

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME AFFAIRS  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:33

ANSWERED ON:06.08.2013

WORKING OF NDMA

Semmalai Shri S. ;Tarai Shri Bibhu Prasad

**Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is adequately equipped to deal with natural calamities including the one that occurred in Uttarakhand recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken in this regard;
- (c) the details of the extant financial provisions and funds for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the States affected by the natural calamities;
- (d) the details of the meetings held by the NDMA since its inception, year-wise and the reasons for not holding any meeting for the last five years; and
- (e) the details of areas prone to natural calamities, calamity/region-wise and the preparedness measures for disaster management along with the measures taken/ proposed to be taken for strengthening disaster management in the country?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement STATEMENT IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 33 FOR ANSWER ON 06.08.2013.

a & b: The primary responsibility for management of disaster rests with the State Government concerned. The institutional mechanism put in place at the Centre, State and district levels helps States to manage disasters in an effective manner. As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. Further, as per the DM Act, 2005 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been raised for the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster, with its general superintendence, direction and control vested in NDMA. At present there are 10 Battalions of NDRF. In the case of Uttarakhand, NDRF personnel were deployed for immediate rescue and relief operations. Apart from the above, with respect to responding to the Uttarakhand disaster, a member of NDMA has been entrusted with the task of coordination with all the Ministries/ agencies concerned.

(c): Funds related to response for relief and immediate restoration have been established by way of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). The total provisions for all the States during 2013-14 under SDRF is Rs.7035.22 crore. In case of a disaster of severe nature when available resources under SDRF are inadequate, additional assistance is extended from NDRF after following the laid down procedure which includes visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Team. There is no financial ceiling for assistance under NDRF. For long term reconstruction and rehabilitation, the State Governments are required to approach Planning Commission and sectoral central Ministries/Departments for assistance. During 2013-14, NDMA has been provided with a non-Plan budget of Rs 31.46 crore and a Plan budget of Rs 356 crore that includes Rs 250 crore for National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.

(d): As per Section 4 of the DM Act 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. Four meetings of NDMA have been held on 25.10.2007, 12.09.2008, 18.01.2010 and 01.06.2011.

(e): India, due to its unique geo-climatic and socio-economic conditions, has been vulnerable in varying degrees, to various disasters like floods, droughts, cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and forest fire. Out of 35 States and Union Territories (UTs) in the country, 27 are disaster prone. Almost 58.6% landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; 12% land is prone to flood and river erosion; out of 7,516 km. coast line, 5,700 km. is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of the cultivable land is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches.