised system for assessing damage, loss and needs of the States after major disasters should be introduced. Whenever there a major disaster which is beyond the capacity and resources of the State government to manage, it may seek for Central assistance. In such situations the Central government shall in consultation the State government constitute a Joint Team of experts drawn from the Central and State government for conducting a comprehensive assessment of the damage, loss and needs of the State as per standard assessment tools to be developed for this purpose. Since the tools shall be based on objective parameters there should not be any difference of opinion between the experts members of the Central and State governments. In case there are differences the Head of the team shall try to resolve them. If the difference still persists both the viewpoints may be reflected in the report. The report shall be submitted within a period of one month for the consideration of the NEC. The revised procedure shall narrow down the difference between the Centre and the States considerably, provide a more pragmatic framework for realistic assessment of damage and losses in disasters, facilitate a more holistic approach to examine to what extent the long term reconstruction works can be dovetailed with various on going plan schemes and make a correct assessment of the actual needs of the States that can be supported from the NDRF.

Long Term Reconstruction

10.19 In this context the fundamental principle that Central assistance under CRF/NCCF is available only for the immediate needs of relief and restoration while long term needs of rehabilitation and reconstruction shall be met from the plan funds needs to be reviewed very seriously. It is well known that the State governments do not have a free hand in the utilization of plan funds which are always dedicated to certain schemes. Even if the States are authorised to reallocate the plan funds this would result in diversion of funds which would only create a setback to development. Therefore post disaster reconstruction remains an unresolved issue of federal financing of disaster management. The issue has been addressed in an ad hoc manner during major disasters through the mechanism of external assistance and additional central assistance but this has always been very uncertain and time consuming. The Terms of

Reference of the Thirteenth Finance Commission provides an opportunity for resolving this issue.

10.20 The dichotomy between the non-plan and plan fund for financing disaster management – that non-plan funds shall be available only for immediate relief and restoration and plan funds should be used for long term rehabilitation and reconstruction – must be ended for ever. There must be an integrated approach for meeting the genuine needs of the States for post disaster response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The objective should be to ensure that the affected communities and areas return back to normal conditions at the earliest possible time and the funds required for the same are available. The following framework is suggested for achieving this objective:

- a) The norms of Central assistance should be reviewed to include all items of expenditure for post-disaster management including response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- b) While response, relief and reconstruction shall be funded entirely from SDRF/NDRF, reconstruction works shall be dovetailed to the extent possible with the existing or future plan schemes. The extent to which plan funds can be utilized for reconstruction purposes without causing any set back to the development goals of the Five Year and Annual Plans of the States shall be one of the specific mandates of the Joint Assessment Team. Similar exercises shall be carried out by the States for managing long term reconstruction works after disasters when Central assistance has not been sought.
- c) SDRF has been proposed to be stepped up by over 120% of the annual average of actual expenditure on CRF of past 10 years at current prices leading to overall 112% step up over the award of Twelfth Finance Commission on Calamity Relief which should be adequate to cater to the long term reconstruction needs after disasters that can not be met from plan funds.
- d) The reconstruction works must always be designed on the basis of the principle of ‘build back better’, so that reconstructed assets are able to withstand the future disasters and scarce public resources are not wasted by temporary restoration works that do not meet even the minimum standards of reconstruction.
- e) On the same analogy the standards of ‘relief works’ that have only wage components and do not permit any durable assets to be

constructed must be revised so that the wage components available under SDRF/NDRF can be combined with Plan Funds for construction of durable assets that can mitigate future disasters. There have been many instances of such innovative linking of the CRF/NCCF funds with the Plan schemes at the district level through the initiatives of the District Commissioners and the Zilla Parishads. There is a need to institutionalize such good practices in the system.

- f) Ministry of Home Affairs should in consultation with the Planning Commission and the National Disaster Management Authority develop comprehensive guidelines on how SDRF/NDRF allocations can be combined with plan funds for holistic management of disasters. The guidelines shall also clearly specify how SDRF/NDRF can be utilized for long terms reconstruction works. The issue raised by the Government of Rajasthan regarding the simultaneous operation of CRF and NREGS for employment generation needs to be addressed in these guidelines.
- g) However all pre-disaster management initiatives for prevention, mitigation and preparedness should be met entirely from the Plan budget of the States or the Disaster Mitigation Funds at national, state and district levels as envisaged in the Disaster Management Act. SDRF and NDRF shall not be available for disaster risk reduction activities.
- h) However a part of NDRF may be invested on catastrophic insurance to ensure that necessary financial resources are quickly mobilized for managing catastrophic disasters which are beyond the means of SDRF and NDRF. This has been specifically discussed in chapter 11 of the report.

National Standards for Damage and Loss Assessment

10.21 It is necessary to review the entire process of damage, loss and need assessment after disasters in the country. India has accumulated experience of years and decades in the management of disasters, but unfortunately we have not been able to develop a set standard guidelines for assessment of damage, loss and need after disasters in an objective, clear and transparent manner. Every State and each Department seems to follow its own procedure which is often not laid down anywhere with the result that the entire process is vitiated by subjective judgement of the

assessors. Typically an assessor would be a low level government functionary who would make the assessment on visual inspections or inputs received from intermediaries, which are neither validated by the affected communities nor verified by the higher level officials, who would generally go by what the village or block level officials have reported. This would result in exaggerated assessment of certain types of damages and under assessment of other categories of damages. For example, damages to the informal sectors that do not have large tangible assets are always under estimated, while they suffer maximum in terms of relative value of the damages. Again, the direct physical damages to life and assets which occur at the moment of disasters would be assessed but the indirect losses which are not so directly visible are not estimated at all. For example, the goods and services that will not be produced or rendered over a time span after disasters and the chain of producers and suppliers that would be affected are never reported, while the States may have to grapple with these issues for a long time. In fact, macro level economic effects of disasters are never assessed and analysed at all, even though these are extremely important for long term disaster recovery.

10.22 There are well established international standards for post disaster damage, loss and need assessment which have been adopted by many countries with encouraging results. Multi-lateral financial institutions like the World Bank and Asian Development Bank have in fact applied these tools for assessing the damages after the cyclones in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, earthquake in Gujarat and tsunami in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Pondicherry. These tools should be adapted in Indian conditions and a common national standard for damage, loss and need assessment should be developed for the entire country. These tools should be flexible enough to take into account the local variations in agricultural and other practices. Scientific techniques like remote sensing and GIS may also be applied for quick assessment and verification of damages. Probably the National Institute of Disaster Management which has been constituted under the Disaster Management Act 2005 may be asked to develop this standard in consultation with experts in the relevant fields and the State governments. The standard so developed shall be field tested and the concerned State and district officials shall be trained in their use and application. The new standards may be introduced throughout the country with effect from 1 April 2010. Similarly new standards and processes should be laid down for joint damage, loss and need assessment after major disasters.

External Assistance

10.23 After the India Ocean tsunami 2004, India announced that it would not seek any external assistance for post-disaster response and reconstruction. On the contrary India extended its military and humanitarian assistance to its neighbours and other countries. While this policy has enhanced the prestige of India in the international arena, the rationale of this policy is not well appreciated. While the country need not to go with a begging bowl for assistance after every disaster, but when there is a major catastrophic disasters which results in enormous damage of lives, assets and livelihoods there should not be any self imposed isolation that would deprive us of our share from the global mobilization of humanitarian assistance through various UN and other agencies. It is estimated that about 30 billion US dollars was raised after the Indian Ocean tsunami for assisting the affected countries and communities, but India remained deprived of its share and in the process the country had to mobilize its resources from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other sources to the tune of 4 billion US dollars, which could easily be raised as grants from the international community of which India is an important member. There are well established international systems for coordinating humanitarian, material, technical and financial resources which can supplement our own resources for quick response and rehabilitation. Every country including the developed countries seeks and receives international assistance in times of disasters for quick recovery and restoration. There is no reason why India should not do the same. As a sovereign country we must always have the prerogative to seek or receive such assistance as and when it may be considered necessary, but this right must be exercised when need be instead of abdicating it once for all. This is particularly important for management of mega disasters that have strong probabilities given the conditions of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks that we live in. The provisions of the Disaster Management Act provide legal instruments for receiving such external assistance in the National Disaster Response Fund.

RISK TRANSFER, INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE

Increasing disasters and spiralling public expenditure on disaster management have encouraged many countries to look for market based solutions for transferring risks through insurance and reinsurance, thereby significantly reducing the burden on public exchequer. In the developed countries households and individuals in disaster prone areas insure their assets against various natural and man made disasters as government support for reconstruction of private assets are mostly not available, and even if available, these do not cover the entire costs of recovery and reconstructions. In the developing countries household capacity for buying insurance being limited governments have to shoulder huge burden which is often beyond their means to support. Therefore governments focus on the basic needs of the poor and marginalized population while the rich, the middle class and the private sector have to fend for themselves. Surprisingly insurance penetration among the classes who can afford is also very low in these countries. This provides a challenge as also an opportunity for insurance to expand their business and further calls for creating an enabling environment - legislations, institutions, regulations, incentives and innovative insurance products and services - in which insurance markets can grow and play important role in sharing the burden of burgeoning expenses on disaster management. Many transitional economies are increasingly looking at various insurance options for sustainable financing of disaster management.

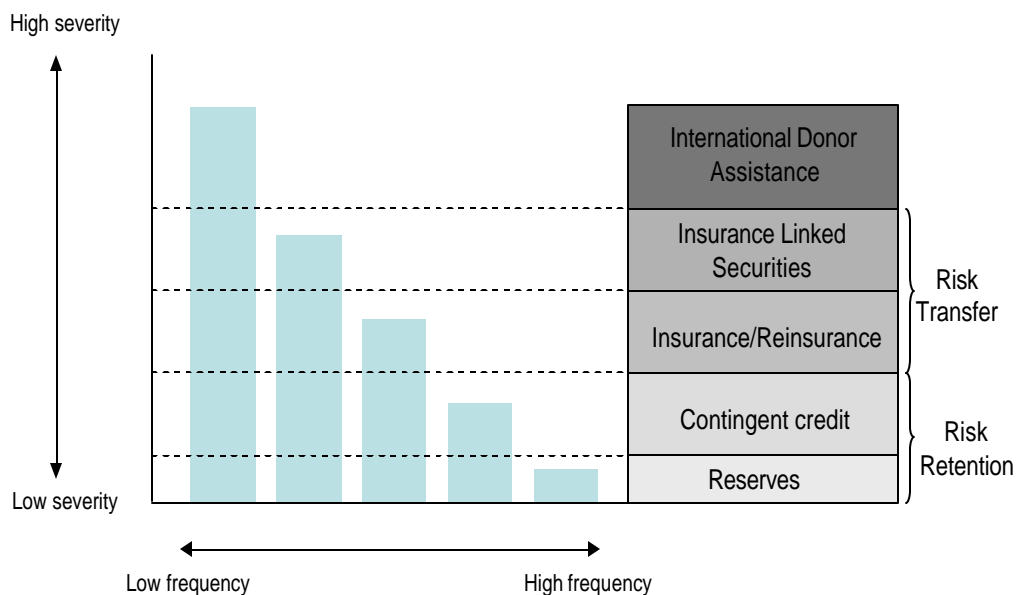
Concept of Disaster Insurance

11.2 The rationale of disaster insurance is based on the consideration that it not possible for the households or individuals or the government to recover from catastrophic damages through their own efforts. It requires collective efforts which work best through market intervention in which the risks of disasters are pooled and funds for reconstruction are distributed by insurance¹. Disaster insurance is a mechanism in which a large number of clients pay relatively smaller amount of premium to cover much larger amount of losses. It works on the principle that risks being more wide spread than disasters, the premium paid for risks shall be good enough to meet the claims of losses, after meeting the

¹ Andersen T. J., *Managing Economic Exposures of Natural Disasters: Exploring Alternative Financial Risk Management Opportunities and Instruments*, Special Report, IDB, Washington DC, 2001.

administrative costs as well as the margin of profits of the insurance companies. Therefore the success of the entire business model of disaster insurance depends on the affordability of the insured (demand side) to pay the feasible amount of premium worked out by the insurer (supply side). Both the demand and the supply side of insurance can be managed by regulations, fiscal incentives, innovative insurance products and services and sometimes by subsidies and cross subsidies.

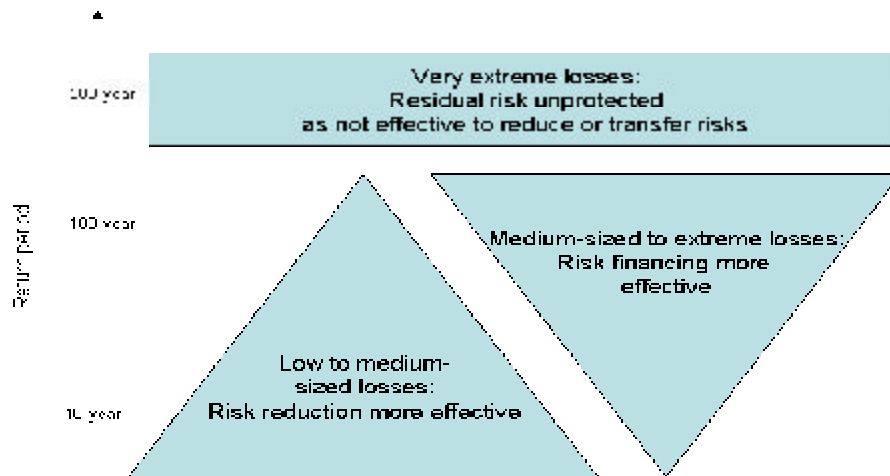
11.3 As the economy grows government is able to invest more on prevention, mitigation and preparedness which reduce the risks of disasters considerably but still there are huge risks which can not be prevented altogether and these may result in colossal losses of both public and private properties. Our analysis in chapter 2 has shown that with the growth of economy the losses of life and limbs shall reduce but economic value of assets lost shall increase. Household savings and/or relief/contingency funds of governments can retain the risks of low severity disasters which are more regular and frequent, but these may be totally inadequate to cover the losses of catastrophic disasters which can be better funded by insurance/ reinsurance or insurance liked securities. This is presented in the following diagram.



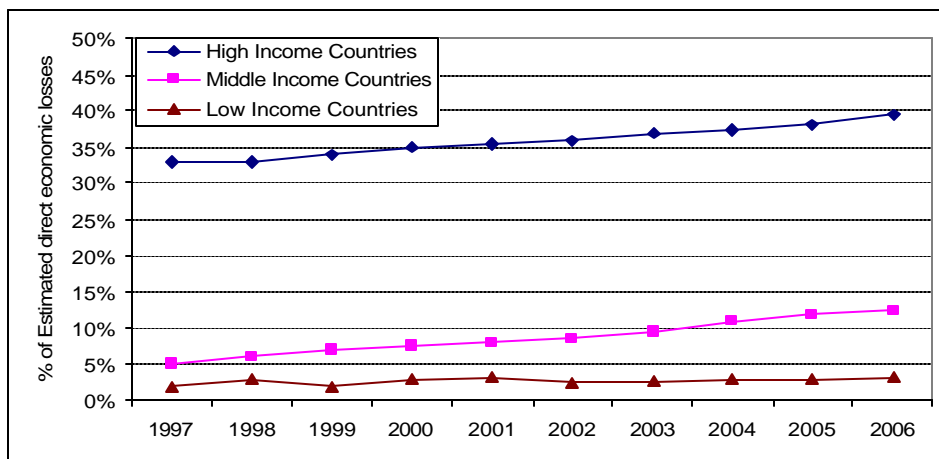
11.4 Reinhard Mechler has developed an integrated model of risk reduction and risk financing based on the frequency and intensity of disasters ². It is always economical to invest on prevention and mitigation

² Mechler Reinhard, *Natural Disaster Risk Management and Financing Disaster Losses in Developing Countries*, Verlag Versicherungswirtschaft, 2004

of high frequency-low intensity disasters, which is largely the responsibility of government. Public investments on risk reduction of high frequency-low intensity disasters is always much more cost effective than post-disaster response, relief and reconstruction. However it is not always economical to reduce the low frequency-high intensity disasters which can be better funded by risk transfers. This model is presented in the diagram below.



11.5 There is a positive co-relationship between the coverage of disaster insurance and the level of economic development of the countries. In the low income countries insurance covers hardly 2-3% of losses and this has more or less remained constant for the past ten years. In the middle income countries insurance is taking larger burden of responsibilities – it has grown from 5% in 1997 to 13% in 2006. In high income countries insurance is covering nearly 40% of the total economic losses of disasters.



Source: Olivier Mahul, Catastrophe Insurance Markets in Developing Countries: Rationale for Public Intervention, 2008

11.6 Various kinds of insurance products and services have been developed in different countries, particularly in transitional economies, which are briefly summed up as under:

a) **Traditional hazard insurance:**

Traditional insurance products cover hazards on an “indemnity” basis. Policyholder insures against specific hazards and in the event of the insured item being lost or damaged he/she is compensated for the loss. Traditional insurance is effective in case of frequent non-correlated low-consequence events, such as auto accidents, fires, and routine storm damage to residential and commercial property. However natural hazards often tend to impact large areas, thus affecting large portions of the population or risk pool at the same time. This can challenge the resources of a local insurance provider. The other challenges of traditional insurance are lack of adequate actuarial data which make the task of risk assessment difficult, difficulties in verification of a large number of claims, ‘adverse selection’ of high risk insurance cases and chances of ‘moral hazard’ or insurance fraud.

b) **Index Based Parametric Insurance**

Index-based or Parametric insurance works on physical measurement of a hazard, such as rainfall, temperature or wind speed. It is often used for crop risks, where farmers collect insurance compensation if the index reaches a certain measure or “trigger” regardless of actual losses. Such insurance contracts are sold in standard units by rural development banks, farm cooperatives, or microfinance organisations, and the “premium” varies from crop to crop. Index-based mechanisms are also more transparent, as they are based on a physical trigger and the payout is fixed in advance. The major downside of index insurance is the basis of risk - if the trigger is insufficiently correlated with the losses experienced then no payout may occur, even if the losses are substantial.

c) **Public Funded Sovereign Insurance Programmes**

Spain and France provide public-funded insurance programs to cover natural disaster risks. Similar programs are run in other countries to cover specific types of disasters. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in the United States covers 20,000 communities by making them adopt and enforce floodplain management. In exchange, NFIP makes Federally backed flood insurance available to

homeowners, renters, and business owners in these communities. Various public funded insurance operate in many other countries.

d) Catastrophic Pools and Bonds

In a catastrophe pool, different but similar entities such as national governments or insurance companies combine resources to form a fund which provides financial protection against catastrophic risks. Catastrophe bonds are risk-linked securities that transfer a specified set of risks from the insured to the global financial markets (investors). There are many success stories of catastrophic bonds from the emerging markets, such as Turkish Catastrophic Insurance Pool (TCIP), Mexican government's Natural Catastrophic Fund (FONDEN) etc.

e) Turkish Catastrophic Insurance Pool

Turkish Catastrophic Insurance Pool (TCIP) has been created by law by the Turkish government to provide coverage of earthquake risks to private residential dwellings through compulsory payment by homeowners. In five years, TCIP has covered approximately 2 million Turkish homeowners, built reserves of approximately \$200 million and secured nearly \$1 billion in total claims-paying capacity, primarily from the international reinsurance market on competitive terms. This has significantly reduced the government's fiscal exposure to earthquake risk. Because of its low cost structure and well-managed reinsurance costs, the TCIP has been able to provide affordable catastrophe insurance for low-income urban homeowners.

f) FONDEN of Mexico

The Natural Catastrophic Fund (FONDEN) of Mexico was created in 1996 with the primary goal to meet all relief and reconstruction costs in respect of hurricanes, earthquake and volcanic eruptions. The federal government invested a total premium of US\$ 4,739 millions during 1996 to 2003 (2006 prices) as premium to insurance companies in return for a guarantee for payment of all costs of relief and reconstruction in 32 Mexican States as well as all Federal buildings and infrastructure which by law are compulsorily insured.

The FONDEN hired through an international public bid Swiss Re Capital Markets (SRCM) as the insurer. SRCM designed, according to the terms of reference, a financial structure where FONDEN

transferred the risk to European Finance Reinsurance (EFR), wholly-owned subsidiary of Swiss Re-insurance Company (SRC). EFR transferred 100% of the risk to SRC according to the following breakdown:

- Zone A (EFR transferred to SRC, SRC retain 100%)
- Zone B (EFR transferred to SRC, SRC transferred to CAT - MexLtd, and CAT-Mex to the Capital markets)
- Zone C (EFR transferred to SRC, SRC retain 100%)

As per agreement SRCM releases payment for losses to be verified by Event Verification Agent (AIR) after the conditions of parametric triggers (magnitude on the Richter scale, geographic location and depth of the epicentre etc) have been met.

g) Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)

Caribbean states are highly susceptible to natural disasters and have only limited options available to respond. With small economies and high debt levels, they often depend on donors to finance post-disaster needs, but donor resources often arrive late or not at all. The CCRIF was launched in June 2007 on behalf of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) heads of government under the guidance of the World Bank with financial support from international donors. The participating governments are Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.

The CCRIF offers parametrically triggered hurricane and earthquake insurance policies. The policies provide immediate liquidity to participating governments when affected by events with a probability of 1 in 15 years or over. The mechanism will be triggered by the intensity of the event (e.g. winds exceeding a certain speed). This means countries will get automatic payments, without having to wait for an assessment of the damage. Member governments choose how much coverage they need up to an aggregate limit of USD100 million

h) Pool Reasuransi Gempa Bumi (PRGB) of Indonesia

The Indonesian Earthquake Reinsurance Pool or Pool Reasuransi Gempa Bumi Indonesia (PRGBI) was set up in 2003. Participating in the Earthquake Pool was made compulsory for all general insurance

and reinsurance companies. At the same time a compulsory earthquake tariff was introduced and endorsed by the Government. With effect from 1st January 2004 the PRGBI was transformed into a public liability company, PT. Asuransi MAIPARK Indonesia.

i) **Micro Insurance**

The subject of micro-insurance is attracting wide interest due to its coverage of low-income houses and businesses that are traditionally excluded from conventional insurance services. It has grown out of the micro-finance movement which provide savings, credit and other services to low-income communities according to their needs. The first micro-insurance programmes generally focused on health care and funeral cost products, but it has diversified to cover new areas like livelihoods and housing risks. Columina in Guatemala offers a variety of group insurance schemes for cooperatives and micro-insurance schemes targeting micro-enterprises. SEWA in Gujarat provides micro-insurance for informal workers to cover health and livelihood losses. MFIs in Bangladesh are offering a range of micro-insurance products

Disaster Insurance in India

11.7 Although India is the fourth largest economy in the world today with a GDP of \$3 trillion measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis³, growing at the second highest rate after China⁴, and India is also the third most disaster prone countries of the world after China and USA⁵, the current level of insurance penetration⁶ in India for natural or man made disasters is abysmally low – it is less than 1% across the country, which is lower than many least developed countries. Ironically India was probably the first among the developed countries to have an insurance legislation⁷ and insurance was one of the important issues before the National Planning Committee (1938-46) under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawharlal Nehru that developed the blueprint of economic development of independent India. A Sub-Committee on Insurance under the Chairmanship of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta listed the following risks to life and property that needed to be insured:

- Fire, flood, risks in transit of goods by land, sea, and or air

³ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2001rank.html>

⁴ India's Rising Growth Potential, Global Economics Paper No. 152, Goldman Sachs, 2007

⁵ Thirty Years of Natural Disasters 1974-2003: The Numbers, CRED, Leuven, Belgium

⁶ Insurance penetration is measured as ration (in percent) of premium to GDP

⁷ The Insurance Companies Act was passed in 1912 to regulate the activities of the insurance companies that had grown to 285 by 1874.

- Earthquake
- Riot or civil commotion, and disturbances
- Burglary, Theft or Robbery
- Automobile insurance, including loss by theft, fire, collision in transit, confirmation and liability for compensation of loss etc suffered by third party
- Any "act of God" causing loss or damage to life or property.

11.8 The relatively low level of insurance penetration in India has to some extent been attributed to the fact that the non life insurance industry in India, consisting of 107 domestic and international insurers, was nationalized in 1972, with an eventual loss of service standards and entrepreneurial drive. Upon nationalization the industry was consolidated into two companies, the LIC and the GIC (with four subsidiary companies), to deal with life and non-life insurance respectively. The negative developmental implications of this oligopoly were ultimately recognized in 1994 when the Malhotra Committee recommended that private sector competition be reintroduced and after some resistance the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act was passed in 1999. This facilitated introduction of many as 36 new companies in the business of which 17 are in non-life insurance sector. These companies have been expanding their business aggressively. During 2006-07 the non-life insurance companies have underwritten a premium of Rs.24905.47 crore as against Rs.20359.72 crore in 2005-06 exhibiting a growth rate of 22.33 per cent⁸.

11.9 Disaster risk insurance in India is covered under the generic *Fire and Special Perils Policy* which offers protection against the risks of loss or damage due to 'Fire, Lightning, Explosion/ Implosion, Aircraft Damage, Riot, Strike, Malicious and Terrorism Damage, Storm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado, Flood and Inundation, Impact Damage, Subsidence and Landslide including Rockslide, Bursting and/ or overflowing of Water Tanks, Apparatus and Pipes, Missile Testing operations, Leakage from Automatic Sprinkler Installations, Bush Fire'⁹. Earthquake risk has been included as one of the extended areas of coverage. Therefore only 7 out of 19 natural or man made disasters, namely fire, lightning, cyclone, flood, landslide, bush fire and earthquake are covered under the fire insurance policy. The policy pays for the actual cost of repairs, replacement or setting up of the item lost or damaged. However, claim settlements are subject to the market value of

⁸ Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, Annual Report 2006-07, page 19

⁹ Fire and Special Perils Policy, General Insurance Corporation of India.

the property damaged at the time of loss upon an overall limit of the sum insured opted. 5% of each and every claim resulting from the operation of lightning, earthquake, flood and inundation, subsidence and landslide including rockslide is treated as policy excess. This probably could be one of the most attractive disaster insurance policies that give such a wide range of coverage under a single premium, and therefore it is surprising that this has not attracted as much business as it should have. Disaggregated data on the nature of property insured against *Fire and Special Peril Policy* and actual claims settled for specific types of natural or man made disasters are not maintained by the insuring companies. However the table below shows that fire policy covers only 16.5% of total non life insurance coverage in India. In absolute terms it amounts to only Rs. 4132 crores annually which represents a fraction of total disaster losses in India.

Table-11.1
Coverage of Non-Life Insurance- 2005-06 and 2006-07

| | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | |
|--------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Rs. Crores | Percent | Rs. Crores | Percent |
| Fire | 3775 | 18.54% | 4132 | 16.59% |
| Marine | 1284 | 6.31% | 1628 | 6.54% |
| Motor | 8733 | 42.90% | 10697 | 42.95% |
| Health | 2221 | 10.90% | 3310 | 13.29% |
| Others | 4347 | 21.35% | 5139 | 20.63% |
| Total | 20360 | 100.00% | 24906 | 100.00% |

Source: IRDA, Annual Report 2006-07

11.10 This only highlights the tremendous potentiality for the horizontal and vertical growth of disaster insurance business in India. Unfortunately there has not been a single in depth study to analyze the factors responsible for the poor coverage of the fire policy. To some extent, this may be attributed to the ineffective marketing on the part of insurance companies. For decades the sales and the distribution system have been handicapped by a lack of incentives and hence entrepreneurship on the part of big four state-owned insurers which predominantly relied on salaried company employees for the sale of fire policies. The private insuring companies have not been able to break any ground either. Therefore Insurance Regulation and Development Authority may be advised to commission a study on fire insurance policy and recommend the enabling policy and incentive framework required for encouraging the wider acceptance of the policy in disaster prone areas of the country. A few such measures are suggested for the consideration of the Commission:

- a) All houses reconstructed after disasters must be covered under a

- comprehensive disaster insurance policy.
- b) Municipalities and Corporations can add a small levy to the property tax, which can be used to buy insurance of the property against catastrophes.
 - c) Flat owner's cooperative societies in urban areas may be mandated to recover insurance premium along with maintenance charges and arrange insurance against catastrophes.
 - d) All lending institutions, including housing loan corporations, Central & State Governments, etc must obtain insurance or cause insurance to be obtained, against catastrophes compulsorily.
 - e) All house building societies and organizations like Urban Development Authority, City Development Authority etc which are involved in constructions must be mandated to insure against catastrophes.

Crop Insurance Scheme

11.11 India has about 100 million farmers who work the hardest and yet seem to suffer the most. Their occupation is fraught with the highest risks as it is totally at the mercy of nature, yet these risks remain largely unprotected. The Government of India experimented with four different types of crop insurance schemes, but none of them could be considered a success.

- a) **Scheme based on 'individual' approach (1972-1978):** The first ever scheme started on H-4 cotton in Gujarat, was extended to a few other crops and States. The scheme covered only 3,110 farmers for a premium of Rs. 4.54 lakhs and paid claims of Rs. 37.88 lakhs.
- b) **Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme (1979-1984):** This was introduced on the basis of report of late Prof. V.M.D andekar and was based on the 'Homogeneous Area' approach. The scheme covered food crops, oilseeds, cotton and potato and was confined to loanee farmers on a voluntary basis. The scheme was implemented in 13 States and covered 6.27 lakh farmers, for a premium of Rs. 196.95 lakhs and paid claims of Rs. 157.05 lakhs.
- c) **Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (1985-1999):** This scheme was an expansion of PCIS and was made compulsory for loanee farmers. Premium rates were 2% of the sum insured for cereals & millets and 1% for pulses & oilseeds, with premium and claims, shared between the Centre and States in 2:1 ratio. The

scheme was implemented in 16 States and 2 UTs and covered 7.63 crore farmers, for a premium of Rs. 403.56 crores and paid claims of Rs. 2,319 crores.

- d) **National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (1999):** This was introduced during Rabi 1999-00 by improving the scope and content of the erstwhile CCIS. The scheme is available to all States and Union Territories on an optional basis, but a State opting for the scheme will have to continue it for a minimum period of three years. All farmers including sharecroppers and tenant farmers, growing the notified crops in the notified areas are eligible for coverage. However, it is compulsory for farmers availing crop production loans. Small/Marginal farmers are subsidized in premium to the extent of 50%, to be shared equally between the Centre and the States. The premium subsidy is, however, to be phased out over a five year period on a sunset basis. Till Rabi 2005-06, NAIS covered 79.16 million farmers for a premium of Rs. 2,332.50 crores and finalized claims of Rs. 7,255.75 crores.

11.12 Therefore crop insurance in India has not been a success story. It covers hardly about 10% of sown area and suffers from an adverse claims to premium despite heavy doses of subsidy injected by the Central and State governments. There are problems with both the design and delivery of the scheme. These problems could probably be overcome with rainfall insurance with a well developed rainfall measurement infrastructure. Private and public insurers are currently experimenting with rainfall insurance products. Given the current levels of yield and rainfall variability the actuarially fair premium rates are likely to be high and in many cases unattractive or unaffordable. Instead of adopting the easy and unsustainable route of large subsidies, in the long term the government should consider risk mitigation through improvements in the irrigation and water management infrastructure¹⁰.

Views of Finance Commissions

11.13 Finance Commissions generally did not much explore the role insurance can play for sharing the financial burden of government in meeting the expenses on disaster management even though at least two Commissions had specific mandates in their terms of reference to look into the issues of risk insurance. The Sixth Finance Commission was asked to examine the feasibility of establishing a national fund on

¹⁰ Sidharth Sinha, Agriculture Insurance in India, Institute of Financial Management and Research, 2007

insurance. The Commission felt that in the event of a wide-spread natural calamity the Central government would come under strong pressure to go all out and provide assistance to the affected people and the concept of national fund would break down completely in such situations. The States would view the assistance from the national fund due to them, at least, to the extent of their contribution and therefore there will always be the risk of fund being depleted even in the normal years, while in the years of adversity, it might prove wholly inadequate. The Commission also felt that there were serious operational difficulties in the constitution of such a fund. The determination of contributions of individual States to the fund would pose conceptual and practical problems. No formula, however carefully designed, would be acknowledged as fair by all the States and this would become yet another irritant in Centre-State relations. Unfortunately the Commission looked at insurance as ex-post funding mechanism by the insurance companies for providing relief after disasters, whereas insurance is essentially meant to be an ex-ante mechanism to transfer risks from the households and individuals to the market and the insurance fund was expected to provide the necessary seed money to create opportunities for such risk transfers.

11.14 The Ninth Finance Commission was again asked to examine the feasibility of establishing a national insurance fund to which the State governments may contribute a percentage of their revenue receipts. The Commission asked the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) to examine the possibility of formulating umbrella scheme which could cover the whole range of actual calamities in which relief is currently admissible. The LIC indicated that they could cover only one item namely ex-gratia payment to a bereaved family and for this purpose suggested that the entire population of India in the age group of 18-60 years may be covered for an assured sum of Rs. 1000 per person, which would work out to an annual premium of Rs. 400 crores per annum which does not bear any co-relationship with the maximum expenditure of Rs. 84.5 lakhs incurred by the States for the loss of lives in one year. The GIC was prepared to insure hardly 20% of the total ceilings of expenditure approved for relief during 1982-87. Neither LIC nor GIC had field level organisations down to the village and block levels which could take up the task of assessing damage and losses and therefore would depend heavily on the administrative machinery of the States for assessment of damages as well as settlement of claims, which is bound to be lot more complicated and time consuming and defeat the purpose of providing timely succour the people affected by calamity. Both LIC and GIC however indicated that they could operate a Crop Insurance Scheme with budgetary support to

meet the gap between the premium collected and the claims settled. The Commission therefore felt that the concept of an insurance fund for disaster relief is not viable as it would run into serious practical problems.

11.15 The Ninth Commission like the Sixth looked at insurance as an alternate mechanism for funding relief and missed the core issue of insurance, which is to transfer risks ex-ante to a market mechanism that would pay for the losses to groups of individuals through the collective premiums of a larger groups of individuals. This called for more rigorous analysis of risks, their frequencies and impacts among various income groups on the basis of which innovative products and services could be designed that could benefit both the insurer and the insured. Of course there would be challenges, as many individuals particularly the poor would not have the capacity to pay, but there would be many who could pay and even the sheer number of poor could make it work on an economy of scale particularly through the instruments like the National Insurance Fund which could partly subsidise the premiums. Unfortunately neither LIC nor GIC could come forward with such an analysis or provide a framework for designing an innovative scheme. The public sector controlled insurance industry had little incentive or competition for such innovations. But the outright rejection of the idea by the two Finance Commissions did provide a set back to the growth of disaster risk insurance in the country.

Issues before the Thirteenth Commission

11.16 Although disaster insurance is not included in the specific terms of reference of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, it can not ignore the critical issues of insurance in the overall financing of disaster management in the country. By the time the recommendations of the Commission shall come into force the insurance sector reform in India would have completed a decade and the Disaster Management Act would also be completing its first five years. Despite the current slowdown the momentum of economic growth would reach new height while at the same time risks of disasters would increase due to various factors explained in this report. In this scenario innovative ideas on market based risk financing shall make a difference. Finance Commission may have limited role in spearheading such reform, but it can certainly set the ball rolling by its recommendations which may have far reaching implications. In this context it is suggested that the Commission may take a two pronged approach: first it may suggest some policy changes on disaster risk insurance and secondly, it can introduce innovative instruments of catastrophic insurance.

11.17 The following policy changes may be recommended by the Commission for the consideration of the government:

- a) More than 600 million people of India would not be eligible for any assistance from the government for recovering from disaster losses and their numbers would be on the rise. These people may not always be able to depend on their savings for recovering from losses due to disasters. Therefore an enabling environment must be created through appropriate fiscal and other incentives so that households, individuals and companies are encouraged to buy insurance policies for protection against losses due to disasters. A number of such policy measures have been suggested in para 11.10 above.
- b) These policy measures should be introduced in such a manner that it encourages households, individuals and companies to simultaneously invest on mitigation and at the same it introduces that party inspections for compliance of mitigation standards. For example, if the rate of premium for the protection of an asset is linked with the standard of safety of a building, people would definitely invest more on safety to reduce the burden of premium. This will also encourage the growth of new compliance regime where municipal enforcement would be subjected to cross verification by insurance agencies, which would in the long run improve the standards off municipal enforcement. Therefore spin off effects of reform will bring in more efficiency and transparency in governance.

11.18 The Commission may like to recommend that a non lapsable catastrophic insurance fund may be created from out of NDRF which may be invested in two different tracks:

- a) In Track-I an amount of Rs. 500 crores may be invested annually for a period of five years to provide reinsurance facilities to domestic insurance companies which may be facing resource crunch in meeting claims due to abnormal disasters during specific years. This fund shall be recouped from the insurance companies when they are able to get over the crisis situations. The Ministry of Finance and the Insurance Regulation and Development Authority may be advised to develop a scheme in consultation with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Executive Committee (NEC) for providing such reinsurance facilities, which

would include inter alia the eligibility conditions, co-lateral securities, period of repayment, rate of interest etc. This will encourage the growth of innovative disaster insurance products and services. A corpus of Rs. 2500 crores shall be maintained for this fund which shall be invested in securities as per guidelines to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission.

- b) In Track-II an amount of Rs. 1000 crores may be invested annually to cover parametric disasters of very severe magnitude, on the pattern of similar funds set up in many countries, which can not be normally be funded from SDRF and NDRF. This fund shall be used for paying annual premiums to international re-insurance companies, selected on global competitive bidding, which will be willing to finance the entire costs of response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of damages due to disasters, crossing the threshold limit, say for example, an earthquake of an intensity of 8 or above in the Richter scale or a cyclone of Category V or a flood caused due to rainfall of certain intensities. The details of such a scheme shall be worked out by the NEC in consultation with experts or on the basis of such further studies as the NEC may consider fit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations of the study are summarised as below:

Defining Disasters

- 1) Keeping in view the definition of ‘disaster’ in Disaster Management Act 2005, an event may be considered as disaster for the purpose of federal financial assistance, if it results in death of 10 or more and/or injuries of 100 or more persons or ‘substantial damage’ to property as under:
 - a. complete damage of 5 or partial damage of 10 structures, or
 - b. death of 10 milch/drought/other animals, or
 - c. 50% damage of crop/plantation/ trees in majority of villages in at least one development block of a district, or
 - d. loss of 10 fishing boat/ canoe etc.

These conditions may however be relaxed for persons living below poverty line.

Types of Disasters

- 2) The existing typology of 10 ‘natural calamities’ may be broadened to include 17 natural and manmade disasters, as under:

Natural Disasters: Flood, Earthquake, Drought, Cyclone, Tsunami, Hailstorm, Land Slides, Avalanches, Cloud Burst, Heat and Cold Wave, Erosion and Lightning.

Man Made Disasters: Industrial Accidents and Fire

Biological Disasters: Pest Attack, Epidemics and Pandemics.

National Disaster Response Fund

- 3) With effect from 1 April 2010 the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) may be subsumed in the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to be constituted by the Central Government as per section 46 of the Act.

- 4) The modalities for the operationalization of NDRF should be the same as the NCCF with the difference that instead of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) it is the National Executive Committee (NEC) that would consider the report of the Joint Team and make recommendations to the High Level Committee (HLC) as per guidelines to be laid down by the Central government in consultation with the National Disaster Management Authority.

State Disaster Response Fund

- 5) With effect from 1 April 2010 the existing Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) may be subsumed in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) constituted under section 48 of the Act.
- 6) A scheme for the management of SDRF shall be notified by the Ministry of Finance on the basis of recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission.
- 7) The SDRF shall be made available to the State Executive Committee (SEC) under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State constituted under section 20 of the Act.
- 8) The SEC shall take over the functions of the State Level Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary which is responsible for the management of the CRF at present.

District Disaster Response Fund

- 9) The District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF) may comprise of funds allocated to a district by the SEC on the basis of expenditure incurred on response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction during the past five years as per guidelines to be laid down in the SDRF Scheme on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission.

National Disaster Mitigation Fund

- 10) The National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) constituted under section 47 of the Act shall be placed at the disposal of National Disaster Management Authority for implementation of disaster risk mitigation schemes of a residual nature which are not being implemented by the Central Ministries or the State governments at present. The procedure for approval of the scheme,

quantum of funds required for implementation and the manner of implementation shall be decided as per the extant rules of the Central government regarding implementation of new plan schemes.

State Disaster Mitigation Fund

- 11) The State Disaster Management Fund (SDMF) may consist of such fund as may be released out of the NDMF or allocated by the State government for mitigation of disaster risks of a residual nature which are not being attended under any existing scheme. Such funds shall be placed at the disposal of the State Disaster Management Authority which shall be responsible for the formulation of the scheme and its implementation as per procedure to be laid down by the State government in this regard.

District Disaster Mitigation Fund

- 12) The District Disaster Management Fund (DDMF) constituted under section 48 of the Act may consist of such fund as may be released out of the NDMF or SDMF or allocated by the State government for mitigation of disaster risks of a specific nature which are not being attended under any existing scheme being implemented in the district. Such funds shall be placed at the disposal of the District Disaster Management Authority which shall be responsible for the formulation of the scheme and its implementation as per procedure to be laid down by the State government in this regard.

Principles for Allocation of NDRF

- 13) The existing practice of submission of Memorandum by the States seeking assistance from the Centre and visit of a Central team for on-the-spot assessment of the damages may be discontinued. Instead a Joint Team of experts drawn from the Central and State government shall be mandated to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the damage, loss and needs of the State. The assessment may be made as per national standard to be developed for this purpose. The Team shall recommend inter alia the extent to which plan funds may be utilized for long term reconstruction of damages.

- 14) Although a decision has already been taken by the Central government to provide a corpus of Rs. 100 crores in the NDRF for meeting expenses of the NEC, these expenses should be met from the budget of the Ministry of Home or other nodal Ministries of Central government and NDRF should generally be used exclusively for meeting the needs of the States in the manner NCCF is being used at present.
- 15) A part of NDRF may be invested on catastrophic reinsurance fund for meeting the needs of large scale reconstruction after major disasters which can not normally be met from the SDRF/NDRF.

Principles of Allocation of SDRF

- 16) The following principles may be adopted for allocating SDRF to the States.
- a. The actual expenditure incurred by the States under ‘Major Head 2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamity’, inclusive of both CRF and NCCF, for the past 10 years may be aggregated at current price and average expenditure of one year shall be worked out.
 - b. 75% may be added over average expenditure to factor:
 - i. inclusion of new disasters (35%)
 - ii. revised norms Minimum Standards of Relief (40%)
 - iii. long term reconstruction that can not be arranged from plan funds (30%)
 - iv. inflationary rise in prices (5% each year).

- 17) Based on this formula the suggested size of SDRF during 2010-15 works out to Rs. 53728.61 crores which represents a step up of 151.8% over the CRF allocations during 2005-10. The State-wise year-wise allocations have been worked out as under:

| States | Average 1997 - 2007 | 2010-11 (+125%) | 2011-12 (+5%) | 2012-13 (+5%) | 2013-14 (+5%) | 2014-15 (+5%) | Total 2010 - 2115 |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 389.34 | 876.01 | 919.81 | 965.80 | 1014.09 | 1064.80 | 4840.53 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 10.73 | 24.14 | 25.34 | 26.61 | 27.94 | 29.34 | 133.37 |
| Assam | 171.01 | 384.78 | 404.01 | 424.21 | 445.43 | 467.70 | 2126.13 |
| Bihar | 89.90 | 202.27 | 212.39 | 223.01 | 234.16 | 245.87 | 1117.69 |
| Chhatisgarh | 27.75 | 62.44 | 65.57 | 68.85 | 72.29 | 75.90 | 345.05 |
| Goa | 2.15 | 4.84 | 5.08 | 5.34 | 5.60 | 5.88 | 26.75 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Gujarat | 604.98 | 1361.20 | 1429.26 | 1500.72 | 1575.76 | 1654.55 | 7521.50 |
| Haryana | 97.05 | 218.37 | 229.28 | 240.75 | 252.79 | 265.43 | 1206.61 |
| Himachal | 50.11 | 112.75 | 118.38 | 124.30 | 130.52 | 137.04 | 623.00 |
| Jaamu & Kashmir | 37.02 | 83.30 | 87.47 | 91.84 | 96.44 | 101.26 | 460.31 |
| Jharkhand | 81.80 | 184.06 | 193.26 | 202.92 | 213.07 | 223.72 | 1017.03 |
| Karnataka | 103.53 | 232.93 | 244.58 | 256.81 | 269.65 | 283.13 | 1287.11 |
| Kerala | 115.51 | 259.89 | 272.88 | 286.53 | 300.85 | 315.89 | 1436.04 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 189.14 | 425.57 | 446.85 | 469.19 | 492.65 | 517.28 | 2351.53 |
| Maharashtra | 345.71 | 777.85 | 816.75 | 857.58 | 900.46 | 945.49 | 4298.13 |
| Manipur | 2.93 | 6.60 | 6.93 | 7.28 | 7.64 | 8.03 | 36.49 |
| Meghalaya | 6.31 | 14.21 | 14.92 | 15.66 | 16.45 | 17.27 | 78.50 |
| Mizoram | 5.46 | 12.30 | 12.91 | 13.56 | 14.23 | 14.94 | 67.94 |
| Nagaland | 2.62 | 5.89 | 6.18 | 6.49 | 6.82 | 7.16 | 32.53 |
| Orissa | 308.21 | 693.47 | 728.14 | 764.55 | 802.78 | 842.92 | 3831.86 |
| Punjab | 137.17 | 308.63 | 324.06 | 340.26 | 357.28 | 375.14 | 1705.38 |
| Rajasthan | 357.83 | 805.11 | 845.36 | 887.63 | 932.01 | 978.61 | 4448.72 |
| Sikkim | 14.29 | 32.15 | 33.76 | 35.45 | 37.22 | 39.08 | 177.65 |
| Tamil Nadu | 89.89 | 202.26 | 212.37 | 222.99 | 234.14 | 245.84 | 1117.59 |
| Tripura | 11.49 | 25.85 | 27.14 | 28.49 | 29.92 | 31.41 | 142.81 |
| Uttaranchal | 29.19 | 65.67 | 68.95 | 72.40 | 76.02 | 79.82 | 362.86 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 203.75 | 458.45 | 481.37 | 505.44 | 530.71 | 557.25 | 2533.21 |
| West Bengal | 173.90 | 391.28 | 410.85 | 431.39 | 452.96 | 475.61 | 2162.08 |
| All States | 3662.15 | 8239.84 | 8651.83 | 9084.42 | 9538.64 | 10015.58 | 45530.31 |

18) The Central Government may contribute 75% to the SDRF, as under:

| States | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2010-15 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Andhra | 657.01 | 689.86 | 724.35 | 760.57 | 798.60 | 3630.40 |
| Arunachal | 18.11 | 19.01 | 19.96 | 20.96 | 22.01 | 100.03 |
| Assam | 288.59 | 303.01 | 318.16 | 334.07 | 350.78 | 1594.60 |
| Bihar | 151.70 | 159.29 | 167.26 | 175.62 | 184.40 | 838.27 |
| Chhatisgarh | 46.83 | 49.18 | 51.64 | 54.22 | 56.93 | 258.79 |
| Goa | 3.63 | 3.81 | 4.01 | 4.20 | 4.41 | 20.06 |
| Gujarat | 1020.90 | 1071.95 | 1125.54 | 1181.82 | 1240.91 | 5641.13 |
| Haryana | 163.78 | 171.96 | 180.56 | 189.59 | 199.07 | 904.96 |
| Himachal | 84.56 | 88.79 | 93.23 | 97.89 | 102.78 | 467.25 |
| J&K | 62.48 | 65.60 | 68.88 | 72.33 | 75.95 | 345.23 |
| Jharkhand | 138.05 | 144.95 | 152.19 | 159.80 | 167.79 | 762.77 |
| Karnataka | 174.70 | 183.44 | 192.61 | 202.24 | 212.35 | 965.33 |
| Kerala | 194.92 | 204.66 | 214.90 | 225.64 | 236.92 | 1077.03 |
| MP | 319.18 | 335.14 | 351.89 | 369.49 | 387.96 | 1763.65 |
| Maharashtra | 583.39 | 612.56 | 643.19 | 675.35 | 709.12 | 3223.60 |
| Manipur | 4.95 | 5.20 | 5.46 | 5.73 | 6.02 | 27.37 |
| Meghalaya | 10.66 | 11.19 | 11.75 | 12.34 | 12.95 | 58.88 |
| Mizoram | 9.23 | 9.68 | 10.17 | 10.67 | 11.21 | 50.96 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Nagaland | 4.42 | 4.64 | 4.87 | 5.12 | 5.37 | 24.40 |
| Orissa | 520.10 | 546.11 | 573.41 | 602.09 | 632.19 | 2873.90 |
| Punjab | 231.47 | 243.05 | 255.20 | 267.96 | 281.36 | 1279.04 |
| Rajasthan | 603.83 | 634.02 | 665.72 | 699.01 | 733.96 | 3336.54 |
| Sikkim | 24.11 | 25.32 | 26.59 | 27.92 | 29.31 | 133.24 |
| Tamil Nadu | 151.70 | 159.28 | 167.24 | 175.61 | 184.38 | 838.19 |
| Tripura | 19.39 | 20.36 | 21.37 | 22.44 | 23.56 | 107.11 |
| Uttaranchal | 49.25 | 51.71 | 54.30 | 57.02 | 59.87 | 272.15 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 343.84 | 361.03 | 379.08 | 398.03 | 417.94 | 1899.91 |
| West Bengal | 293.46 | 308.14 | 323.54 | 339.72 | 356.71 | 1621.56 |
| All States | 6179.88 | 6488.87 | 6813.32 | 7153.98 | 7511.69 | 34147.73 |

19) The State Governments may contribute 25% of the SDRF as under:

| States | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2010-15 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Andhra | 219.00 | 229.95 | 241.45 | 253.52 | 266.20 | 1210.13 |
| Arunachal | 6.04 | 6.34 | 6.65 | 6.99 | 7.34 | 33.34 |
| Assam | 96.20 | 101.00 | 106.05 | 111.36 | 116.93 | 531.53 |
| Bihar | 50.57 | 53.10 | 55.75 | 58.54 | 61.47 | 279.42 |
| Chhatisgarh | 15.61 | 16.39 | 17.21 | 18.07 | 18.98 | 86.26 |
| Goa | 1.21 | 1.27 | 1.34 | 1.40 | 1.47 | 6.69 |
| Gujarat | 340.30 | 357.32 | 375.18 | 393.94 | 413.64 | 1880.38 |
| Haryana | 54.59 | 57.32 | 60.19 | 63.20 | 66.36 | 301.65 |
| Himachal | 28.19 | 29.60 | 31.08 | 32.63 | 34.26 | 155.75 |
| J&K | 20.83 | 21.87 | 22.96 | 24.11 | 25.32 | 115.08 |
| Jharkhand | 46.02 | 48.32 | 50.73 | 53.27 | 55.93 | 254.26 |
| Karnataka | 58.23 | 61.15 | 64.20 | 67.41 | 70.78 | 321.78 |
| Kerala | 64.97 | 68.22 | 71.63 | 75.21 | 78.97 | 359.01 |
| MP | 106.39 | 111.71 | 117.30 | 123.16 | 129.32 | 587.88 |
| Maharashtra | 194.46 | 204.19 | 214.40 | 225.12 | 236.37 | 1074.53 |
| Manipur | 1.65 | 1.73 | 1.82 | 1.91 | 2.01 | 9.12 |
| Meghalaya | 3.55 | 3.73 | 3.92 | 4.11 | 4.32 | 19.63 |
| Mizoram | 3.08 | 3.23 | 3.39 | 3.56 | 3.74 | 16.99 |
| Nagaland | 1.47 | 1.55 | 1.62 | 1.71 | 1.79 | 8.13 |
| Orissa | 173.37 | 182.04 | 191.14 | 200.70 | 210.73 | 957.97 |
| Punjab | 77.16 | 81.02 | 85.07 | 89.32 | 93.79 | 426.35 |
| Rajasthan | 201.28 | 211.34 | 221.91 | 233.00 | 244.65 | 1112.18 |
| Sikkim | 8.04 | 8.44 | 8.86 | 9.31 | 9.77 | 44.41 |
| Tamil Nadu | 50.57 | 53.09 | 55.75 | 58.54 | 61.46 | 279.40 |
| Tripura | 6.46 | 6.79 | 7.12 | 7.48 | 7.85 | 35.70 |
| Uttaranchal | 16.42 | 17.24 | 18.10 | 19.01 | 19.96 | 90.72 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 114.61 | 120.34 | 126.36 | 132.68 | 139.31 | 633.30 |
| West Bengal | 97.82 | 102.71 | 107.85 | 113.24 | 118.90 | 540.52 |
| All States | 2059.96 | 2162.96 | 2271.11 | 2384.66 | 2503.90 | 11382.58 |

Long Term Reconstruction

- 20) The norms of Central assistance may be reviewed to include all items of expenditure for post-disaster management including response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- 21) While response, relief and reconstruction may be funded entirely from SDRF/NDRF, reconstruction works may be dovetailed to the extent possible with the existing or future plan schemes. The extent to which plan funds can be utilized for reconstruction purposes without causing any set back to the development goals of the Five Year and Annual Plans of the States shall be one of the specific mandates of the Joint Assessment Team. Similar exercises shall be carried out by the States for managing long term reconstruction works after disasters when Central assistance is not sought.
- 22) The reconstruction works should be designed on the basis of the principle of 'build back better', so that reconstructed assets are able to withstand the future disasters and scarce public resources are not wasted by temporary restoration works that do not meet even the minimum standards of reconstruction.
- 23) The standards of 'relief works' that have only wage components and do not permit any durable assets to be constructed may be revised so that the wage components available under SDRF/NDRF can be combined with Plan Funds for construction of durable assets that can mitigate future disasters.
- 24) The Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Planning Commission and the National Disaster Management Authority may issue comprehensive guidelines on how SDRF/NDRF allocations can be combined with plan funds for holistic management of disasters. The guidelines shall also clearly specify how SDRF/NDRF can be utilized for long terms reconstruction works.
- 25) However all pre-disaster management initiatives for prevention, mitigation and preparedness should be met entirely from the Plan budget of the States or the Disaster Mitigation Funds at national, state and district levels as envisaged in the Disaster Management Act. SDRF and NDRF shall not be available for disaster risk reduction activities.

External Assistance

26) There are well established international systems for humanitarian, material, technical and financial assistance to countries affected by disasters, which can supplement the national resources for quick response and rehabilitation. While as a sovereign country must always have the prerogative to seek or receive such assistance as and when it may be considered necessary, but this option should always be available, particularly for management of mega disasters.

Risk Transfer, Insurance and reinsurance

27) An enabling environment must be created through appropriate fiscal and other incentives so that households, individuals and companies are encouraged to buy insurance policies for protection against losses due to disasters.

28) A non lapsable catastrophic insurance fund may be created from out of NDRF which may be invested in two different tracks:

- a) In Track-I an amount of Rs. 500 crores may be invested annually for a period of five years to provide reinsurance facilities to domestic insurance companies which may be facing resource crunch in meeting claims due to abnormal disasters during specific years. This fund shall be recouped from the insurance companies when they are able to get over the crisis situations. The Ministry of Finance and the Insurance Regulation and Development Authority may be advised to develop a scheme in consultation with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Executive Committee (NEC) for providing such reinsurance facilities, which would include inter alia the eligibility conditions, co-lateral securities, period of repayment, rate of interest etc. This will encourage the growth of innovative disaster insurance products and services. A corpus of Rs. 2500 crores shall be maintained for this fund which shall be invested in securities as per guidelines to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission.
- b) In Track-II an amount of Rs. 1000 crores may be invested annually to cover parametric disasters of very severe magnitude, on the pattern of similar funds set up in many countries, which can not be normally be funded from SDRF and NDRF. This

fund shall be used for paying annual premiums to international re-insurance companies, selected on global competitive bidding, which will be willing to finance the entire costs of response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of damages due to disasters, crossing the threshold limit, say for example, an earthquake of an intensity of 8 or above in the Richter scale or a cyclone of Category V or a flood caused due to rainfall of certain intensities. The details of such a scheme shall be worked out by the NEC in consultation with experts or on the basis of such further studies as the NEC may consider fit.

National Standards for Damage Assessment

- 29) The entire process of damage, loss and need assessment after disasters in the country should be reviewed. The National Institute of Disaster Management constituted under section 42 of the Act may be asked to develop a National Standard for Damage, Loss and Need Assessment in consultation with experts in the relevant fields and the State governments. The standard so developed shall be field tested and the concerned State and district officials shall be trained in their use and application. The new standards may be introduced throughout the country with effect from 1 April 2010. Similarly new standards and processes should be laid down for joint damage, loss and need assessment after major disasters.

National Disaster Statistics

- 30) The National Institute of Disaster Management which has the statutory responsibility to develop 'national level information base relating to disaster management' shall in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Central Statistical Organisation and the State governments develop a comprehensive data base on every aspect of hazards, vulnerabilities, risks and disasters in the States and the districts.

Monitoring of Expenditure

- 31) The Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Finance may constitute an Expert Committee to review the existing system of administrative and financial monitoring of CRF and NCCF and recommend a full proof financial management system including a computerised system for tracking expenditure, pre-contract system for emergency procurement etc that would

ensure that relief assistances are provided to the affected people and communities in a time bound and efficient manner with zero tolerance to irregular and corrupt practices.

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भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं 64]

नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, दिसम्बर 26, 2005 / पौष 5, 1927

No. 64]

NEW DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 2005 / PAUSA 5, 1927

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2005/Pausa 5, 1927 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 23rd December, 2005 and is hereby published for general information:—

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

No. 53 OF 2005

[23rd December, 2005.]

An Act to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and for different States, and any reference to commencement in any provision of this Act in relation to any State shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision in that State.

Short title,
extent and
commence-
ment.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "affected area" means an area or part of the country affected by a disaster;

(b) "capacity-building" includes—

(i) identification of existing resources and resources to be acquired or created;

(ii) acquiring or creating resources identified under sub-clause (i);

(iii) organisation and training of personnel and coordination of such training for effective management of disasters;

(c) "Central Government" means the Ministry or Department of the Government of India having administrative control of disaster management;

(d) "disaster" means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area;

(e) "disaster management" means a continuous and integrated process of planning, organising, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for—

(i) prevention of danger or threat of any disaster;

(ii) mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences;

(iii) capacity-building;

(iv) preparedness to deal with any disaster;

(v) prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(vi) assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster;

(vii) evacuation, rescue and relief;

(viii) rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(f) "District Authority" means the District Disaster Management Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 25;

(g) "District Plan" means the plan for disaster management for the district prepared under section 31;

(h) "local authority" includes panchayati raj institutions, municipalities, a district board, cantonment board, town planning authority or Zila Parishad or any other body or authority, by whatever name called, for the time being invested by law, for rendering essential services or, with the control and management of civic services, within a specified local area;

(i) "mitigation" means measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact or effects of a disaster or threatening disaster situation;

(j) "National Authority" means the National Disaster Management Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 3;

(k) "National Executive Committee" means the Executive Committee of the National Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 8;

(l) "National Plan" means the plan for disaster management for the whole of the country prepared under section 11;

(m) "preparedness" means the state of readiness to deal with a threatening disaster situation or disaster and the effects thereof;

(n) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(o) "reconstruction" means construction or restoration of any property after a disaster;

(p) "resources" includes manpower, services, materials and provisions;

(q) "State Authority" means the State Disaster Management Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 14 and includes the Disaster Management Authority for the Union territory constituted under that section;

(r) "State Executive Committee" means the Executive Committee of a State Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 20;

(s) "State Government" means the Department of Government of the State having administrative control of disaster management and includes Administrator of the Union territory appointed by the President under article 239 of the Constitution;

(t) "State Plan" means the plan for disaster management for the whole of the State prepared under section 23.

CHAPTER II

THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

3. (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint in this behalf, there shall be established for the purposes of this Act, an authority to be known as the National Disaster Management Authority.

Establishment of National Disaster Management Authority.

(2) The National Authority shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other members, not exceeding nine, as may be prescribed by the Central Government and, unless the rules otherwise provide, the National Authority shall consist of the following:—

(a) the Prime Minister of India, who shall be the Chairperson of the National Authority, *ex officio*;

(b) other members, not exceeding nine, to be nominated by the Chairperson of the National Authority.

(3) The Chairperson of the National Authority may designate one of the members nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (2) to be the Vice-Chairperson of the National Authority.

(4) The term of office and conditions of service of members of the National Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

4. (1) The National Authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the Chairperson of the National Authority may think fit.

Meetings of National Authority.

(2) The Chairperson of the National Authority shall preside over the meetings of the National Authority.

(3) If for any reason the Chairperson of the National Authority is unable to attend any meeting of the National Authority, the Vice-Chairperson of the National Authority shall preside over the meeting.

5. The Central Government shall provide the National Authority with such officers, consultants and employees, as it considers necessary for carrying out the functions of the National Authority.

Appointment of officers and other employees of the National Authority.

Powers and functions of National Authority.

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the National Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster.

(2) Without prejudice to generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the National Authority may —

(a) lay down policies on disaster management;

(b) approve the National Plan;

(c) approve plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in accordance with the National Plan;

(d) lay down guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up the State Plan;

(e) lay down guidelines to be followed by the different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects;

(f) coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plan for disaster management;

(g) recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation;

(h) provide such support to other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the Central Government;

(i) take such other measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary;

(j) lay down broad policies and guidelines for the functioning of the National Institute of Disaster Management.

(3) The Chairperson of the National Authority shall, in the case of emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the National Authority but exercise of such powers shall be subject to *ex post facto* ratification by the National Authority.

Constitution of advisory committee by National Authority.

7. (1) The National Authority may constitute an advisory committee consisting of experts in the field of disaster management and having practical experience of disaster management at the national, State or district level to make recommendations on different aspects of disaster management.

(2) The members of the advisory committee shall be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the National Authority.

Constitution of National Executive Committee.

8. (1) The Central Government shall, immediately after issue of notification under sub-section (1) of section 3, constitute a National Executive Committee to assist the National Authority in the performance of its functions under this Act.

(2) The National Executive Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the disaster management, who shall be Chairperson, *ex officio*;

(b) the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Ministries or Departments having administrative control of the agriculture, atomic energy, defence, drinking water supply, environment and forests, finance (expenditure), health, power, rural development, science and technology, space, telecommunication, urban development,

water resources and the Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, *ex officio*.

(3) The Chairperson of the National Executive Committee may invite any other officer of the Central Government or a State Government for taking part in any meeting of the National Executive Committee and shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the National Authority.

(4) The procedure to be followed by the National Executive Committee in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

9. (1) The National Executive Committee may, as and when it considers necessary, constitute one or more sub-committees, for the efficient discharge of its functions.

Constitution
of sub-
committees.

(2) The National Executive Committee shall, from amongst its members, appoint the Chairperson of the sub-committee referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) Any person associated as an expert with any sub-committee may be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

10. (1) The National Executive Committee shall assist the National Authority in the discharge of its functions and have the responsibility for implementing the policies and plans of the National Authority and ensure the compliance of directions issued by the Central Government for the purpose of disaster management in the country.

Powers and
functions of
National
Executive
Committee.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the National Executive Committee may —

(a) act as the coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management;

(b) prepare the National Plan to be approved by the National Authority;

(c) coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy;

(d) lay down guidelines for preparing disaster management plans by different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India and the State Authorities;

(e) provide necessary technical assistance to the State Governments and the State Authorities for preparing their disaster management plans in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;

(f) monitor the implementation of the National Plan and the plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India;

(g) monitor the implementation of the guidelines laid down by the National Authority for integrating of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the Ministries or Departments in their development plans and projects;

(h) monitor, coordinate and give directions regarding the mitigation and preparedness measures to be taken by different Ministries or Departments and agencies of the Government;

(i) evaluate the preparedness at all governmental levels for the purpose of responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster and give directions, where necessary, for enhancing such preparedness;

(j) plan and coordinate specialised training programme for disaster management for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers;

(k) coordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(l) lay down guidelines for, or give directions to, the concerned Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, the State Government and the

State Authorities regarding measures to be taken by them in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(m) require any department or agency of the Government to make available to the National Authority or State Authorities such men or material resources as are available with it for the purposes of emergency response, rescue and relief;

(n) advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, State Authorities, statutory bodies, other governmental or non-governmental organisations and others engaged in disaster management;

(o) provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the State Authorities and District Authorities for carrying out their functions under this Act;

(p) promote general education and awareness in relation to disaster management; and

(q) perform such other functions as the National Authority may require it to perform.

National
Plan.

11. (1) There shall be drawn up a plan for disaster management for the whole of the country to be called the National Plan.

(2) The National Plan shall be prepared by the National Executive Committee having regard to the National Policy and in consultation with the State Governments and expert bodies or organisations in the field of disaster management to be approved by the National Authority.

(3) The National Plan shall include—

(a) measures to be taken for the prevention of disasters, or the mitigation of their effects;

(b) measures to be taken for the integration of mitigation measures in the development plans;

(c) measures to be taken for preparedness and capacity building to effectively respond to any threatening disaster situations or disaster;

(d) roles and responsibilities of different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in respect of measures specified in clauses (a), (b) and (c).

(4) The National Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

(5) Appropriate provisions shall be made by the Central Government for financing the measures to be carried out under the National Plan.

(6) Copies of the National Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India and such Ministries or Departments shall draw up their own plans in accordance with the National Plan.

Guidelines for
minimum
standards of
relief.

12. The National Authority shall recommend guidelines for the minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons affected by disaster, which shall include,—

(i) the minimum requirements to be provided in the relief camps in relation to shelter, food, drinking water, medical cover and sanitation;

(ii) the special provisions to be made for widows and orphans;

(iii) *ex gratia* assistance on account of loss of life as also assistance on account of damage to houses and for restoration of means of livelihood;

(iv) such other relief as may be necessary.

Relief in loan
repayment
etc.

13. The National Authority may, in cases of disasters of severe magnitude, recommend relief in repayment of loans or for grant of fresh loans to the persons affected by disaster on such concessional terms as may be appropriate.

CHAPTER III
STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES

14. (1) Every State Government shall, as soon as may be after the issue of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 3, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a State Disaster Management Authority for the State with such name as may be specified in the notification of the State Government.

Establishment of State Disaster Management Authority.

(2) A State Authority shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other members, not exceeding nine, as may be prescribed by the State Government and, unless the rules otherwise provide, the State Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Chief Minister of the State, who shall be Chairperson, *ex officio*;

(b) other members, not exceeding eight, to be nominated by the Chairperson of the State Authority;

(c) the Chairperson of the State Executive Committee, *ex officio*.

(3) The Chairperson of the State Authority may designate one of the members nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (2) to be the Vice-Chairperson of the State Authority.

(4) The Chairperson of the State Executive Committee shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the State Authority, *ex officio*:

Provided that in the case of a Union territory having Legislative Assembly, except the Union territory of Delhi, the Chief Minister shall be the Chairperson of the Authority established under this section and in case of other Union territories, the Lieutenant Governor or the Administrator shall be the Chairperson of that Authority:

Provided further that the Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Delhi shall be the Chairperson and the Chief Minister thereof shall be the Vice-Chairperson of the State Authority.

(5) The term of office and conditions of service of members of the State Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

15. (1) The State Authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the Chairperson of the State Authority may think fit.

Meetings of the State Authority.

(2) The Chairperson of the State Authority shall preside over the meetings of the State Authority.

(3) If for any reason, the Chairperson of the State Authority is unable to attend the meeting of the State Authority, the Vice-Chairperson of the State Authority shall preside at the meeting.

16. The State Government shall provide the State Authority with such officers, consultants and employees, as it considers necessary, for carrying out the functions of the State Authority.

Appointment of officers and other employees of State Authority.

17. (1) A State Authority may, as and when it considers necessary, constitute an advisory committee, consisting of experts in the field of disaster management and having practical experience of disaster management to make recommendations on different aspects of disaster management.

Constitution of advisory committee by the State Authority.

(2) The members of the advisory committee shall be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the State Government.

Powers and
functions of
State
Authority.

18. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a State Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down policies and plans for disaster management in the State.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of provisions contained in sub-section (1), the State Authority may —

(a) lay down the State disaster management policy;

(b) approve the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;

(c) approve the disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government of the State;

(d) lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of the State for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor;

(e) coordinate the implementation of the State Plan;

(f) recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures;

(g) review the development plans of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein;

(h) review the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the departments of the Government of the State and issue such guidelines as may be necessary.

(3) The Chairperson of the State Authority shall, in the case of emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the State Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to *ex post facto* ratification of the State Authority.

Guidelines for
minimum
standard of
relief by State
Authority.

19. The State Authority shall lay down detailed guidelines for providing standards of relief to persons affected by disaster in the State:

Provided that such standards shall in no case be less than the minimum standards in the guidelines laid down by the National Authority in this regard.

Constitution
of State
Executive
Committee.

20. (1) The State Government shall, immediately after issue of notification under sub-section (1) of section 14, constitute a State Executive Committee to assist the State Authority in the performance of its functions and to coordinate action in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority and ensure the compliance of directions issued by the State Government under this Act.

(2) The State Executive Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Chief Secretary to the State Government, who shall be Chairperson, *ex officio*;

(b) four Secretaries to the Government of the State of such departments as the State Government may think fit, *ex officio*.

(3) The Chairperson of the State Executive Committee shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the State Government and such other powers and functions as may be delegated to him by the State Authority.

(4) The procedure to be followed by the State Executive Committee in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

21. (1) The State Executive Committee may, as and when it considers necessary, constitute one or more sub-committees, for efficient discharge of its functions.

Constitution of sub-committees by State Executive Committee.

(2) The State Executive Committee shall, from amongst its members, appoint the Chairperson of the sub-committee referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) Any person associated as an expert with any sub-committee may be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the State Government.

22. (1) The State Executive Committee shall have the responsibility for implementing the National Plan and State Plan and act as the coordinating and monitoring body for management of disaster in the State.

Functions of the State Executive Committee.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the State Executive Committee may—

(a) coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan;

(b) examine the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different forms of disasters and specify measures to be taken for their prevention or mitigation;

(c) lay down guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans by the departments of the Government of the State and the District Authorities;

(d) monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government of the State and District Authorities;

(e) monitor the implementation of the guidelines laid down by the State Authority for integrating of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the departments in their development plans and projects;

(f) evaluate preparedness at all governmental or non-governmental levels to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster and give directions, where necessary, for enhancing such preparedness;

(g) coordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(h) give directions to any Department of the Government of the State or any other authority or body in the State regarding actions to be taken in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(i) promote general education, awareness and community training in regard to the forms of disasters to which different parts of the State are vulnerable and the measures that may be taken by such community to prevent the disaster, mitigate and respond to such disaster;

(j) advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government of the State, District Authorities, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organisations engaged in disaster management;

(k) provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to District Authorities and local authorities for carrying out their functions effectively;

(l) advise the State Government regarding all financial matters in relation to disaster management;

(m) examine the construction, in any local area in the State and, if it is of the opinion that the standards laid for such construction for the prevention of disaster is not being or has not been followed, may direct the District Authority or the local authority, as the case may be, to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards;

(n) provide information to the National Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;

(o) lay down, review and update State level response plans and guidelines and ensure that the district level plans are prepared, reviewed and updated;

(p) ensure that communication systems are in order and the disaster management drills are carried out periodically;

(q) perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the State Authority or as it may consider necessary.

State Plan.

23. (1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every State to be called the State Disaster Management Plan.

(2) The State Plan shall be prepared by the State Executive Committee having regard to the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and after such consultation with local authorities, district authorities and the people's representatives as the State Executive Committee may deem fit.

(3) The State Plan prepared by the State Executive Committee under sub-section (2) shall be approved by the State Authority.

(4) The State Plan shall include,—

(a) the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different forms of disasters;

(b) the measures to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disasters;

(c) the manner in which the mitigation measures shall be integrated with the development plans and projects;

(d) the capacity-building and preparedness measures to be taken;

(e) the roles and responsibilities of each Department of the Government of the State in relation to the measures specified in clauses (b), (c) and (d) above;

(f) the roles and responsibilities of different Departments of the Government of the State in responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

(5) The State Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

(6) Appropriate provisions shall be made by the State Government for financing for the measures to be carried out under the State Plan.

(7) Copies of the State Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (5) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government of the State and such Departments shall draw up their own plans in accordance with the State Plan.

Powers and functions of State Executive Committee in the event of threatening disaster situation.

24. For the purpose of, assisting and protecting the community affected by disaster or providing relief to such community or, preventing or combating disruption or dealing with the effects of any threatening disaster situation, the State Executive Committee may—

(a) control and restrict, vehicular traffic to, from or within, the vulnerable or affected area;

(b) control and restrict the entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from, a vulnerable or affected area;

(c) remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations;

(d) provide shelter, food, drinking water, essential provisions, healthcare and services in accordance with the standards laid down by the National Authority and State Authority;

(e) give direction to the concerned Department of the Government of the State, any District Authority or other authority, within the local limits of the State to take such measure or steps for rescue, evacuation or providing immediate relief saving lives or property, as may be necessary in its opinion;

- (f) require any department of the Government of the State or any other body or authority or person in charge of any relevant resources to make available the resources for the purposes of emergency response, rescue and relief;
- (g) require experts and consultants in the field of disasters to provide advice and assistance for rescue and relief;
- (h) procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any authority or person as and when required;
- (i) construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish unsafe structures which may be hazardous to public;
- (j) ensure that non-governmental organisations carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner;
- (k) disseminate information to public to deal with any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (l) take such steps as the Central Government or the State Government may direct in this regard or take such other steps as are required or warranted by the form of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

CHAPTER IV

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

25. (1) Every State Government shall, as soon as may be after issue of notification under sub-section (1) of section 14, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a District Disaster Management Authority for every district in the State with such name as may be specified in that notification.

Constitution
of District
Disaster
Management
Authority.

(2) The District Authority shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other members, not exceeding seven, as may be prescribed by the State Government, and unless the rules otherwise provide, it shall consist of the following, namely:—

(a) the Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the district who shall be Chairperson, *ex officio*;

(b) the elected representative of the local authority who shall be the co-Chairperson, *ex officio*;

Provided that in the Tribal Areas, as referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the Chief Executive Member of the district council of autonomous district, shall be the co-Chairperson, *ex officio*;

(c) the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority, *ex officio*;

(d) the Superintendent of Police, *ex officio*;

(e) the Chief Medical Officer of the district, *ex officio*;

(f) not exceeding two other district level officers, to be appointed by the State Government.

(3) In any district where zila parishad exists, the Chairperson thereof shall be the co-Chairperson of the District Authority.

(4) The State Government shall appoint an officer not below the rank of Additional Collector or Additional District Magistrate or Additional Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the district to be the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority to exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the State Government and such other powers and functions as may be delegated to him by the District Authority.

26. (1) The Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in addition to presiding over the meetings of the District Authority, exercise and discharge such powers and functions of the District Authority as the District Authority may delegate to him.

Powers of
Chairperson
of District
Authority.

(2) The Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in the case of an emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the District Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to *ex post facto* ratification of the District Authority.

(3) The District Authority or the Chairperson of the District Authority may, by general or special order, in writing, delegate such of its or his powers and functions, under sub-section (1) or (2), as the case may be, to the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as it or he deems fit.

Meetings.

27. The District Authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the Chairperson may think fit.

Constitution of advisory committees and other committees.

28. (1) The District Authority may, as and when it considers necessary, constitute one or more advisory committees and other committees for the efficient discharge of its functions.

(2) The District Authority shall, from amongst its members, appoint the Chairperson of the Committee referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) Any person associated as an expert with any committee or sub-committee constituted under sub-section (1) may be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the State Government.

Appointment of officers and other employees of District Authority.

29. The State Government shall provide the District Authority with such officers, consultants and other employees as it considers necessary for carrying out the functions of District Authority.

Powers and functions of District Authority.

30. (1) The District Authority shall act as the district planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the District Authority may—

(i) prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;

(ii) coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State Plan and District Plan;

(iii) ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities;

(iv) ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;

(v) give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;

(vi) lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district;

(vii) monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level;

(viii) lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the district level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor;

(ix) monitor the implementation of measures referred to in clause (viii);

(x) review the state of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the district and give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their upgradation as may be necessary;

(xi) review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the district level or other concerned authorities where necessary for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation;

(xii) organise and coordinate specialised training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district;

(xiii) facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organisations;

(xiv) set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;

(xv) prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines;

(xvi) coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(xvii) ensure that the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the district response plan;

(xviii) lay down guidelines for, or give direction to, the concerned Department of the Government at the district level or any other authorities within the local limits of the district to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(xix) advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organisations in the district engaged in the disaster management;

(xx) coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the district are carried out promptly and effectively;

(xxi) provide necessary technical assistance or give advise to the local authorities in the district for carrying out their functions;

(xxii) review development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;

(xxiii) examine the construction in any area in the district and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being or has not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards;

(xxiv) identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;

(xxv) establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;

(xxvi) provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;

(xxvii) encourage the involvement of non-governmental organisations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management;

(xxviii) ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically;

(xxix) perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the District.

District Plan.

31. (1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State.

(2) The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.

(3) The District Plan shall include—

(a) the areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of disasters;

(b) the measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the district;

(c) the capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(d) the response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for—

(i) allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;

(ii) prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;

(iii) procurement of essential resources;

(iv) establishment of communication links; and

(v) the dissemination of information to the public;

(e) such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.

(4) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

(5) The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district.

(6) The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.

(7) The District Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

Plans by
different
authorities at
district level
and their
implemen-
tation.

32. Every office of the Government of India and of the State Government at the district level and the local authorities shall, subject to the supervision of the District Authority, —

(a) prepare a disaster management plan setting out the following, namely:—

(i) provisions for prevention and mitigation measures as provided for in the District Plan and as is assigned to the department or agency concerned;

(ii) provisions for taking measures relating to capacity-building and preparedness as laid down in the District Plan;

(iii) the response plans and procedures, in the event of, any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(b) coordinate the preparation and the implementation of its plan with those of the other organisations at the district level including local authority, communities and other stakeholders;

(c) regularly review and update the plan; and

(d) submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto, to the District Authority.

33. The District Authority may by order require any officer or any Department at the district level or any local authority to take such measures for the prevention or mitigation of disaster, or to effectively respond to it, as may be necessary, and such officer or department shall be bound to carry out such order.

Requisition by the District Authority.

34. For the purpose of assisting, protecting or providing relief to the community, in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the District Authority may—

Powers and functions of District Authority in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

(a) give directions for the release and use of resources available with any Department of the Government and the local authority in the district;

(b) control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within, the vulnerable or affected area;

(c) control and restrict the entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from, a vulnerable or affected area;

(d) remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations;

(e) provide shelter, food, drinking water and essential provisions, healthcare and services;

(f) establish emergency communication systems in the affected area;

(g) make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead bodies;

(h) recommend to any Department of the Government of the State or any authority or body under that Government at the district level to take such measures as are necessary in its opinion;

(i) require experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as it may deem necessary;

(j) procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any authority or person;

(k) construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish structures which may be hazardous to public or aggravate the effects of the disaster;

(l) ensure that the non-governmental organisations carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner;

(m) take such other steps as may be required or warranted to be taken in such a situation.

CHAPTER V

MEASURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Central Government to take measures.

35. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government shall take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of disaster management.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the measures which the Central Government may take under that sub-section include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) coordination of actions of the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, National Authority, State Authorities, governmental and non-governmental organisations in relation to disaster management;

(b) ensure the integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India into their development plans and projects;

(c) ensure appropriate allocation of funds for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India;

(d) ensure that the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India take necessary measures for preparedness to promptly and effectively respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(e) cooperation and assistance to State Governments, as requested by them or otherwise deemed appropriate by it;

(f) deployment of naval, military and air forces, other armed forces of the Union or any other civilian personnel as may be required for the purposes of this Act;

(g) coordination with the United Nations agencies, international organisations and governments of foreign countries for the purposes of this Act;

(h) establish institutions for research, training, and developmental programmes in the field of disaster management;

(i) such other matters as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(3) The Central Government may extend such support to other countries affected by major disaster as it may deem appropriate.

Responsibilities of Ministries or Departments of Government of India.

36. It shall be the responsibility of every Ministry or Department of the Government of India to —

(a) take measures necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation, preparedness and capacity-building in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;

(b) integrate into its development plans and projects, the measures for prevention or mitigation of disasters in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;

(c) respond effectively and promptly to any threatening disaster situation or disaster in accordance with the guidelines of the National Authority or the directions of the National Executive Committee in this behalf;

(d) review the enactments administered by it, its policies, rules and regulations, with a view to incorporate therein the provisions necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation or preparedness;

(e) allocate funds for measures for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness;

(f) provide assistance to the National Authority and State Governments for—

(i) drawing up mitigation, preparedness and response plans, capacity-building, data collection and identification and training of personnel in relation to disaster management;

(ii) carrying out rescue and relief operations in the affected area;

(iii) assessing the damage from any disaster;

(iv) carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(g) make available its resources to the National Executive Committee or a State Executive Committee for the purposes of responding promptly and effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster, including measures for—

(i) providing emergency communication in a vulnerable or affected area;

(ii) transporting personnel and relief goods to and from the affected area;

(iii) providing evacuation, rescue, temporary shelter or other immediate relief;

(iv) setting up temporary bridges, jetties and landing places;

(v) providing, drinking water, essential provisions, healthcare, and services in an affected area;

(h) take such other actions as it may consider necessary for disaster management.

37. (1) Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall—

(a) prepare a disaster management plan specifying the following particulars, namely:—

(i) the measures to be taken by it for prevention and mitigation of disasters in accordance with the National Plan;

(ii) the specifications regarding integration of mitigation measures in its development plans in accordance with the guidelines of the National Authority and the National Executive Committee;

(iii) its roles and responsibilities in relation to preparedness and capacity-building to deal with any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(iv) its roles and responsibilities in regard to promptly and effectively responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(v) the present status of its preparedness to perform the roles and responsibilities specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv);

(vi) the measures required to be taken in order to enable it to perform its responsibilities specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv);

(b) review and update annually the plan referred to in clause (a);

(c) forward a copy of the plan referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, to the Central Government which Government shall forward a copy thereof to the National Authority for its approval.

(2) Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall—

(a) make, while preparing disaster management plan under clause (a) of subsection (1), provisions for financing the activities specified therein;

Disaster
management
plans of
Ministries or
Departments
of Govern-
ment of India.

(b) furnish a status report regarding the implementation of the plan referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) to the National Authority, as and when required by it.

State
Government
to take
measures.

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, each State Government shall take all measures specified in the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and such further measures as it deems necessary or expedient, for the purpose of disaster management.

(2) The measures which the State Government may take under sub-section (1) include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) coordination of actions of different departments of the Government of the State, the State Authority, District Authorities, local authority and other non-governmental organisations;

(b) cooperation and assistance in the disaster management to the National Authority and National Executive Committee, the State Authority and the State Executive Committee, and the District Authorities;

(c) cooperation with, and assistance to, the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in disaster management, as requested by them or otherwise deemed appropriate by it;

(d) allocation of funds for measures for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness by the departments of the Government of the State in accordance with the provisions of the State Plan and the District Plans;

(e) ensure that the integration of measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation by the departments of the Government of the State in their development plans and projects;

(f) integrate in the State development plan, measures to reduce or mitigate the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different disasters;

(g) ensure the preparation of disaster management plans by different departments of the State in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority;

(h) establishment of adequate warning systems up to the level of vulnerable communities;

(i) ensure that different departments of the Government of the State and the District Authorities take appropriate preparedness measures;

(j) ensure that in a threatening disaster situation or disaster, the resources of different departments of the Government of the State are made available to the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authorities, as the case may be, for the purposes of effective response, rescue and relief in any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(k) provide rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to the victims of any disaster; and

(l) such other matters as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing effective implementation of provisions of this Act.

Responsibilities
of
departments
of the State
Government.

39. It shall be the responsibility of every department of the Government of a State to—

(a) take measures necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation, preparedness and capacity-building in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority;

(b) integrate into its development plans and projects, the measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation;

(c) allocate funds for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness;

(d) respond effectively and promptly to any threatening disaster situation or disaster in accordance with the State Plan, and in accordance with the guidelines or directions of the National Executive Committee and the State Executive Committee;

(e) review the enactments administered by it, its policies, rules and regulations with a view to incorporate therein the provisions necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation or preparedness;

(f) provide assistance, as required, by the National Executive Committee, the State Executive Committee and District Authorities, for—

(i) drawing up mitigation, preparedness and response plans, capacity-building, data collection and identification and training of personnel in relation to disaster management;

(ii) assessing the damage from any disaster;

(iii) carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(g) make provision for resources in consultation with the State Authority for the implementation of the District Plan by its authorities at the district level;

(h) make available its resources to the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authorities for the purposes of responding promptly and effectively to any disaster in the State, including measures for—

(i) providing emergency communication with a vulnerable or affected area;

(ii) transporting personnel and relief goods to and from the affected area;

(iii) providing evacuation, rescue, temporary shelter or other immediate relief;

(iv) carrying out evacuation of persons or live-stock from an area of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(v) setting up temporary bridges, jetties and landing places;

(vi) providing drinking water, essential provisions, healthcare and services in an affected area;

(i) such other actions as may be necessary for disaster management.

40. (1) Every department of the State Government, in conformity with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority, shall—

(a) prepare a disaster management plan which shall lay down the following :—

(i) the types of disasters to which different parts of the State are vulnerable;

(ii) integration of strategies for the prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects or both with the development plans and programmes by the department;

(iii) the roles and responsibilities of the department of the State in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster and emergency support function it is required to perform;

(iv) present status of its preparedness to perform such roles or responsibilities or emergency support function under sub-clause (iii);

(v) the capacity of its disaster preparedness measures proposed to be put into effect in order to cope with disaster or Departments of the Government of India which discharge such responsibilities as are specified under section 37.

Disaster
management
plan of
departments
of State.

(b) annually review and update the plan referred to in clause (a); and

(c) furnish a copy of the plan referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, to the State Authority.

(2) Every department of the State Government, while preparing the plan under sub-section (1), shall make provisions for financing the activities specified therein.

(3) Every department of the State Government shall furnish an implementation status report to the State Executive Committee regarding the implementation of the disaster management plan referred to in sub-section (1).

CHAPTER VI

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Functions of
the local
authority.

41. (1) Subject to the directions of the District Authority, a local authority shall—

(a) ensure that its officers and employees are trained for disaster management;

(b) ensure that resources relating to disaster management are so maintained as to be readily available for use in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(c) ensure all construction projects under it or within its jurisdiction conform to the standards and specifications laid down for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the National Authority, State Authority and the District Authority;

(d) carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area in accordance with the State Plan and the District Plan.

(2) The local authority may take such other measures as may be necessary for the disaster management.

CHAPTER VII

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

National
Institute of
Disaster
Management.

42. (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint in this behalf, there shall be constituted an institute to be called the National Institute of Disaster Management.

(2) The National Institute of Disaster Management shall consist of such number of members as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(3) The term of office of, and vacancies among, members of the National Institute of Disaster Management and manner of filling such vacancies shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) There shall be a governing body of the National Institute of Disaster Management which shall be constituted by the Central Government from amongst the members of the National Institute of Disaster Management in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) The governing body of the National Institute of Disaster Management shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as may be prescribed by regulations.

(6) The procedure to be followed in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions by the governing body, and the term of office of, and the manner of filling vacancies among the members of the governing body, shall be such as may be prescribed by regulations.

(7) Until the regulations are made under this section, the Central Government may make such regulations; and any regulation so made may be altered or rescinded by the National Institute of Disaster Management in exercise of its powers.

(8) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the National Institute of Disaster Management shall function within the broad policies and guidelines laid down by the National Authority and be responsible for planning and promoting training and research in the area of disaster

management, documentation and development of national level information base relating to disaster management policies, prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures.

(9) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (8), the National Institute, for the discharge of its functions, may –

(a) develop training modules, undertake research and documentation in disaster management and organise training programmes;

(b) formulate and implement a comprehensive human resource development plan covering all aspects of disaster management;

(c) provide assistance in national level policy formulation;

(d) provide required assistance to the training and research institutes for development of training and research programmes for stakeholders including Government functionaries and undertake training of faculty members of the State level training institutes;

(e) provide assistance to the State Governments and State training institutes in the formulation of State level policies, strategies, disaster management framework and any other assistance as may be required by the State Governments or State training institutes for capacity-building of stakeholders, Government including its functionaries, civil society members, corporate sector and people's elected representatives;

(f) develop educational materials for disaster management including academic and professional courses;

(g) promote awareness among stakeholders including college or school teachers and students, technical personnel and others associated with multi-hazard mitigation, preparedness and response measures;

(h) undertake, organise and facilitate study courses, conferences, lectures, seminars within and outside the country to promote the aforesaid objects;

(i) undertake and provide for publication of journals, research papers and books and establish and maintain libraries in furtherance of the aforesaid objects;

(j) do all such other lawful things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above objects; and

(k) undertake any other function as may be assigned to it by the Central Government.

43. The Central Government shall provide the National Institute of Disaster Management with such officers, consultants and other employees, as it considers necessary, for carrying out its functions.

Officers and other employees of the National Institute.

CHAPTER VIII

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE

44. (1) There shall be constituted a National Disaster Response Force for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster.

National Disaster Response Force.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Force shall be constituted in such manner and, the conditions of service of the members of the Force, including disciplinary provisions therefor, be such as may be prescribed.

45. The general superintendence, direction and control of the Force shall be vested and exercised by the National Authority and the command and supervision of the Force shall vest in an officer to be appointed by the Central Government or the Director General of the National Disaster Response Force.

Control, direction, etc.

CHAPTER IX

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

National
Disaster
Response
Fund.

46. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a fund to be called the National Disaster Response Fund for meeting any threatening disaster situation or disaster and there shall be credited thereto—

(a) an amount which the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf provide;

(b) any grants that may be made by any person or institution for the purpose of disaster management.

(2) The National Disaster Response Fund shall be made available to the National Executive Committee to be applied towards meeting the expenses for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Central Government in consultation with the National Authority.

National
Disaster
Mitigation
Fund.

47. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Fund to be called the National Disaster Mitigation Fund for projects exclusively for the purpose of mitigation and there shall be credited thereto such amount which the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide.

(2) The National Disaster Mitigation Fund shall be applied by the National Authority.

Establishment
of funds by
State
Government.

48. (1) The State Government shall, immediately after notifications issued for constituting the State Authority and the District Authorities, establish for the purposes of this Act the following funds, namely:—

(a) the fund to be called the State Disaster Response Fund;

(b) the fund to be called the District Disaster Response Fund;

(c) the fund to be called the State Disaster Mitigation Fund;

(d) the fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund.

(2) The State Government shall ensure that the funds established—

(i) under clause (a) of sub-section (1) is available to the State Executive Committee;

(ii) under sub-clause (c) of sub-section (1) is available to the State Authority;

(iii) under clauses (b) and (d) of sub-section (1) are available to the District Authority.

Allocation of
funds by
Ministries and
Departments.

49. (1) Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall make provisions, in its annual budget, for funds for the purposes of carrying out the activities and programmes set out in its disaster management plan.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to departments of the Government of the State.

Emergency
procurement
and account-
ing.

50. Where by reason of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the National Authority or the State Authority or the District Authority is satisfied that immediate procurement of provisions or materials or the immediate application of resources are necessary for rescue or relief,—

(a) it may authorise the concerned department or authority to make the emergency procurement and in such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting of tenders shall be deemed to be waived;

(b) a certificate about utilisation of provisions or materials by the controlling officer authorised by the National Authority, State Authority or District Authority, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a valid document or voucher for the purpose of accounting of emergency procurement of such provisions or materials.

CHAPTER X

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

51. Whoever, without reasonable cause—

(a) obstructs any officer or employee of the Central Government or the State Government, or a person authorised by the National Authority or State Authority or District Authority in the discharge of his functions under this Act; or

(b) refuses to comply with any direction given by or on behalf of the Central Government or the State Government or the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authority under this Act,

shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both, and if such obstruction or refusal to comply with directions results in loss of lives or imminent danger thereof, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Punishment
for obstruction,
etc.

52. Whoever knowingly makes a claim which he knows or has reason to believe to be false for obtaining any relief, assistance, repair, reconstruction or other benefits consequent to disaster from any officer of the Central Government, the State Government, the National Authority, the State Authority or the District Authority, shall, on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and also with fine.

Punishment
for false
claim.

53. Whoever, being entrusted with any money or materials, or otherwise being, in custody of, or dominion over, any money or goods, meant for providing relief in any threatening disaster situation or disaster, misappropriates or appropriates for his own use or disposes of such money or materials or any part thereof or wilfully compels any other person so to do, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and also with fine.

Punishment
for misappropriation
of money or
materials, etc.

54. Whoever makes or circulates a false alarm or warning as to disaster or its severity or magnitude, leading to panic, shall on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine.

Punishment
for false
warning.

55. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of the Government, the head of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

Offences by
Departments
of the
Government.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of the Government and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any officer, other than the head of the Department, such officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

56. Any officer, on whom any duty has been imposed by or under this Act and who ceases or refuses to perform or withdraws himself from the duties of his office shall, unless he has obtained the express written permission of his official superior or has other lawful excuse for so doing, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine.

Failure of
officer in duty
or his
connivance at
the contra-
vention of
the provisions
of this Act.

57. If any person contravenes any order made under section 65, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Penalty for
contravention
of any order
regarding
inspection etc.

Offence by
companies.

58. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company or body corporate, every person who at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company, for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, and it is proved that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance of or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also, be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section —

(a) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

Previous
sanction for
prosecution.

59. No prosecution for offences punishable under sections 55 and 56 shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, or of any officer authorised in this behalf, by general or special order, by such Government.

Cognizance
of offences.

60. No court shall take cognizance of an offence under this Act except on a complaint made by—

(a) the National Authority, the State Authority, the Central Government, the State Government, the District Authority or any other authority or officer authorised in this behalf by that Authority or Government, as the case may be; or

(b) any person who has given notice of not less than thirty days in the manner prescribed, of the alleged offence and his intention to make a complaint to the National Authority, the State Authority, the Central Government, the State Government, the District Authority or any other authority or officer authorised as aforesaid."

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

Prohibition
against
discrimina-
tion.

61. While providing compensation and relief to the victims of disaster, there shall be no discrimination on the ground of sex, caste, community, descent or religion.

Power to
issue direction
by Central
Government.

62. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, it shall be lawful for the Central Government to issue direction in writing to the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, or the National Executive Committee or the State Government, State Authority, State Executive Committee, statutory bodies or any of its officers or employees, as the case may be, to facilitate or assist in the disaster management and such Ministry or Department or Government or Authority, Executive Committee, statutory body, officer or employee shall be bound to comply with such direction.

Powers to be
made
available for
rescue
operations.

63. Any officer or authority of the Union or a State, when requested by the National Executive Committee, any State Executive Committee or District Authority or any person authorised by such Committee or Authority in this behalf, shall make available to that Committee or authority or person, such officers and employees as requested for, to perform any of the functions in connection with the prevention of disaster or mitigation or rescue or relief work.

64. Subject to the provisions of this Act, if it appears to the National Executive Committee, State Executive Committee or the District Authority, as the case may be, that provisions of any rule, regulation, notification, guideline, instruction, order, scheme or bye-laws, as the case may be, are required to be made or amended for the purposes of prevention of disasters or the mitigation thereof, it may require the amendment of such rules, regulation, notification, guidelines, instruction, order, scheme or bye-laws, as the case may be, for that purpose, and the appropriate department or authority shall take necessary action to comply with the requirements.

Making or amending rules, etc., in certain circumstances.

65. (1) If it appears to the National Executive Committee, State Executive Committee or District Authority or any officer as may be authorised by it in this behalf that—

Power of requisition of resources, provisions, vehicles, etc., for rescue operations, etc.

(a) any resources with any authority or person are needed for the purpose of prompt response;

(b) any premises are needed or likely to be needed for the purpose of rescue operations; or

(c) any vehicle is needed or is likely to be needed for the purposes of transport of resources from disaster affected areas or transport of resources to the affected area or transport in connection with rescue, rehabilitation or reconstruction,

such authority may, by order in writing, requisition such resources or premises or such vehicle, as the case may be, and may make such further orders as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient in connection with the requisitioning.

(2) Whenever any resource, premises or vehicle is requisitioned under sub-section (1), the period of such requisition shall not extend beyond the period for which such resource, premises or vehicle is required for any of the purposes mentioned in that sub-section.

(3) In this section,—

(a) "resources" includes men and material resources;

(b) "services" includes facilities;

(c) "premises" means any land, building or part of a building and includes a hut, shed or other structure or any part thereof;

(d) "vehicle" means any vehicle used or capable of being used for the purpose of transport, whether propelled by mechanical power or otherwise.

66. (1) Whenever any Committee, Authority or officer referred to in sub-section (1) of section 65, in pursuance of that section requisitions any premises, there shall be paid to the persons interested compensation the amount of which shall be determined by taking into consideration the following, namely:—

Payment of compensation.

(i) the rent payable in respect of the premises, or if no rent is so payable, the rent payable for similar premises in the locality;

(ii) if as consequence of the requisition of the premises the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change:

Provided that where any person interested being aggrieved by the amount of compensation so determined makes an application within the thirty days to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, for referring the matter to an arbitrator, the amount of compensation to be paid shall be such as the arbitrator appointed in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may

Provided further that where there is any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of the amount of compensation, it shall be referred by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, to an arbitrator appointed in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, for determination, and shall be determined in accordance with the decision of such arbitrator.

Explanation.—In this sub-section, the expression “person interested” means the person who was in actual possession of the premises requisitioned under section 65 immediately before the requisition, or where no person was in such actual possession, the owner of such premises.

(2) Whenever any Committee, Authority or officer, referred to in sub-section (1) of section 65 in pursuance of that section requisitions any vehicle, there shall be paid to the owner thereof compensation the amount of which shall be determined by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, on the basis of the fares or rates prevailing in the locality for the hire of such vehicle:

Provided that where the owner of such vehicle being aggrieved by the amount of compensation so determined makes an application within the prescribed time to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, for referring the matter to an arbitrator, the amount of compensation to be paid shall be such as the arbitrator appointed in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may determine:

Provided further that where immediately before the requisitioning the vehicle or vessel was by virtue of a hire purchase agreement in the possession of a person other than the owner, the amount determined under this sub-section as the total compensation payable in respect of the requisition shall be apportioned between that person and the owner in such manner as they may agree upon, and in default of agreement, in such manner as an arbitrator appointed by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, in this behalf may decide.

Direction to media for communication of warnings, etc.

67. The National Authority, the State Authority, or a District Authority may recommend to the Government to give direction to any authority or person in control of any audio or audio-visual media or such other means of communication as may be available to carry any warning or advisories regarding any threatening disaster situation or disaster, and the said means of communication and media as designated shall comply with such direction.

Authentication of orders or decisions.

68. Every order or decision of the National Authority or the National Executive Committee, the State Authority, or the State Executive Committee or the District Authority, shall be authenticated by such officers of the National Authority or the National Executive Committee or, the State Executive Committee, or the District Authority, as may be authorised by it in this behalf.

Delegation of powers.

69. The National Executive Committee, State Executive Committee, as the case may be, by general or special order in writing, may delegate to the Chairperson or any other member or to any officer, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as may be specified in the order, such of its powers and functions under this Act as it may deem necessary.

Annual report.

70. (1) The National Authority shall prepare once every year, in such form and at such time as may be prescribed, an annual report giving a true and full account of its activities during the previous year and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Central Government and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month of its receipt.

(2) The State Authority shall prepare once in every year, in such form and at such time as may be prescribed, an annual report giving a true and full account of its activities during the previous year and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the State Government and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House.

71. No court (except the Supreme Court or a High Court) shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of anything done, action taken, orders made, direction, instruction or guidelines issued by the Central Government, National Authority, State Government, State Authority or District Authority in pursuance of any power conferred by, or in relation to its functions, by this Act.

Bar of jurisdiction of court.

72. The provisions of this Act, shall have effect, notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.

Act to have overriding effect.

73. No suit or prosecution or other proceeding shall lie in any court against the Central Government or the National Authority or the State Government or the State Authority or the District Authority or local authority or any officer or employee of the Central Government or the National Authority or the State Government or the State Authority or the District Authority or local authority or any person working for on behalf of such Government or authority in respect of any work done or purported to have been done or intended to be done in good faith by such authority or Government or such officer or employee or such person under the provisions of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder.

Action taken in good faith.

74. Officers and employees of the Central Government, National Authority, National Executive Committee, State Government, State Authority, State Executive Committee or District Authority shall be immune from legal process in regard to any warning in respect of any impending disaster communicated or disseminated by them in their official capacity or any action taken or direction issued by them in pursuance of such communication or dissemination.

Immunity from legal process.

75. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power of Central Government to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the composition and number of the members of the National Authority under sub-section (2), and the term of office and conditions of service of members of the National Authority under sub-section (4), of section 3;

(b) the allowances to be paid to the members of the advisory committee under sub-section (2) of section 7;

(c) the powers and functions of the Chairperson of the National Executive Committee under sub-section (3) of section 8 and the procedure to be followed by the National Executive Committee in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions under sub-section (4) of section 8;

(d) allowances to be paid to the persons associated with the sub-committee constituted by the National Executive Committee under sub-section (3) of section 9;

(e) the number of members of the National Institute of Disaster Management under sub-section (2), the term of the office and vacancies among members and the manner of filling such vacancies under sub-section (3) and the manner of constituting the Governing Body of the National Institute of Disaster Management under sub-section (4) of section 42;

(f) the manner of constitution of the Force, the conditions of service of the members of the Force, including disciplinary provisions under sub-section (2) of section 44;

(g) the manner in which notice of the offence and of the intention to make a complaint to the National Authority, the State Authority, the Central Government, the State Government or the other authority or officer under clause (b) of section 60;

(h) the form in which and the time within which annual report is to be prepared under section 70;

(i) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed, or in respect of which provision is to be made by rules.

Power to
make
regulations.

76. (1) The National Institute of Disaster Management, with the previous approval of the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) powers and functions to be exercised and discharged by the governing body;
- (b) procedure to be followed by the governing body in exercise of the powers and discharge of its functions;
- (c) any other matter for which under this Act provision may be made by the regulations.

Rules and
regulations to
be laid before
Parliament.

77. Every rule made by the Central Government and every regulation made by the National Institute of Disaster Management under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised of one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.

Power of
State
Government
to make rules.

78. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the composition and number of the members of the State Authority under sub-section (2), and the term of office and conditions of service of the members of the State Authority under sub-section (5), of section 14;
- (b) the allowances to be paid to the members of the advisory committee under sub-section (2) of section 17;
- (c) the powers and functions of the Chairperson of the State Executive Committee under sub-section (3), and the procedure to be followed by the State Executive Committee in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions under sub-section (4) of section 20;
- (d) allowances to be paid to the persons associated with the sub-committee constituted by the State Executive Committee under sub-section (3) of section 21;
- (e) the composition and the number of members of the District Authority under sub-section (2), and the powers and functions to be exercised and discharged by the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority under sub-section (3) of section 25;
- (f) allowances payable to the persons associated with any committee constituted by the District Authority as experts under sub-section (3) of section 28;
- (g) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed, or in respect of which provision is to be made by rules.

79. Every rule made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised of one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.

79. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, by notification in the Official Gazette, make order not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty:

Power to
remove
difficulties.

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiration of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament or the Legislature, as the case may be.

T. K. VISWANATHAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**Ministry of Finance
Department of Expenditure
Plan Finance Division - I
Government of India**

**SCHEME FOR CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE
CALAMITY RELIEF FUND 2005-2010**

Title of the Scheme

1. The scheme shall be called 'Calamity Relief Fund' scheme.

Period of Operation

2. The scheme will be operative from financial year 2005-06 and continue till the end of the financial year 2009-10.

Calamities covered under the Scheme

3. The CRF shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack.

Constitution of Calamity Relief Fund

4. The Calamity Relief Fund will be constituted in the Public Account and classified under the head "8235-General and Other Reserve Funds-111 Calamity Relief Fund" in the accounts of the State Government concerned and would be invested as per provisions of para 9 of the scheme. However, if for some reason, a State is not in a position to invest the fund in a manner prescribed in the said para 9 of the scheme, such State can be permitted by Ministry of Finance to constitute CRF, under the head "8121- General and Other Reserve Funds – Calamity Relief Fund" in the interest bearing section of the Public Account.

Contributions to the Fund

- 5.1 The amount of annual contribution to the Calamity Relief Fund of each State (hereinafter the "CRF") for each of the financial years 2005-06 to 2009-10 would be as indicated in Annex-I to this scheme. Of the total contribution indicated, Government of India will contribute 75% of the total yearly allocation in the form of a non-plan grant and the balance 25% amount will be contributed by the State Government concerned. The yearly shares of the Government of India and the State Governments are shown in Annex-II and III respectively.

- 5.2 The share of the Government of India to the CRF shall be paid as Grants-in-aid and accounted for in the Government of India accounts under the head "3601-

Grants-in-aid to State Governments-01 Non-plan grants- 109 Grants towards contribution to Calamity Relief Fund". The State Governments shall take these as receipts in their budget and account under the head "1601- Grants-in-aid from Central Government-01 Non- plan Grant-109 Grants towards contribution to Calamity Relief Fund".

5.3 In order to enable transfer of the total amount of contribution to the CRF (including the State's share of contribution), the State Governments would make suitable Budget provision on the expenditure side of their budget under the head "2245-Relief on Account of Natural Calamities-05 Calamity Relief Fund -101 Transfers to Reserve Fund and Deposit Accounts-Calamity Relief Fund". Immediately upon receipt of Government of India's share as per para 5.2 of the scheme, the States would transfer the amount, along with their share if not already transferred, to the Public Account Head indicated in para 4 of the scheme, as the case may be.

5.4 The share of the Central Government shall be remitted to the State Governments in two instalments on June 1, and December 1, in each financial year. Likewise, the State Governments shall also transfer their contribution to the CRF in two instalments in June and December of the same year, provided that if Ministry of Finance is satisfied that exigencies of a particular calamity so warrant, the State shall be able to draw 25% of the funds due to the State in the following year from the Centre to be adjusted against the dues of the subsequent year.

Release of Central Contribution to the Fund

6. The share of the Government of India to the CRF due in a year shall be released to the State Governments subject to the following conditions:

(i) A 'Calamity Relief Fund' has been duly constituted by the State Government in the manner prescribed in para 4 above. The creation of the Fund duly certified by the Accountant General(A&E) of the State shall be furnished by the State Government to the Ministry of Finance before July 31, 2005.

(ii) The State Government shall furnish a certificate to the Ministry of Finance in the months of April and October every year indicating that the amount received earlier has been credited to the Fund along with the State's share of contribution, accompanied by a statement giving the up-to-date expenditure and the balance amount available in the CRF. This statement should be in the proforma at Annex-IV.

(iii) Centre's contribution due on December 1, shall be released only after the 'Annual Report on Natural Calamities' as per provisions of para 11.2 of the scheme is received by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. This Annual Report shall furnish details of expenditure incurred by the State Government on each of the calamities, for each type of expenditure allowed as per the norms of CRF so fixed.

(iv) Whenever CRF of a State is replenished with additional grants-in-aid from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), the State Government would treat the flow of grants from the GoI in the same manner as far as transfer and accounting is

concerned and furnish a specific utilization certificate, in proforma at Annex-V, within three months of the Financial year in which such a grant is released.

(v) The release of both the instalments shall be made by Ministry of Finance subject to the above conditions being satisfied unless advised by Ministry of Home Affairs for withholding of release to any State.

Relationship of Fund with General Revenues/ Public Account

7. The periodic contributions to the CRF as well as the other income of the CRF shall be invested in the manner prescribed in para 9 of the scheme. Wherever Government of India's concurrence has been provided for constituting interest bearing Public Account as per para 4 above, the State Government shall pay interest to the CRF at the rate applicable to overdrafts under overdraft Regulation scheme of the RBI. The interest will be credited on a half yearly basis.

State Level Committee

8.1 A State-level Committee (hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee') shall be constituted by the State Government to administer the CRF, by issue of a suitable notification in this behalf. A copy of the notification shall be furnished to Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs.

Composition of State Level Committees

8.2 The Chief Secretary to the State Government shall be the ex-officio Chairperson of the Committee. The Committee would consist of officials who are normally connected with relief work and experts in various fields in the State affected by natural calamities.

Sub-Committee

8.3 The State Governments and/or the State level Committees may constitute sub-committees as may be considered necessary by them in connection with the work of the Committee.

Functions of the State Level Committee

8.4 The Committee will decide on all matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure from CRF.

8.5 The Committee will arrange to obtain the contributions from the concerned Governments, administer the CRF and invest the accretions to the CRF in accordance with the norms approved by the Government of India from time to time. The norms of investment are indicated in para 9.3 of the scheme.

8.6 The Committee shall also be responsible to ensure that the money drawn from the Calamity Relief Fund is actually utilised for the purposes for which the CRF has been set up, and only on items of expenditure and as per norms contained in the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs .

8.7 The accretions to the CRF, together with the income earned on the investments of the Fund, will be used by the Committee to meet items of expenditure covered by the norms contained in the guidelines. No further financial assistance (beyond the Central Government's yearly contribution to the CRF) will ordinarily be available for the purpose.

Expenditure of Committee

8.8 All administrative and miscellaneous expenses of the Committee shall be borne by the State Government under its normal budgetary provisions and not from the CRF.

Administration of the Fund

9.1 As stated in paragraph 8.1 above, the responsibility for the administration of the CRF will rest with the Committee.

9.2 On receipt of the amounts of contributions from the Government of India and/or the State Government, the Committee would take action for investment of the funds as per the norms prescribed in para 9.3 of the scheme. The investment of the funds shall be carried out by the branch of the Reserve Bank of India (having Banking Department) at the headquarters of the State, or a Bank designated by RBI. In the case of Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim, these functions shall be carried out by their bankers.

Pattern of Investment from the Fund

9.3 The accretions to the Fund together with the income earned on the investment of the Fund shall, till contrary instructions are issued by Government of India under para 8.5, be invested in one or more of the following instruments:

- (a) Central Government dated Securities
- (b) Auctioned Treasury Bills
- (c) Interest earning deposits and certificates of deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks;
- (d) Interest earning deposits in Co-operative Banks;

Account of Investment Transactions

9.4 The Committee will, from time to time, issue instructions to the concerned local bankers indicated in para 9.2 above to invest specified amount(s) from the CRF in the securities specified in clauses (a) to (d) under paragraph 9.3. Such instructions will be issued by the Chairman or any one of the members of the Committee. The banks will immediately arrange to make the necessary investment locally or through their branches/correspondent banks/RBI at Mumbai or other metropolitan centres. The banks would scroll to the Government the debit on account of the investment and other incidental charges like brokerage, commission etc. in the usual course. However, in order to ensure that the investment transactions of the Fund

do not get mixed up with other transactions these may be indicated distinctly in separate scrolls.

9.5 On receipt of the scrolls the investment transactions would be accounted for under the head "8235- General and Other Reserve Fund-112 Calamity Relief Fund." The incidental charges like brokerage, commission etc. shall be accounted for as a charge on the Fund.

9.6 As far as practicable, the investment in the dated securities of the Central Government should be made in their new issues, that is to say, at the time when they are offered for subscription to the public.

9.7 The Bank will arrange to collect interest on these securities/bonds and credit the same to the account of the Government on the due date. These receipts shall form a part of the receipts of the CRF and would be accounted for as such. Further, these would require to be invested by the Committee as in the case of the contributions by the Government i.e. in accordance with the investment norms prescribed in para 9.3 above. On maturity of the securities, the proceeds will be collected and credited to the account of the Government or reinvested on the basis of instructions received from the Committee. As in the case of the debit scrolls the banks shall use separate scrolls for the receipts.

9.8 On receipt of instructions from the Committee, the concerned bank will arrange to sell the securities at the ruling price through its branches/correspondent banks/RBI at Mumbai or any other metropolitan Centre and credit the amount realised, less incidental charges, to the account of the Government.

9.9 The receipts on account of maturity or sale of the securities would be taken to the account of the "Calamity Relief Fund". The incidental charges on sale would be charged on the Fund.

9.10 The auctioned Treasury Bills may be purchased by the bank either at the Treasury Bill auctions on the basis of a non-competitive bid or in the market.

Assessing Expenditure Requirements

9.11 The Committee will assess the requirements of assistance from the CRF for financing relief expenditure. The provision for expenditure on relief will be made in the budget of the State Government under the relevant heads. The extent of relief expenditure to be financed from the CRF as decided/ authorised shall be withdrawn from the Fund by the Committee after disposal of the investment holdings in the manner prescribed in para 9.12 and credited to the CRF Account.

Encashment of Securities

9.12 To meet liability on account of the claims sanctioned for relief, the Committee will first dispose of its holdings of auctioned Treasury Bills to the extent required, the oldest lot of bills being sold first and so on. If the amount obtained by the sale of auctioned Treasury Bills is not sufficient to meet the liability towards relief sanctioned, the Committee may encash the deposits with the local branches of the

scheduled commercial banks and the co-operative banks. The Central Government dated securities may be sold only if the amount realised by the sale of treasury bills and encashment of the deposits is not adequate.

9.13 The concerned State Government will pay to the RBI/SBI/ other banks a commission at the rate determined by RBI in consultation with the concerned State Government. These charges shall also be borne by the Fund as in the case of the charges indicated in paras 9.4 and 9.8. The loss or gain on the sale of securities shall also be taken to the account of the Fund.

10.1 The norms for the amounts to be incurred on each approved item of expenditure shall be prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Concurrence of Ministry of Finance should be obtained on file on any changes proposed in the norms. In case any State Government exceeds the amount prescribed, the excess expenditure should be borne on the budget of the State Government and not on CRF.

10.2 Expenditure on training of the core multi-disciplinary group created in the State as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Home Affairs, shall be met from CRF.

Items and Norms of Expenditure

10.3 The expenditure on restoration of damaged infrastructure and capital assets should be met from the normal budgetary heads, except when it is to be incurred as part of providing immediate relief.

The restoration/replacement of damaged infrastructure has to be planned very often to new standards, arrived at after detailed analysis of the phenomena that caused the damage, which cannot be done as part of immediate relief assistance. Such expenditure is, therefore, to be met from plan funds.

10.4 The provision for disaster preparedness and mitigation needs to be built into the State plans, and not as a part of calamity relief.

Monitoring by the Ministry of Home Affairs

11.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs will be the nodal Ministry for overseeing the operation of CRF. They shall monitor the scheme of CRF and may advise the State Level Committee from time to time in this regard to ensure proper functioning of the scheme. Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs shall recommend for adjustment/withholding of release of any instalment to the States in the event of any deficiency/shortcoming in the implementation of the scheme by the States.

11.2 The State Governments shall be expected to furnish every year an Annual Report on Natural Calamities in the format prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. This report shall be sent by every State Government to the Ministry of Home Affairs and to Ministry of Finance positively by September 30, every year.

11.3 The Ministry of Home Affairs shall, inter-alia, undertake evaluation of the expenditure incurred out of CRF. They will get such evaluation done by an independent agency for at least six States in a year, so as to ensure that the evaluation

for all States is done at least once in five years. Terms of Reference for the independent evaluation shall be decided by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

Unspent Balance in the Fund.

12. The unspent balance in the CRF as at the end of the Financial year 2004-05 shall be the opening balance of CRF for 2005-06. Any balance available at the end of 2005-10 will be available to the State Government for being used as a resource for the next plan, if the scheme of CRF is discontinued by GoI upon consideration of XIII Finance Commission recommendations. Otherwise, the closing balance would be available for relief expenditure under CRF in the ensuing period of 2010-2015.

Accounts and Audit

13.1 The Accounts of the Fund and the investment shall be maintained by the Accountant General in charge of accounts of the State in the normal course. The Committee will, however, maintain subsidiary accounts in such manner and details as may be considered necessary by the State Government in consultation with the Accountant General.

13.2. Comptroller and Auditor General of India would cause audit of CRF to be conducted every year in terms of the purposes of the CRF scheme. The State Government shall furnish a copy of the audit report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of CRF to the Ministry of Finance, which in turn, will provide a copy to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Savings

14. The Ministry of Finance shall issue instructions relating to the provisions of the scheme, as may be considered from time to time, to enable smooth functioning of the scheme. The Ministry of Finance may also alter/modify the scheme, if considered necessary subsequently. In case of any difficulty in the operation of any provision of this scheme, the Central Government, if satisfied, may relax the provisions.

**ITEMS AND NORMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR ASSISTANCE FROM CRF AND NCCF
2004-5 and 2007**

| | | ITEMS | No. 32 -22/2004 - NDM I Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs 10th September, 2004 and 23rd November, 2004 and 15th June 2005 | No.32 -34/2005-NDM-I Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management – I Division) 27th June 2007 | % Increase |
|---|---|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| | | Gratuitous Relief | | | |
| 1 | A | Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased person. | Rs 50,000/- per deceased | Rs. 1.00 lakh per deceased i) It would be necessary to obtain a Certificate of cause of death issued by an appropriate authority designated by the State Government certifying that the death has occurred due to a natural calamity notified by the Ministry of Finance in the Scheme of CRF/NCCF. ii) In the case of a Government employee/relief worker who loses his/her life, while engaged in rescue and relief operations, in the aftermath of a notified natural calamity or during preparedness activities like mock drills etc., his/her family would be paid ex-gratia @ Rs.1.00 lakh per deceased. iii) In case of an Indian citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity in a foreign country, his family would not be | 100% |

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| | | | paid this relief. iv) Similarly, in the case of a Foreign citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity within the territory of India, his family would also not be paid this relief. | | |
| | B | Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eyes. | Rs 25,000/- per person (The Gratuitous relief for loss of limb etc. should be extended only when the disability is more than 40% and certified by Govt. doctor or doctors from panel approved by the Govt.) | i) Rs. 35,000/- per person (when the disability is between 40% and 75% duly certified by a Government doctor or doctor from a panel approved by the Government). ii) Rs.50,000/- per person (when the disability is more than 75% duly certified by a Government doctor or doctor from a panel approved by the Government) | 40% to 100% |
| | C | Grievous injury requiring hospitalization for more than a week. | Rs 5,000/- per person | i) Rs.7,500 per person (grievous injury requiring hospitalization for more than a week) ii) Rs.2,500 per person (grievous injury requiring hospitalization for less than a week) | -50% to +50% |
| | D | Relief for the old. Infirm and destitute children. | Rs 20/- per adult. Rs. 10/- per child per day | Rs.20/- per adult, and Rs15 per child per day | No change |
| | E | Clothing and utensils for families for whose house have been washed away. | Rs. 500/- for clothing and Rs. 500/- for utensils per family | Rs.1000/- for loss of clothing per family and Rs.1000/- for loss of utensils/household goods per family. | 100% |
| | F | Gratuitous Relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity. GR should only be given to those who have no food reserves, or whose food | Rs.20/- per adult and Rs.10/- per child per day, in kind only (for essential commodities like Atta, foodgrains, kerosene oil, vegetables, matchboxes, coconut oil etc.) maximum for a period of two weeks or as | Rs. 20/- per adult, Rs.15/- per child per day. | 0% to 50% |

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| | reserves have been wiped out in a calamity, and who have no other immediate means of support. | recommended by Central Team | | |
| | | | <p><u>Period for providing gratuitous relief</u></p> <p>i) Natural Calamities other than drought and pest attack (locust and rodent menace only)</p> <p>a) Upto a maximum period of 15 days</p> <p>b) In the case of above mentioned notified natural calamities of a severe nature, relief can be provided upto 30 days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF.</p> <p>ii) Drought/pest attack (locust and rodent menace only)</p> <p>a) The maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days and in case of severe drought/pest attack upto 90 days</p> <p>b) In case the drought/pest attack situation persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided from CRF, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of prevailing situation.</p> | |

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| 2 | Supplementary Nutrition | Rs. 1.05 per day per head as per ICDS norms | <p>Rs. 2.00 per head per day, as per ICDS norms.</p> <p>Period for providing relief</p> <p>i) Natural Calamities other than drought and pest attack (locust and rodent menace only)</p> <p>Upto a maximum period of 30 days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance from CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance from NCCF.</p> <p>ii) Drought/pest attack (locust and rodent menace only)</p> <p>a) The maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days</p> <p>b) In case of drought pest attack (locust and rodent menace only) of a severe nature, the period for provision of relief may be extended upto a maximum period of 90 days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF.</p> | 90% |
| 3 | Assistance to small and marginal farmers for:- | | | |
| | <p>A Desilting etc.</p> <p>B Removal of debris in hill areas. And</p> <p>C Desilting/Restoration/Repair</p> | 25% and 33-1/3% to small farmers and marginal farmers respectively on the basis of NABARD pattern subject to ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- per hectare | Rs.6000/- per hectare: (where thickness of sand/silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government) | 20% |

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| | | of Fish Farms. | | <p>b) Rs.6,000/- per hectare</p> <p>c) Rs.6,000/- per hectare (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/subsidy has been availed of by/is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)</p> | |
| | D | Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers | | Rs. 15,000/- per hectare (Assistance will be given to only those small and marginal farmers, whose ownership of the land lost is legitimate as per the revenue records) | New |
| | E | Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above. | | | |
| | | (I) For agriculture crops. Horticulture crops and annual plantation crops | <p>- Rainfed areas Rs. 1000/- per hectare.</p> <p>- Rs. 2500/- per hectare in area with assured irrigation</p> | <p>Rs. 2,000/- per hectare in rainfed areas</p> <p>Rs. 4,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation</p> <p>(a) No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow</p> <p>b) Assistance payable to any small farmer with tiny holding may not be less than Rs.250.</p> | 60% to 100% |
| | | (i) Input Subsidy to framers other than small & marginal farmers, in case of severe calamity occurring for second consecutive year (or subsequent year) and subject | <p>i) Rainfed areas : @ Rs.1000 per hectare</p> <p>ii) Irrigated areas: @ Rs.2500 per hectare</p> <p>iii) Perennial crops @ Rs. 4000 per</p> | Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 50% and above, subject to a ceiling of 1 ha. Per farmer and upto 2 ha per farmer in case of successive calamities irrespective of the size of his holding being large, at the following rates:- | 40% to 100% |

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| | | to the condition that the subsidy will be payable at appropriate rate per hectare upto 2 hectares only, irrespective of the size of holdings | hectare | <p>i) Rs. 2,000/- per hectare in rainfed areas</p> <p>ii) Rs. 4,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation</p> <p>iii) Rs. 6,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops</p> <p>No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow.</p> | |
| | | (II) Perennial crops | Rs. 4,000 per hectare | <p>Rs.6,000 per hectare for all types of perennial crops.</p> <p>a) No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow .</p> <p>b) Assistance payable to any small farmer with tiny holding may not be less than Rs.500/-.</p> | 50% |
| | | (III) Assistance to sericulture farmers | Rs. 2000/- Per hectare for muga Rs.1500/- Per hectare for Eri and Mulberry | <p>Rs. 2,000/- per ha. For Eri, Mulberry and Tussar</p> <p>Rs. 2,500/- per ha. For Muga</p> | 0% to 66% |
| | F | Loss of substantial partition of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers. | Rs. 10,000/- per hectare | Rs. 15,000/- per hectare | 50% |
| 4 | | Employment Generation (only to meet additional requirements after taking into account, funds available under | Daily wages to be at par with minimum wage for unskilled labourers prescribed by the State Government concerned. Contribution | i) Daily wages to be at par with minimum wage for unskilled labourers notified by the State Government concerned. | Same |

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| | Plan Schemes viz, JRY, IJRY, etc.) | from Relief Funds to be restricted to foodgrains @ 5 Kg. per person per day (SGRY-Special Component) and Rs. 15 per person per day (CRF/NCCF) for 10 days a month (15 days a month in areas where other schemes/projects with elements of employment generation are not in operation). The balance, if any, between the minimum wages and this support may be borne by the State Government concerned. Work to be provided to one person from every willing rural household in the affected areas subject to the assessment of actual demand on a case-to-case basis. | <p>ii) Contribution from Relief Fund to be restricted upto 8 Kgs of wheat or 5 Kgs of rice per person per day – subject to the availability of stock in the State. The cost of the foodgrains is to be worked out on the basis of “economic cost”.</p> <p>iii) The remaining part of the minimum wages will be paid in cash. The cash component should not be less than 25% of the minimum wage.</p> <p>iv) The above assistance will be for a period of 10 days in a month (15 days in a month in areas where other schemes/projects with elements of employment generation are not in operation).</p> <p>v) State Govt. is required to lift and utilize the allocated foodgrains within 03 months from the date of issue of the order of allocation. No request for extension of the said period shall be entertained.</p> <p>vi) Work to be provided to one person from every willing rural household in the affected areas, subject to the assessment of actual demand on a case-to-case basis.</p> <p>vii) As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</p> | |
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| 5 | Animal Husbandry Assistance to small and marginal farmers /agriculture laborers: - | | | |
| | A For replacement of draught/milch animals or animals for haulage or for livelihood | As per the rates prescribed under appropriate schemes of Ministry of Rural Development | <p>Milch animal-</p> <p>i) Buffalo/cow/camel/yak etc., @ Rs, 10,000/-</p> <p>ii) Sheep/Goat @ Rs.1,000/-Draught Animals:</p> <p>i) Camel/horse/bullock, etc. @ Rs.10,000/-</p> <p>ii) Calf, Donkey, and pony @ Rs. 5000/-</p> <p>a) The assistance maybe restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject to a ceiling of 1 large milch animal or 4 small milch or 1 large draught animal or 2 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals. (The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government)</p> <p>Poultry</p> <p>Poultry @ 30/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs.300 /- beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of the notified natural calamity.</p> <p>Note:- Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of</p> | |

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| | | | Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners. | |
| | B | For provision of fodder in cattle camps | <p>Large Animals – Rs. 18.00 per day Small Animals – Rs. 9.00 per day</p> <p>Large animals- Rs. 20/ per day Small animals- Rs. 10/- per day</p> <p>Period for providing assistance II Notified Calamities other than drought Upto a maximum period of 15 days.</p> <p>Drought</p> <p>Upto 60 days and in case of severe drought upto 90 days.</p> <p>In case the drought situation persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided from NCCF, on a month to month basis, co- terminus with the actual period of scarcity /onset of rains</p> | 11% |
| | C | Water supply in cattle camps | <p>As per assessment on a case-to-case basis</p> <p>To be assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF</p> <p>Period for providing assistance</p> <p>Upto a maximum period of 15 days.</p> <p>Drought</p> <p>Upto 60 days and in case of severe drought upto 90 days.</p> <p>In case the drought persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after</p> | |

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| | | | | a detailed review , decide the further period for which relief can be provided from CRF, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of scarcity/onset of rains. | |
| | D | Additional cost of medicines and vaccine (calamity related requirements) | As per assessment on a case-to-case basis | To be assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF. | |
| | E | Supply of fodder outside cattle campus | Additional expenditure on transport to neutralize calamity related Price rise to be determined on case-to-case basis. | Additional expenditure on transport of fodder from the approved fodder depot to neutralize calamity related price rise to be determined on a case-to-case basis by the State Level Committee For assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF. | |
| | F | Movement of useful cattle to Other areas | On expert assessment of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying on a scheme behalf by the State Government concerned | To be assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF. | |
| 6 | | Assistance of Fishermen: | | | |
| | A | For repair and replacement of boats , nets and damaged or lost | Subsidy will be provided other equipments subject to ceilings on subsidy per family as per SGSY patterns. | Rs.2,500/- (for repair of partially damaged traditional crafts (all types) plus net) | |
| | | - Boat - Dugout – Canoe - Catamaran - Nets | The cost of Boats will also be determined with reference to approved cost under SGSY | Rs. 7500/- (for replacement of fully damaged traditional crafts (all types) plus net) Such traditional crafts are to be registered | |

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| | | | with the State Government. Extent of damage (partial or fully) to be determined/certified by a competent authority designated by the State Government. | | |
| | B | Input subsidy for fish farm | Rs 2000/- per hectare | Rs. 4,000/- per hectare (this assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible for or has availed of any other Government Scheme except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture) | 100% |
| 7 | Assistance to artisans in Handicrafts sector by way subsidy for repair / replacement of damaged equipments. | | | | |
| | A | Traditional Crafts (i) For damage equipments. (ii) For raw materials | Rs. 1,000/- per person Rs. 1,000/- per person | Rs. 2,000/- per artisan Damaged/replacement to be duly certified by Competnet Authority designated by the State Government. Rs. 2,000/- per artisan Damaged/replacement to be duly certified by Competnet Authority designated by the State Government. | 100% |
| | B | For Handloom Weavers (i) Repairs/ replacement of loom equipments and accessories | Rs. 1,000/- per loom | For repair of loom Rs. 1,000/- per loom For replacement of looms Rs.2,000/- per loom Damage/replacement to be certified by Competnet Authority designated by the Government. | 100% |

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| | | (ii) Purchase of yarn and other materials | Rs. 1,000/- per loom | Rs. 2,000/- per loom Damage/replacement to be certified by Competent Authority designated by the Government. | 100% |
| 8 | | Assistance for repair /restoration of damaged houses. | | The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government. > The extent of damage to the house is to be certified by a technical authority authorized by the State Government. | |
| | A | Fully damaged houses (Where the house is beyond repair and needs to be reconstructed) (i) Pucca House (ii) Kuchha House | Rs. 10,000/- per house Rs. 6,000/- per house | Rs. 25,000/- per house Rs.10,000/- per house | 150% |
| | B | Severely damaged houses (i) Pucca House (ii) Kuchha House | Rs. 2,000/- per house Rs. 1,200/- per house | Rs. 5,000/- per house Rs. 2500/- per house | 108% to 150% |
| | C | Marginally Damaged Houses | Rs. 800/- per house | Rs. 1500 /- per house | |
| | d) | Huts : damaged/destroyed | | Rs. 2000/- per Hut (Hut means- Temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally seen & recognized and known as Hut by the State/ District Authorities.) | |
| 9 | | Emergency supply of Drinking water including transportation of drinking water in urban areas | To be assessed by NCCM Team for NCCF / by state level committee for CRF. | o As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team For assistance to be provided under NCCF. | |
| 10 | | Provision of medicines | -Do- | As above | |

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| | disinfectants, insecticides for prevention of outbreak of epidemics | | | |
| 11 | Medical Care for cattle and poultry against epidemics. | -Do- | As above | |
| 12 | Evacuation of people affected/likely to be affected | -Do- | As above | |
| 13 | Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief & saving life | -Do- | As above The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity. | |
| 14 | Provision of Temporary accommodation, food clothing, medical care etc., of people affected/evacuated | -Do- | As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF. Quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred, during the specified period. Period In case of natural calamities other than drought for a maximum period upto 15 days In case of natural calamities other than drought of a severe nature for a maximum period upto 30 days Drought | |

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| | | | <p>In case of drought, the maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days and in case of severe drought upto 90 days.</p> <p>In case the drought situation persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of scarcity /onset of rains</p> | |
| 15 | Air Dropping of essential supplies | -Do- | <p>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF.</p> <p>> The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Air Force/other aircraft providers for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.</p> | |
| 16 | Repair/restoration of immediate nature of the damaged infrastructure relating to communication, power, public health, drinking water supply primary education and community owned assets in the social sector. | -Do- | <p>Activities of immediate nature</p> <p>> An illustrative list of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the enclosed Appendix.</p> <p>Time Period</p> <p>> The following time limits are indicated for undertaking works of immediate nature :-</p> <p>For Plain areas</p> <p>a) 30 days in case of calamity of normal</p> | |

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| | | | <p>magnitude. b) 45 days in case of calamity of severe magnitude. For hilly areas and North Eastern States</p> <p>a) 45 days in case of calamity of normal magnitude, b) 60 days in case of calamity of severe magnitude.</p> <p>Assessment of requirements On the basis of assessment made by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and on the basis of the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF.</p> | |
| 17 | Replacement of damaged medical equipments and lost medicines of Govt. hospitals/health centers. | -Do- | <p>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF.</p> <p>The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred.</p> | |
| 18 | Operational cost (of POL only) for Ambulance Service, Mobile Medical Teams temporary dispensaries. | -Do- | <p>As above</p> <p>> The list of items, which fall under operational cost, will generally include:- Cost of putting up temporary medical camps/ temporary dispensaries. Hiring of ambulance vehicles. Hiring of transport vehicles for mobile medical teams only.</p> <p>Actual POL expenditure for ambulance and transport vehicles for mobile medical</p> | |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | teams. | |
| 19 | | Cost of clearance of debris | -Do- | As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF. > The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred. > Cost of clearance of debris includes removal of debris of stones, bricks, steel/iron which is restricted to inhabited areas only. | |
| 20 | | Draining off flood water in affected areas | -Do- | As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF > The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred. | |
| 21 | | Cost of search and rescuer measures | -Do- | As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF. > The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on search and rescue operations within a period of two weeks of the notified natural calamity. | |
| 22 | | Disposal of dead bodies/carcasses | -Do- | On actual basis, as reported by the State Government or as recommended by the Central Team. | |
| 23 | | Training to core | Expenditure to be met from CRF | Expenditure is to be incurred from CRF | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| | multidisciplinary groups of the State Officers drawn from different cadres/services | | only (and not from NCCF), as assessed by the State Level Committee. > The total expenditure on items 25 and 26- collectively should not exceed 10% of the annual allocation of the CRF. | |
| 24 | Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments subject to a ceiling of 10% of the CRF allocation to the year | To be assessed by the State Level Committee for CRF | As above. | |
| 25. | Installation of public utility 4 digit code telephone (calls not metered): | Expenditure to be met from CRF | | |
| | New Items | | | |
| 27. | Landslides, cloudburst and avalanches. | The norms for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural calamities, as listed above. | | |
| 28. | Pest attack (locust and rodent menace only). | With regard to the norms of assistance for crop damaged due to pest attack, it will be on the lines of assistance provided to the affected farmers in the wake of damage to crops by other notified natural calamities. However, expenditure on aerial spray of pesticides for pest control will be met under the ongoing Scheme of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, as spraying is required to be done on larger areas and not on field to field basis, owned by the | | |

| | | | |
|-----|----------|--|--|
| | | individual farmers | |
| 29. | | NORMS FOR EXISTING NATURAL CALAMITY OF FIRE | |
| | (i) Fire | <p>Assistance in the wake of accidental fire may be provided for loss/ damage to lives, limbs, crops, property etc. in inhabited areas as per the items and norms applicable in the wake of other notified natural calamities.</p> <p>The eligibility of assistance as per above criteria is to be certified by the Competent Authority of the State.</p> <p>The incident relating to Forest fire may be covered to some extent under the Scheme of the Ministry of Environment & Forests i.e. Integrated Forest Protection Scheme. Relief assistance will be provided to the people affected due to forest Fire for loss/ damage to lives, limbs, crops, property etc. as per the items and norms applicable in the wake of other notified natural calamities, to the extent, such losses are not covered under the Integrated forest Protection Scheme</p> <p>With regard to Fire incidents relating to industrial, commercial installations, these are required to be covered under insurance .</p> | |

Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature -

1. Drinking Water Supply:
 - i) Repair of damaged platforms of Hand pumps/Ring wells/Spring-tapped chambers/Public stand posts, cisterns.
 - ii) Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof).
 - iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake - structures, approach gantries / jetties.
2. Roads
 - (i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments.
 - (ii) Repair of breached culverts.
 - (iii) Providing diversions to the damaged/washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.
 - (iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/embankments of bridges., repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.
3. Irrigation:
 - (i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/ masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.
 - (ii) Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/embankments.
 - (iii) Removal of vegetative material/building material/debris from canal and drainage system.
4. Health
Repair of damaged approach roads, buildings and electrical lines of PHCs / Community Health Centres.
5. Community assets of Panchoyat
 - a. Repair of village internal roads
 - b. Removal of debris from drainage/sewerage lines
 - c. Repair of internal water supply lines
 - d. Repair of street lights
 - e. Temporary repair of primary schools, Panchayat ghars, community hall is, anganwadi etc.

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISASTER MANAGEMENT DIVISION – I**

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY STATES ON CRF AND NCCF 2000-01

STATEMENT NO. 22

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Calamity** | Total Expenditure Projected by state in Memorandum submitted to GOI | Total requirement of Expenditure assessed by GOI | Central assistance approved by GOI (under NCCF) | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under NCCF) * | Central assistance approved by GOI (under CRF) (Total) | Position of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) | | | | Total Amount available with state Govt. at the end of the year (Col 9+10+11+12) | Expenditure reported by state Govt. during the year | Balance amount available with the state at the end of the year (7+13-14) |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Opening Balance | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under CRF) | State's share of CRF during the year | Interest earned | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 198.06 | 45.88 | 148.54 | 49.51 | | 243.928 | 243.93 | -0.002 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | Flood 02 | 139.10 | 5.55 | 5.55 | 2.00 | 12.02 | 2.00 | 9.02 | 3.01 | | 14.026 | 0.00 | 16.026 |
| 3 | Assam | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 101.49 | 197.66 | 76.12 | 25.37 | | 299.151 | 0.00 | 299.151 |
| 4 | Bihar | Floos 01 | 975.87 | 29.67 | 29.67 | 29.67 | 66.96 | 315.98 | 50.22 | 16.74 | | 382.938 | 0.00 | 412.608 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | Drought 01 | 495.64 | 58.94 | 58.94 | 40.00 | 27.47 | 102.46 | 20.60 | 6.87 | | 129.926 | 0.00 | 169.926 |
| 6 | Goa | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 1.24 | 6.15 | 0.46 | 0.15 | | 6.763 | 6.15 | 0.613 |
| 7 | Gujarat | i) Drought 01 | 1974.23 | 112.00 | 112.00 | 85.00 | 161.40 | 187.03 | 131.14 | 43.71 | | 361.879 | 161.40 | 785.479 |
| | | ii) Earthquake 01 | 13136.23 | 1467.37 | 1467.37 | 500.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i) to(ii) | | | | 585.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Haryana | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 81.30 | 110.35 | 60.98 | 20.32 | | 191.655 | 27.17 | 164.485 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | Flood 01 | 1730.89 | 8.29 | 8.29 | 8.29 | 43.49 | 0.00 | 32.61 | 10.87 | | 43.479 | 55.10 | -3.331 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 34.90 | 104.94 | 26.18 | 8.73 | | 139.846 | 83.45 | 56.396 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 56.69 | 0.00 | 42.52 | 14.17 | | 56.692 | 0 | 56.692 |
| 12 | Karnataka | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 74.57 | 0.00 | 55.93 | 18.64 | | 74.571 | 0 | 74.571 |
| 13 | Kerala | Flood @* | 200.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 67.24 | 10.18 | 17.34 | 5.78 | | 33.299 | 16.25 | 17.049 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | Drought 01 | 795.42 | 57.72 | 57.72 | 35.00 | 62.64 | 102.46 | 46.98 | 15.66 | | 165.098 | 0.00 | 200.098 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 157.20 | 192.97 | 117.90 | 39.30 | | 350.166 | 86.50 | 263.666 |
| 16 | Manipur | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 2.87 | 13.27 | 1.56 | 0.52 | | 15.350 | 0.01 | 15.340 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | Cyclonic wind 02 | 22.13 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.00 | 3.94 | 7.93 | 2.95 | 0.98 | | 11.863 | 3.23 | 9.633 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------|-------|--|---------|--------|---------|
| 18 | Mizoram | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 2.97 | NA | 1.12 | 0.37 | | 1.493 | 0 | 1.493 |
| 19 | Nagaland | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 1.96 | 8.80 | 0.53 | 0.18 | | 9.507 | 0.18 | 9.327 |
| 20 | Orissa | Drought 01 | 443.95 | 49.62 | 49.62 | 35.00 | 109.47 | 369.71 | 103.65 | 34.55 | | 507.907 | 250.45 | 292.457 |
| 21 | Punjab | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 122.72 | 113.69 | 92.04 | 30.68 | | 236.407 | 75.41 | 160.997 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | Drought 00-01 | 2367.80 | 123.97 | 123.97 | 85.00 | 207.00 | 102.46 | 196.00 | 65.33 | | 363.787 | 547.20 | -98.413 |
| 23 | Sikkim | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 6.91 | 6.10 | 2.95 | 0.98 | | 10.033 | 6.07 | 3.963 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 102.64 | 0.00 | 76.98 | 25.66 | | 102.637 | 102.64 | -0.003 |
| 25 | Tripura | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 5.20 | 0 | 1.41 | 0.47 | | 1.880 | 0 | 1.880 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 146.27 | 271.65 | 32.08 | 10.69 | | 314.422 | 0.00 | 314.422 |
| 27 | Uttranchal | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 32.37 | 0 | 7.10 | 2.37 | | 9.466 | 0.00 | 9.466 |
| 28 | West Bengal | Flood 01 | 1468.70 | 204.35 | 204.35 | 103.25 | 101.10 | 15.69 | 75.83 | 25.27 | | 116.794 | 105.11 | 114.934 |
| | Grand Total:- | | | | | 924.21 | | | 1430.74 | | | | | |

** Calamities i.e., Drought, Floods, Cyclone, Hailstorm, Earthquake, Tsunami, Fire, Landslide, Avalanches, Cloud Burst, Pest Attack, (Calamity-wise) occurred during the year may be indicated separate.

* Amount released after adjusted balance available in CRF account viz; 75% of CRF account.

NS = No memorandum submitted by the State Government.

N.B. :- Inerest earned is not available, hence not posted (Cl. No.12). Regarding expenditure, we have taken figures from AG's report as shown therein (provided by M/o Finance) (Col. No. 14), Opening balance taken from AG report at initial year i.e. 2000-01 for base year (Cl. 9). Thereafter adding CRF (Centre + state share) and NCCFreleases, made to the States during the year, works out the balance amount available at the end of the year (Cl. 15).

@* No Central Team was deputed for assessment of the situation as the calamity was, prim facie, not considered to be of severe nature.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY STATES ON CRF AND NCCF 2001-02

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Calamity** | Total Expenditure Projected by state in Memorandum submitted to GOI | Total requirement of Expenditure assessed by GOI | Central assistance approved by GOI (under NCCF) | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under NCCF) * | Central assistance approved by GOI (under CRF) | Position of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) | | | | Total Amount available with state Govt. at the end of the year (Col. 9+10+11+12) | Expenditure reported by state Govt. during the year | Balance amount available with the state at the end of the year |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Opening Balance | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under CRF) | State's share of CRF during the year | Interest earned | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | i) Flood 01 | 777.71 | 15.84 | 15.84 | 10.00 | 207.96 | 0.00 | 196.91 | 65.63 | | 262.540 | 213.48 | 79.500 |
| | | ii) Flood 01 | 278.26 | 56.85 | 56.85 | 20.44 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i) to(ii) | | | | 30.44 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 12.62 | 16.026 | 9.47 | 3.16 | | 28.653 | 0.00 | 28.653 |
| 3 | Assam | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 106.57 | 299.151 | 79.92 | 26.64 | | 405.708 | 0.00 | 405.708 |
| 4 | Bihar | Drought 01 | 2295.12 | 13.56 | 13.56 | 0.00 | 70.31 | 412.608 | 26.36 | 8.79 | | 447.754 | 0.00 | 447.754 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | i) Drought 02(Review) | -- | 18.94 | 18.94 | 18.94 | 28.84 | 169.926 | 21.63 | 7.21 | | 198.765 | 0.00 | 241.645 |
| | | ii) Flood 02 | 158.25 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 23.94 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i) to(ii) | | | | 42.88 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Goa | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 1.30 | 0.613 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.613 | 0.00 | 0.613 |
| 7 | Gujarat | i) Drought 01(Review) | -- | - | -- | 27.00 | 169.47 | 785.479 | 117.01 | 39.00 | | 941.488 | 159.38 | 1776.478 |
| | | ii) Earthquake 01 | -- | - | -- | 967.37 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i) to(ii) | | | | 994.37 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Haryana | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 85.37 | 164.485 | 64.03 | 21.34 | | 249.856 | 57.53 | 192.326 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | i) Flood 01 | -- | - | -- | 25.00 | 45.66 | 8.29 | 34.24 | 11.41 | | 53.942 | 72.77 | 42.652 |
| | | ii) Flood 02 | 83.33 | 36.39 | 36.39 | 17.50 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Drought 01-02 | 143.56 | 18.98 | 18.98 | 18.98 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i) to(iii) | | | | 61.48 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | Drought 01 | 1880.95 | 23.20 | 23.20 | 23.20 | 36.65 | 56.396 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 56.396 | 70.62 | 8.976 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Drought 01 | 1467.25 | 42.06 | 42.06 | 0.00 | 59.53 | 56.692 | 44.65 | 14.88 | | 116.224 | 0.00 | 116.224 |
| 12 | Karnataka | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 78.30 | 74.571 | 58.72 | 19.57 | | 152.863 | 0 | 152.863 |
| 13 | Kerala | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 70.61 | 17.049 | 86.04 | 28.68 | | 131.767 | 71.46 | 60.307 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | Drought 01 | -- | - | -- | 22.72 | 65.76 | 200.098 | 49.32 | 16.44 | | 265.857 | 0.00 | 288.577 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 165.06 | 263.666 | 123.80 | 41.26 | | 428.729 | 71.64 | 357.089 |
| 16 | Manipur | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 3.01 | 15.340 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 15.340 | 0.00 | 15.340 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 4.14 | 9.633 | 3.10 | 1.03 | | 13.766 | 4.05 | 9.716 |
| 18 | Mizoram | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 3.12 | 1.493 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 1.493 | 0 | 1.493 |
| 19 | Nagaland | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 2.06 | 9.327 | 2.48 | 0.83 | | 12.633 | 2.03 | 10.603 |
| 20 | Orissa | i) Drought 02 | -- | - | -- | 14.62 | 114.94 | 292.457 | 64.66 | 21.55 | | 378.668 | 260.20 | 233.088 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|------------------|----|--------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|----------------|-------|------|---------|--------|---------|
| | ii) | Flood 02 | NA | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | sub-total (i)+(ii) | | | | | 114.62 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Punjab | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 128.85 | 160.997 | 96.64 | 32.21 | | 289.847 | 0.00 | 289.847 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | i) Drought 00-01 | -- | - | -- | 28.97 | 217.35 | 0.000 | 122.26 | 40.75 | | 163.009 | 247.67 | -5.691 |
| | ii) | Drought 00-01 | -- | - | -- | 50.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | sub-total (i)+(ii) | | | | | 78.97 | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Sikkim | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 7.25 | 3.963 | 4.95 | 1.65 | 0.01 | 10.573 | 6.42 | 4.153 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 107.77 | 0.000 | 80.83 | 26.94 | | 107.771 | 107.77 | 0.001 |
| 25 | Tripura | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 5.46 | 1.880 | 6.59 | 2.20 | | 10.666 | 0 | 10.666 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 153.59 | 314.422 | 135.21 | 45.07 | | 494.698 | 0.00 | 494.698 |
| 27 | Uttranchal | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 33.98 | 9.466 | 29.93 | 9.98 | | 49.372 | 0.00 | 49.372 |
| 28 | West Bengal | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 106.16 | 114.934 | 39.81 | 13.27 | | 168.013 | 122.99 | 45.023 |
| | Grand Total:- | | | | | 1368.68 | | | 1498.56 | | | | | |

* Amount released after adjsted 75% of CRF account.

@ CRF account opend only during 2002-03.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY STATES ON CRF AND NCCF 2002-03

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Calamity** | Total Expenditure Projected by state in Memorandum submitted to GOI | Total requirement of Expenditure assessed by GOI | Central assistance approved by GOI (under NCCF) | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under NCCF) * | Central assistance approved by GOI (under CRF) | Position of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) | | | | Total Amount available with state Govt. at the end of the year (Col. 9+10+11+12) | Expenditure reported by state Govt. during the year | Balance amount available with the state at the end of the year |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Opening Balance | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under CRF) | State's share of CRF during the year | Interest earned | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | i) Drought 02 | 1880.00 | 174.61 | 174.61 | 0.00 | 218.36 | 79.500 | 122.83 | 40.94 | | 243.269 | 303.22 | -0.011 |
| | | ii) Drought (subsidy to farmers) | -- | 45.04 | 45.04 | 13.72 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Drought(freight charges) | -- | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) Drought (Review) | -- | 224.43 | 224.43 | 45.75 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | 59.94 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | Flood 02 | 134.63 | 19.68 | 19.68 | 12.78 | 13.25 | 28.653 | 9.94 | 3.31 | | 41.906 | 0.00 | 54.686 |
| 3 | Assam | Flood 02 | 484.19 | 118.34 | 118.34 | 0.00 | 111.89 | 405.708 | 83.92 | 27.97 | | 517.599 | 0.00 | 517.599 |
| 4 | Bihar | Flood 02 | 847.72 | 118.68 | 118.68 | 0.00 | 73.82 | 447.754 | 81.74 | 27.24 | | 556.738 | 131.78 | 424.958 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | i) Drought 02 | 880.66 | 92.73 | 92.73 | 45.85 | 30.29 | 241.645 | 22.72 | 7.57 | | 271.938 | 89.75 | 282.868 |
| | | ii) Drought (subsidy to farmers) | -- | 35.67 | 35.67 | 35.67 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Drought 02(Review) | -- | 61.89 | 61.89 | 19.16 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | 100.68 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Goa | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 1.37 | 0.613 | 1.96 | 0.65 | | 3.227 | 0.00 | 3.227 |
| 7 | Gujarat | i) Drought 03 | 895.34 | 150.29 | 150.29 | 0.00 | 177.94 | 1776.48 | 133.46 | 44.48 | | 1954.421 | 177.94 | 1799.771 |
| | | ii) Drought (freight charges) | -- | -- | 23.29 | 23.29 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 23.29 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Haryana | i) Drought 02 | 1895.98 | 109.65 | 109.65 | 0.00 | 89.64 | 192.326 | 67.23 | 22.41 | | 281.964 | 83.50 | 198.464 |
| | | ii) Drought 02 (Review) | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Himachal Pr. | i) Drought 02 | 155.86 | 39.45 | 39.45 | 9.80 | 47.94 | 42.652 | 35.96 | 11.99 | | 90.598 | 57.94 | 46.708 |
| | | ii) Drought(subsidy to farmer) | -- | 4.05 | 4.05 | 4.05 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Drought 02(Review) | -- | 25.67 | 25.67 | 0.20 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | 14.05 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Jammu&Kashmir | i) Drought 02 | 1623.98 | 31.75 | 31.75 | 0.00 | 38.48 | 8.976 | 56.34 | 18.78 | | 84.094 | 4.20 | 79.894 |
| | | ii) Drought(Review) | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Drought (Review) | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 62.51 | 116.224 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 116.224 | 0 | 116.224 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|------|--|---------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--|---------|--------|---------|
| 12 | Karnataka | i) | Hailstorm-02 | 70.51 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 0.00 | 82.21 | 152.863 | 61.66 | 20.55 | | 235.074 | 82.21 | 349.744 |
| | | ii) | Drought 02 | 1562.85 | 221.46 | 221.46 | 171.28 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Drought(subsidy to farmer) | -- | 17.90 | 17.90 | 17.90 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Drought(Review) | -- | 61.63 | 61.63 | 7.70 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | 196.88 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Kerala | i) | Drought 02 | 1047.08 | 13.57 | 13.57 | 0.00 | 74.14 | 60.307 | 55.60 | 18.53 | | 134.438 | 70.62 | 63.818 |
| | | ii) | Drought (Review) | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Flood 02 | 146.32 | 14.11 | 14.11 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Drought (original Memo) | 1359.03 | 49.04 | 49.04 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | i) | Hailstorm 02 | 80.95 | 4.37 | 4.37 | 0.00 | 69.04 | 288.577 | 51.78 | 17.26 | | 357.615 | 0.00 | 540.955 |
| | | ii) | Drought 01-02 | 253.84 | 34.62 | 34.62 | 34.62 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Drought 02 | 819.62 | 125.89 | 125.89 | 95.03 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Drought (subsidt to farmers) | -- | 36.90 | 36.90 | 36.90 | | | | | | | | |
| | | v) | Drought (freight charges) | -- | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | | | | | | | | |
| | | vi) | Drought(Review) | -- | 75.99 | 75.99 | 16.56 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | sub-total (i)to(vi) | | | | 183.34 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | i) | Drought 01 | 500.00 | 48.40 | 48.40 | 0.00 | 173.32 | 357.089 | 129.99 | 43.33 | | 530.404 | 390.62 | 159.784 |
| | | ii) | Flood 02 | 153.56 | 15.46 | 15.46 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Drought 02 | 1730.61 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Drought(Review) | -- | 46.50 | 46.50 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | 20.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Manipur | | Flood 02 | 337.45 | 15.56 | 15.56 | 7.07 | 3.16 | 15.340 | 4.03 | 1.34 | | 20.713 | 0.01 | 27.773 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 4.34 | 9.716 | 3.26 | 1.09 | | 14.063 | 1.95 | 12.113 |
| 18 | Mizoram | | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 3.28 | 1.493 | 4.69 | 1.56 | | 7.746 | 0 | 7.746 |
| 19 | Nagaland | | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 2.16 | 10.603 | 0.81 | 0.27 | | 11.683 | 2.60 | 9.083 |
| 20 | Orissa | i) | Suply-assistance for floods of 2001 (Air dropping) | -- | 16.41 | 16.41 | 16.41 | 120.69 | | 90.52 | | | | 202.72 | |
| | | ii) | Drought 02 | 871.40 | 120.18 | 120.18 | 0.00 | | 233.088 | | 30.17 | | 353.778 | | 172.898 |
| | | iii) | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | -- | 61.58 | 61.58 | 5.29 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Drought (freight charges) | -- | -- | 0.14 | 0.14 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | 21.84 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Punjab | | Drought 02 | 3539.44 | 125.41 | 125.41 | 0.00 | 135.30 | 289.847 | 101.47 | 33.82 | | 425.137 | 3.47 | 421.667 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | i) | For Goshalas (Cattle care) | -- | 11.66 | 11.66 | 11.66 | 228.22 | 0.000 | 216.09 | 72.02 | | 288.113 | 436.65 | 285.543 |
| | | ii) | Drought 02 | 7519.76 | 207.68 | 207.68 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|----------------|-------|------|---------|--------|----------|
| | | iii) | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | -- | 164.92 | 164.92 | 155.68 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Drought (freight charges) | -- | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 | | | | | | | | |
| | | v) | Drought 03 @ | -- | 682.35 | 682.35 | 259.34 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(v) | | | | | 434.08 | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Sikkim | | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 7.62 | 4.153 | 5.57 | 1.86 | 0.03 | 11.610 | 8.47 | 3.140 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | i) | Drought 02 | 1545.76 | 228.30 | 228.30 | 109.70 | 113.16 | 0.001 | 84.87 | 28.29 | | 113.158 | 246.22 | 82.928 |
| | | ii) | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | -- | 23.36 | 23.36 | 23.36 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Drought | -- | 258.44 | 258.44 | 82.93 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | | 215.99 | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Tripura | | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 5.73 | 10.666 | 4.30 | 1.43 | | 16.400 | 0 | 16.400 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | i) | Drought 02 | 7539.79 | 481.10 | 481.10 | 237.65 | 161.27 | 494.698 | 178.55 | 59.51 | | 732.758 | 0.00 | 1042.818 |
| | | ii) | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | -- | 72.41 | 72.41 | 72.41 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Drought (Review) | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | | 310.06 | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | i) | Drought 02 | 401.81 | 10.62 | 10.62 | 0.00 | 35.68 | 49.372 | 26.13 | 8.71 | | 84.211 | 0.00 | 84.211 |
| | | ii) | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | -- | 3.78 | 3.78 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Drought (Review) | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | West Bengal | | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 111.47 | 45.023 | 123.41 | 41.13 | | 209.565 | 0.00 | 209.565 |
| | Grand Total:- | | | | | | 1600.00 | | | 1758.83 | | | | | |

* Amount released after adjusted 75% of CRF account.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY STATES ON CRF AND NCCF - 2003-04

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Calamity** | Total Expenditure Projected by state in Memorandum submitted to GOI | Total requirement of Expenditure assessed by GOI | Central assistance approved by GOI (under NCCF) | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under NCCF) * | Central assistance approved by GOI (under CRF) | Position of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) | | | | Total Amount available with state Govt. at the end of the year (Col. 9+10+11+12) | Expenditure reported by state Govt. during the year | Balance amount available with the state at the end of the year |
|---------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Opening Balance | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under CRF) | State's share of CRF during the year | Interest earned | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | i) Drought(Review) | -- | -- | -- | 64.04 | 229.28 | 0.000 | 171.96 | 57.31 | | 229.274 | 346.03 | -0.006 |
| | | ii) Drought 03 | 859.88 | 155.50 | 155.50 | 50.58 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Drought (freight charges) | -- | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.13 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | 116.75 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pr. | i) Flood 03 | 349.06 | 39.32 | 39.32 | 26.79 | 13.92 | 54.686 | 10.44 | 3.48 | | 68.605 | 0.00 | 98.395 |
| | | ii) Flood 03 | -- | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 29.79 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Assam | Floos 03 | 1134.45 | 70.72 | 70.72 | 0.00 | 117.49 | 517.599 | 44.06 | 14.69 | | 576.344 | 25.00 | 551.344 |
| 4 | Bihar | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 77.52 | 424.958 | 29.07 | 9.69 | | 463.717 | 0.00 | 463.717 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | i) Drought | -- | -- | -- | 26.83 | 31.80 | 282.868 | 11.92 | 3.97 | | 298.761 | 0.00 | 325.591 |
| | | ii) Flood 03 | 296.4 | 17.92 | 17.92 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 26.83 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Goa | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 1.44 | 3.227 | 1.6 | 0.53 | | 5.360 | 0.00 | 5.360 |
| 7 | Gujarat | i) for Gaushalas/ Cattle Camps | -- | -- | 5.15 | 5.15 | 186.84 | 1799.77 | 140.13 | 46.71 | | 1986.606 | 187.12 | 1831.896 |
| | | ii) Drought (freight charges) | -- | 7.18 | 7.18 | 7.18 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Flood 03 | 431.02 | 20.08 | 20.08 | 20.08 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | 32.41 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Haryana | For Gaushalas | -- | -- | 2.2 | 2.20 | 94.12 | 198.464 | 70.59 | 23.53 | | 292.581 | 8.25 | 286.531 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | i) Drought (Review) | --- | --- | --- | 0.30 | 50.34 | 46.708 | 37.75 | 12.58 | | 97.040 | 52.11 | 45.230 |
| | | ii) Flood 03 | 131.80 | 34.81 | 34.81 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 0.30 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 40.40 | 79.894 | 30.30 | 10.10 | | 120.293 | 15.36 | 104.933 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 65.63 | 116.224 | 71.49 | 23.83 | | 211.541 | 0.00 | 211.541 |
| 12 | Karnataka | i) Drought (Review) | -- | -- | -- | 10.77 | 86.32 | 349.744 | 64.74 | 21.58 | | 436.062 | 0.00 | 752.532 |
| | | ii) Drought 03 | 1881.55 | 167.81 | 167.81 | 115.86 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Flood 03 | 34.77 | 7.54 | 7.54 | 7.54 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) Drought | 2878.00 | 247.62 | 247.62 | 50.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | v) Drought (Review) | " | -- | (167.17) | 71.85 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--|----------|--------|----------|
| | | vi) Drought(EG cash compt.) | " | -- | (60.45) | 60.45 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(vi) | | | | 316.47 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Kerala | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 77.84 | 63.818 | 58.38 | 19.46 | | 141.656 | 122.73 | 18.926 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | i) Drought (Review) | -- | -- | -- | 23.17 | 72.51 | 540.955 | 54.39 | 18.13 | | 613.473 | 0.00 | 650.193 |
| | | ii) Halistorm 02 | 128.16 | 6.42 | 6.42 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) for Gaushalas/ Cattle camps | -- | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) For Gaushalas | -- | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | | | | | | | | |
| | | v) Flood 03 | 201.83 | 12.84 | 12.84 | 12.84 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(v) | | | | 36.72 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | i) Drought 03 | 1715.00 | 160.61 | 160.61 | 44.25 | 181.98 | 159.784 | 172.32 | 57.43 | | 389.539 | 181.98 | 285.019 |
| | | ii) Drought (EGS one time) | " | " | 33.21 | 33.21 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 77.46 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Manipur | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 3.32 | 27.773 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 27.773 | 6.70 | 21.073 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 4.56 | 12.113 | 3.42 | 1.14 | | 16.673 | 6.41 | 10.263 |
| 18 | Mizoram | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 3.44 | 7.746 | 2.52 | 0.84 | | 11.106 | 0 | 11.106 |
| 19 | Nagaland | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 2.27 | 9.083 | 1.66 | 0.55 | | 11.296 | 2.73 | 8.566 |
| 20 | Orissa | i) Drought (Review) | -- | 61.58 | 61.58 | 0.00 | 126.72 | 172.898 | 95.04 | 31.68 | | 299.615 | 318.30 | 85.745 |
| | | ii) Flood 03 | 1793.05 | 173.34 | 173.34 | 50.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Flood 03 | " | " | " | 54.43 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | 104.43 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Punjab | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 142.06 | 421.67 | 106.55 | 35.51 | | 563.730 | 4.28 | 559.450 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | i) Drought 03 | -- | -- | -- | 363.10 | 239.63 | 285.54 | 134.79 | 44.93 | | 465.258 | 836.14 | 141.858 |
| | | ii) for Gaushalaas /Cattle Camps | -- | -- | -- | 14.48 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Drought (Composit Team) | -- | 134.79 | 134.79 | 99.83 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) Drought (freight charges) | -- | 35.33 | 35.33 | 35.33 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | 512.74 | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Sikkim | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 8.00 | 3.140 | 8.86 | 2.95 | | 14.953 | 7.91 | 7.043 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | i) Drought | -- | -- | -- | 116.10 | 118.82 | 82.928 | 89.11 | 29.70 | | 201.738 | 491.19 | -0.002 |
| | | ii) Drought 03 | 2283.73 | 292.95 | 292.95 | 50.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Drought 03 | " | " | " | 123.35 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | 289.45 | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Tripura | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 6.02 | 16.400 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 16.400 | 0 | 16.400 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | i) For Gaushalas | -- | -- | -- | 0.98 | 169.33 | 1042.82 | 127.00 | 42.33 | | 1212.148 | 0.00 | 1254.018 |
| | | ii) Flood 03 | 1685.14 | 222.23 | 222.23 | 40.89 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 41.87 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------|---------|----------------|-------|--|---------|------|---------|
| 27 | Uttanchal | Flood 03 | 80.23 | 13.56 | 13.56 | 0.00 | 37.47 | 84.211 | 41.48 | 13.83 | | 139.517 | 0.00 | 139.517 |
| 28 | West Bengal | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 117.04 | 209.565 | 87.78 | 29.26 | | 326.602 | 0.00 | 326.602 |
| | Grand Total- | | | | | 1587.42 | | | 1667.35 | | | | | |

* Amount released after adjusted 75% of CRF account.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY STATES ON CRF AND NCCF - 2004-05

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Calamity** | Total Expenditure Projected by state in Memorandum submitted to GOI | Total requirement of Expenditure assessed by GOI | Central assistance approved by GOI (under NCCF) | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under NCCF) * | Central assistance approved by GOI (under CRF) | Position of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) | | | | Total Amount available with state Govt. at the end of the year (Col. 9+10+11+12) | Expenditure reported by state Govt. during the year | Balance amount available with the state at the end of the year |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Opening Balance | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under CRF) | State's share of CRF during the year | Interest earned | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | i) Cyclone 04 | 367.47 | 30.89 | 30.89 | 0.00 | 240.74 | 0.000 | 180.56 | 60.18 | | 240.741 | 358.63 | -30.689 |
| | | ii) Drought 03 | 942.99 | 70.77 | 70.77 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Drought 04 | 1199.68 | 141.47 | 141.47 | 17.88 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) Tsunami, Dec 05 | 342.67 | 19.53 | 19.53 | 100.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | v) Tsunami, Dec 05 | " | 27.66 | 27.66 | -52.81 | | | | | | | | |
| | | vi) Drought (Review) | -- | 22.13 | 22.13 | 22.13 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(vi) | | | | 87.20 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | Flood 04 | 510.95 | 20.33 | 20.33 | 9.09 | 14.61 | 98.395 | 10.96 | 3.65 | | 113.008 | 0.00 | 122.098 |
| 3 | Assam | i) Flood 03 | 1875.41 | 345.37 | 345.37 | 55.00 | 123.36 | 551.344 | 136.58 | 45.52 | | 733.446 | 242.86 | 702.136 |
| | | ii) Flood 03 | " | " | " | 116.87 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Flood(Supplimentary+ Oct 04) | 630.45 | 39.68 | 39.68 | 39.68 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | 211.55 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Bihar | i) Flood 02 | 11048.26 | 375.53 | 375.53 | 55.00 | 81.40 | 463.717 | 90.12 | 30.04 | | 583.874 | 111.84 | 870.954 |
| | | ii) Flood 02 | " | " | " | 181.77 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Drought 04 | 2312.48 | 162.15 | 162.15 | 162.15 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-tot al (i)to(iii) | | | | 398.92 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | Drought 04-05 | 654.96 | 93.44 | 93.44 | 52.74 | 33.38 | 325.591 | 36.96 | 12.32 | | 374.870 | 30.55 | 397.060 |
| 6 | Goa | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 1.51 | 5.360 | 1.13 | 0.38 | | 6.866 | 0.00 | 6.866 |
| 7 | Gujarat | i) Flood 03 | 770.05 | 94.04 | 94.04 | 55.00 | 196.18 | 1831.90 | 147.14 | 49.04 | | 2028.078 | 119.35 | 1963.728 |
| | | ii) Flood 03 | " | " | " | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 55.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Haryana | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 98.83 | 286.531 | 74.12 | 24.70 | | 385.355 | 20.76 | 364.595 |
| 9 | Him achal Pradesh | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 52.86 | 45.230 | 39.64 | 13.21 | | 98.082 | 58.77 | 39.312 |
| 10 | Jammu&Kashmir | i) Avalanches /Heavy snowfall | 1617.09 | 140.91 | 140.91 | 50.00 | 42.42 | 104.933 | 31.82 | 10.61 | | 147.359 | 33.81 | 163.549 |
| | | ii) Avalanches /Heavy snowfall | " | " | " | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 50.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Drought 04 | 928.12 | 139.82 | 139.82 | 0.00 | 68.91 | 211.541 | 50.45 | 16.81 | | 278.806 | 0.00 | 278.806 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|------|--|---------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|---|----------|--------|----------|
| 12 | Karnataka | i) | Drought(Supl. Nutrition-FCI) | --- | --- | 20.00 | 14.48 | 90.64 | 752.532 | 67.98 | 22.66 | | 843.170 | 0.00 | 906.790 |
| | | ii) | Drought 03 | 1147.72 | 83.67 | 83.67 | 24.57 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Drought 03 | " | " | " | 24.57 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | 63.62 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Kerala | i) | Drought(additional Memo) | 2844.9 | 28.53 | 28.53 | 0.00 | 81.73 | 18.926 | 61.30 | 20.43 | | 100.657 | 233.26 | 73.397 |
| | | ii) | Tsunami, Dec 05 | 1358.77 | 84.10 | 84.10 | 100.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Tsunami, Dec 05 | " | 44.85 | 44.85 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Drought 04 (Spl. Relief) | 106.00 | 106.00 | 106.00 | 53.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | v) | Drought 04 (Spl. Relief) | " | " | " | 53.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | sub-total (i)to(v) | | | | 206.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | | Drought 04 | 725.69 | 36.30 | 36.30 | 1.70 | 76.13 | 650.193 | 57.10 | 19.03 | | 726.325 | 0.00 | 728.025 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | i) | Drought 04 | 680.96 | 201.16 | 201.16 | 165.33 | 191.08 | 285.019 | 107.48 | 35.82 | | 428.322 | 191.08 | 410.472 |
| | | ii) | Drought 04 | -- | 201.16 | 201.16 | 7.90 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 173.23 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Manipur | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 3.49 | 21.073 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 21.073 | 7.98 | 13.093 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | | Flood 04 | 212.50 | 12.30 | 12.30 | 6.16 | 4.79 | 10.263 | 3.59 | 1.20 | | 15.049 | 4.56 | 16.649 |
| 18 | Mizoram | | Flood 04 | 51.15 | 13.29 | 13.29 | 10.68 | 3.61 | 11.106 | 4.00 | 1.33 | | 16.440 | 0 | 27.120 |
| 19 | Nagaland | | Flood 04 | 21.45 | 3.36 | 3.36 | 1.81 | 2.38 | 8.566 | 2.64 | 0.88 | | 12.086 | 1.49 | 12.406 |
| 20 | Orissa | i) | Flood 04 | 348.78 | 53.40 | 53.40 | 0.00 | 133.06 | 85.745 | 99.79 | 33.26 | | 218.795 | 271.01 | 1.225 |
| | | ii) | Air lifting charges for Super Cyclone 1999 on actual basis | 53.44 | 53.44 | 53.44 | 53.44 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 53.44 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Punjab | | Flood 04 | 557.67 | 14.58 | 14.58 | 0.00 | 149.17 | 559.450 | 111.87 | 37.29 | | 708.606 | 16.13 | 692.476 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | i) | Drought 04-05 | 2378.64 | 332.27 | 332.27 | 108.00 | 251.61 | 141.858 | 188.71 | 62.90 | | 393.465 | 190.55 | 419.705 |
| | | ii) | Drought 04-05 | " | " | " | 108.79 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 216.79 | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Sikkim | | Flood 04 | 50.55 | 13.05 | 13.05 | 9.90 | 8.40 | 7.043 | 6.30 | 2.10 | 0 | 15.442 | 17.93 | 7.412 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | i) | Drought 04 | 1910.58 | 156.84 | 156.84 | 117.27 | 124.76 | 0.000 | 93.57 | 31.19 | | 124.757 | 859.23 | 48.667 |
| | | ii) | Tsunami, Dec 05 | 4528.66 | 617.20 | 617.20 | 250.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Tsunami, Dec 05 | " | " | " | 367.20 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Tsunami, Dec 05 (subsidy) | " | 441.08 | 441.08 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | v) | Flood 04 | 411.73 | 48.67 | 48.67 | 48.67 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | sub-total (i)to(v) | | | | 783.14 | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Tripura | | Flood 04 | 75.46 | 8.67 | 8.67 | 0.05 | 6.32 | 16.400 | 9.25 | 3.08 | | 28.733 | 0 | 28.783 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | | Drought 04 | 7226.10 | 360.94 | 360.94 | 192.10 | 177.81 | 1254.02 | 133.36 | 44.45 | | 1431.826 | 0.00 | 1623.926 |
| 27 | Uttanchal | | Drought 04 | 411.87 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 0.00 | 39.34 | 139.517 | 29.50 | 9.83 | | 178.849 | 0.00 | 178.849 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|----|---|---|----------------|--------|---------|----------------|-------|--|---------|-------|---------|
| 28 | West Bengal | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 122.89 | 326.602 | 92.17 | 30.72 | | 449.493 | 47.66 | 401.833 |
| | Grand Total- | | | | | 2583.12 | | | 1868.09 | | | | | |

* Amount released after adjusted 75% of CRF account.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY STATES ON CRF AND NCCF - 2005-06

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Calamity** | Total Expenditure Projected by state in Memorandum submitted to GOI | Total requirement of Expenditure assessed by GOI | Central assistance approved by GOI (under NCCF) | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under NCCF) * | Central assistance approved by GOI (under CRF) | Position of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) | | | | Total Amount available with state Govt. at the end of the year (Col. 9+10+11+12) | Expenditure reported by state Govt. during the year | Balance amount available with the state at the end of the year |
|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Opening Balance | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under CRF) | State's share of CRF during the year | Interest earned | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh i) | Flood/cyclone storm (Sept 05) | 903.637 | 172.444 | 172.444 | 100.00 | 344.08 | 0.00 | 258.06 | 86.01 | | 344.071 | 444.08 | -0.009 |
| | | ii) | -- | -- | -- | 27.706 \$ | | | | | | | | |
| | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | | 100.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | Transportation bill-flood 04 | -- | -- | 68.44 | 68.44 | 28.30 | 122.098 | 21.23 | 7.08 | | 150.404 | 0 | 218.844 |
| 3 | Assam | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 193.06 | 702.136 | 72.40 | 24.13 | | 798.660 | 189.81 | 608.850 |
| 4 | Bihar | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 148.93 | 870.954 | 55.85 | 18.61 | | 945.419 | 0.00 | 945.419 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 111.75 | 397.060 | 41.91 | 13.97 | | 452.931 | 45.81 | 407.121 |
| 6 | Goa | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 2.11 | 6.866 | 0.79 | 0.26 | | 7.920 | 0.00 | 7.920 |
| 7 | Gujarat i) | Flood 05 | 988.89 | 413.32 | 413.32 | 500.00 | 246.00 | 1963.73 | 184.50 | 61.49 | | 2209.722 | 378.05 | 2135.982 |
| | | ii) | " | " | " | -195.69 | #* | | | | | | | |
| | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | | 304.31 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Haryana | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 124.38 | 364.595 | 83.95 | 27.98 | | 476.523 | 39.56 | 436.963 |
| 9 | Himachal Pr. i) | Flood 05 | 1014.00 | 74.86 | 74.86 | 100.00 | 100.69 | 39.312 | 75.52 | 25.17 | | 140.003 | 201.02 | 51.953 |
| | | ii) | " | " | " | -25.14 | #* | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Air lifting charges for flood 2000 on actual basis | 38.11 | 38.11 | 38.11 | 38.11 | | | | | | | |
| | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | | 112.97 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Jammu & K. i) | Avalanches /Heavy snowfall 05 | -- | -- | -- | 9.49 | 86.46 | 163.549 | 64.84 | 21.61 | | 250.000 | 418.57 | 141.200 |
| | | ii) | Earthquake 05 | 1351.19 | 170.20 | 170.20 | 100.00 | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | In addition, Rs.229.74 cr. Under Spl.Package | " | " | " | 200.28 | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Earthquake 05 | " | " | " | 275.71 \$ | | | | | | | |
| | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | | 309.77 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Jharkhand | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 126.07 | 278.806 | 94.56 | 31.52 | | 404.883 | 0.00 | 404.883 |
| 12 | Karnataka i) | Flood 05 | 3640.07 | 225.05 | 225.05 | 57.00 | 114.66 | 906.790 | 86.00 | 28.66 | | 1021.453 | 600.96 | 779.343 |
| | | ii) | " | " | " | 300.00 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------|--|----------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------|--|----------|---------|----------|
| | | iii) | Flood 05 | " | " | " | -158.15 | #* | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Flood (Sept- Oct 05) | 1256.90 | 160.52 | 160.52 | 160.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | | 358.85 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Kerala | i) | Flood 05 | 196.40 | 26.98 | 26.98 | 17.94 | 85.50 | 73.397 | 64.13 | 21.37 | | 158.902 | 127.73 | 49,112 |
| | | ii) | Flood 05 | " | " | " | 12.72\$ | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | | 17.94 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 254.23 | 728.025 | 190.67 | 63.55 | | 982.245 | 0.00 | 982.245 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | i) | Drought 05 | 1117.99 | 174.66 | 174.66 | 91.07 | 222.90 | 410.472 | 167.18 | 55.72 | | 633.373 | 219.40 | 1071.223 |
| | | ii) | Hailstorm 05 | 79.45 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Flood 05 | 8740.66 | 697.45 | 697.45 | 500.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Flood 05 | " | " | " | 416.41 | | | | | | | | |
| | | v) | Flood 05 | " | " | " | -362.23 | #* | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(v) | | | | | 657.25 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Manipur | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 5.56 | 13.093 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 13.093 | 2.31 | 10.783 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 11.29 | 16.649 | 4.24 | 1.41 | | 22.296 | 10.95 | 11.346 |
| 18 | Mizoram | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 6.58 | 27.120 | 2.47 | 0.82 | | 30.413 | 0 | 30.413 |
| 19 | Nagaland | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 3.83 | 12.406 | 1.44 | 0.48 | | 14.320 | 3.20 | 11.120 |
| 20 | Orissa | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 301.54 | 1.225 | 226.16 | 75.38 | | 302.764 | 231.72 | 71.044 |
| 21 | Punjab | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 146.03 | 692.476 | 54.76 | 18.25 | | 765.488 | 22.68 | 742.808 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | i) | Drought 05 | 939.37 | 106.30 | 106.30 | 0.00 | 415.64 | 419.705 | 311.73 | 103.90 | | 835.335 | 364.11 | 471.225 |
| | | ii) | Hailstorm 05 | 210.85 | 49.57 | 49.57 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Drought 06 | 1544.63 | 146.50 | 146.50 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Sikkim | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 17.53 | 7.412 | 13.15 | 4.38 | | 24.945 | 12.10 | 12.845 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | i) | Tsunami - providing subsidy to fishermen | 131.91 | 131.91 | 131.91 | 131.91 | 209.08 | 48.667 | 78.41 | 26.13 | | 153.204 | 1236.45 | 48.664 |
| | | ii) | Flood 05 (Oct-Nov) | 13457.62 | 787.90 | 787.90 | 500.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) | Flood 05 (Suppl. report) | " | 20.45 | 20.45 | 500.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) | Flood 05 (Suppl. report) | " | " | " | 191.65 \$ | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | | 1131.91 | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Tripura | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 12.85 | 28.783 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 28.783 | 0 | 28.783 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 295.94 | 1623.93 | 221.95 | 73.98 | | 1919.852 | 0.00 | 1919.852 |
| 27 | Uttanchal | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 94.69 | 178.849 | 71.02 | 23.67 | | 273.540 | 0.00 | 273.540 |
| 28 | West Bengal | | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 234.73 | 401.833 | 176.05 | 58.68 | | 636.560 | 114.88 | 521.680 |
| | | Grand Total:- | | | | | 3061.44 | | | 2,622.94 | | | | | |

* Amount released after adjusted 75% of CRF account.

\$ This amount will adjust against State Government lone terms requirement of fund assessed by IMG, recommended by HLC and approved by Cabinet.

#* Excess amount recovered from the State.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY STATES ON CRF AND NCCF - 2006-07

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Calamity** | Total Expenditure Projected by state in Memorandum submitted to GOI | Total requirement of Expenditure by GOI | Central assistance approved by GOI (under NCCF) | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under NCCF) * | Central assistance approved by GOI (under CRF) | Position of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) | | | | Total Amount available with state Govt. at the end of the year (Col.9+10+11+12) | Expenditure reported by state Govt. during the year | Balance amount available with the state at the end of the year |
|----------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Opening Balance | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under CRF) | State's share of CRF during the year | Interest earned | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | i) Air lifting charged for flood 2000 & 2001 on account basis | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.057 | 361.28 | 0.000 | 335.48 | 111.82 | | 447.295 | 628.86 | 21.492 |
| | | ii) Flood , Augt 06 | 877.32 | 152.10 | 152.10 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Flood, Sept 06 | 115.16 | 30.58 | 30.58 | 200.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) Flood-OGNI cyclonic storm Oct-Nov 06 | 404.99 | 119.85 | 119.85 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | 203.06 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pr. | i) Transportation bill flood 04 | -- | -- | 7.85 | 7.85 | 29.12 | 218.844 | 21.84 | 7.28 | | 247.964 | 0 | 292.344 |
| | | ii) Flood 05 | 561.31 | 48.18 | 48.18 | 36.53 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 44.38 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Assam | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 198.62 | 608.850 | 221.37 | 73.78 | | 904.003 | 116.62 | 787.383 |
| 4 | Bihar | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 153.23 | 945.419 | 55.845 | 18.61 | | 1019.877 | 0.00 | 1019.877 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | Flood 06 | 376.36 | 23.32 | 23.32 | 0.00 | 114.98 | 407.121 | 150.33 | 50.10 | | 607.550 | 141.93 | 465.620 |
| 6 | Goa | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 2.21 | 7.920 | 2.45 | 0.82 | | 11.186 | 0.36 | 10.826 |
| 7 | Gujarat | i) Flood 05 | -- | --- | \$ | 195.69 | 258.30 | 2135.98 | 246.865 | 82.28 | | 2465.127 | 0 | 3010.817 |
| | | ii) Flood 06 | 2694.36 | 305.77 | 305.77 | 350.00 | @ | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 545.69 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Haryana | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 130.60 | 436.963 | 107.282 | 35.76 | | 580.002 | 29.99 | 550.012 |
| 9 | Himachal Pr. | i) Flood 05(refunded) | --- | --- | \$ | 25.14 | 103.60 | 51.953 | 77.70 | 25.90 | | 155.550 | 122.28 | 58.410 |
| | | ii) Drought 05 | 377.00 | 39.02 | 39.02 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 25.14 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 88.96 | 141.200 | 66.72 | 22.24 | | 230.157 | 228.00 | 2.157 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Drought 05 | 880.70 | 107.37 | 107.37 | 0.00 | 129.71 | 404.883 | 48.64 | 16.21 | | 469.735 | 0.00 | 469.735 |
| 12 | Karnataka | i) Flood 05 | --- | --- | \$ | 158.15 | 120.39 | 779.343 | 113.98 | 37.99 | | 931.313 | 401.61 | 914.673 |
| | | ii) Flood 05 (Sept-Oct) | --- | --- | --- | 0.52 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Flood 06 | 858.37 | 125.67 | 125.67 | 226.30 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) Drought 06 | 1406.01 | 74.48 | 74.48 | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------|---------|-----------------|------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | 384.97 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Kerala | Flood 06 | 149.08 | 23.00 | 23.00 | 0.00 | 89.77 | 49.112 | 67.33 | 22.44 | | 138.883 | 108.73 | 30.153 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | i) Flood 05 | 628.21 | 70.83 | 70.83 | 15.34 | 261.58 | 982.245 | 246.67 | 82.22 | | 1311.130 | 211.66 | 1130.320 |
| | | ii) Hailstorm 05 | 117.34 | 15.51 | 15.51 | 15.51 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Hailstorm 06 | 657.80 | 87.56 | 87.56 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iv) Flood 06 | 744.62 | 43.37 | 43.37 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iv) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | i) Flood 05(refunded) | -- | --- | \$ 362.23 | | 234.05 | 1071.22 | 220.00 | 73.33 | | 1364.549 | 868.41 | 1086.039 |
| | | ii) Flood (Sept- Oct 05) | 206.13 | 47.67 | 47.67 | 47.67 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Flood 06 | 5423.66 | 418.92 | 418.92 | 180.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Manipur | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 5.72 | 10.783 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 10.783 | 7.98 | 2.803 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 11.61 | 11.346 | 12.945 | 4.31 | | 28.606 | 17.10 | 11.506 |
| 18 | Mizoram | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 6.77 | 30.413 | 5.01 | 1.67 | | 37.093 | 6.93 | 30.163 |
| 19 | Nagaland | Flood 05 | 8.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 3.94 | 11.120 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 11.120 | 0.00 | 11.930 |
| 20 | Orissa | Flood 06 | 2384.08 | 115.24 | 115.24 | 25.00 | 310.24 | 71.044 | 291.34 | 97.10 | | 459.488 | 455.00 | 29.488 |
| 21 | Punjab | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 153.33 | 742.808 | 112.26 | 37.42 | | 892.484 | 7.18 | 885.304 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | Flood 06 | 3309.93 | 240.04 | 240.04 | 100.00 | 436.42 | 471.225 | 413.66 | 137.87 | | 1022.758 | 603.07 | 519.688 |
| 23 | Sikkim | i) Flood 05 | 64.11 | 5.59 | 5.59 | 2.22 | 18.04 | 12.845 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.07 | 13.915 | 17.62 | 1.495 |
| | | ii) Earthquake Feb 06 | 30.16 | 2.98 | 2.98 | 2.98 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 219.53 | 48.664 | 243.055 | 81.01 | | 372.729 | 324.07 | 48.659 |
| 25 | Tripura | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 13.22 | 28.783 | 14.60 | 4.87 | | 48.249 | 0.30 | 47.949 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | Flood 06 | 713.66 | 36.34 | 36.34 | 0.00 | 304.48 | 1919.85 | 228.36 | 76.11 | | 2224.325 | 0.00 | 2224.325 |
| 27 | Uttanchal | Drought 06 | 287.80 | 38.99 | 38.99 | 7.055 | 96.59 | 273.540 | 36.22 | 12.07 | | 321.832 | 0.00 | 328.887 |
| 28 | West Bengal | NS | NS | -- | -- | 0.00 | 241.50 | 521.680 | 181.12 | 60.37 | | 763.167 | 298.72 | 464.447 |
| | Grand Total:- | | | | | | 1962.05 | | | 3521.067 | | | | |

* Amount released after adjusted 75% of CRF account.

@ identified an excess amount, and to be adjusted in future calamity.

\$ This amount will adjust against State Government lone terms requirement of fund assessed by IMG, recommended by HLC and approved by Cabinet.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY STATES ON CRF AND NCCF - 2007-08

Statement No. 22

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Calamity** | Total Expenditure Projected by state in Memorandum submitted to GOI | Total requirement of Expenditure assessed by GOI | Central assistance approved by GOI (under NCCF) | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under NCCF) * | Central assistance approved by GOI (under CRF) | Position of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) | | | | Total Amount available with state Govt. at the end of the year (Col.9+10+11+12) | Expenditure reported by state Govt. during the year | Balance amount available with the state at the end of the year |
|---------|-------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Opening Balance | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under CRF) | State's share of CRF during the year | Interest earned | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | i) Flood 05(Oct-Nov) | 112.93 | 17.80 | 17.80 | 17.80 | 379.35 | 21.492 | 219.99 | 73.32 | | 314.805 | | 352.315 |
| | | ii) Drought 06 | 628.56 | 56.56 | 56.56 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Drought 06-07 | 194.57 | 19.71 | 19.71 | 19.71 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | 37.51 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 29.97 | 292.344 | 22.48 | 7.49 | | 322.316 | 29.98 | 292.336 |
| 3 | Assam | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 204.48 | 787.383 | 153.36 | 51.11 | | 991.858 | 116.83 | 875.028 |
| 4 | Bihar | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 157.74 | 1019.88 | 233.23 | 77.74 | 6.26 | 1337.103 | 436.30 | 900.803 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 118.35 | 465.620 | 66.57 | 22.19 | | 554.378 | | 554.378 |
| 6 | Goa | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 2.32 | 10.826 | 1.74 | 0.58 | | 13.146 | | 13.146 |
| 7 | Gujarat | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 271.22 | 3010.82 | 48.57 | 16.19 | | 3075.575 | | 3075.575 |
| 8 | Haryana | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 137.13 | 550.012 | 102.85 | 34.28 | | 687.142 | | 687.142 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | Flood 06 | 393.32 | 26.02 | 26.02 | 24.585 | 106.65 | 58.410 | 79.99 | 26.66 | | 165.061 | 131.52 | 58.126 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | Flood 06 | 645.48 | 58.91 | 58.91 | 13.51 | 91.58 | 2.157 | 68.68 | 22.89 | | 93.729 | | 107.239 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 133.53 | 469.735 | 148.79 | 49.59 | | 668.117 | | 668.117 |
| 12 | Karnataka | i) Flood 07 (June - July) 1st Memo | 406.42 | 117.45 | 117.45 | 0.00 | 126.41 | 914.67 | 71.11 | 23.70 | | 1009.484 | 169.86 | 908.514 |
| | | ii) Flood 07 (2nd Memo) | 1434.02 | 121.80 | 121.80 | 64.41 | | | | | | | | |
| | | iii) Drought 06-07 | 74.48 | 4.48 | 4.48 | 4.48 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(iii) | | | | 68.89 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Kerala | i) Flood 07(1st Memo) | 787.75 | 134.396 | 134.396 | 50.00 | 94.26 | 30.153 | 70.70 | 23.56 | | 124.417 | | 175.231 |
| | | ii) Flood 07(1st Memo) | " | " | " | 0.814 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 50.81 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 269.29 | 1130.32 | 151.48 | 50.49 | | 1332.288 | 0.00 | 1332.288 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | Flood 06 | --- | --- | --- | 168.92 | 245.75 | 1086.04 | 47.70 | 15.90 | | 1149.637 | 216.62 | 1101.937 |
| 16 | Manipur | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 5.89 | 2.80 | 10.67 | 3.56 | | 17.029 | 0.83 | 16.199 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 11.95 | 11.51 | 8.96 | 2.99 | | 23.452 | | 23.452 |
| 18 | Mizoram | Pest Attack (bamboo flowering) 1st Memo | 43.92 | 12.93 | 12.93 | 8.81 | 6.97 | 30.16 | 7.77 | | | 40.522 | 0.00 | 49.332 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2.59 | | | | |
| 19 | Nagaland | NS | NS | - | - | 0.00 | 4.05 | 11.93 | 7.42 | 2.47 | | 21.823 | | 21.823 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|---------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|----------------|-------|---|----------|------------|----------|
| 20 | Orissa | i) Flood 07-1st Memo | 306.70 | 59.33 | 59.33 | 0.00 | 319.38 | 0.00 | 180.87 | 60.28 | | 241.154 | | 241.154 |
| | | ii) Flood 07-2nd Memo | 1093.53 | 139.70 | 139.70 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | sub-total (i)to(ii) | | | | 0.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Punjab | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 160.99 | 885.304 | 178.24 | 59.41 | | 1122.952 | | 1122.952 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | Payment to Railways for transportation of drinking water to the drought 06 | -- | - | 0.338 | 0.338 | 458.29 | 519.688 | 257.34 | 85.77 | | 862.799 | | 863.137 |
| 23 | Sikkim | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 18.57 | 1.495 | 27.46 | 9.15 | 0 | 38.108 | 20.86 | 17.248 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 230.51 | 48.659 | 172.88 | 57.62 | | 279.160 | 217.52 | 61.640 |
| 25 | Tripura | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 13.61 | 47.949 | 10.07 | 3.36 | | 61.375 | | 61.375 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 313.45 | 2224.32 | 235.10 | 78.36 | | 2537.784 | 438.95 | 2098.834 |
| 27 | Uttanchal | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 98.58 | 328.887 | 73.19 | 24.39 | | 426.471 | | 426.471 |
| 28 | West Bengal | NS | NS | - | -- | 0.00 | 248.62 | 464.447 | 186.47 | 62.15 | | 713.068 | | 713.068 |
| | Grand Total:- | | | | | 373.377 | | | 2843.68 | | | | @ @ | |

* Amount released after adjusted 75% of CRF account.

@ @ Expenditure figures, reported by AG not received, so far.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY STATES ON CRF AND NCCF - 2008-09

Statement No. 22

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Calamity** | Total Expenditure Projected by state in Memorandum submitted to GOI | Total requirement of Expenditure assessed by GOI | Central assistance approved by GOI (under NCCF) | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under NCCF) * (till date) | Central assistance approved by GOI (under CRF) | Position of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) | | | | Total Amount available with state Govt. at the end of the year (Col.9+10+11+12) | Expenditure reported by state Govt. during the year | Balance amount available with the state at the end of the year |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Opening Balance | Amount released to state Govt. by GOI (under CRF) (till date) | State's share of CRF during the year | Interest earned | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh i) | Flood 07-1st Memo | 394.38 | 136.053 | 136.053 | 29.82 | 398.31 | 352.315 | 149.37 | 49.79 | | 551.470 | | 81.290 |

Expenditure on Natural Calamity in the States - Finance Accounts of States (2000-01 to 2006-07)

| Sl. No. | State | | 2000-01 | | | | 2001-02 | | | | 2002-03 | | | | 2003-04 | | | | 2004-05 | | | | 2005-06 | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | Opening Balance | Receipts | Expenditure | Closing Balance | Opening Balance | Receipts | Expenditure | Closing Balance | Opening Balance | Receipts | Expenditure | Closing Balance | Opening Balance | Receipts | Expenditure | Closing Balance | Opening Balance | Receipts | Expenditure | Closing Balance | Opening Balance | Receipts | Expenditure | Closing Balance | |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | | 45.88 | 198.05 | 243.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 279.34 | 213.48 | 65.86 | 65.86 | 237.36 | 303.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 346.03 | 346.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 358.63 | 358.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 444.08 | 444.08 | 0.00 | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | | | 2.00 | |
| 3 | Assam | | 197.66 | 22.00 | 0 | 219.66 | 219.66 | 53.28 | 0 | 272.94 | 272.94 | 111.89 | 0 | 384.83 | 384.83 | 38.75 | 25.00 | 398.58 | 398.58 | 433.59 | 242.86 | 589.31 | 589.31 | 5.47 | 189.81 | 404.97 | |
| 4 | Bihar* | | 315.98 | 38.18 | 0 | 354.16 | 354.16 | 66.96 | 0 | 421.12 | 421.12 | 144.13 | 131.78 | 433.47 | 433.47 | 0 | 0 | 433.47 | 433.47 | 188.59 | 111.84 | 510.22 | 510.22 | 439.62 | 0 | 949.84 | |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | ** | 102.46 | 46.87 | 0.00 | 46.87 | 46.87 | 71.72 | 0.00 | 118.59 | 118.59 | 160.04 | 89.75 | 188.88 | 188.88 | 38.12 | 0.00 | 227.00 | 227.00 | 30.55 | 30.55 | 227.00 | 227.00 | 108.61 | 45.81 | 289.80 | |
| | | Inv. | 0.35 | | | 0.35 | 0.65 | | | 0.65 | 0.68 | | | 0.68 | 0.79 | | | 0.79 | 4.42 | | | 4.42 | 6.37 | | | 6.37 | |
| 6 | Goa | Cr. | 6.15 | 0.66 | 6.15 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 2.67 | 0.00 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 2.19 | 0.00 | 5.59 | 5.59 | 1.55 | 0.00 | 7.14 | 7.14 | 1.58 | 0.00 | 8.72 | |
| 7 | Gujarat | | 187.03 | 171.49 | 161.40 | 197.12 | 197.12 | 159.38 | 159.38 | 197.12 | 197.12 | 177.94 | 177.94 | 197.12 | 197.12 | 224.87 | 187.12 | 234.87 | 234.86 | 196.31 | 119.35 | 311.82 | 311.82 | 550.31 | 378.05 | 484.08 | |
| 8 | Haryana | Cr. | 110.35 | 81.30 | 27.17 | 164.48 | 164.48 | 110.37 | 57.53 | 217.32 | 217.32 | 89.64 | 83.50 | 223.46 | 223.45 | 96.32 | 8.25 | 311.52 | 311.52 | 98.83 | 20.76 | 389.59 | 389.59 | 111.94 | 39.56 | 461.97 | |
| | | Inv. | 48.34 | 25.60 | 15.00 | 37.74 | Missing | finance | accounts | | 115.80 | 38.00 | 9.14 | 86.94 | 86.94 | 0 | 128.86 | 215.80 | 215.80 | 0 | 0 | 215.80 | 215.80 | 253.56 | 324.41 | 286.65 | |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | | 0.00 | 63.39 | 55.10 | 8.29 | 8.29 | 72.59 | 72.78 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 64.87 | 57.94 | 15.03 | 15.03 | 50.30 | 52.10 | 13.23 | 13.23 | 52.87 | 58.77 | 7.33 | 7.33 | 213.77 | 201.02 | 20.08 | |
| | | 8235 | 104.94 | 0.07 | 76.68 | 28.33 | 28.33 | 0.02 | 0 | 28.35 | 28.35 | 0 | 0 | 28.35 | 28.35 | 0 | 0 | 28.35 | 28.35 | 0 | 0 | 28.35 | 28.35 | 0 | 0 | 28.35 | |
| | | 8121 | 0 | 36.29 | 6.77 | 29.52 | 29.52 | 41.53 | 70.62 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 42.37 | 4.20 | 38.60 | 38.60 | 58.03 | 15.36 | 81.27 | 81.27 | 49.44 | 33.81 | 96.90 | 96.90 | 445.94 | 418.57 | 124.27 | |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Inv. | 0 | | | 0.00 | 0 | | | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 116.22 | -116.22 | 116.22 | 0 | 0 | 116.22 | 116.22 | NA | NA | 116.22 | 116.22 | | | 116.22 | |
| | | Cr. | 0 | | | 0.00 | 0 | 56.69 | | 56.69 | 56.69 | 59.53 | 0 | 116.22 | 116.22 | 62.51 | | 178.73 | 178.73 | NA | NA | 247.80 | 247.80 | 160.85 | 104.40 | 304.25 | |
| 12 | Karnataka | | 0 | NA | NA | NA | 0 | | | 0.00 | 0 | | | 0.00 | 1.00 | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | | 1.00 | |
| 13 | Kerala | | 10.18 | 23.13 | 16.25 | 17.06 | 17.06 | 114.71 | 71.46 | 60.31 | 60.32 | 74.13 | 70.62 | 63.83 | 63.83 | 77.84 | 122.73 | 18.94 | 18.93 | 287.73 | 233.26 | 73.40 | 73.40 | 103.44 | 127.73 | 49.11 | |
| 14 | Madhya Pr. | | 102.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 102.46 | 102.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 102.46 | 102.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 102.46 | 102.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 102.46 | 102.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 102.46 | 0.00 | 254.23 | 0.00 | 254.23 | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | | 192.97 | 157.20 | 86.50 | 263.67 | 263.67 | 165.07 | 71.64 | 357.10 | 357.10 | 173.32 | 390.62 | 139.80 | 139.80 | 181.99 | 181.98 | 139.81 | 139.81 | 47.77 | 191.08 | -3.50 | -3.50 | 222.90 | 219.40 | 0.00 | |
| 16 | Manipur | | 13.27 | 0.39 | 0.01 | 13.65 | 13.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.65 | 13.65 | 1.17 | 0.01 | 14.81 | 14.81 | 5.16 | 6.70 | 13.27 | 13.27 | 7.40 | 7.98 | 12.69 | 12.69 | 10.35 | 2.31 | 20.73 | |
| 17 | Meghalaya | | 7.93 | 3.94 | 3.23 | 8.64 | 8.64 | 4.12 | 4.05 | 8.71 | 8.71 | 4.35 | 1.95 | 11.11 | 11.11 | 4.56 | 6.41 | 9.26 | 9.26 | 10.95 | 4.56 | 15.65 | 15.65 | 11.29 | 10.95 | 15.99 | |
| 18 | Mizoram @ | | N.A. | | | NA | N.A. | | | NA | N.A. | | | NA | N.A. | | | NA | N.A. | | | NA | N.A. | | | NA | |
| | | Inv. | 8.80 | | | 8.80 | 9.74 | | | 9.74 | 8.21 | | | 8.21 | 11.75 | | | 11.75 | 12.60 | | | 12.60 | 11.96 | | | 11.96 | |
| 19 | Nagaland | Cr. | 2.76 | 0.84 | 0.18 | 3.42 | 3.42 | 0.51 | 2.03 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 3.56 | 2.60 | 2.86 | 2.86 | 0.85 | 2.73 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.85 | 1.49 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 4.62 | 3.20 | 1.76 | |
| | | 8235 | 369.71 | 0.21 | 250.45 | 119.47 | 119.47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 301.55 | 231.72 | 171.22 | |
| | | 8121 | | | | 0 | 249.95 | 260.20 | 172.57 | 172.57 | 142.39 | 202.72 | 112.24 | 112.24 | 339.74 | 318.31 | 133.67 | 133.67 | 186.50 | 271.01 | 49.16 | 49.16 | 52.23 | 0 | | | |
| | | Inv. | 0 | | | 0.00 | 0 | | | 0.00 | 0 | | | 0.00 | 0 | | | 0.00 | 0 | | | 0.00 | 0 | | 301.54 | 301.54 | |
| 21 | Punjab | Inv. | 111.58 | 0 | 4.30 | 107.28 | A | 0 | 0 | | 116.10 | 0 | 2.73 | 113.37 | 118.83 | 0 | 0 | 118.83 | 118.83 | 0 | 0 | 118.83 | 118.83 | 0 | 0 | 118.83 | |
| | | Cr. | 113.69 | 79.81 | 75.41 | 118.09 | B | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 319.65 | 18.52 | 3.47 | 334.70 | 334.70 | 212.54 | 4.28 | 542.96 | 542.96 | 440.05 | 16.13 | 966.88 | 966.89 | 210.60 | 22.68 | 1154.81 | |
| 22 | Rajasthan | Cr. | 102.46 | 449.94 | 547.20 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 242.47 | 247.67 | 0.00 | 0 | 462.86 | 436.65 | 26.21 | 26.21 | 956.10 | 836.14 | 146.17 | 146.17 | 475.03 | 190.55 | 430.65 | 430.65 | 344.44 | 364.11 | 410.98 | |
| | | Inv. | 33.87 | 14.80 | 53.87 | -5.20 | -5.20 | 5.69 | 0.49 | 0.00 | 0 | 104.10 | 104.10 | 0.00 | 0 | | | 0.00 | 0 | 286.73 | 286.73 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| | | Inv. | 0 | | | 0.00 | | | | 0.00 | 2.50 | | | 2.50 | 2.50 | | | 2.50 | 2.50 | | | 2.50 | 2.50 | | | 2.50 | |
| 23 | Sikkim | Cr. | 6.10 | 4.68 | 6.07 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 6.77 | 6.42 | 5.06 | 5.07 | 7.50 | 8.47 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 10.85 | 7.91 | 7.04 | 7.04 | 18.30 | 17.93 | 7.41 | 7.40 | 15.25 | 12.10 | 10.55 | |
| 24 | Tamilnadu | | 0 | 102.64 | 102.64 | 0.00 | 0 | 107.77 | 107.77 | 0.00 | 0 | 329.15 | 246.22 | 82.93 | 82.93 | 408.26 | 491.19 | 0.00 | 0 | 859.23 | 859.23 | 0.00 | 0 | 1236.45 | 1236.45 | 0.00 | |
| 25 | Tripura | | N.A. | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | NA | N.A. | | | NA | N.A. | | | NA | N.A. | | | NA | N.A. | | | NA | |
| | | Inv. | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | 0.17 | | | 0.17 | 0.26 | | | 0.26 | 0.26 | | | 0.26 | 0.26 | | | 0.26 | |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | Cr. | 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 296.17 | 0 | 567.82 | |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | | 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 | 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 | |
| | | 8235 | 15.69 | 0 | 0 | 15.69 | 15.69 | 0 | 0 | 15.69 | 15.69 | 0 | 0 | 15.69 | 15.69 | 0 | 0 | 15.69 | 15.69 | 0 | 0 | 15.69 | 15.69 | | | 15.69 | |
| | | 8121 | 0 | 105.11 | 105.11 | 0 | 0 | 158.09 | 122.99 | 35.10 | 35.10 | 73.28 | -84.16 | 192.54 | | | | | | 301.89 | 168.70 | 47.66 | 422.93 | 422.93 | 272.90 | 114.88 | 580.95 |
| | | 49068.00 | 2755.91 | 1626.59 | 1843.42 | 2415.42 | 2153.55 | 1967.10 | 1468.51 | 2715.49 | 3268.23 | 2522.77 | 2359.69 | 3373.59 | 3423.68 | 3115.01 | 2741.10 | 4055.31 | 4361.66 | 4199.60 | 3104.18 | 5526.15 | 5425.00 | 6072.15 | 4792.78 | 7449.15 | |

N.B. Amount retained in Madhya Pradesh for want of details pending apportionment between the two successor States.

* Bihar : Opening balance on 15.11.2000

Inv. = Investment Account

@ 8235 Head CRF figures not available.

** composite balance of Madhya Pradesh

Jharkhand (Rs.56.69 crore) - Includes Rs.42.52 crore relating to the year 2000-01

A Punjab : A excludes Rs.115.88 crore (debit) from the closing balance due to performa transfer of balance on the request of State Government

B : Excludes Rs.118.09 crore from closing balance due to proforma transfer of balances on the request of State Government.

Source : Finance Accounts of States

(Compiled by FC Division of Department of Expenditure, Government of India)

(Rs. in crore)

| 2006-07 | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Opening Balance | Receipts | Expen- diture | Closing Balance |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 0.00 | 628.86 | 628.86 | 0.00 |
| | | | 0.00 |
| 404.97 | 194.28 | 116.62 | 482.63 |
| 949.84 | 0 | 0 | 949.84 |
| 289.80 | 200.44 | 141.93 | 348.31 |
| 0.30 | | | 0.30 |
| 8.72 | 3.30 | 0.36 | 11.66 |
| | | | 0.00 |
| 461.97 | 143.04 | 29.99 | 575.02 |
| 286.65 | 0 | 198.65 | 485.30 |
| 20.08 | | | 20.08 |
| 28.35 | | | 28.35 |
| 124.27 | 373.29 | 228.00 | 269.56 |
| 116.22 | 0 | 0 | 116.22 |
| 304.25 | 156.93 | 0 | 461.18 |
| | | | 0.00 |
| 49.11 | 105.73 | 108.73 | 46.11 |
| 102.46 | 312.06 | 211.68 | 354.61 |
| 0.00 | 868.41 | 868.41 | 0.00 |
| 20.73 | 0.75 | 7.98 | 13.50 |
| 15.99 | 11.61 | 17.10 | 10.50 |
| -1.63 | 13.66 | 6.93 | 5.10 |
| 16.58 | | | 16.58 |
| 1.76 | | | 1.76 |
| 171.22 | 425.33 | 455.00 | 141.55 |
| | | | |
| 301.54 | 758.03 | 456.50 | 0.00 |
| 118.83 | 0 | 0 | 118.83 |
| 1154.81 | 312.41 | 7.18 | 1460.04 |
| 410.98 | 651.54 | 603.07 | 459.45 |
| 0 | | | 0.00 |
| 2.50 | 6.53 | 6.03 | 2.00 |
| 10.55 | 10.78 | 17.62 | 3.71 |
| | | | 0.00 |
| 18.98 | 18.54 | 0.3 | 37.22 |
| | | | 0.00 |
| 567.82 | 0 | 0 | 567.82 |
| 271.65 | 0 | 0 | 271.65 |
| 15.69 | 0 | 0 | 15.69 |
| 580.95 | 311.82 | 298.72 | 594.05 |
| 6723.48 | 5507.34 | 4409.66 | 7868.62 |

Annexure -VI

Expenditure Incurred by the States on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities 1987-88 to 2007-08 (Rs. In Lakhs)

| | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 (RE) | 2008-09 (BE) |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 3405 | 1700 | 6037 | 13615 | 5917 | 7071 | 7225 | 7089 | 15395 | 31495 | 17509 | 25706 | 22202 | 31518 | 29274 | 46125 | 37680 | 50943 | 55319 | 71021 | 31922 | 40161 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 439 | 387 | 639 | 213 | 211 | 536 | 200 | 200 | 664 | 1709 | 1049 | 786 | 2140 | 1403 | 1263 | 1572 | 5239 | 2353 | 9668 | 7278 | 2997 | 3087 |
| Assam | 4254 | 5033 | 1858 | 4184 | 6047 | 4449 | 7220 | 3707 | 4193 | 4727 | 7156 | 7177 | 4559 | 10808 | 7035 | 15320 | 11679 | 42772 | 58 | 19319 | 40310 | 21063 |
| Bihar | 2909 | 7049 | 1300 | 3500 | 3500 | 3510 | 3500 | 1641 | 2293 | 4715 | 2555 | 14876 | 10406 | 6064 | 8000 | 11240 | 9502 | 26622 | 44892 | 5086 | 67684 | 62998 |
| Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9085 | 9797 | 8686 | 7117 | 658 | 11346 | 20330 | 17335 | 17640 |
| Goa | 1 | 1 | 2 | 104 | 106 | 118 | 104 | 128 | 131 | 162 | 123 | 166 | 200 | 98 | 6 | 271 | 230 | 180 | 153 | 375 | 263 | 284 |
| Gujarat | 8089 | 4195 | 3683 | 6255 | 7771 | -2092 | 1828 | 1251 | 3296 | 5373 | 30243 | 17163 | 43801 | 147608 | 250389 | 31931 | 35044 | 25499 | 55826 | 115511 | 29988 | 32713 |
| Haryana | 1076 | 2328 | 157 | 1710 | 1764 | 1728 | 2488 | 1265 | 39042 | 2595 | 2913 | 2863 | 4939 | 7986 | 8703 | 9335 | 9620 | 10189 | 15443 | 21680 | 26496 | 19436 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1423 | 2911 | 859 | 2086 | 1854 | 1836 | 2257 | 1415 | 4049 | 2626 | 4988 | 2353 | 3358 | 6161 | 8238 | 6280 | 5030 | 5286 | 21371 | 12874 | 10665 | 10987 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 2421 | 2488 | 117 | 1211 | 1205 | 1657 | 757 | 1208 | 1966 | 2013 | 2124 | 3170 | 2590 | 3509 | 6009 | 3871 | 4067 | 4263 | 64618 | 37355 | 10535 | 9467 |
| Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7789 | 16001 | 8591 | 13782 | 8000 | 22772 | 28839 | 7161 |
| Karnataka | 221 | 1001 | 697 | 3646 | 7261 | 5999 | 5477 | 3267 | 4608 | 4391 | 6636 | 10430 | 9337 | 7877 | 11385 | 19221 | 36363 | 24020 | 47488 | 61215 | 27868 | 13273 |
| Kerala | 391 | 930 | 2370 | 3100 | 3100 | 5562 | 3179 | 3328 | 8347 | 2886 | 7254 | 6260 | 6521 | 2312 | 11471 | 7413 | 7784 | 28773 | 10208 | 8978 | 19433 | 9898 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2167 | 1203 | 720 | 2145 | 3886 | 4328 | 4347 | 7517 | 6422 | 8239 | 20374 | 9028 | 6345 | 10915 | 12428 | 37354 | 25341 | 10120 | 42108 | 34354 | 35097 | 34191 |
| Maharashtra | 1006 | 4801 | 5032 | 12073 | 10951 | 10077 | 11184 | 26559 | 33778 | 46920 | 33942 | 42568 | 6246 | 12210 | 16538 | 18557 | 49701 | 41127 | 152497 | 164122 | 83746 | 25709 |
| Manipur | 13 | 78 | 337 | 100 | 76 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 256 | 54 | 196 | 282 | 668 | 39 | 0 | 117 | 487 | 707 | 0 | 83 | 1805 | 666 |
| Meghalaya | 19 | 244 | 35 | 98 | 298 | 201 | 400 | 200 | 263 | 1132 | 303 | 309 | 323 | 394 | 512 | 435 | 456 | 1095 | 1129 | 1161 | 1195 | 1195 |
| Mizoram | 96 | 148 | 94 | 147 | 158 | 100 | 622 | 88 | 786 | 101 | 133 | 135 | 790 | 297 | 108 | 439 | 338 | 1158 | 370 | 1366 | 1578 | 719 |
| Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 160 | 171 | 189 | 197 | 214 | 196 | 205 | 356 | -23 | 85 | 462 | 564 | 892 | 416 |
| Orissa | 973 | 1108 | 2658 | 4744 | 4919 | 4691 | 7742 | 3906 | 7946 | 7528 | 8991 | 4558 | 82764 | 14365 | 26839 | 20669 | 34581 | 30365 | 39655 | 45775 | 39717 | 49147 |
| Punjab | 11236 | 11286 | 1953 | 2983 | 2899 | 2896 | 5069 | 3249 | 15194 | 1534 | 4222 | 3115 | 23 | 7859 | 22617 | 1094 | 13530 | 29123 | 7301 | 14982 | 38182 | 45808 |
| Rajasthan | 6272 | 3533 | 969 | 12400 | 12400 | 12400 | 12400 | 12400 | 17246 | 20223 | 19202 | 20132 | 23256 | 52672 | 32096 | 46532 | 95461 | 47065 | 42287 | 72492 | 39878 | 48416 |
| Sikkim | 239 | 387 | 42 | 83 | 301 | 287 | 309 | 303 | 601 | 480 | 1758 | 533 | 1319 | 474 | 684 | 757 | 1095 | 1840 | 1534 | 983 | 3677 | 1925 |
| Tamil Nadu | 587 | 537 | 896 | 2691 | 3899 | 9417 | 11223 | 1950 | 6463 | 26915 | 9404 | 5548 | 3064 | 1077 | 12607 | 37732 | 40854 | 100680 | 157455 | -2206 | 42509 | 19558 |
| Tripura | 42 | 104 | 82 | 369 | 434 | 81 | 387 | 180 | 128 | 149 | 94 | 1172 | 1146 | 932 | 59 | 1186 | 459 | 1409 | 1330 | 2194 | 1857 | 1403 |
| Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 507 | 1702 | 6509 | 3505 | 4592 | 5642 | 9265 | 9702 | 11752 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1889 | 3339 | 2106 | 8526 | 20353 | 17279 | 5471 | 6991 | 12217 | 15184 | 10736 | 20061 | 13424 | 6599 | 10088 | 49845 | 10285 | 39226 | 37315 | 12843 | 33359 | 33412 |
| West Bengal | 6287 | 2812 | 733 | 1569 | 8202 | 4838 | 1162 | 1875 | 7260 | 4973 | 5513 | 11839 | 11287 | 44787 | 5308 | 16455 | 11704 | 12714 | 23484 | 24172 | 20986 | 26588 |
| All States | 55455 | 57602 | 33374 | 87652 | 107612 | 97169 | 94770 | 89944 | 192785 | 196418 | 197681 | 210577 | 261221 | 387845 | 501210 | 416918 | 465816 | 556814 | 857246 | 785945 | 668515 | 549073 |

Annexure – VII

Damage and Loss Assessment from the States -2005-06 to 2007-08

| Name of the State | Year | Type of Calamity | Population Affected (Lakhs) | Human Deaths (Numbers) | Livestock Loss (Numbers) | Houses Damaged (Numbers) | Cropped Area Affected (Ha) | Estimated Value of Loss (Rs. Crores) |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 2005-06 | Heavy Rains | 350 | 107 | 14416 | 118618 | 551966 | 2697.97 |
| | 2006-07 | Floods | 13.84 | 165 | 20530 | 276567 | 219897 | 3455.23 |
| | | Floods due to heavy rains | 0.23 | 52 | 4849 | 29837 | 219950 | 188.44 |
| | | Ogni Cyclone | 13.85 | 41 | 350000 | 95218 | 384555 | 7173.25 |
| | | Drought | | | | | 663671 | |
| | | Total | 27.92 | 258 | 375379 | 401622 | 1488073 | 10816.92 |
| | 2007-08 | Flash Floods | 9.19 | 52 | 9316 | 175640 | 17426 | 1539.11 |
| | | Floods due to Heavy Rains | 30.66 | 122 | 3871 | 654394 | 87127 | 1308.44 |
| | | Unseasonal Heavy Rains | | 40 | 4643 | 3678 | 426410 | 244.71 |
| | | Total | 39.85 | 214 | 17830 | 833712 | 530963 | 3092.26 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | | Data is not available | | | | | | |
| Assam | 2005-06 | Floods | 7.04 | 27 | | | 74737 | |
| | | Drought | 5 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 2006-07 | Floods | 6.06 | 7 | | 2637 | 10571 | |
| | | Drought | 12.48 | | | | | |
| | | Total | 18.54 | 7 | | 2637 | 10571 | |
| | 2007-08 | Floods | 108.67 | 134 | 728 | 15846 | 674000 | 1444.24 |
| Bihar | 2005-06 | | | | | | | |
| | 2006-07 | | | | | | | |
| | 2007-08 | Floods | 248.13 | 1030 | 1613000 | 736000 | | |
| Chhattisgarh | 2005-06 | | | | | | | |
| | 2006-07 | Floods | 6.12 | 37 | 9653 | 29363 | 0.18 | 376.23 |
| | 2007-08 | | | | | | | |
| Goa | | | | | Data is not available | | | |
| Guajrat | 2005-06 | Heavy Rains & Floods | 200 | | | 39964 | 294000 | |
| | 2006-07 | Floods | 142 | 343 | 12254 | 99891 | 747000 | 22171.6 |
| | 2007-08 | Floods & Heavy Rains | 14.88 | 308 | 6663 | 45086 | 468000 | 1968.68 |
| Haryana | | | | | Data is not available | | | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2005-06 | Flash Flood | 10.87 | 8 | 3078 | 2854 | 142851.7 | 375.24 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | | | | | Data is not available | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Jharkhand | 2005-06 | | | | | | | |
| | 2006-07 | 16.97 | 90 | 200 | 75101 | 119000 | 78.18 | |
| | 2007-08 | | | | | | | |
| Karnataka | | | | Data is not available | | | | |
| Kerala | 2005-06 | 15.05 | 177 | 165 | 51792 | 333310.051 | 279.31 | |
| | 2006-07 | 23.59 | 207 | 2873 | 55263 | 30452 | 436 | |
| | 2007-08 | | | | | | | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2005-06 | Drought | 27.2 | | | | | |
| | | Heavy Rains & Floods | 41.73 | 176 | 2552 | 148496 | 157000 | 5146.82 |
| | | Hailstorms | 17.68 | 90 | 1168 | 11211 | 680000 | 12593.06 |
| | | Total | 86.61 | 266 | 3720 | 159707 | 837000 | 17739.88 |
| | 2006-07 | | | | | | | |
| | 2007-08 | Draught | 250 | | | | | |
| | | Heavy Rains & Floods | 8.68 | 76 | 243 | 4652 | 5042 | 119.2 |
| | | Hailstorms | 30 | | | | 908779 | 744.43 |
| | | Pest Attack | 39.8 | | | | 776044 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | | Total | 328.48 | 76 | 243 | 4652 | 1689865 | 863.63 |
| Maharashtra | 2005-06 | Heavy Rains & Floods | | 1500 | 31000 | 825000 | 1300000 | 6000 |
| | 2006-07 | | | | | | | |
| | 2007-08 | | | | | | | |
| Manipur | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Data is not available |
| Meghalaya | 2005-06 | Cyclone | 0.09019 | 0 | 0 | 2045 | | 1.82 |
| | | Floods & Flash Floods | 0.05741 | 1 | 0 | 876 | 125 | 0.1593 |
| | | Fire | 0.02266 | 3 | 0 | 453 | | 0.9625 |
| | | Hailstorms | 0.03809 | 0 | 0 | 50 | | |
| | | Landslides | 0.00019 | 2 | 0 | 18 | | |
| | | Thunder Lightning | 0.00042 | 8 | 2 | 0 | | |
| | | Total | 0.11877 | 14 | 2 | 3442 | 125 | 2.9418 |
| | 2006-07 | Cyclone | 0.44 | 2 | 0 | 6314 | 2246 | 21.23 |
| | | Hailstorm | 0.43 | 0 | 0 | 513 | 6423.85 | 1.08 |
| | | Fire | 0.037 | 0 | 0 | 656 | 0 | 2.22 |
| | | Landslide | 0.00007 | 1 | | 2 | | |
| | | Heavy Rain | 0.0539 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4400 | 0.16 |
| | | Thunder Lightning | 0 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0.014 |
| | | Drought | 0.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3569.62 | 0.36 |
| | | Total | 1.07097 | 13 | 18 | 7485 | 16639.47 | 25.064 |
| | 2007-08 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|---|-------|----|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Mizoram | 2005-06 | Cyclone, fire, hailstorm, drought, landslide, cloudburst, pest attack | 1.99 | 21 | 115 | 12750 | 20300 | 7.73 |
| Mizoram | 2006-07 | Cyclone, fire, hailstorm, drought, landslide, cloudburst, pest attack | 0.61 | 26 | 1300 | 14710 | 259 | 9.92 |
| | 2007-08 | | | | | | | |
| Nagaland | 2005-06 | | | | | | | |
| | 2006-07 | Landslide, cloud burst, flash flood, hailstorm, fire | 0.56 | 1 | 897 | 4320 | 74.67 | 6.03 |
| Orissa | 2005-06 2006-07 | | | | | | | |
| | 2007-08 | Heavy rain & floods | 13.32 | 32 | 19495 | 27810 | 120761 | 306.7 |
| Punjab | 2005-06 | Floods, heavy rains, hailstorm, drought, fire | | 12 | 100 | 729 | 0.54 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 2006-07 | | | | | | | |
| | 2007-08 | | | | | | | |
| Rajasthan | 2005-06 | Drought | 198.44 | | | | 55.03 | 256.19 |
| | 2006-07 | Drought | 136.73 | | | | 42.24 | 3991.88 |
| | 2007-08 | | | | | | | |
| Sikkim | | | Data is not available | | | | | |
| Tamil Nadu | 2005-06 | Heavy rain | 80.34 | 497 | 1520 | 311183 | | 385008 |
| | | Tsunami | 4.9 | 7996 | 16082 | 118000 | | |
| | | Total | 85.24 | 8493 | 17602 | 429183 | | 385008 |
| | 2006-07 | Rain | | 119 | 195 | 5924 | | 29266.5 |
| | | Tsunami | 4.9 | 7997 | 16082 | 118000 | | |
| | | Total | 4.9 | 8116 | 16277 | 123924 | | 29266.5 |
| | 2007-08 | | | | | | | |
| Tripura | | | Data is not available | | | | | |
| Uttarakhand | | | Data is not available | | | | | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2005-06 | | | | | | | |
| | 2006-07 | Floods, fire | 0.55 | 1106 | | | | |
| | 2007-08 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--|------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| West Bengal | 2005-06 | Hailstorm, cyclone, rain, floods erosion, landslide, lightning | 81.57 | 234 | 49174 | 532845 | 1380000 | 512.05 |
| | 2006-07 | | | | | | | |
| | 2007-08 | Cyclone, hailstorm, | 3.68 | 80 | 4307 | 45108 | 22377 | |
| | | Heavy Rain & Floods | 118.22 | 355 | 23301 | 996948 | 858610 | |
| | | Landslide | 1.32917 | 12 | 13 | 3472 | 0 | |
| | | Fire | 0.215 | 0 | 0 | 2215 | | |
| | | Total | 123.44417 | 447 | 27621 | 1047743 | 880987 | |

STATEMENT 25
FURNISHED BY STATE GOVERNMENTS TO THIRTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION
 (Rs. in Crores)

A. RECEIPTS

| | | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2002-07 |
|----|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 237.36 | 346.03 | 258.62 | 544.08 | 628.86 | 352.34 | 2014.94 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 26.03 | 54.73 | 23.70 | 96.74 | 73.50 | 29.97 | 274.70 |
| 3 | Bihar | 73.78 | 77.52 | 480.32 | 148.92 | 153.23 | 157.75 | 933.77 |
| 4 | Chhatisgarh | 130.97 | 42.72 | 46.20 | 108.74 | 200.44 | 29.59 | 529.07 |
| 5 | Gujrat | 201.23 | 219.25 | 251.19 | 550.31 | 874.85 | 200.37 | 2096.83 |
| 6 | Haryana | 89.64 | 96.32 | 98.83 | 111.93 | 143.04 | 137.13 | 539.76 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 62.05 | 80.00 | 52.86 | 213.78 | 128.74 | 131.23 | 537.43 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 279.09 | 402.79 | 154.26 | 750.51 | 252.05 | 266.41 | 1838.70 |
| 9 | Kerala | 119.72 | 125.69 | 412.73 | 108.24 | 117.35 | 153.75 | 883.73 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 235.59 | 96.29 | 76.13 | 254.23 | 342.91 | 219.30 | 1005.15 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 193.32 | 259.44 | 624.84 | 1243.17 | 458.51 | 245.75 | 2779.28 |
| 12 | Manipur | 1.17 | 4.87 | 7.07 | - | 0.83 | 14.23 | 13.94 |
| 13 | Meghalaya | 4.34 | 4.56 | 10.95 | 11.29 | 11.61 | 11.95 | 42.75 |
| 14 | Mizoram | 3.28 | 3.44 | 3.61 | 6.59 | 6.77 | 15.79 | 23.69 |
| 15 | Orissa | 142.53 | 231.15 | 186.49 | 301.55 | 413.45 | 391.17 | 1275.17 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 462.86 | 955.31 | 475.03 | 415.64 | 551.54 | 343.13 | 2860.38 |
| 17 | Sikkim | 7.48 | 10.86 | 18.30 | 15.25 | 10.78 | 34.38 | 62.67 |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 329.15 | 408.26 | 907.90 | 1262.59 | 297.94 | 230.51 | 3205.85 |
| 19 | Tripura | 3.58 | 3.65 | 7.01 | 19.34 | 11.76 | 5.60 | 45.34 |
| 20 | Uttaranchal | 1.96 | - | 0.75 | - | 37.42 | - | 40.12 |
| 21 | Uttar Pradesh | 471.33 | 211.20 | 410.80 | 295.94 | 304.48 | 313.46 | 1693.75 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 111.47 | 117.04 | 122.89 | 234.73 | 241.49 | 248.62 | 827.621 |

B- EXPENDITURE

| | States | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2002-07 |
|----|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 606.47 | 116.75 | 613.14 | 651.64 | 911.34 | 408.39 | 2899.34 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 26.29 | 54.47 | 23.95 | 96.80 | 71.75 | 29.97 | 273.26 |
| 3 | Bihar | 65.44 | 87.45 | 179.51 | 8.11 | 32.13 | 851.35 | 372.63 |
| 4 | Chhatisgarh | 145.83 | 52.74 | 32.18 | 45.81 | 123.41 | 49.18 | 399.97 |
| 5 | Gujrat | 428.36 | 299.46 | 229.35 | 378.04 | 1397.18 | 291.76 | 2732.39 |
| 6 | Haryana | 83.50 | 8.25 | 20.76 | 80.50 | 115.10 | 157.27 | 308.11 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 62.05 | 80.00 | 52.86 | 213.78 | 128.74 | 131.23 | 537.43 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 192.21 | 363.63 | 240.20 | 602.32 | 484.26 | 278.68 | 1882.62 |
| 9 | Kerala | 71.85 | 125.56 | 235.08 | 128.61 | 113.20 | 204.87 | 674.30 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 304.54 | 182.40 | 101.42 | 167.10 | 242.53 | 420.01 | 997.99 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 193.55 | 488.30 | 464.64 | 1325.04 | 1122.82 | 236.05 | 3594.35 |
| 12 | Manipur | 0.71 | 0.74 | 8.06 | 1.67 | 2.10 | - | 13.28 |
| 13 | Meghalaya | 3.23 | 2.65 | 2.83 | 13.11 | 2.64 | 4.94 | 24.46 |
| 14 | Mizoram | 3.28 | 3.44 | 3.61 | 6.59 | 6.77 | 15.79 | 23.69 |
| 15 | Orissa | 216.63 | 300.46 | 275.89 | 238.21 | 457.94 | 533.32 | 1489.14 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 436.65 | 835.35 | 190.55 | 364.11 | 666.94 | 247.30 | 2493.60 |
| 17 | Sikkim | 8.47 | 7.91 | 17.94 | 12.10 | 17.62 | 34.38 | 64.04 |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 623.92 | 913.39 | 1873.57 | 2830.08 | 487.07 | 655.60 | 6728.03 |
| 19 | Tripura | 2.50 | 2.10 | 8.79 | 7.36 | 2.51 | 10.80 | 23.27 |
| 20 | Uttaranchal | 7.56 | - | 0.75 | - | 37.42 | 49.47 | 45.73 |
| 21 | Uttar Pradesh | 578.81 | 98.90 | 315.40 | 66.95 | 45.15 | 586.97 | 1105.21 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 24.66 | 49.90 | 47.66 | 114.88 | 298.72 | 600.00 | 535.82 |

C- CALAMITY WISE EXPENDITURE

| | DROUGHT | | | | | | FLOODS | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 472.86 | 116.75 | 458.58 | 273.62 | 106.77 | 199.95 | - | - | 54.56 | 277.96 | 804.57 | 180.99 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 23.76 | 52.52 | 14.92 | 90.71 | 62.46 | 18.40 |
| Bihar | - | - | - | 0.19 | 13.21 | 0.00 | 65.44 | 86.66 | 178.16 | 6.35 | 17.74 | 848.79 |
| Chhatisgarh | 100.68 | - | 29.08 | 36.13 | 29.63 | 6.25 | 45.15 | 52.74 | 3.10 | 9.68 | 93.78 | 42.93 |
| Gujrat | 195.86 | 258.12 | 40.70 | 5.29 | 2.11 | 0.69 | 8.35 | 41.07 | 188.65 | 372.61 | 1395.06 | 290.47 |
| Haryana | 78.39 | 3.78 | 0.04 | 15.07 | 1.74 | 3.33 | 4.90 | 1.63 | 13.75 | 13.12 | 42.17 | 7.76 |
| Karnataka | 192.21 | 363.63 | 240.20 | 45.76 | 277.00 | - | - | - | 556.56 | 207.26 | 278.68 | |
| Kerala | 4.28 | 63.02 | 93.02 | 20.46 | 10.30 | 13.63 | 67.57 | 62.54 | 83.92 | 83.02 | 86.90 | 182.18 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 240.01 | 88.25 | 13.41 | 108.12 | 65.82 | 162.18 | 33.66 | 42.45 | 59.00 | 23.06 | 80.53 | 24.45 |
| Maharashtra | 125.37 | 458.80 | 433.76 | 176.19 | 102.70 | 50.01 | 68.18 | 29.50 | 30.88 | 1148.85 | 1020.12 | 186.04 |
| Manipur | - | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.06 | 0.02 | - | 0.50 | 0.21 | 1.84 | 1.18 | 1.20 | - |
| Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 1.51 | 0.75 | 10.38 | 0.34 | 1.92 |
| Mizoram | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| Orissa | 61.50 | 79.00 | 13.00 | 15.92 | 8.52 | 6.60 | 54.66 | 112.85 | 175.03 | 208.79 | 411.32 | 53.70 |
| Rajasthan | 433.48 | 830.73 | 96.36 | 301.22 | 360.93 | 88.02 | 0.73 | 2.74 | 72.05 | 65.39 | 221.78 | 142.42 |
| Uttaranchal | 1.96 | | 0.75 | - | 37.42 | 37.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 351.84 | 7.70 | 251.33 | 2.00 | 17.97 | 346.45 | - | 73.33 | 27.46 | 29.33 | 7.89 | 191.01 |
| West Bengal | 5.75 | 2.96 | - | 3.41 | 20.51 | 10.15 | 15.75 | 32.49 | 44.45 | 107.29 | 270.47 | 500.37 |
| 18 States | 2264.88 | 2273.73 | 1671.01 | 1004.09 | 1055.34 | 925.38 | 389.08 | 592.69 | 949.02 | 3005.02 | 4724.30 | 2950.80 |

| CYCLONES | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 133.61 | - | - | 100 | - | - |
| Gujrat | 224.15 | 0.27 | 0 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.60 |
| Manipur | - | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.09 | - |
| Meghalaya | 2.35 | 0.47 | 1.05 | 0.68 | 1 | 1.15 |
| Mizoram | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.35 | 0.6 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| Uttar Pradesh | - | 2.48 | 3.39 | 0.87 | 4.10 | 2.08 |
| West Bengal | 3.02 | 13.87 | 3.21 | 4.01 | 7.74 | 80.15 |
| 7 States | 363.53 | 17.6 | 8.02 | 106.35 | 13.59 | 84.63 |

| HAIL STORMS | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| Andhra Pradesh | - | - | - | - | - | 27.27 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 24.33 | 24.87 | 8.83 | 22.28 | 77.85 | 58.13 |
| Manipur | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.58 | - |
| Meghalaya | 0.35 | 0.17 | 0.51 | 0.32 | 0.76 | 1.51 |
| Mizoram | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.42 | 0.44 |
| Rajasthan | 1.10 | 0.46 | 20.87 | -4.04 | 82.76 | 14.39 |
| Uttar Pradesh | - | 5.05 | 23.88 | 6.38 | 4.34 | 28.66 |
| 7 States | 26.14 | 31.36 | 61.3 | 76.9 | 237.56 | 276.23 |

| FIRE | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| Andhra Pradesh | - | - | - | 0.06 | - | 0.18 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1.32 | 0.11 | 3.64 | 2.06 | 0.33 | 1.8 |
| Bihar | | 0.7813 | 1.3516 | 1.5684 | 1.18 | 2.5585 |
| Haryana | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.86 | 34.8 | 35.32 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6.54 | 26.83 | 20.18 | 13.64 | 18.33 | 19.85 |
| Manipur | 0.06 | 0.18 | 5.52 | 0.04 | 0.07 | - |
| Meghalaya | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.26 | 0.06 |
| Mizoram | 0.35 | 0.43 | 0.6 | 0.39 | 0.4 | 0.38 |
| Rajasthan | 1.34 | 1.42 | 1.27 | 1.54 | 1.47 | 2.47 |
| Uttar Pradesh | - | 10.28 | 8.08 | 28.37 | 8.80 | 11.52 |
| West Bengal | 0.14 | 0.58 | - | 0.17 | - | 9.33 |
| 11 States | 10 | 40.911 | 40.952 | 48.9184 | 65.64 | 83.469 |

Annexure -IX

NCCF - Demands of States, Approved and Released by Centre 2000-01 to 2006-07 (Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Year | Calamity | Demand | Approval | Release |
|---------|-------------------|---------|--|---------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2001-02 | Flood 01 | 777.71 | 15.84 | 10.00 |
| | | | Flood 01 | 278.26 | 56.85 | 20.44 |
| | | 2002-03 | Drought 02 | 1880 | 174.61 | 0 |
| | | | Subsidy to farmers | - | 45.04 | 13.72 |
| | | | Freight charges | - | 0.47 | 0.47 |
| | | | Drought (Review) | - | 224.43 | 45.75 |
| | | 2003-04 | Drought(Review) | - | -- | 64.04 |
| | | | Drought 03 | 859.88 | 155.5 | 50.58 |
| | | | Drought (freight charges) | - | 2.13 | 2.13 |
| | | 2004-05 | Cyclone 04 | 367.47 | 30.89 | 0 |
| | | | Drought 03 | 942.99 | 70.77 | 0 |
| | | | Drought 04 | 1199.68 | 141.47 | 17.88 |
| | | | Tsunami, Dec 05 | 342.67 | 19.53 | 100.00 |
| | | | Tsunami, Dec 05 | " | 27.66 | -52.81 |
| | | 2005-06 | Flood/cyclone storm 05 | 903.637 | 172.444 | 100.00 |
| | | | - | - | -- | 27.706 |
| | | 2006-07 | Air lifting charged for flood 2000 & 2001 on account basis | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.057 |
| | | | Flood , Augt 06 | 877.32 | 152.1 | |
| | | | Flood, Sept 06 | 115.16 | 30.58 | |
| | | | Flood-OGNI cyclonic storm Oct-Nov 06 | 404.99 | 119.85 | 200.00 |
| | | 2007-08 | Flood 05(Oct -Nov) | 112.93 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| | | | Drought 06 | 628.56 | 56.56 | 0 |
| | | | Drought 06-07 | 194.57 | 19.71 | 19.71 |
| 2008-09 | Flood 07-1st Memo | 394.38 | 136.053 | | | |
| | Flood 07-2nd Memo | 584.32 | 174.86 | 29.82 | | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2000-01 | Flood 02 | 139.10 | 5.55 | 2.00 |
| | | 2002-03 | Flood 02 | 134.63 | 19.68 | 12.78 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| | | 2003-04 | Flood 03 | 349.06 | 39.32 | 26.79 |
| | | | Flood 03 | - | 3 | 3 |
| | | 2004-05 | Flood 04 | 510.95 | 20.33 | 9.09 |
| | | 2005-06 | Transportation bill- flood 04 | - | -- | 68.44 |
| | | 2006-07 | Transportation bill flood 04 | - | -- | 7.85 |
| | | | Flood 05 | 561.31 | 48.18 | 36.53 |
| | | 2008-09 | Flood 07 | 294.885 | 47.3 | 26.4 |
| 3 | Assam | 2002-03 | Flood 02 | 484.19 | 118.34 | 0 |
| | | 2003-04 | Flood 03 | 1134.45 | 70.72 | 0 |
| | | 2004-05 | Flood 03 | 1875.41 | 345.37 | 55.00 |
| | | | Flood 03 | " | " | 116.87 |
| | | | Flood (Supplimentary+Oct 04) | 630.45 | 39.68 | 39.68 |
| | | 2008-09 | Flood 07 | 879.86 | 263.74 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 2000-01 | Floods 01 | 975.87 | 29.67 | 29.67 |
| | | 2001-02 | Drought 01 | 2295.12 | 13.56 | 0 |
| | | 2002-03 | Flood 02 | 847.72 | 118.68 | 0 |
| | | 2004-05 | Flood 02 | 11048.26 | 375.53 | 55 |
| | | | Flood 02 | " | " | 181.77 |
| | | | Drought 04 | 2312.48 | 162.15 | 162.15 |
| | | 2008-09 | Flood 07 | 2489.02 | 745.26 | 0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 2000-01 | Drought 01 | 495.64 | 58.94 | 40.00 |
| | | 2001-02 | Drought 02(Review) | - | 18.94 | 18.94 |
| | | | Flood 02 | 158.25 | 25 | 23.94 |
| | | 2002-03 | Drought 02 | 880.66 | 92.73 | 45.85 |
| | | | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | - | 35.67 | 35.67 |
| | | | Drought 02(Review) | - | 61.89 | 19.16 |
| | | 2003-04 | Drought | - | -- | 26.83 |
| | | | Flood 03 | 296.4 | 17.92 | 0 |
| | | 2004-05 | Drought 04-05 | 654.96 | 93.44 | 52.74 |
| | | 2006-07 | Flood 06 | 376.36 | 23.32 | 0 |
| 6 | Goa | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 7 | Gujarat | 2000-01 | Drought 01 | 1974.23 | 112 | 85.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|--|----------|---------|---------------|
| | | 2001-02 | Earthquake 01 | 13136.23 | 1467.37 | 500.00 |
| | | | Drought 01(Review) | -- | -- | 27 |
| | | 2002-03 | Earthquake 01 | -- | -- | 967.37 |
| | | | Drought 03 | 895.34 | 150.29 | 0 |
| | | | Drought (freight charges) | -- | -- | 23.29 |
| | | 2003-04 | for Gaushalas/ Cattle Camps | -- | -- | 5.15 |
| | | | Drought (freight charges) | -- | 7.18 | 7.18 |
| | | | Flood 03 | 431.02 | 20.08 | 20.08 |
| | | 2004-05 | Flood 03 | 770.05 | 94.04 | 55.00 |
| | | | Flood 03 | " | " | 0 |
| | | 2005-06 | Flood 05 | 988.89 | 413.32 | 500.00 |
| | | | Flood 05 | " | " | -195.69 |
| | | 2006-07 | Flood 05 | -- | --- | 195.69 |
| | | | Flood 06 | 2694.36 | 305.77 | 350 |
| 8 | Haryana | 2002-03 | Drought 02 | 1895.98 | 109.65 | 0 |
| | | | Drought 02 (Review) | -- | 0 | 0 |
| | | 2003-04 | For Gaushalas | -- | -- | 2.2 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 2000-01 | Flood 01 | 1730.89 | 8.29 | 8.29 |
| | | 2001-02 | Flood 01 | -- | -- | 25 |
| | | | Flood 02 | 83.33 | 36.39 | 17.5 |
| | | | Drought 01-02 | 143.56 | 18.98 | 18.98 |
| | | 2002-03 | Drought 02 | 155.86 | 39.45 | 9.8 |
| | | | Drought (subsidy) | -- | 4.05 | 4.05 |
| | | | Drought 02(Review) | -- | 25.67 | 0.2 |
| | | 2003-04 | Drought (Review) | -- | --- | 0.3 |
| | | | Flood 03 | 131.8 | 34.81 | 0 |
| | | 2005-06 | Flood 05 | 1014 | 74.86 | 100.00 |
| | | | Flood 05 | " | " | -25.14 |
| | | | Air lifting charges for flood 2000 on actual basis | 38.11 | 38.11 | 38.11 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---------|--|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | 2006-07 | Flood 05(refunded) | -- | --- | 25.14 |
| | | | Drought 05 | 377 | 39.02 | 0 |
| | | 2007-08 | Flood 06 | 393.32 | 26.02 | 24.585 |
| | | 2008-09 | Flood 07 | 1234.12 | 59.89 | 9.84 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 2001-02 | Drought 01 | 1880.95 | 23.2 | 23.2 |
| | | 2002-03 | Drought 02 | 1623.98 | 31.75 | 0 |
| | | | Drought(Review) | -- | 0 | 0 |
| | | 2004-05 | Avalanches /Heavy snowfall | 1617.09 | 140.91 | 50.00 |
| | | | Avalanches /Heavy snowfall | " | " | 0 |
| | | 2005-06 | Avalanches /Heavy snowfall 05 | -- | -- | 9.49 |
| | | | Earthquake 05 | 1351.19 | 170.2 | 100 |
| | | | In addition, Rs.229.74 cr. Under Spl.Package | " | " | 200.28 |
| | | | Earthquake 05 | " | " | 275.71 |
| | | 2007-08 | Flood 06 | 645.48 | 58.91 | 13.51 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 2001-02 | Drought 01 | 1467.25 | 42.06 | 0 |
| | | | Drought (Review) | -- | 0 | 0 |
| | | 2004-05 | Drought 04 | 928.12 | 139.82 | 0 |
| | | 2006-07 | Drought 05 | 880.7 | 107.37 | 0 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 2002-03 | Hailstorm-02 | 70.51 | 1.69 | 0 |
| | | | Drought 02 | 1562.85 | 221.46 | 171.28 |
| | | | Drou ght (subsidy to farmer) | -- | 17.9 | 17.9 |
| | | | Drought (Review) | -- | 61.63 | 7.7 |
| | | 2003-04 | Drought (Review) | -- | -- | 10.77 |
| | | | Drought 03 | 1881.55 | 167.81 | 115.86 |
| | | | Flood 03 | 34.77 | 7.54 | 7.54 |
| | | | Drought | 2878 | 247.62 | 50 |
| | | | Drought (Review) | " | -- | 71.85 |
| | | | Drought (EG cash compt.) | " | -- | 60.45 |
| | | 2004-05 | Drought (Supl. Nutrition-FCI) | --- | --- | 14.48 |
| | | | Drought 03 | 1147.72 | 83.67 | 24.57 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2005-06 | Drought 03 | " | " | 24.57 |
| | | | Flood 05 | 3640.07 | 225.05 | 57 |
| | | | Flood 05 | " | " | 300.00 |
| | | | Flood 05 | " | " | -158.15 |
| | | | Flood (Sept-Oct 05) | 1256.9 | 160.52 | 160.00 |
| | | 2006-07 | Flood 05 | -- | --- | 158.15 |
| | | | Flood 05 (Sept-Oct) | -- | --- | 0.52 |
| | | | Flood 06 | 858.37 | 125.67 | |
| | | | Drought 06 | 1406.01 | 74.48 | 226.3 |
| | | 2007-08 | Flood 07 (June-July) 1st Memo | 406.42 | 117.45 | 0 |
| | | | Flood 07 (2nd Memo) | 1434.02 | 121.8 | 64.41 |
| | | | Drought 06-07 | 74.48 | 4.48 | 4.48 |
| | | 2008-09 | Flood 07-3rd Memo | 838.78 | 140.4 | 109.91 |
| 13 | Kerala | 2000-01 | Flood | 200 | -- | -- |
| | | 2002-03 | Drought 02 | 1047.08 | 13.57 | 0 |
| | | | Drought (Review) | - | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Flood 02 | 146.32 | 14.11 | 0 |
| | | | Drought (original Memo) | 1359.03 | 49.04 | 0 |
| | | 2004-05 | Drought (additional Memo) | 2844.9 | 28.53 | 0 |
| | | | Tsunami, Dec 05 | 1358.77 | 84.1 | 100.00 |
| | | | Tsunami, Dec 05 | " | 44.85 | 0 |
| | | | Drought 04 (Spl. Relief) | 106 | 106 | 53.00 |
| | | | Drought 04 (Spl. Relief) | " | " | 53.00 |
| | | 2005-06 | Flood 05 | 196.4 | 26.98 | 17.94 |
| | | | Flood 05 | " | " | 12.72 |
| | | 2006-07 | Flood 06 | 149.08 | 23 | 0 |
| | | 2007-08 | Flood 07(1st Memo) | 787.75 | 134.396 | 50.00 |
| | | | Flood 07(1st Memo) | " | " | 0.814 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 2000-01 | Drought 01 | 795.42 | 57.72 | 35 |
| | | 2001-02 | Drought 01 | - | -- | 22.72 |
| | | 2002-03 | Hailstorm 02 | 80.95 | 4.37 | 0 |
| | | | Drought 01-02 | 253.84 | 34.62 | 34.62 |
| | | | Drought 02 | 819.62 | 125.89 | 95.03 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | – | 36.9 | 36.9 | |
| | | Drought (freight charges) | – | 0.23 | 0.23 | |
| | | Drought (Review) | – | 75.99 | 16.56 | |
| | 2003-04 | Drought (Review) | – | -- | 23.17 | |
| | | Hailstorm 02 | 128.16 | 6.42 | 0 | |
| | | for Gaushalas/ Cattle camps | – | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| | | For Gaushalas | – | 0.61 | 0.61 | |
| | | Flood 03 | 201.83 | 12.84 | 12.84 | |
| | 2004-05 | Drought 04 | 725.69 | 36.3 | 1.7 | |
| | 2006-07 | Flood 05 | 628.21 | 70.83 | 15.34 | |
| | | Hailstorm 05 | 117.34 | 15.51 | 15.51 | |
| | | Hailstorm 06 | 657.8 | 87.56 | 0 | |
| | | Flood 06 | 744.62 | 43.37 | 0 | |
| | 2008-09 | Drought 07-08 | 1883.81 | 34.34 | 0 | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 2002-03 | Drought 01 | 500 | 48.4 | 0 |
| | | | Flood 02 | 153.56 | 15.46 | 0 |
| | | | Drought 02 | 1730.61 | 20 | 20.00 |
| | | | Drought (Review) | – | 46.5 | 0 |
| | 2003-04 | Drought 03 | 1715 | 160.61 | 44.25 | |
| | | Drought (EGS-one time) | " | " | 33.21 | |
| | 2004-05 | Drought 04 | 680.96 | 201.16 | 165.33 | |
| | | Drought 04 | – | 201.16 | 7.9 | |
| | 2005-06 | Drought 05 | 1117.99 | 174.66 | 91.07 | |
| | | Hailstorm 05 | 79.45 | 12 | 12 | |
| | | Flood 05 | 8740.66 | 697.45 | 500 | |
| | | Flood 05 | " | " | 416.41 | |
| | | Flood 05 | " | " | -362.23 | |
| | 2006-07 | Flood 05 (refunded) | – | --- | 362.23 | |
| | | Flood (Sept-Oct 05) | 206.13 | 47.67 | 47.67 | |
| | | Flood 06 | 5423.66 | 418.92 | 180.00 | |
| | 2007-08 | Flood 06 | --- | --- | 168.92 | |
| 16 | Manipur | 2002-03 | Flood 02 | 337.45 | 15.56 | 7.07 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|---------|--|---------|--------|--------|
| | | 2008-09 | Pest attack (bamboo flowering) 07 | 50.02 | 16.67 | 5.445 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 2000-01 | Cyclonic wind 02 | 22.13 | 1.55 | 1 |
| | | 2004-05 | Flood 04 | 212.5 | 12.3 | 6.16 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 2004-05 | Flood 04 | 51.15 | 13.29 | 10.68 |
| | | 2007-08 | Pest Attack (bamboo flowering) 1st Memo | 43.92 | 12.93 | 8.81 |
| | | 2008-09 | Pest attack (bamboo flowering) 07-08(2nd Memo) | 591.63 | 49.37 | 39.82 |
| | | | Flood 07 | 129.34 | 23.52 | 9.78 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 2004-05 | Flood 04 | 21.45 | 3.36 | 1.81 |
| | | 2006-07 | Flood 05 | 8.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 |
| 20 | Orissa | 2000-01 | Drought 01 | 443.95 | 49.62 | 35 |
| | | 2001-02 | Drought 02 | -- | -- | 14.62 |
| | | | Flood 02 | NA | 100 | 100.00 |
| | | 2002-03 | Supply-assistance for floods of 2001 (Air dropping) | -- | 16.41 | 16.41 |
| | | | Drought 02 | 871.4 | 120.18 | 0 |
| | | | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | -- | 61.58 | 5.29 |
| | | | Drought (freight charges) | -- | -- | 0.14 |
| | | 2003-04 | Drought (Review) | -- | 61.58 | 0 |
| | | | Flood 03 | 1793.05 | 173.34 | 50.00 |
| | | | Flood 03 | " | " | 54.43 |
| | | 2004-05 | Flood 04 | 348.78 | 53.4 | 0 |
| | | 2004-05 | Air lifting charges for Super Cyclone 1999 on actual basis | 53.44 | 53.44 | 53.44 |
| | | 2006-07 | Flood 06 | 2384.08 | 115.24 | 25.00 |
| | | 2007-08 | Flood 07-1st Memo | 306.7 | 59.33 | 0 |
| | | | Flood 07-2nd Memo | 1093.53 | 139.7 | 0 |
| 21 | Punjab | 2002-03 | Drought 02 | 3539.44 | 125.41 | 0 |
| | | 2004-05 | Flood 04 | 557.67 | 14.58 | 0 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 2000-01 | Drought 00-01 | 2367.8 | 123.97 | 85 |
| | | 2001-02 | Drought 00-01 | -- | -- | 28.97 |
| | | | Drought 00-01 | -- | -- | 50.00 |
| | | 2002-03 | For Goshalas (Cattle care) | -- | 11.66 | 11.66 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | Drought 02 | 7519.76 | 207.68 | 0 | |
| | | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | – | 164.92 | 155.68 | |
| | | Drought (freight charges) | – | 7.4 | 7.4 | |
| | 2003-04 | Drought 03 | – | -- | 363.1 | |
| | | for Gaushalaas /Cattle Camps | – | -- | 14.48 | |
| | | Drought (Composite Team) | – | 134.79 | 99.83 | |
| | | Drought (freight charges) | – | 35.33 | 35.33 | |
| | 2004-05 | Drought 04-05 | 2378.64 | 332.27 | 108.00 | |
| | | Drought 04-05 | " | " | 108.79 | |
| | 2005-06 | Drought 05 | 939.37 | 106.3 | 0 | |
| | | Hailstorm 05 | 210.85 | 49.57 | 0 | |
| | | Drought 06 | 1544.63 | 146.5 | 0 | |
| | 2006-07 | Flood 06 | 3309.93 | 240.04 | 100.00 | |
| | 2007-08 | Payment to Railways for transportation of drinking water to the drought 06 | – | -- | 0.338 | |
| 23 | Sikkim | 2004-05 | Flood 04 | 50.55 | 13.05 | 9.9 |
| | | 2006-07 | Flood 05 | 64.11 | 5.59 | 2.22 |
| | | | Earthquake Feb 06 | 30.16 | 2.98 | 2.98 |
| | | 2008-09 | Flood 07 | 104.92 | 17.26 | 8.36 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 2002-03 | Drought 02 | 1545.76 | 228.3 | 109.7 |
| | | | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | – | 23.36 | 23.36 |
| | | | Drought | – | 258.44 | 82.93 |
| | 2003-04 | Drought | – | -- | 116.1 | |
| | | Drought 03 | 2283.73 | 292.95 | 50.00 | |
| | | Drought 03 | " | " | 123.35 | |
| | 2004-05 | Drought 04 | 1910.58 | 156.84 | 117.27 | |
| | | Tsunami, Dec 05 | 4528.66 | 617.2 | 250.00 | |
| | | Tsunami, Dec 05 | " | " | 367.2 | |
| | | Tsunami, Dec 05 (subsidy) | " | 441.08 | 0 | |
| | | Flood 04 | 411.73 | 48.67 | 48.67 | |
| | 2005-06 | Tsunami - subsidy to fishermen | 131.91 | 131.91 | 131.91 | |
| | | Flood 05 (Oct -Nov) | 13457.62 | 787.9 | 500.00 | |
| | | Flood 05 (Suppl. report) | " | 20.45 | 500.00 | |
| | | Flood 05 (Suppl. report) | " | " | 191.65 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 25 | Tripura | 2008-09 | Flood 07-1st Memo | 564.19 | 197.49 | 72.46 |
| | | 2004-05 | Flood 04 | 75.46 | 8.67 | 0.05 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 2002-03 | Drought 02 | 7539.79 | 481.1 | 237.65 |
| | | | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | – | 72.41 | 72.41 |
| | | | Drought (Review) | – | 0 | 0 |
| | | 2003-04 | For Gaushalas | – | -- | 0.98 |
| | | | Flood 03 | 1685.14 | 222.23 | 40.89 |
| | | 2004-05 | Drought 04 | 7226.1 | 360.94 | 192.1 |
| | | 2006-07 | Flood 06 | 713.66 | 36.34 | 0 |
| | | 2008-09 | Flood 07 | 1640.75 | 142.52 | 0 |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | 2002-03 | Drought 02 | 401.81 | 10.62 | 0 |
| | | | Drought (subsidy to farmers) | – | 3.78 | 0 |
| | | | Drought (Review) | – | 0 | 0 |
| | | 2003-04 | Flood 03 | 80.23 | 13.56 | 0 |
| | | 2004-05 | Drought 04 | 411.87 | 3.24 | 0 |
| | | 2006-07 | Drought 06 | 287.8 | 38.99 | 7.055 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 2000-01 | Flood 01 | 1468.7 | 204.35 | 103.25 |
| Total | | | | 209993 | 21228.733 | 13998.45 |

**DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR APPLICATION OF NATIONAL
DISASTER RESPONSE FUND**

1. Section 46 – DM Act, 2005

As provided in section 46 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, Central Government, has decided to constitute the National Disaster Response Fund for meeting any threatening disaster situation or disaster. This Fund will have the following sources of funding;

- (i) An amount which the Central Government may after appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf provide;
- (ii) Any grant that may be made by any person or institution for the purpose of disaster management.

2. Operation of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in relation to Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)

2.1 The contribution of the Central Government under the present CRF scheme will henceforth be credited to the SDRF. The SDRF will accordingly provide immediate relief to victims of natural calamity with contribution from the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25.

2.2 The share of the Central Government will continue to be remitted to the State Government in two installments on 1st May and 1st November of each financial year. Likewise, the State Governments will also transfer the total contribution (including their own share) to the SDR Fund in two installments in May and November of the same year.

2.3 The State Government will give a certificate indicating that the amount received earlier has been credited to the SDRF before any installment is released by the Central Government. The certificate of the State Government will also be accompanied by a statement indicating the up-to-date expenditure and the balance available in the SDRF. If in a particular year, the amount required to be spent on the calamity is more than the sum available in the SDRF, the State will draw 25% of the CRF

due to the State in the following year from the Centre, to be adjusted against dues of the subsequent year.

2.4 The investment of the funds, as hithertofore, will be carried out by the branch of RBI, having a banking department at the headquarters of the State.

3. Definition of “Calamity”

3.1 The definition of a calamity will include occurrence of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides, avalanches, cloud burst, pest attack and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies/disasters.

4. Objectives and Scope of NDRF

4.1 The National Disaster Response Fund is being set up so as to ensure that in case of severe disaster which is beyond the coping capacity of affected areas and for which the resources available in SDRF are inadequate, Central Government may meet expenses for emergency response and render suitable immediate relief and assistance to State Governments within a reasonable period. For this purpose, the Central Government has created a Fund in the Public Account, which can be used in case of emergent situations to handle any severe disaster or disaster like situation. This will be a non-plan fund called the National Disaster Response Fund.

4.2 The National Disaster Response Fund will be constituted under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. To begin with, there will be a corpus of Rs. 100 (one hundred) crore in the National Disaster Response Fund. This will be re-couped by appropriations as stipulated in section 46 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

4.3 Besides, the contributions made by individuals or institutions whether by domestic or foreign donors will be credited to the NDRF. All these contributions will be received only through bank drafts for which suitable records will be maintained and formal receipts will be issued to the donors.

4.4 The NDRF will be operated by the National Executive Committee (NEC) under the guidance of NDMA.

5. Operationalisation of NDRF

5.1 In the event that the State Governments find it difficult to manage the disaster within the resources available in the SDRF, the State Government may approach the Central Government for seeking assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund.

5.2 On occurrence of a disaster, as soon as the damage report is furnished by the State Government(s) in accordance with MHA's letter No. 32-34/2007-NDM-I dated the 27th June, 2007, a Central Team notified by the MHA will be deputed to the respective states.

5.3 The Central Team will invariably be an Inter-Ministerial Team, having representatives of Ministries of Agriculture, Road Transport Highways, Health & Family Welfare, Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water Supply), Power, Finance, and Shipping. Representatives of Planning Commission, CWC and NDMA will also be included in the Central Team. It will visit the respective States on mutually convenient dates. After the field visits, on-the-spot verification and discussion with the State Governments at appropriate levels, the Central Team will furnish its report within a fortnight of its visit, along with its recommendations to NEC.

5.4 The report will be considered by the NEC which after due deliberations will finalize its recommendations to the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) for release of funds from out of NDRF. In case NEC is not able to suggest the total relief/assistance to be given to the State Government(s) for want of full details of damages occurred/properties/lives lost, persons injured etc, it may recommend at least part payment as on 'on account' payment to the concerned State(s) so as to enable them to take up urgent relief work in hand.

5.5 The HLEC will have the Union Agriculture Minister as Chairman and Home Minister, Finance Minister, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, Vice Chairman, NDMA as Members and special invitees. The HLEC will review the recommendations of the NEC and finalize its own recommendations to be referred to Cabinet for approval. After the

proposal is approved by the Cabinet, necessary funds will be released to the concerned States. It will be desirable that such 'on account' relief/assistance is made available to the affected States within a maximum of two months of occurrence of disaster, pending consideration of total amount to be released to the affected States.

6. Release of payments from out of NDRF

6.1 State Government will give information regarding time frame in which various contracts will be concluded for award of work by the State Government authorities with respect to damaged infrastructure such as roads, bridges, drinking water supply, primary education centres, community assets owned by Panchayats etc.

6.2 The proposed sanctioned amount from out of NDRF will be intimated to the States and will be released in two installments; the first installment being 75% of the sanctioned amount. Thereafter, on receipt of certificate for having incurred the expenditure upto 75%, the balance 25% will be released.

6.3 State Governments receiving the funds from NDRF will render monthly report till all works are completed duly indicating the amounts released, expenditures incurred and balance available under each sub-head. These reports will include the progress of work in the district/town where rehabilitation work has been undertaken.

6.4 The State Governments will carry out independent evaluation of relief efforts to ensure that relief has reaches the target groups.

**Distribution of Houses by Predominant Materials of Roof and Wall and
Level of Damage Risk**

| Wall/ Roof | Census Houses | | | Level of Risk Under | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | No. of Houses | (%) | EQ Zone | | | | Wind Velocity m/s | | | | Flood Prone Area in % | |
| | | | V | IV | III | II | 55 & 50 | 47 | 44 & 39 | 33 | | |
| | | | Area in % | | | | Area in % | | | | | |
| 10.9 | 17.3 | 30.4 | 41.4 | 5.0 | 40.2 | 48.0 | 6.7 | 7.9 | | | | |
| Wall | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A1- Mud & Unburnt Brick Wall | Rural | 65,807,212 | 26.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | 7,991,950 | 3.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 73,799,162 | 29.6 | VH | H | M | L | VH | H | M | L | VH |
| A2- Stone Wall | Rural | 20,347,899 | 8.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | 5,133,918 | 2.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 25,481,817 | 10.3 | VH | H | M | L | H | M | L | VL | VH |
| Total- Category A | | 99,280,979 | 39.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| B- Burnt Bricks Wall | Rural | 62,715,919 | 25.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | 49,175,710 | 19.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 111,891,629 | 44.9 | H | M | L | VL | H | M | L | VL | H/M |
| Total Category B | | 111,891,629 | 44.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| C1- Concrete Wall | Rural | 2,253,979 | 0.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | 4,286,359 | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 6,540,338 | 2.6 | M | L | VL | VL | L | VL | VL | VL | L/VL |
| C2- Wood Wall | Rural | 2,363,200 | 0.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | 833,792 | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 3,196,992 | 1.2 | M | L | VL | VL | VH | H | M | L | H |
| Total Category C | | 9,737,330 | 3.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| X- Other Material | Rural | 24,049,304 | 9.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | 4,136,627 | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 28,185,931 | 11.4 | M | VL | VL | VL | VH | H | M | L | VH |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|-------------|---|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Category X | | 28,185,931 | 11.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Roof | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R1- Light Weight Sloping Roof | Rural | 69,342,567 | 27.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | 17,350,091 | 7.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 86,692,658 | 34.8 | M | M | L | VL | VH | VH | H | M | VH |
| R2- Heavy Weight Sloping roof | Rural | 65,299,492 | 26.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | 13,036,138 | 5.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 78,335,630 | 31.4 | H | M | L | VL | H | M | L | VL | H |
| R3- Flat Roof | Rural | 42,895,454 | 17.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | 41,172,127 | 16.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 84,067,581 | 33.7 | Damage Risk as per that for the Wall supporting it | | | | | | | | |
| Total Buildings: 249,095,869 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Housing Category: Wall Types

Category A: buildings in field-stone, rural structures, unburnt brick houses, clay houses

Category B: Ordinary brick building, buildings of large block & prefabricated type, half-timbered structures, building in natural hewn stone

Category C: reinforced buildings, well built wooden structures

Category X: other materials not covered in A,B, C. These are generally light.

Notes: 1) Flood prone area includes that protected area which may have been more severe damage under failure of protection works. In some other areas the local damage may be severe under heavy rains and choked drainage.

2) Damage Risk for wall types is indicated assuming heavy flat roof in categories A, B and C (reinforced concrete) building

3) Source of housing data: Census of housing, GOI, 2001

Housing category: Roof Type

Category-R1: Light weight (grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic, polythene, G1 metal, asbestos sheets, other materials)

Category-R2: Heavy weight (tiles, slate)

Category-R3: Flat Roof (brick, stone, concrete)

EQ Zone V: Very High Damage Risk Zone (MSK > IX)

EQ Zone III: Moderate Damage Risk Zone (MSK VII)

EQ Zone IV: High Damage Risk Zones (MSK VIII)

EQ Zone II: Low Damage Risk Zone (MSK < VI)

Level of Risk: VH= very high, H= high, M= moderate, L=low, VL= very low

ANNEXURE-XII

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA RELIEF EXPENDITURE (RS.)

| | 1990-91 to 1994-95 | 1995-96 to 1999-00 | 2000-01 to 2003-04 | 2005-06 to 2007-08 | 1990- 2008 |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 11.9 | 30.0 | 34.0 | 61.6 | 32.1 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 29.9 | 123.5 | 149.1 | 563.6 | 194.2 |
| Assam | 21.9 | 21.5 | 37.4 | 57.4 | 32.6 |
| Bihar | 3.5 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 30.7 | 10.8 |
| Goa | 9.2 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 17.3 | 12.4 |
| Gujrat | 7.0 | 42.8 | 291.3 | 106.6 | 109.2 |
| Haryana | 10.4 | 55.0 | 40.3 | 66.4 | 42.3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 35.2 | 58.8 | 103.6 | 216.6 | 94.2 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 15.0 | 26.4 | 42.0 | 333.8 | 91.5 |
| Karnataka | 11.1 | 14.2 | 16.8 | 61.7 | 23.3 |
| Kerala | 12.2 | 19.5 | 22.4 | 29.8 | 20.1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6.4 | 13.3 | 29.0 | 59.4 | 22.6 |
| Maharashtra | 17.3 | 36.2 | 16.8 | 112.2 | 41.7 |
| Manipur | 4.9 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 17.1 | 11.7 |
| Meghalaya | 12.9 | 22.3 | 19.0 | 46.5 | 24.0 |
| Mizoram | 10.4 | 45.3 | 35.3 | 84.7 | 31.5 |
| Nagaland | 7.8 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 20.9 | 12.8 |
| Orissa | 15.8 | 62.3 | 78.3 | 106.9 | 62.3 |
| Punjab | 16.4 | 21.5 | 59.6 | 93.8 | 44.2 |
| Rajasthan | 27.0 | 39.5 | 56.7 | 75.1 | 48.2 |
| Sikkim | 59.1 | 184.2 | 124.0 | 324.3 | 165.9 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10.2 | 17.2 | 25.4 | 94.0 | 31.9 |
| Tripura | 10.0 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 51.2 | 21.5 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 8.1 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 18.2 | 10.3 |
| West Bengal | 5.0 | 10.7 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 15.2 |
| All States | 10.9 | 22.1 | 39.5 | 63.7 | 31.9 |

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA CRF ALLOCATION (RS.)

| | 1990-91 to 1994-95 | 1995-96 to 1999-00 | 2000-01 to 2003-04 | 2005-06 to 2007-08 | 1990- 2008 |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 12.5 | 17.5 | 27.5 | 44.3 | 23.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 22.0 | 72.1 | 115.7 | 246.1 | 105.2 |
| Assam | 12.8 | 20.4 | 40.1 | 68.4 | 32.7 |
| Bihar | 3.9 | 5.5 | 15.6 | 16.6 | 9.2 |
| Goa | 8.2 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 14.3 | 9.9 |
| Gujrat | 19.8 | 31.5 | 33.5 | 46.3 | 32.0 |
| Haryana | 9.9 | 13.9 | 40.2 | 55.0 | 28.3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 33.5 | 48.0 | 75.6 | 158.8 | 72.5 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 14.9 | 23.1 | 36.2 | 80.2 | 36.3 |
| Karnataka | 5.8 | 8.8 | 14.9 | 21.2 | 12.0 |
| Kerala | 10.4 | 18.2 | 22.4 | 26.8 | 18.6 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5.4 | 7.1 | 15.6 | 38.7 | 13.9 |
| Maharashtra | 5.4 | 8.0 | 17.1 | 22.0 | 12.4 |
| Manipur | 5.2 | 12.1 | 14.0 | 24.5 | 13.1 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Meghalaya | 10.8 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 46.5 | 20.9 |
| Mizoram | 4.7 | 15.5 | 35.4 | 70.7 | 20.8 |
| Nagaland | 7.8 | 11.8 | 10.4 | 18.4 | 12.0 |
| Orissa | 14.3 | 14.4 | 31.5 | 79.0 | 31.0 |
| Punjab | 13.4 | 25.4 | 53.2 | 58.1 | 35.8 |
| Rajasthan | 27.0 | 37.2 | 38.3 | 68.9 | 41.5 |
| Sikkim | 69.2 | 97.3 | 135.0 | 309.4 | 142.7 |
| Tamil Nadu | 6.8 | 10.5 | 17.5 | 33.5 | 15.6 |
| Tripura | 10.4 | 14.6 | 17.2 | 38.3 | 18.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 6.2 | 8.4 | 11.2 | 16.3 | 10.2 |
| West Bengal | 5.7 | 7.1 | 13.3 | 28.1 | 12.4 |
| All States | 9.2 | 13.2 | 20.4 | 36.3 | 18.6 |

Planning Commission(Plan Coordination Division)**LIST OF CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | (Rs.crore) | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2004-05 (BE) | 2005-06 (BE) | 2006-07 (BE) Rs Crore |
| DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION | | | | |
| 1 | Technology Mission on Cotton/Intensive Cotton Prog. | 50.00 | 50.00 | 74.00 |
| 2 | Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland Rainfed Farming Systems | 0.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 |
| 3 | Integrated Scheme of Oil Seeds, Pulses, Maize, Oil Palm | 152.75 | 240.00 | 270.00 |
| 4 | Technology Mission on Horticulture for NE Regions | 200.00 | 170.00 | 205.40 |
| 5 | Micro Irrigation | 0.00 | 400.00 | 520.00 |
| 6 | National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development | 100.00 | 100.00 | 80.00 |
| 7 | National Horticulture Mission | 50.00 | 630.00 | 1000.00 |
| 8 | Support of State Extension | 45.19 | 45.00 | 75.00 |
| 9 | Improvement of Agricultural Statistics | 24.76 | 24.00 | 27.00 |
| 10 | Macro Management | 719.94 | 912.62 | 910.00 |
| 11 | Agriculture Census | 13.83 | 14.00 | 14.50 |
| | Sub-Total | 1356.47 | 2785.62 | 3375.90 |
| DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING | | | | |
| 12 | National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding | 55.00 | 95.00 | 106.00 |
| 13 | National Project for improvement of Poultry and Small Animals | 20.17 | 96.50 | 96.00 |
| 14 | Livestock Insurance | 0.00 | 50.00 | 51.00 |
| 15 | Livestock Health | 102.50 | 99.95 | 106.00 |
| 16 | Integrated Dairy Development Project & strengthening infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production | 28.42 | 70.00 | 58.00 |
| 17 | Development of Inland Aquaculture & Fisheries | 27.00 | 25.00 | 9.00 |
| 18 | National Welfare of Fishermen & Training & Extn. Including HRD | 26.50 | 26.50 | 22.00 |
| 19 | Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest | 46.00 | 57.50 | 45.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 305.59 | 520.45 | 493.00 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | (Rs.crore) | | |
|---------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2004-05 (BE) | 2005-06 (BE) | 2006-07 (BE) Rs Crore |
| | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | | | |
| 20 | Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE) | 425.00 | 500.00 | 550.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 425.00 | 500.00 | 550.00 |
| | DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY. | | | |
| 21 | Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme | 2900.00 | 4050.00 | 5200.00 |
| 22 | Central Rural Sanitation Programme | 400.00 | 700.00 | 800.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 3300.00 | 4750.00 | 6000.00 |
| | DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND LITERACY | | | |
| 23 | National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM) | 1675.00 | 3345.26 | 5348.00 |
| 24 | Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(including DPEP) | 3657.08 | 8400.00 | 11200.00 |
| 25 | Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya | 100.00 | 250.00 | 128.00 |
| 26 | Restructuring & Reorganisation of Teacher Education | 207.00 | 200.00 | 180.00 |
| 27 | Literacy Campaigns and Operation Restoration | 26.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| 28 | PL&CE (Conti. Education for new literates) | 157.24 | 184.45 | 149.50 |
| 29 | Mahila Samakhya (EAP) | | | 30.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 5822.32 | 12404.71 | 17065.50 |
| | MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS | | | |
| 30 | Common Effluent Treatment Plant | 4.00 | 4.40 | 4.40 |
| 31 | Environment Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres including Taj Protection Mission | 1.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 32 | Biosphere Reserves | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.20 |
| 33 | National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) | 254.20 | 300.00 | 290.00 |
| 34 | NRCP(EAP) | 62.00 | 50.00 | 80.00 |
| 35 | National Lake Conservation Plan(NLCP) | 45.00 | 70.00 | 60.00 |
| 36 | Project Tiger | 30.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| 37 | Project Elephant | 13.00 | 15.59 | 15.59 |
| 38 | Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Wet Lands | 11.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| 39 | Development of N.P. & Sanctuaries | 43.00 | 59.00 | 53.50 |
| 40 | National Afforestation Scheme (NAS) | 230.00 | 284.85 | 325.00 |
| 41 | Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFP) | 100.00 | 0.00 | 71.65 |
| 42 | Gregarious Flowering of Mull Bamboos | | 35.00 | 25.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 801.20 | 870.85 | 977.35 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | (Rs.crore) | | |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2004-05 (BE) | 2005-06 (BE) | 2006-07 (BE) Rs Crore |
| | DEPARTMENT OF ISM&H (now AYUSH) | | | |
| 43 | Development Of Institutions | 26.20 | 37.56 | 50.01 |
| 44 | Hospitals and Dispensaries | 20.02 | 90.00 | 110.02 |
| 45 | Drugs Quality Control | 7.03 | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 53.25 | 137.56 | 171.03 |
| | DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH | | | |
| 46 | National Leprosy Eradication Programme. | 55.00 | 41.75 | 42.25 |
| 47 | National Tuberculosis Control Programme. | 140.00 | 186.00 | 202.17 |
| 48 | National AIDS Control Programme incuding Blood Safety Measures and National S.T.D. Control Programme | 476.00 | 533.50 | 905.67 |
| 49 | National Programme for Control of Blindness | 88.00 | 89.00 | 90.00 |
| 50 | National Vector Borne Disease Control Prog | 296.00 | 348.45 | 371.58 |
| 51 | National Cancer Control Programme. | 60.00 | 70.00 | 87.00 |
| 52 | National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme. | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| 53 | National Mental Health Programme | 33.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 |
| 54 | New Initiatives (Tele Medicine, Diabets and Defness | | | 35.00 |
| 55 | Assistance to States for Capacity building (drug quality) | 20.00 | 35.00 | 45.00 |
| 56 | Assistance to states for Capacity Building for drug & PFA | 23.50 | 85.50 | 75.35 |
| | Sub-Total | 1199.50 | 1441.20 | 1919.02 |
| | DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY & PROMOTION | | | |
| 57 | Growth Centre Scheme | 25.00 | 1.00 | 14.95 |
| 58 | Central Capital Investment Scheme-NER | 0.01 | 0.01 | 5.01 |
| 59 | Central Interest Subsidy Scheme-NER | 0.01 | 0.01 | 5.01 |
| 60 | Comprehensive Insurance Scheme | 0.01 | 0.00 | 2.51 |
| 61 | Package for Special category States J&K. | 70.00 | 25.00 | 10.93 |
| 62 | Capital InvestmentSubsidy (old) | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.20 |
| | Sub-Total | 95.28 | 26.02 | 38.61 |
| | MINISTRY OF LABOUR | | | |
| 63 | Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour | 3.00 | 1.17 | 2.00 |
| 64 | Estt. of new ITIs in North Eastern States & Sikkim & J&K (100% assistance) | 19.10 | 22.69 | 35.00 |
| 65 | Testing and Certification of skills of workers in the informal sector | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| 66 | Upgradation of 100 ITIs | | 20.00 | 58.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 22.50 | 44.26 | 95.40 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | (Rs.crore) | | |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2004-05 (BE) | 2005-06 (BE) | 2006-07 (BE) Rs Crore |
| | DEPTT. OF LAND RESOURCES | | | |
| 67 | Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) | 368.00 | 485.00 | 485.00 |
| 68 | Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) | 300.00 | 353.00 | 360.00 |
| 69 | Desert Development Programme (DDP) | 215.00 | 268.00 | 270.00 |
| 70 | Modernisation of Revenue and Land Admn | 70.00 | 140.00 | 150.00 |
| 71 | Bio-fuels | 0.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| 72 | Others schemes - EAP etc. | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 1033.00 | 1376.00 | 1395.00 |
| | MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE (Deptt. Of Justice) | | | |
| 73 | Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary | 135.00 | 5.00 | 44.60 |
| | Sub-Total | 135.00 | 5.00 | 44.60 |
| | MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES | | | |
| 74 | Small Hydro Power | 30.00 | 30.00 | 38.00 |
| 75 | SPV Demonstration | 33.00 | 25.00 | 34.00 |
| 76 | National Project on Bio-gas Development (NPBD). | 41.00 | 15.00 | 41.00 |
| 77 | IREP(Integrated Rural Energy Programmes) | 22.00 | | 18.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 126.00 | 70.00 | 131.00 |
| | DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS | | | |
| 78 | Roads / Bridges of Inter-State and Economic Importance | 96.00 | 170.59 | 280.61 |
| 79 | Model Driver Training School | 6.50 | 7.50 | 9.80 |
| | Sub-Total | 102.50 | 178.09 | 290.41 |
| | DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| 80 | Rural Housing/ IAY | 2500.00 | 2750.00 | 2920.00 |
| 81 | SGSY | 1000.00 | 1000.00 | 1200.00 |
| 82 | DRDA Admn. | 230.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 |
| 83 | SGRY | 5100.00 | 5500.00 | 3000.00 |
| 84 | Training | 24.40 | 24.00 | 30.00 |
| 85 | PMGSY | 2468.00 | 4220.00 | 5225.62 |
| 86 | Food For Work (National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme) | 2020.00 | 4500.00 | 11300.00 |
| 87 | Provision for urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 13352.40 | 18224.00 | 23905.62 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | (Rs.crore) | | |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2004-05 (BE) | 2005-06 (BE) | 2006-07 (BE) Rs Crore |
| | DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| 88 | Integrated Child Development Services | 1837.44 | 3510.30 | 4454.52 |
| 89 | World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects | 270.00 | 135.00 | 1.48 |
| 90 | Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (Swayamsiddha) | 20.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| 91 | Training of ICDS functionaries(UDISHA) | 60.00 | 40.00 | 87.00 |
| 92 | Swashakti Project | 25.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 |
| 93 | Balika Samridhi Yojana | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 94 | National Nutrition Mission | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| | Sub-Total | 2212.50 | 3710.36 | 4575.06 |
| | MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS | | | |
| 95 | Scheme of PMS,Book banks and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students | 91.47 | 230.65 | 224.58 |
| 96 | Research & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others | 7.50 | 5.85 | 7.00 |
| 97 | Ashram Schools in TSP areas | 14.00 | 6.00 | 16.00 |
| 98 | Scheme of Hostels for ST girls and boys | 24.00 | 14.00 | 32.00 |
| 99 | Information Technology | 1.00 | 0.75 | 2.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 137.97 | 257.25 | 281.58 |
| | DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY & HIGHER EDUCATION | | | |
| 100 | Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) | 39.00 | 45.00 | 60.00 |
| 101 | National Merit Scholarship Scheme | 3.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 |
| 102 | Area Intensive Modernisation of Madarasas Programme | 29.00 | 29.00 | 50.00 |
| 103 | Vocational Education & Training | 50.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| 104 | Access and Equity | 30.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 105 | Information and Communication in Schools (ICT in Schools) | 97.00 | 50.00 | 67.00 |
| 106 | Development of Sanskrit Edn. | 18.00 | 19.00 | 16.00 |
| 107 | Appointment of Language Teachers | 13.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 |
| 108 | Assistance to states for new polytechnics | | | 5.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 279.00 | 200.00 | 261.00 |
| | DEPARTMENT OF SHIPPING | | | |
| 109 | Inland Water Transportation Scheme implemented by States | 20.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 20.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | (Rs.crore) | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2004-05 (BE) | 2005-06 (BE) | 2006-07 (BE) Rs Crore |
| MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT | | | | |
| 110 | Scheduled Caste Development Corporations(SCDCs) | 50.00 | 32.50 | 34.00 |
| 111 | Implementation of PCR Act,1955 & the SC/ST(POA)Act,1989 | 35.00 | 37.91 | 37.91 |
| 112 | Post Matric Scholarships and Book banks for SC Students | 319.55 | 379.59 | 450.00 |
| 113 | Merit based Scholarships for OBC and minority students | 42.75 | 46.11 | 60.00 |
| 114 | Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment | 21.00 | 22.69 | 25.00 |
| 115 | Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children those engaged in unclean occupation | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| 116 | Hostels for SC & OBC boys and girls | 64.30 | 61.00 | 83.00 |
| 117 | Coaching and Allied scheme for SCs/OBCs & other weaker sections | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| 118 | Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students | 25.00 | 23 | 3.01 |
| | Sub-Total | 581.60 | 626.80 | 716.92 |
| MINISTRY OF TOURISM | | | | |
| 119 | Product/ Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits | 225.00 | 359.00 | 439.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 225.00 | 359.00 | 439.00 |
| (MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION) | | | | |
| 120 | SJSRY | 103.00 | 160.00 | 250.00 |
| 121 | Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) | 280.58 | 249.00 | 75.01 |
| 122 | Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme (ILCS) | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 413.58 | 439.00 | 355.01 |
| MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| 123 | Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for Small Towns | 150.00 | 96.49 | 50.00 |
| 124 | Mega City | 220.00 | 150.00 | 120.00 |
| 125 | Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) | 200.00 | 100.00 | 110.00 |
| 126 | National Urban Information System (NUIS) | 5.00 | 25.00 | 24.00 |
| 127 | Pooled Finance Development Fund | 10.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 |
| | Sub-Total | 585.00 | 396.49 | 354.00 |
| MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES | | | | |
| 128 | Command Area Development & Water Management Programme | 180.00 | 199.00 | 204.30 |
| 129 | Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics | 7.00 | 7.00 | 9.10 |
| 130 | Critical Anti-erosion works in Ganga Basin States - and maintenance of flood protection embankments in Kosi & Gandak | 36.00 | 106.00 | 116.44 |
| | Sub-Total | 223.00 | 312.00 | 329.84 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | (Rs.crore) | | |
|---------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2004-05 (BE) | 2005-06 (BE) | 2006-07 (BE) Rs Crore |
| | MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS | | | |
| 131 | National Service Scheme | 28.00 | 29.00 | 35.00 |
| 132 | Scheme Relating to Sports Infrastructure (including NER) | 48.05 | 0.00 | 33.50 |
| | Sub-Total | 76.05 | 29.00 | 68.50 |
| | MINISTRY OF TEXTILES | | | |
| 133 | Handloom Export Scheme | 6.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 |
| 134 | Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana | 47.67 | 82.10 | 90.88 |
| 135 | Cotton Technology Mission (Mini Mission) | 40.00 | 80.00 | 100.00 |
| 136 | Catalytic Development Programme(Sericulture) | 44.07 | 52.77 | 82.00 |
| 137 | Weavers Welfare Scheme(Handlooms) | 10.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| 138 | Workshed-Cum-Housing Scheme | 20.00 | 12.00 | 12.50 |
| | Sub-total | 168.24 | 240.37 | 300.88 |
| | MINISTRY OF AGRO & RURAL INDUSTRIES | | | |
| 139 | Cooperativisation of Coir Industries | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.10 |
| | Sub-total | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.10 |
| | DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE | | | |
| 140 | Rural FW Services (Sub-Centres) | 1792.71 | 1964.40 | 1556.68 |
| 141 | Urban FW Services | 123.04 | 135.33 | 125.00 |
| 142 | Direction & Administration | 226.8 | 280.21 | 249.45 |
| 143 | Area Projects | 413.51 | 536.26 | 215.27 |
| 144 | Grants to State Training Institutions | 99.90 | 106.87 | 91.15 |
| 145 | Free distribution of contraceptives | 97.70 | 172.52 | 100.00 |
| 146 | Sterilization | 2.02 | 2.02 | 2.02 |
| 147 | Immunization - Routine | 259.00 | 507.00 | 345.00 |
| 148 | Pulse Polio Immunisation | 1011.70 | 877.00 | 1049.00 |
| 149 | Procurement of Supplies & Materials | 190.20 | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| 150 | Training | 32.00 | 30.93 | 7.38 |
| 151 | Flexible Pool for State PIPs consisting of (RCH Flexi Pool & Mission Flexible Pool) | 956.69 | 955.74 | 3648.90 |
| 152 | Information, Education and Communication | 116.59 | 129.10 | 130.10 |
| 153 | Family Welfare Linked Health Insurance Plan | 9.10 | 35.00 | 10.00 |
| | Sub-total | 5330.96 | 5982.38 | 7779.95 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | (Rs.crore) | | |
|---------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2004-05 (BE) | 2005-06 (BE) | 2006-07 (BE) Rs Crore |
| | DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE | | | |
| 154 | Setting up of Multi-purpose cultural complexes for children | 9.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | Sub-total | 9.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ | | | |
| 155 | Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana | | | 50.50 |
| | Sub-Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.50 |
| | Total CSS | 38392.91 | 55917.41 | 71996.78 |