



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY Year 2014



Disaster Management & Relief Department, Jaipur



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State Disaster Management Policy

1. Rajasthan : An Introduction :-

Rajasthan is, geographically, the largest State of the country. The area of the State is 3,42,239 sq.km. Total population of the State is 686.21 lakh, as per census 2011, out of which more than two-third people live in rural areas. 60% area of the State is under *Thar* desert, consisting 12 districts and 40% of the State population. As per census 2001, 29.73% people belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Main source of livelihood of 70% population is agriculture and animal husbandry. The total livestock population of State as per livestock census 2007 is 566.63 lakh, which is more than 25% of total livestock population of the country. The literacy rate in the State is 67.06%. The climate of the State is arid to semi-arid. The State covers 10.4% of land, 5.67% of population and 10.6% of cultivable land of the country; whereas it has only 1% of the total water resources of the country.

2. Types of Disasters and Disaster Risks in the State:-

2.1 **Types of Disasters** : Disasters are broadly categorized as Natural and Man-made.

Natural Disasters are of several types, e.g. related to :-

(i) Drought (ii) Floods (iii) Earthquake (iv) Fire (including lightning)

(v) Cloudburst (vi) Landslides (vii) Hailstorms (viii) Pest Attack (ix) Frost and Cold Wave

Man-made Disasters can also be of different types, e.g. related to:-

(i) Chemical (ii) Industrial (iii) Nuclear (iv) Riots
(v) Biological (vi) Road/Rail/Boat/Air Accidents
(vii) Terrorism (viii) Stampedes in festivals/fairs/crowd (ix) Epidemics

2.2 Disaster status in the State :-

Failure of Monsoon and recurrent drought makes the condition of the State more vulnerable. The drought is almost regular feature in the State, especially the western part, covered mostly by desert (60%)

Many parts of Rajasthan fall under seismic zone II, III & IV. Some parts of Jalore, Sirohi, Barmer and Alwar districts fall under zone IV, whereas many parts of Bikaner, Jaisalmer. Barmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Banswara and Alwar districts fall under seismic Zone III.

There are 15 river basins in all, in the State. The districts comprising these river basins (Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Baran, Bundi, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Jalore, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Pali, Sirohi, Nagaur, Udaipur and Hanumangarh) have high flood potentiality.

The habitation/industrial areas of the State are quite prone to fire accidents. Disasters like hailstorm, frost and cold wave, locust

attack, cyclone, cloud burst etc. also sometimes occur in some districts of the State. Sand storms and cyclones occur very frequently in the desert districts of the State. Sometimes heavy crop damage is caused due to hailstorm & frost and consequently the rural areas face the problem of security of food and fodder severely. Potential of Chemical, industrial, nuclear disasters has increased substantially, due to rapid industrialization of the State.

3. **Purpose & objectives of the Policy:-**

3.1 **Traditional approach of Disaster Management:-**

Previously, the approach to disaster management in the State was limited to undertaking response and relief activities, post disaster and providing initial assistance to the victims. Financial assistance from central government has also been sought usually for this purpose. This traditional method of providing relief was only a temporary arrangement, which was usually being adopted as a token measures. These activities were usually winded up after return of normalcy. This relief centric approach was devoid of any plan or policy for prevention and mitigation, although these are important aspects for management of any disaster.

3.2 **New Approach to DISASTER MANAGEMENT:-**

The present State DISASTER MANAGEMENT Policy, in force, was prepared/notified prior to the enforcement of the DISASTER MANAGEMENT Act, 2005. Since then, the entire framework of Disaster Management has changed extensively under the overall guidance of National Disaster Management Authority. To assimilate this new thinking and as per the mandate and spirit provided by the

DISASTER MANAGEMENT Act, 2005 and National DISASTER MANAGEMENT Policy, 2009; the pre disaster measures i.e. prevention, mitigation & preparedness and the post disasters measures i.e. relief, rehabilitation & reconstruction are to be incorporated in the New State DISASTER MANAGEMENT Policy, for achieving long lasting solutions of disasters. This policy will be updated from time to time.

3.3 **Vision:-**

A paradigm shift, from the traditional relief centric approach to a proactive prevention, mitigation and preparedness-driven approach by capacity building of all stakeholders and mainstreaming Disaster Management (DM) into developmental plans & programmes to make Rajasthan a disaster resilient state.

3.4 **Basic elements of DISASTER MANAGEMENT:-**

Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man made causes, which is of such nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community and local resources.

The basic elements of Disaster Management are :-

- (1) Prevention of risk or threat of any disaster.
- (2) Mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or its consequences.
- (3) Capacity building including research & knowledge management.
- (4) Preparedness to deal with any disaster.
- (5) Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster.

- (6) Rescue & relief of the people affected by any disaster.
- (7) Rehabilitation & Reconstruction.

3.5 **Aims of State DISASTER MANAGEMENT Policy:-**

- (1) Promoting a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education.
- (2) To take up all possible preventive and mitigating measures before occurrence of disasters so that the developmental gains are not lost and the damage to life, livelihood and property is minimum.
- (3) Capacity building of citizens, institutions, employees/officers through training in vulnerable areas, as per Disaster Management Plan.
- (4) Developing infrastructure and basic resources through long term planning of developmental works in vulnerable areas to reduce the risk of disasters.
- (5) To regularly ensure mainstreaming disaster management into the developmental plans of different departments, including their provisions.
- (6) To ensure all necessary preparedness measures in the disaster prone areas in view of different disasters.
- (7) To provide immediate assistance, as per norms, to the disaster affected population.
- (8) To ensure rehabilitation of disaster affected population.
- (9) To ensure coordination amongst different departments during disasters.

- (10) To get the Disaster Management Plans prepared and updated for the State, different departments and districts.
- (11) Developing instant forecasting and early warning systems based on modern technology.
- (12) To prepare developmental plans with a caring approach for catering to the needs of vulnerable sections of the society.
- (13) Establishing efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks.
- (14) To promote a productive and proactive partnership with the media for disaster management.

4. **Methodology of Disaster Management:-**

Different measures are required during various phases of disasters for preventing, controlling and managing them. As per the new approach to Disaster Management, Disaster management activities may be categorised into three phases:-

4.1 First Phase : Pre-disaster:-

It is not possible for human beings to completely check disasters. But, undoubtedly they can be mitigated through formulation of appropriate developmental plans and their execution in right spirit, ensuring effective mitigation measures and building capacity of the local people.

4.1.1 Prevention & Mitigation of disasters:-

Proper planning of developmental works in the disaster prone areas and execution of mitigation plans can ensure that hazards are not turned into disasters and the resultant losses can be minimized.

Following are the main actionable points of this phase :-

4.1.1(a) **Risk Assessment:-**

In view of preparedness for and mitigation of disasters, it is essential to conduct surveys for identification of state's disaster prone areas and their vulnerability to different forms of disasters. After this assessment, by employing appropriate measures, like Geographic Information System (GIS), classification and mapping of multi hazard areas, should be done and a vulnerability analysis of these areas be conducted. Past records of disasters may also be looked into for risk assessment.

4.1.1(b) **Techno-legal arrangements:-**

For prevention of disasters, it is essential to formulate effective policies, guidelines, laws & rules, alongwith ensuring their enforcement by the government departments, institutions and people at large; so as to avoid disastrous situation in the disaster prone areas, like :

- (1) Promulgate/issue necessary bye-laws/guidelines for adopting earthquake resistant techniques in construction of new buildings in the earthquake prone areas. Besides, byelaws and guidelines may also be issued for retrofitting of already constructed buildings, alongwith ensuring their enforcement.
- (2) Revise building bye-laws and urban regulations as per Disaster Management needs in the light of new perspective of Disaster Management and growing urbanization.
- (3) Review these regulations and bye-laws, after identifying the safety gaps relating to earthquakes, floods and other disasters, and incorporating necessary changes in them as per revised building code of Indian Bureau of Standards.

- (4) Review on priority basis, all master plans alongwith their compliance. Evaluating future land use in the light of anticipated pace of development and its sustainability.
- (5) To ensure safe building construction practices by imparting training to Engineers, architects, small builders and masons, in Disaster Management.
- (6) Amend building bye-laws to incorporate fire safety provisions of IS code / NB code, for preventing fire in multistorey buildings of big cities.
- (7) Issue speaking provisions/guidelines regarding crop-rotation.
- (8) Issue specific guidelines and action plan to control epidemic situations and also fixing responsibilities of the departments/officers concerned for the same.
- (9) Issue clear guidelines regarding immediate relief and response during disasters like floods, wind storms, cyclones etc.
- (10) To ensure compliance of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Rules made thereunder.
- (11) Make provisions to check the misuse of water in the state, encouraging recycling of waste water, alongwith optimising use of available water and ensuring rain water harvesting, artificial recharge of ground water and enforcing crop rotation based on economic use of water.
- (12) Accord high priority to mitigation works during disaster relief activities.

- (13) Encourage environmental protection activities for maintaining ecological balance and sustainable development.
- (14) Issue guidelines for management of different disasters.
- (15) Make necessary amendments in all prevailing laws, rules, regulations, departmental manuals and guidelines of all the departments in the context of Disaster Management.
- (16) Ensure that all departments accord high priority to mitigation works as mentioned in prevailing manuals and guidelines for different disasters.

4.1.1 (c) **Mainstreaming Disaster Management into developmental plans:-**

Development has a significant role to play in reducing/mitigating the impact of disasters. It is imperative that in the interest of long term disaster mitigation all the departments undertake prevention and mitigation measures to reduce the impact of disaster risks and mainstream all important aspects in the continuous development process through planned development.

All the departments should prepare their plans and programmes after considering disaster risks and requirements of disaster management, simultaneously ensuring financial provisions. If resources are not available for different activities of disaster management under the schemes/programmes sponsored by centre/state, the department may take up this issue at appropriate level. All concerned departments must take up mitigation measures in their annual plans and programmes to reduce the impact of disasters. Priority would be given to it in resource allocation and time bound implementation of programmes would be ensured. The schemes, which require more time for implementation, would be

included in five year plans on priority basis. The State Executive Committee, headed by Chief Secretary, would decide on issues related to financial allocation and prioritization of cross departmental plans of prevention, mitigation & disaster preparedness. All the central departments situated in the state will also integrate Disaster Management into their programmes and plans.

4.2 Preparedness:-

Systematic preparation is essential for prevention and mitigation of disasters alongwith prompt response to them. Following actions are suggested for this:-

4.2.1 Capacity Building:-

For effective Disaster Management, it is essential that human resource of the state is suitably trained in disaster management and equipped with necessary equipments. Capacity building of state's administrative officers, employees, private institutions and public at large, play a vital role in affective management of any disaster. The main areas of capacity building are:

1. Dissemination of information to public regarding potential risks of disasters, timely.
2. Educating people about appropriate immediate measures of Disaster Management.
3. Specialised relevant knowledge groups are to be formed to deal with the disasters and also for providing training to them. Research facilities are to be provided as per need.
4. Disaster specific nodal departments will ensure availability of subject matter specialists, with enhancing their capabilities, for managing those particular disasters.

5. To include disaster specific knowledge and measures, for their effective management, in the curriculum of schools/colleges at all levels.
6. In the light of different disasters, necessary knowledge of safe building construction and of retrofitting of already constructed buildings is to be provided to all people and also to be included in the curriculum of engineering colleges.
7. Setting up centres and/or equipping training institutes for training and capacity building of personnel in handling different types of disasters.
8. Every nodal department needs to ensure availability of adequate search & rescue equipments, and providing online access to them with regular updation, for prompt and effective response.
9. The district collector need to evolve a mechanism/framework for acquiring search & rescue equipments available in private sector either through a co-ordinated approach or on cost basis, to ensure easy availability of these equipments, during the times of requirement.
10. Necessary fire fighting equipment need to be installed in every government and public institution and the personnel must be provided with specialised training in their operation. The annual inspection of fire fighting system must be done by a competent authority.
11. The annual inspection of fire fighting system of all public buildings like cinema halls, hospitals, schools etc. must be carried out by a competent authority.

12. To provide appropriate knowledge of first-aid system w.r.t. various disasters, (to the people residing in the disaster prone areas) and to constitute first aid teams in every village & mohalla.
13. Formation of Vigilance Committees and NGOs in the disaster risk prone areas under community based disaster management and also their capacity development.
14. To publish IEC material about disaster risk vulnerabilities and safety measures to be taken in different disasters to enhance public awareness.

4.2.2 Training:-

The capacity building of all stakeholders is very much possible through imparting appropriate training of Disaster Management in the State. While the department needs to encourage such initiatives being undertaken by other departments, it also needs to actively involve itself in training of identified government and public representatives upto the Panchayat/village level. The Centre for Disaster Management, situated at HCM RIPA, Jaipur, is meant for providing training to officers/employees in the field of Disaster Management. This Centre will be further strengthened by equipping it with necessary resources. Besides, such additional centres would be set up in the State, if required. Simultaneously, capacity of all departmental training institutions will also be enhanced to enable them provide training in Disaster Management. All departments would organise training programmes at different levels by preparing an action plan to ensure proper capacity building. This action plan would cover issues like pre-disaster preparedness, mitigation and post disaster relief, rehabilitation & reconstruction measures and

will also incorporate long term solutions for disasters. The line of actions would be as follows:

1. Disaster Management training would be provided to the persons actively engaged in rescue & relief works, so that they can proactively involve themselves in performing their Disaster Management duties.
2. The State Government would promote the activities of Inter Agency Group for Disaster Management related training, awareness generation, capacity building, information dissemination etc. This Group comprises UN Agencies, National & International NGOs, Academic Institutions and Networking Organisations etc.
3. An Incident Response Team will be constituted in every district to take up response activities at times of disaster and specialised training will also be provided to them.
4. Technical, scientific and managerial knowledge of the persons engaged in Disaster Management, would be updated time to time, through appropriate training.
5. A team of persons, having specialised disaster specific knowledge, would be formed by every department, which will be trained from time to time in rescue and relief operations in the relevant disasters. It will be obligatory for all departments to send these officers / employees for training and for undertaking the relief operations. The Centre for Disaster Management would be imparting training to all departmental officers / employees from time to time.

6. Disaster Management issues would be incorporated in the departmental training programmes.
7. Civil defence, Home Guards, NCC, NYK, Scouts, NSS etc. would be strengthened through appropriate Disaster Management training.

4.2.3 Constitution of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) :-

A State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) has been constituted in the State on 25-11-2010. This Force will be suitably trained and equipped with necessary equipments for search & rescue.

4.2.4 Development of Pre-disaster Warning System:-

Timely dissemination of pre-disaster warning may reduce the impact & risk of disaster to a large extent. Establishment of forecasting and early warning systems for all types of disasters and their upgradation, as well as modernisation is very essential. The nodal agencies responsible for vigilance of specific natural disasters need to take appropriate action in this direction. Broadcasting measures like television, radio, internet services and mobile applications need to be extensively used for early warnings and transmission of information. The network of Indian Meteorological Department need to be used for early warnings of natural disasters.

4.2.5 Medical & Health Care:-

Medical & Health Care plays a vital role in providing relief to the affected people during any disaster. Therefore, the capacity of medical aid system need to be adequately augmented to combat any type of disaster. There is an urgent need to provide for well equipped operation theatres in sufficient numbers, with 24 hours

electric supply, at State & District level hospitals and ensuring availability of sufficient number of ambulances and mobile teams. It may be ensured that sufficient trained staff according to requirement be sent promptly on the site during any disaster. All important hospitals must have their own action plans to deal with mass causality situations. Full cooperation of private hospitals need to be ensured in providing treatment to the affected people.

4.2.6 **Basic Communication Network:-**

A disaster proof communication network needs to be developed to facilitate quick transmission of information from district to State and vice a versa. The Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs), established at state and districts, need to be modernised. SDRN needs to be developed on the pattern of IDRN, for updated information of all resources available in the State, which will have detailed information about availability of human resource and all search & rescue equipments, useful during disasters, whether owned by government institutions, NGOs or private persons. This information would have to be kept updated. Information network based on Geographic Information System (GIS) need to be developed. The list of available resources must incorporate information about the utility and full address, including telephone numbers of the contact persons, so that these may be acquired immediately at the time of need. It will be the duty of all Heads of the Departments to issue directions to their district level officers for ensuring the updation of all necessary information pertaining to their department and for providing all information to the Collectors.

Apart from this, the equipments and resources, not available in the districts & state, need to be sourced from outside district/state. This information is to be kept ready, for instant use. The

communication network usually collapses during the time of disaster. Therefore, alternative arrangements should be kept ready for ensuring fail safe communication.

4.2.7 Flexible Procedure of Disaster Management:-

Emergency situations may warrant simplification of procedures for decision making relating to evacuation, procurement resources and deployment of essential resources and such other activities. The relevant Government Departments and the district administration shall accordingly define flexible procedures for emergency situations.

Many a times, search & rescue work is unnecessarily delayed during disasters due to legal complications. Therefore, the district administration may be given flexibility for decision making as per circumstances for purchase of materials in order to ensure rehabilitation and prompt availability of different types of resources. Therefore, appropriate authority in the government need to issue clear cut directions in this regard.

4.2.8 Increasing trend of disasters in urban areas:-

The pace of urbanisation is increasing rapidly. In urban areas, disasters are different in so many ways and also in terms of magnitude of damages. Specialised training is a must for effective search & rescue operations in urban areas. Action plans, designed to check the unplanned urbanisation and to ensure safe human settlements need to be accorded high priority. The departments related to urban development need to be accorded priority for improving urban drainage system with special focus on unobstructed flow of natural drainage systems. Intensive afforestation needs to be undertaken to reduce the adverse impact

of rapid urbanisation on environment. Disaster Management Plans are to be formulated taking this factor into consideration.

4.2.9 Safeguarding of important basic infrastructures:-

It is very important that important infrastructures like dams, bridges, roads, railway lines, power houses, water storage tanks, irrigation canals, rivers, airports and other civic utility services have and observe world class safety standards and upgrade it periodically as required. A Technical Safety Cell needs to be constituted by concerned departments to ensure that such key infrastructure observe the best maintenance and safety protocols. .

4.2.10 Mock Drills:-

The effectiveness of plans and standard operating procedures is to be tested and refined through training and mock drills. Different nodal departments in the State need to take up disaster specific mock drills regularly. The state and district authorities will be encouraged to inculcate a culture of preparedness and quick response.

4.2.11 Community Based Disaster Management:-

During any disaster, communities are both the first affected and first responders. Community participation ensures local ownership, addresses local problems and promotes volunteerism and mutual help to prevent and minimise losses. Mutual Partnership Scheme need to be implemented to ensure public participation in the community based Disaster Management. Women & youth need to be encouraged to participate in disaster management related decision making through Committees and action groups. Different

groups in the community need to be organised and trained for disaster preparedness. Awareness among people need to be generated regarding different types of disasters.

4.2.12 Preparation of Disaster Management Plan:-

To deal effectively with disasters, Disaster Management Plans at State, district and departmental level need to be prepared and updated from time to time preferably at least once a year. State Plans/Departmental Plans need to be prepared considering long term solutions for disasters. The Disaster Management need to be aligned with the National Disaster Management Policy, State Disaster Management Policy and the directions issued by State Government.

Disaster Management Plans upto village level have to be prepared by every district and all concerned departments of the district. Village level database, in the form of a list of all Disaster Management resources, need to be prepared and uploaded on website. It shall then have to be updated regularly by the concerned departments/agencies.

It has been noticed that women, children, people of deprived classes, destitute people etc. are the most vulnerable to various disasters. Therefore, the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) will clearly mention the impacts/ the mitigation & rescue measures and also indicate specific measures for immediate relief to these groups. Animals are also severely affected by different types of disasters. They are vital for human life and environment. The DDMP will also incorporate the specific relief measures to be provided to animals during all kinds of disasters.

4.2.13 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) :-

The corporate and public sector always try to be supportive during disasters. The state would encourage participation of corporate sector, including PPP, in the management of disasters by evolving suitable guidelines in this regard as per the guidelines of NDMA/GoI in this regard.

4.2.14 Media Participation:-

Media plays a vital role in dissemination of information and educating the public during all phases of disaster management. Electronic and print media needs to be suitably utilised for this purpose. Apart from Publicity and awareness generation among people regarding disaster management, media is a useful means for early warning. Therefore, it needs to be utilised during pre and post disaster phase. Apart from the use of print and electronic media as outlined above, effort needs to be made by all the concerned agencies to utilise mobile applications and utilise it in a big way looking to the tremendous growth in mobile penetration both in urban and rural areas.

4.3 Second Phase – Stage of the Impact of Disaster (Relief & Rehabilitation) :-

Disaster management activities, to a large extent, depend on constant and adequate preparedness, availability of necessary manpower and resources and than work at different levels. Prompt and efficient response activities during disaster can substantially minimize loss of life & property.

The main actionable points during this phase are as follows :-

4.3.1 **Effective Administrative Structure:-**

Swift deployment of trained personnel at the site of disaster, timely flow of information and quick and effective decision making at different levels contribute a lot during disasters. For this, it is essential to develop a systematic administrative structure like Incident Response System, as per the guidelines of NDMA. There need to be one Responsible Officer, at every level, who will have full command on Disaster Management systems. The officers of all departments need to work under his directions for ensuring a co-ordinated and effective response to such disasters. In times of disasters of greater magnitude, it is the State Executive Committee (SEC) and / or the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) which needs to be activated to ensure a timely, efficient and effective response to such disasters through a co-ordinated and planned action plan.

At district level, the District Collector will be the Responsible Officer (RO) for management of disasters. Divisional Commissioner will work as RO at divisional level in case the disaster strikes more than one district. All officers of State/Central Government departments, working at district level like officer incharges of Police, Home Guards, Security Forces, Para Military Forces and Railway, Telecom & other important institutions, need to work under the directions of District Collector. The District Collector will coordinate the district level Semi-Government, Non-Government bodies and other voluntary organisations, among themselves and with government departments, who can be helpful in dealing with disasters. District Collector will have authority to initiate response activities promptly, without waiting for government directions. Local bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions will also be involved in these activities. The District Collector will also constitute different sections like

operations section, planning section, supply section etc., for executing different tasks during disaster, by distributing available human resources with him on merit basis. Clear cut work distribution among the sections, departments and among all personnel, is necessary to avoid lack of coordination during disasters.

Specific / Incident Response Teams at state, district, sub-division and tehsil level are to be formed to deal with different types of disasters, which would then undertake search, rescue and relief works during any disaster.

4.3.2 **Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) :-**

District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs), established at district level, which are equipped by telephone, fax, wireless, email facility and other modern means of communication would be immediately activated in the event of any disaster. The officer-in-charge of this DEOC will be the senior district level officer of the disaster related nodal department and this centre will be the focal point for all activities related to disaster at district level. Information related to disaster will be collected at this centre and necessary action related to disaster management would be issued by the District Collector. Necessary information as may be necessitated would ordinarily be transmitted for public consumption through communication means and information may be made available too, on demand as per the situation on ground.

During disaster situation, control rooms may also be set up near the site of disaster, if required, to carry out rescue and relief operations through closer co-ordination. Control rooms will also be set up at district level departmental offices connected with relief works for effectively managing disasters.

Map (s) of the disaster site, containing all important information like details of nearby villages, population, livestock population, BPL and weaker section population etc. must always be kept in control room. Apart from this, updated lists of all officers/employees dealing with Disaster Management, NGOs working in the field of disaster management alongwith their latest telephone numbers must be available with the control room.

As soon as the information about happening of any disaster or threatened disaster is received, the same may be transmitted, without any delay, to the population immediately affected or likely to be affected by such disaster, through all modern means of communication.

4.3.3 Search & Rescue Teams:-

The safety of the disaster affected population is very much dependent on the swiftness and promptness, with which the search & rescue teams are deployed at the disaster affected site. The district collector and all district level departments are responsible for safe evacuation of disaster affected and stranded people and sending them to hospitals or relief camps/safer places. All possible help needs to be provided to search & rescue teams. State level search & rescue teams would have to be sent to the disaster affected area without delay, as per requirement. Necessary human resources and technical equipments will be provided to these teams. The services of SDRF/NDRF will be sought, as required.

4.3.4 Restoration of Essential Services:-

There is a high probability of losses to electricity, water, means of communication, roads, bridges etc. during disasters. Therefore, immediate restoration of public infrastructure will be the first priority of the government, so that there is no interruption in

providing immediate relief and, otherwise in dealing with disaster. The district administration needs to ensure full cooperation of all departments, local bodies & public, in this effort.

4.3.5 Transport arrangement for the victims to shift them to shelters & hospitals and for launching Relief Operations :-

Transport arrangement is immediately required for shifting the victims to shelters and hospitals. This arrangement may be made by private persons and/or through Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation's buses, under the supervision of Transport Department. The district administration would acquire the services of private/government vehicles (within its jurisdiction) as per requirement. District administration is expected to finalise rate contracts of important items, in advance, related to relief operations, so as to prevent unnecessary delays in launching relief operations.

4.3.6 Maintaining law & order:-

One of the important tasks in post disaster phase is to maintain law & order in the affected areas. It may be ensured that adequate security arrangements are made in the disaster affected area, with special focus on security of affected people and relief workers. Protection of the property of the persons, displaced due to disaster has to be ensured.

4.3.7 Acquisition of Cranes, Bulldozers & Other Resources as per requirement:-

Many people are trapped in debris of walls or houses which may collapse due to earthquake. Cranes, bulldozers & other machinery is immediately required for rescue operations. To deal with such

circumstances, district collectors are empowered to collect and acquire these machineries. The State Government would arrange the funds for rescue of trapped people, if there is no other provision. For acquisition of these resources, the identification and rate contract will be done by district administration, in advance.

4.3.8 **Establishment of Temporary Relief Camps:-**

Food supply, drinking water & sanitation arrangement is usually disrupted at times of disasters, like floods, earthquakes and fires. A number of houses may collapse and in such circumstances affected people have to be shifted to safer places. The district administration has to immediately identify probable sites for relief camps. As far as possible, the relief camps should be set up near the disaster affected sites to avoid unnecessary delay in providing relief. Besides this, the supply agencies for essential commodities are also to be identified in advance. These relief camps must have enough provision for food, water, health & sanitation. Adequate provisions are to be made for drinking water & personal cleanliness, sanitation and necessary medical care facility. The minimum standards of food, drinking water, sanitation and health care facility, laid down by Centre/State Government are to be followed in these camps.

Inter-Agency co-operation needs to be nurtured during normal times to ensure adequate and effective response in times of disaster.

Medical & health facilities has to be provided to disaster affected persons and every possible assistance in this regard has to be provided. Psycho-social support and mental health services/ counseling needs to be provided to the mentally disturbed persons, who have lost their near relatives and property during disaster.

Suitable and graceful arrangements must be made for disposal of human bodies and carcasses.

4.3.9 Supply of Relief Material:-

Effective arrangements are required for proper storage and distribution of relief material in the relief camps. Proper arrangements for packing, transporting, storage and distribution are required during the distribution of relief material. As mentioned earlier at para 4.2.5, the key State level agencies and district administration need to finalise the rate contracts for procuring essential goods and services in time of disasters. Clear cut work distribution among the persons involved in the task is a must. A transparent system may be developed for receiving/utilising donor assistance, whether in the form of cash or kind.

4.3.10 Primary assessment of post disaster damages :-

Disaster Management & Relief Department, through district administration and concerned departments, has to organise a quick survey in respect of crop damages, houses collapsed and human & animal losses due to disaster, so that immediate relief could be provided to the victims.

The District Collector needs to have a systemic arrangement for assessment of human and property losses, so that there is no delay in the hour of need.

The district administration will constantly apprise Divisional Commissioner/Secretary, DM&R about the progress of relief & rescue works, assessment of loss to life & property and the material & manpower required for rescue & relief operations.

4.3.11 Immediate relief to the disaster victims:-

Immediate relief in cash or kind is provided to the disaster victims, by the Government and donors, on the basis of losses suffered by them. A systemic and transparent arrangement must be in place for the purpose. The State Disaster Management Authority/State Government will provide relief to the victims, as per the prevailing norms, after the assessment of losses to the life and property. Relief must be provided to all the victims without any discrimination. Special attention may be given to the more affected and weaker sections.

Both Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Civil Society would be involved in search and rescue operations in a planned and co-ordinated manner.

4.4 Third Phase – Post Disaster Rehabilitation and Restoration of Infrastructure after Disaster :-

All out efforts would be made to restore normalcy in the disaster affected areas in the shortest possible time. Top priority would be given for restoration of infrastructure and public utility services. Necessary measures would be adopted for rehabilitation of the affected persons.

The main actionable points of third phase are–

4.4.1 Detailed assessment of losses:-

After the primary assessment, detailed assessment of losses, suffered during disaster, would be made by the teams constituted by relevant departments, so that fund requirements may be calculated for rehabilitation of affected people and restoration of basic infrastructure. On the basis of assessment done, normalcy would be restored in the shortest possible time, by effectively utilising available resources, also taking mitigation into consideration. In addition to the losses inflicted due to disaster, deficiencies experienced during disaster management would also be documented for learning lessons from past experiences.

4.4.2 Rehabilitation of affected people :-

Efforts would be made for rehabilitation of victims in the disaster affected area in shortest possible time. The Government would provide appropriate financial and technical assistance to enable the victims get rehabilitated by their own efforts.

The State Government would make efforts to arrange alternative sites for safe habitation of affected population, in cases of non availability of safe/appropriate space in the disaster affected areas. Selection of site for allotment may be made according to the requirement of affected people and taking them into confidence. Apart from immediate relief, the State Government would also try and ensure basic infrastructural facilities like electricity, drinking water, education, medical treatment etc. while rehabilitating.

4.4.3 Reconstruction :-

The approach to the reconstruction process has to be comprehensive, so as to convert crisis/adversity into opportunity, to rebuild. Reconstruction process may be in consonance with sustainable development. Dedicated task force will be constituted by the departments for ensuring speedy reconstruction. The departments would have to accord high priority to this work and supervision at higher level need to be ensured.

4.4.4 Allotment of Funds & Audit thereof :-

After financial arrangement from different sources, audit of head-wise allocation and expenditure has to be carried out to avoid misuse of funds.

4.4.5 Restoration of livelihood :-

Efforts would have to be made to revive livelihood activities of the disaster affected persons. The means of livelihood would be

developed according to the local requirements. Women and persons of weaker section would be paid special attention.

The State Disaster Management Authority & State Executive Committee would continuously monitor the plans of rehabilitation and reconstruction and provide guidance and support as may be required.

5. **Institutional Framework :-**

After the enactment of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, institutional frameworks have been created at national, state and district level for Disaster Management. These institutions will work for Disaster Management through mutual coordination. The present institutional set up of Disaster Management is as under :-

5.1 **National Disaster Management Authority :-**

The National Disaster Management Authority is the apex body at national level and functions under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Prime Minister. This Authority is assigned the responsibility of laying down policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management, ensuring timely & effective disaster response and coordination in implementation.

5.2 **National Executive Committee (NEC) :-**

The NEC, functions under the chairpersonship of Union Home Secretary and assists the National Disaster Management Authority in the performance of its various functions and also ensures compliance of the directions issued by the Authority or by Central Government.

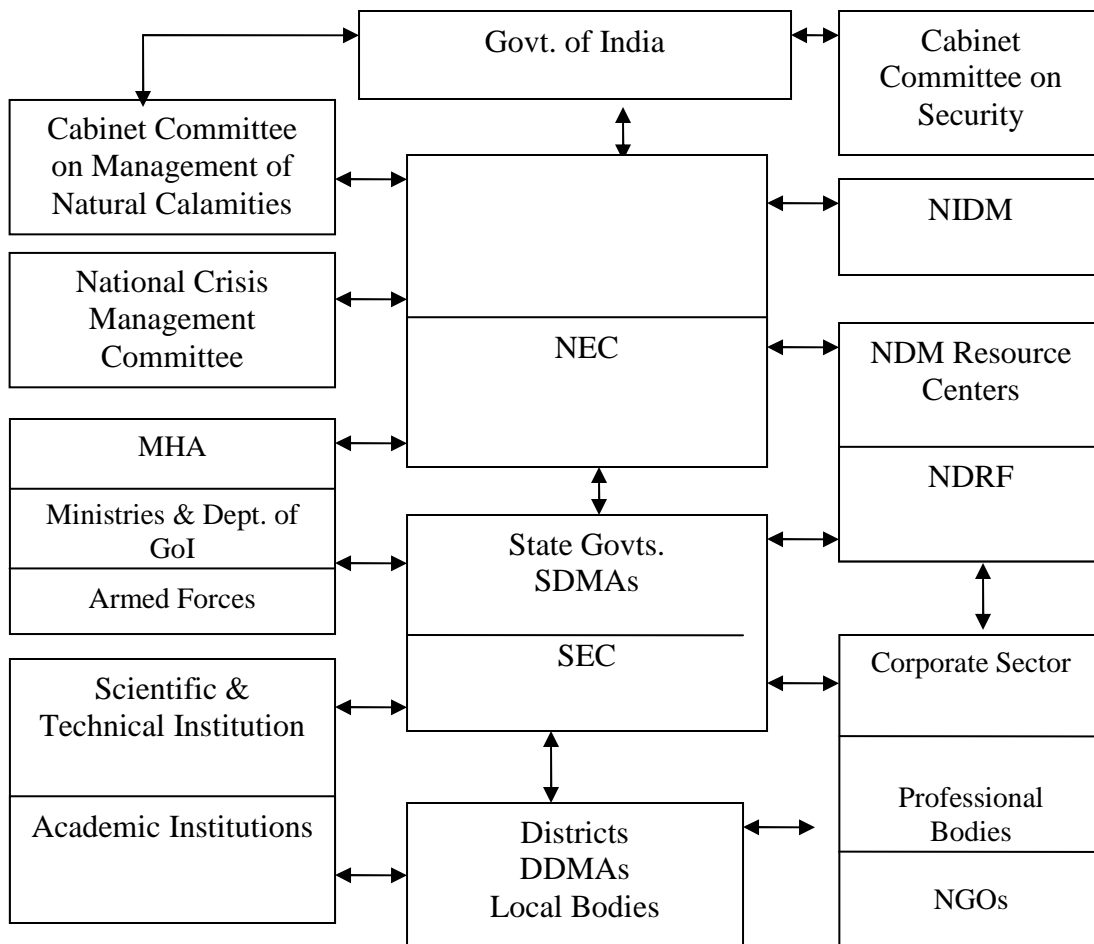
5.3 **National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) :-**

The NIDM is the apex body for capacity building of Disaster Management functionaries/institutions. This institute provides

Disaster Management training to trainers, Disaster Management officials and other stakeholders. It also undertakes Disaster Management related studies, research & publication.

5.4 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) :-

The NDRF has been constituted for undertaking search & rescue operations during any challenging disaster situation. Its services are made available to the States, on demand basis, to assist in search & rescue operations.



National Disaster Management Organizational Structure

5.5 State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) :-

The SDMA has been constituted vide Notification No. F.8(4)DM&R/DM/03/19360 dated 6-9-2007, under chairpersonship of Hon'ble CM, in the State for effective disaster management. This is the apex body for formulation of Disaster Management policies and plans in State. It approves Disaster Management Plans, coordinates the implementation of SDMP, provides for prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures and reviews the development plans of different departments of State Government, in the context of Disaster Management.

5.6 State Executive Committee (SEC) :-

The SEC has been constituted vide order No. F.8(4)DM&R/DM/03/21141 dated 15-10-2007 under chairpersonship of Chief Secretary to assist the state authority in performance of its functions. This committee will coordinate and supervise the implementation of National and State policies and plans of Disaster Management.

5.7 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):-

DDMA's have been established vide Notification No. F.8(4)DM&R/DM/03 dated 6-9-2007 for each & every district in the State under the chairpersonship of District Collector. This Authority will formulate Disaster Management Plan at district level and will ensure compliance of the directions issued by NDMA, SDMA and SEC for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response, at district level, by all departments and officers.

5.8 **State Disaster Response Force (SDRF):-**

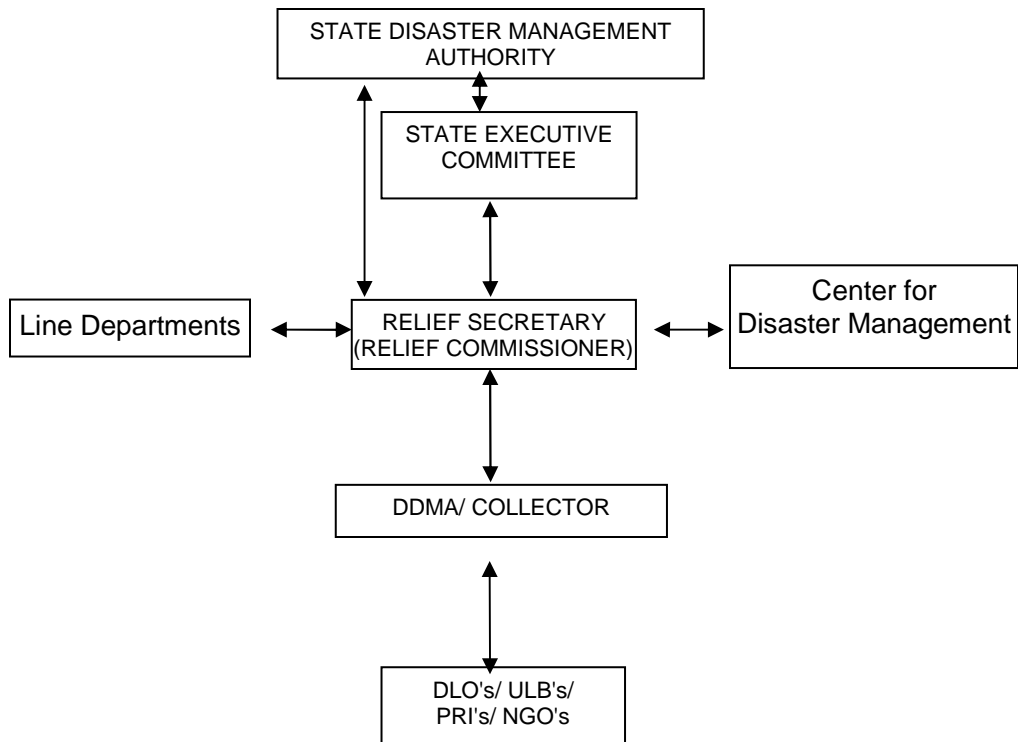
SDRF has been constituted on 25-11-2010 in the State on the lines of NDRF and would function under the overall control and supervision of the Home Department. The members of this Force shall be provided with special training in Disaster Management. It would be equipped with modern equipments to effectively deal with different disasters. Special teams would have to be formed within this force, for dealing with various disasters like floods, earthquakes, CBRN etc. Trained women members would have to be included in these teams in sufficient number, to take special care of women and children. It will be further expanded gradually, as per requirement.

5.9 **Centre for Disaster Management :-**

Centre for Disaster Management located at HCM RIPA, Jaipur supported by Central Training Institute of Home Guard & Civil Defence and the Police Training School at Kishangarh are working for capacity building in Disaster Management, of all stakeholders. They are working mainly in organising training programmes, preparing publicity material, knowledge management and undertaking research activity for Disaster Management. This centre will be developed as a separate independent entity, gradually.

5.10 **Nodal Departments :-**

The State Government has designated disaster-wise nodal departments, on the basis of nature of different disasters, which may be revised from time to time, after due approval of SDMA. The duty of these nodal departments is to formulate necessary plans for prevention, mitigation and ensuring preparedness for disaster concerned. The list of nodal departments is available at **Annexure-I.**



Disaster Management Organisational Structure At State Level

6. **Financial provisions :-**

The persons affected from natural calamities, are usually provided relief through the funds (budget) allotted by Centre & State Government. The central government has been providing funds under the following two heads, for disaster relief :-

6.1 **Calamity Relief Fund (Presently SDRF) :-**

The Central Government provides funds for relief, for notified natural calamities (**Annexure-II**). On the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been created in the State on 21-12-10. It comprises 75% contribution of Central Government and 25% of State

Government. Detailed guidelines for the utilisation of funds under SDRF are already in place, known as Calamity Relief Fund - norms for assistance annexed at **Annexure –III**.

6.2 National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) (Presently NDRF):-

The Central Government provides funds under NDRF (NCCF), in cases where expenses for emergency response are beyond the capacity of the State Government/funds under SDRF (CRF). The State Government submits a memorandum indicating the sector-wise damage and requirement of funds. On receipt of memorandum, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team is constituted and deputed for an 'on the spot' assessment of damage and requirement of funds for relief operations, as per the existing items and norms of CRF/ NCCF. The report of the Central Team is considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by the Home Secretary. Thereafter, the High Level Committee, comprising of the Agriculture Minister, the Home Minister, the Finance Minister and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission considers the request of the State Government in the light of the report of the Central Team, recommendations of the IMG thereon, norms of assistance and balance available in the State's CRF and approves the quantum of assistance to be released from NCCF.

6.3 Rajasthan Rahat Kosh:-

Rajasthan Rahat Kosh has been established vide No. F1(2)(1)DM&R/Misc/2000/1017-65 dated 20-1-2006 for providing relief in those natural calamities, which are not covered / permissible for relief expenditure under SDRF (CRF). A budget provision of Rs 25 lacs is being made in this fund, every year. Apart from this, funds can be mobilised in this '*Kosh*' from public contribution. A State level committee has been constituted for operation/management of this fund under the chairmanship of Chief

Secretary with ACS (Development), ACS (Finance), Principal Secretary, Medical & Health; Principal Secretary, Agriculture; Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry and Secretary, Mines as Members and Secretary, Disaster Management & Relief as Member Secretary. The guidelines issued for the management of this 'Kosh' are annexed at **Annexure-IV**.

6.4 Other provisions for Financial Arrangement:-

Financial provisions are necessary, looking to the new vision (prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and rehabilitation) of Disaster Management. State Disaster Mitigation Fund may be created for this purpose, parallel to the SDRF.

Implementation of action plan will be ensured, for utilising the funds received from Central Government during 2010-15, for capacity building, which is Rs.6.00 crore per year.

For Disaster Management prevention, mitigation, preparedness, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the State, plan provisions under department-wise plan schemes shall be made. The State Government would try to provide funds for pre-disaster preparedness, in the departmental budget every year. Financial / technical provisions need to be incorporated for disaster mitigation by all departments in their schemes / plans. Financial provisions would have to be accordingly made in Disaster Management plans of all departments, both in annual and five year plans.

Besides, financial resources like risk insurance, micro finance and insurance etc. need to be encouraged for effective Disaster Management. Schemes like Crop Insurance, Self Help Groups would have to be implemented vigourously.

Industrial & commercial units would be made accountable for taking preventive measures in their respective establishments.. They will

be held accountable for losses incurred during disasters, if found guilty.

Provisions, if required, would be made for accepting public contribution in kind by the District Collectors, for providing relief to the affected persons.

6.5 **Funds Generation:-**

Disasters can cause extensive strain on financial resources because of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. In addition, activities relating to mitigation and preparedness for disaster situations require funds. State Disaster Management Authority, as nodal agency in the State, would also identify alternative sources of funds for activities related to disaster management in the State.

7. **Knowledge Management, Research & Development:-**

It is essential for disaster management that technical knowledge and experiences available, concerning all aspects of Disaster Management, are relentlessly strengthened further. Presently, Disaster Management is a specialised subject. It is necessary to update and disseminate the technical and scientific knowledge of Disaster Management among all stakeholders including government departments. All Government departments are expected to update their inherent capacities in disaster prevention, mitigation and management. They need to have their own specialised and trained man power capable of effectively dealing with disaster which may arise in their respective areas. Necessary plans will be prepared for this purpose, with the assistance of GoI / NDMA.

7.1 **Traditional Knowledge in Disaster Management:-**

Apart from the modern scientific and technical methods to cater to different disasters, people use their own traditional local methods and practices to cope with different types of natural calamities, like

droughts, floods etc. Traditional methods, on the basis of experiences have been developed by people to mitigate the effects of disasters and to combat them, including availability of divers/swimmers during floods in villages, conservation of foodgrains and fodder during droughts and construction of tanks / *bawaries* for water conservation etc. All departments need to study the local best practices and make serious efforts to link useful traditional knowledge and experience with the present technical knowledge to ensure efficient and effective disaster management on ground.

7.2 India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN):-

The information of all the resources of agencies working in the field of Disaster Management in the country are available on this website. It is enjoined upon all districts/departments to regularly update this web-site and to randomly check their availability and response to conduct mock exercise for this purpose. This site would serve to augment the resource base of any district during times of disaster.

7.3 India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN):-

In acknowledgement of the need for a knowledge sharing platform on Disaster Management, and to facilitate interaction and dialogue in related areas of expertise, the India Disaster Knowledge Network Portal is being set up at central level. This Portal will serve as a tool to collect, collate and disseminate information related to Disaster Management and for exchange of knowledge and practices by different State Governments.

7.4 State Disaster Resource and Knowledge Network (SDRN) :-

On the pattern of Central Government, State Disaster Resource and Knowledge Network would be developed in the State. it will ensure

maintaining information of all resources and in developing simple ways for accessibility and utilisation. This would be updated regularly by the different user agencies.

7.5 Documentation of Best Practices & Research:-

In the immediate aftermath of any disaster, field studies of the area needs to be carried out, with the help of experts, as an institutional measure. These studies concentrate on observing the existing prevention and mitigation measures and also evaluate the status of preparation and implementation. The experiences gained from this study shall be documented, which would be utilised in meaningful improvement of the Disaster Management Plans, while updating.

It is necessary to carry out continuous research and development in the field of Disaster Management in the State. Research in the field /activities of Disaster Management would be encouraged in all higher educational and technical institutions of State, so that positive changes could be introduced in all action plans of Disaster Management, on the basis of research outcomes.

8. Dispute Resolution Mechanisms:-

Since the Disaster Management and Relief Department is not the executing agency at the field level and the relief measures get implemented through the office of District Magistrate and/or line departments/agencies, the dispute, if any, would have to be resolved in accordance with the relevant laws/rules/guidelines /circulars existing in this regard and in force, within such organizations.

List of Nodal Departments

Name of Nodal Department	Related Disaster
Disaster Management & Relief	Droughts, Hailstorms, Frost & Cold Wave, Thunder & Lightning, Cyclones
Energy	Disasters involving power generation / distribution / transmission
Home	Terrorist attack, Bomb Blast, Police Mutiny, Major Law & Order Crisis, Nuclear, Chemical, Biological & Meteorological disaster / Air, Road and Rail Accidents, Festival related disaster
Water Resources	Flood and drainage Management, Dam bursts & Cloudbursts,
PWD	Earthquake, Major Building Collapse,
Mines	Mine Fire and Mine flooding
Industries	Chemical & Industrial disasters, Oil Spill
UDH	Urban Fires
Revenue	Village fire and Boat Capsizing
Forests	Forest fire
Medical & Health	Biological and Epidemic, Food Poisoning
Agriculture	Pest Attack
Animal Husbandry	Cattle Epidemics

List of Notified Calamities under SDRF

1. Cyclone
2. Drought
3. Earthquake
4. Fire
5. Flood
6. Hailstorm
7. Tsunami
8. Landslide
9. Avalanches
10. Cloudburst
11. Pest Attack
12. Frost & Cold wave

No. 32-3/2013-NDM-1
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

'C' Wing, 3rd Floor, NDCC-II,
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001,
Dated the 28th, November, 2013

To,

1. Chief Secretaries of all States
2. The Relief Commissioners/Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of all States.

Subject :- Items and Norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2010-2015

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to refer to this Minsiter's letter No. 32-3/2012-NDM-I, dated 21st November, 2013 regarding forwarding the list of revised items and norms from assistance from SDRF/NDRF in the wake of identified natural disasters.

2. It has now been decided to further revise the norms in respect of S. No. 9 (a) i.e. fully damaged kutcha houses (b) i.e. severely damaged pucca/kutcha houses (c) i.e. partially damaged pucca/kutcha houses (d) i.e. damaged/destroyed huts and (e) i.e. cattle sheds attached with the houses. Similarly, the norms are revised in respect of fully damaged pucca houses in hilly areas or in the Integrated Action plan (IAP) districts.

3. These revised norms, as cited above, will be prospective effective from 24th October, 2013. The revised items and norms can also be downloaded from website of Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs i.e. www.ndmindia.nic.in.

4. Accordingly, a copy of further modified/revised items and norms of assistance from SDRF/NDRF in the wake of identified natural disasters is Annexed.

5. This supersedes this Ministry' earlier letters on this subject, the last being No. 32-3/2013-NDM-1 dated the 21st June, 2013.

Yours faithfully,

(Goutam Ghosh)
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India
Telefax : 23438123

Copy for information and necessary follow up action to :-

1. Accountants General of all State Governments.
2. Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG), New Delhi.
3. Controller General of Accounts (CGA), New Delhi.
4. Resident Commissioners of all State Governments.

Copy to :-

1. Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA Bhawan, Safdurjung Enclave, New Delhi.
2. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure [Shri Rajeev Kumar, JS (PF-I)], North Block, New Delhi.
3. Ministry of Agriculture [Joint Secretary (DM)], Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Planning Commission [Joint Secretary (SP)], Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi.
5. All concerned Central Ministries/Departments/Organizations.
6. PMO/Cabinet Secretariat.
7. PS to HM/PS to MOS (R).
8. Sr. PPS to Home Secretary/Secretary (BM)/Joint Secretary (DM)/NIC.

**REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STATE
DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE
FUND (NDRF)**

(Period 2010-15, MHA Letter No. 32-7/2011-NDM-1 Dated 16th January, 2012, modified vide letter No. 32-3/2012-NDM-I, dated 28th September, 2012, modified vide letter No. 32-3/2013-NDM-I, dated 21st June 2013, 28th November, 2013).

S.NO. 1	ITEM 2	NORMS OF ASSISTANCE 3
1.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF	
	(a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	<p>Rs. 1.50 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of an Indian citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity in a foreign country, his family would not be paid this relief. - 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 eye (s).	<p>Rs. 43,500/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 80%</p> <p>Rs. 62,000/- per person, when the disability is more than 80%</p> <p>Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.</p>
	(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization.	<p>Rs. 9,300/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week.</p> <p>Rs. 3,100/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week.</p>
	(d) Clothing and utensils/household goods for families whose houses have been washed away/fully damaged/severely inundated for more than a week due to a natural calamity.	<p>Rs. 1,300/- per family, for loss of clothing.</p> <p>Rs. 1,400/- per family, for loss of utensils/household goods.</p>
	(e) Gratuitous relief for families in	Rs. 40/- per adult and Rs. 30/- per child, not

	<p>dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity.</p> <p>GR to be provided to those who have no food reserves, or whose food reserves have been wiped out in a calamity, and who have no other immediate means of support.</p>	<p>housed in relief camps. State Govt. will certify that (i) these persons have no food reserve, or their food reserves have been wiped out in the calamity, and (ii) identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps. Further State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries districts-wise.</p> <p>Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will upto to 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/pest attack.</p>
2.	SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS	
	(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/evacuation of people affected/likely to the affected	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>- By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities are already over. Therefore, the State Level Committee and the Central Team can recommend actual/near-actual costs.</p>
	(b) Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>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.</p>
3.	RELIEF MEASURES	
	(a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, tetc. for people affected/evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	<p>As per assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period up to 30 days. The SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of</p>

		a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cases of severe drought. Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
	(b) Air dropping of essential supplies.	As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). - The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.
	(c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas.	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought.
4.	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
	(a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	
	(b) Draining off flood water in affected areas.	
	(c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcases	
5.	AGRICULTURE	
(i)	Assistance to small and marginal farmers.	
A.	Assistance for land and other loss	
	(a) De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.	Rs. 81,00/- per hectare for each item.
	(b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	(Subject to the condition that no other assistance/subsidy has been availed of by/is eligible to the beneficiary-under any other Government Scheme).
	(c) De-silting/Restoration/Repair of fish farms	

	(d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs. 25,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.
B.	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 50% and above.	
	(a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 4,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 9,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 750 and restricted to sown areas.
	(b) Perennial crops	Rs. 12,000/- ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 1500/- and restricted to sown areas.
	(c) Sericulture	Rs. 3,200/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 4,000/- per ha. for Muga.
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers other than small and marginal farmers	Rs. 4,500/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 9,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 12,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops and restricted to sown areas. - 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 holding being large.
6.	ANIMAL, HUSBANDRY- ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS	
	(i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	Milch animals- Rs. 16,400/- Buffalo/cow/camel/yak etc. Rs. 1650/- Sheep/Goat Draught animals- Rs. 15000/- Camel/horse/bullock, etc. Rs. 10,000/- Calf/Donkey/Pony/Mule - The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive

		<p>animals and will be subject to a ceiling of 1 large milch 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:- Poultry @ 37/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 400/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity. 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 Influence or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>
	(ii) Provision of fodder/feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	<p>Large animals- Rs. 50/- per day. Small animals- Rs. 25/- per day.</p> <p>Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days. which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days.</p> <p>Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>
	(iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps.	<p>As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.</p>

7.	FISHERY	
	(i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair/replacement of boats, nets-damaged or lost - Boat - Dugout-Canoe - Catamaran - net (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)	Rs. 3,000/- for repair of partially damaged boats only. Rs. 1,500/- for repair of partially damaged net. Rs. 7,000/- for replacement of fully damaged boats Rs. 1,850/- for replacement of fully damaged net.
	(ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm.	Rs. 6,000/- per hectare. (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal; Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture.)
8.	Handicrafts/Handloom-Assistance to Artisans	
	(i) For replacement of damaged tools/equipment	Rs. 3,000 per artisan for equipments. - Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	(ii) For loss of raw material/goods in process/finished goods	Rs. 3,000/- per artisan for raw material. - Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.
9.	HOUSING	
	(a) Fully damaged/destroyed houses	
	(i) Pucca house	Rs. 7,000/- per house, in plain areas. Rs. 75,000/- per house, in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts
	(ii) Kutch House	Rs. 17,600/- per house

	(b) Severcly damaged houses	
	(i) Pucca House	Rs. 12,600/- per house
	(ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 3,800/- per house
	(c) Partially Damaged Houses	
	(i) Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	Rs. 3,800/-
	(ii) Kutcha (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	Rs. 2,300/- per hut,
	(d) Damaged/destroyed huts :	Rs. 3,000/- per hut, <i>(Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/District authorities.)</i> Note :- The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
	(e) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs. 1,500/- per shed.
10.	INFRASTRUCTURE	
	<i>Repair/restoration (of immediate nature of damaged infrastructure: (i) Roads & bridges (2) Drinking Water Supply Works, (3) Irrigation, (4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the effected areas), (5) Schools, (6) Primary Health Centres, (7) Community assets award by Panchayat.</i> Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/restoration works from their own funds/resources, are excluded.	Activities of immediate nature : Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the enclosed Appendix. Assessment of requirements : Based on assessment of need, as per State' costs/rates/schedules for repair, by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). - As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, 2001, as amended from time to time, for repairs of roads affected by heavy rains/floods, cyclone, landslide, sand danes, etc. to restore traffic. For reference these norms are : - - Normal and Urban areas upto 15% of the total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR). - - Hills : upto 20% of total of OR and

		PR. Note :- States shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair.
11.	PROCUREMENT	
	Procurement of essential, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipment etc. for response to disaster.	- Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC). - The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 5% of the annual allocation of the SDRF.

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-structure, 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 lanks 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 Panchayat

- (1) Repair of village internal roads.
- (2) Removal of debris from drainage/sewerage lines.
- (3) Repair of internal water supply lines.
- (4) Repairs of street lights.
- (5) Temporary repair of primary schools, Panchayat ghars, community halls, anganwadi, etc.

राजस्थान राहत कोष

अकाल, भूकम्प, बाढ़, ओलावृष्टि, अग्नि, चक्रवात जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से होने वाली जन-धन की क्षति के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष (National Calamity Fund) से सहायता प्रदान किये जाने की व्यवस्था है किन्तु इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदाएं तथा गैर प्राकृतिक आपदाएं भी हैं जिनसे होने वाली जन-धन की क्षति के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। ऐसी अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदाओं एवं गैर प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से जनता को सहायता प्रदान कर राहत देने के लिये वर्ष 2005-06 के राज्य के बजट से राजस्थान राहत कोष स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। उक्त निर्णय के परिप्रेक्ष्य में राजस्थान राहत कोष के लिये निम्नानुसार व्यवस्थाओं सम्बन्धी प्रावधान किये जाने प्रस्तावित हैं :-

शीर्षक-

राज्य स्तर पर स्थापित किये जाने वाले इस कोष को राजस्थान राहत कोष कहा जायेगा।

अवधि-

यह कोष वित्तीय वर्ष 2005-06 से प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा तथा वर्ष 2009-2010 तक प्रचलित रहेगा। इसके उपरान्त राज्य सरकार द्वारा पुनः समीक्षा कर आगे के लिये निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

“राजस्थान राहत कोष” का गठन एवं संचालन-

1. इस कोष के लिये राज्य सरकार, राज्य बजट के माध्यम से आवश्यकतानुसार राशि उपलब्ध करायेगी। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त राशि बिना ब्याज के निजी निोप खाते में रखी जायेगी।
2. किसी दानदाता या संस्था द्वारा इस कोष में उपलब्ध करायी गई सहायता राशि को भी इसी कोष के निजी निक्षेप खाते में जमा की जायेगी।

3. मुख्य मन्त्री सहायता कोष की भाँति इस कोष में दी गयी राशि को भी आयकर से छूट प्राप्त करने हेतु आपदा विभाग से स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने पर उसकी अधिसूचना जारी की जायेगी।
4. इस कोष का नियन्त्रण एवं संचालन, आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग द्वारा किया जायेगा।
5. इस कोष के संचालन के लिये राज्य स्तरीय समिति (जिसका गठन आगे उल्लेखित किया गया है) समय-समय पर निर्णय लेकर दिशा निर्देश जारी करने के लिये सक्षम होगी।

राज्य स्तरीय समिति :-

राज्य स्तर पर "राजस्थान राहत कोष" के संचालन हेतु राज्य स्तरीय समिति निम्नानुसार गठित की जायेगी :-

मुख्य सचिव	—	अध्यक्ष
अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव (विकास)	—	सदस्य
प्रमुख शासन सचिव, वित्त विभाग	—	सदस्य
प्रमुख शासन सचिव, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग	—	सदस्य
प्रमुख शासन सचिव, कृषि विभाग	—	सदस्य
प्रमुख शासन सचिव, पशु पालन विभाग	—	सदस्य
शासन सचिव, खान विभाग	—	सदस्य
शासन सचिव, आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग	—	सदस्य सचिव

राज्य स्तरीय समिति के क्रियाकलाप :-

1. राजस्थान राहत कोष के अन्तर्गत शामिल होने वाली आपदाओं में सहायता के मापदण्डों का निर्धारण करना।
2. मनुष्यों, पशुओं एवं फसलों की महामारी की स्थिति का निर्णय करना।
3. "राजस्थान राहत कोष" से होने वाले व्यय के वित्त पोषण सम्बन्धी सभी मामलों पर निर्णय लेना।

4. "राजस्थान राहत कोष" के नियन्त्रण एवं संचालन के लिये आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग को दिये जाने वाले दिशा निर्देशों का निर्णय करना।
5. "राजस्थान राहत कोष" से जिस प्रयोजन हेतु राशि उपलब्ध कराई जावे उन प्रयोजनों के लिये निर्धारित मापदण्डों के अनुरूप ही राशि का उपयोग सुनियंचित करना।
6. राज्य स्तरीय समिति द्वारा समय-समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार विशेष प्रयोजन हेतु उप समिति का भी गठन किया जा सकेगा एवं उस उप समिति का उपरोक्त वर्णित क्रियाकलापों में से किन्हीं क्रियाकलापों के लिये अधिकारों का प्रत्यायोजन भी किया जा सकेगा।
7. अन्य सभी ऐसे कार्य करना जो "राजस्थान राहत कोष" की स्थापना के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये आवश्यक हों।

"राजस्थान राहत कोष" के अन्तर्गत शामिल होने वाली आपदाएँ :-

1. मनुष्य, पशु एवं फसलों का महामारी से बचाव
2. खान में बाढ़ का पानी आना या उसके ढहने पर होने वाली आपदा में खोज एवं बचाव का कार्य,
3. बहुमंजिले भवनों के ढहने, कुए के ढहने पर होने वाली आपदा के समय किये जाने वाले खोज एवं बचाव के कार्य,
4. मिट्टी एवं चट्टान ढह जाने तथा कुए में जहरीली गैस से उत्पन्न आपदा में खोज एवं बचाव के कार्य।
5. उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त अन्य आपदाएँ जो राज्य स्तरीय समिति द्वारा सहायता देने योग्य हों, निर्णित की जावे।

मनुष्यों, पशुओं एवं फसलों की महामारी निर्धारण के लिये, जब कि राज्य स्तरीय समिति द्वारा निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता, तब तक के लिये निम्न प्रावधान लागू होंगे :-

- (1) मनुष्यों में महामारी—विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र या समुदाय में किसी विशेष प्रकार की बीमारी का होना या पाया जाना, जो सामान्य अनुमानों अथवा पूर्व के अनुभवों तथा सामान्य स्रोतों से निकाले गये मापदण्डों से अत्यधिक हों।
- (2) पशुओं में महामारी— किसी विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में प्रस्तावित करने वाली बीमारी, जिसके त्वरित गति से विस्तार होने की सम्भावना हो एवं जो सामान्य अनुमानों एवं पूर्व अनुभवों के मापदण्डों से अत्यधिक हों।
- (3) फसलों में महामारी— विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र की फसलों अथवा किसी विशेष फसल के विस्तृत क्षेत्र में, लगी बीमारी, जिसके कारण सामान्य अनुभवों एवं पूर्व के अनुमानों से अत्यधिक मात्रा में, क्षति आंकलित की गयी हो।

महामारी के निर्धारण के पश्चात राज्य सरकार द्वारा उसे अधिसूचित करने पर ही इस कोष की सहायता दिया जाना अनुमत होगा।

विभिन्न आपदाओं के लिये नोडल विभाग—

1. मनुष्यों की महामारी — चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग
 2. पशुओं की महामारी — पशुपालन विभाग
 3. फसलों की महामारी — कृषि विभाग
 4. खान में बाढ़ का पानी आना एवं ढहना—खान विभाग
 5. विभिन्न आपदाओं में खोज एवं बचाव कार्य—आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग।
- (1) उपरोक्तानुसार आपदाओं के नोडल विभाग के अतिरिक्त, समग्र रूप से नियन्त्रक आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग रहेगा।
 - (2) प्रत्येक नोडल विभाग, उनसे सम्बन्धित आपदाओं के प्रबन्धन के लिये ऐसी योजना बनायेगा, जिसमें आपदा से पूर्व ही रोकथाम के उपाय

तथा आपदा के दौरान नियन्त्रण एवं राहत प्रदान करने के उपायों को उल्लेखित करेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, आपदा की स्थिति के समाधान के लिये भी योजना बनायेगा, जिससे कि भविष्य में ऐसी आपदा की सम्भावना कम से कम उत्पन्न हो।

- (3) उपरोक्तानुसार बनायीं गयीं योजनाओं को आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा तथा समय-समय पर अपडेट करने की कार्यवाही भी सम्बन्धित नोडल विभाग द्वारा की जायेगी।
- (4) राज्य स्तरीय समिति के दिशा निर्देशों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग, आपदाओं के नोडल विभागों को दिशा निर्देश भी जारी करेगा, जिसका क्रियान्वयन सम्बन्धित विभाग द्वारा किया जाना आवश्यक होगा।

आपदाओं में सहायता दिये जाने के मापदण्ड :-

1. राजस्थान राहत कोष के अन्तर्गत शामिल होने वाली विभिन्न आपदाओं के लिये सहायता प्रदान करने के मापदण्ड समय-समय पर राज्य स्तरीय समिति द्वारा निर्धारित किये जायेंगे तथा उन्हीं मापदण्डों के आधार पर आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग द्वारा सहायता राशि प्रदान की जायेगी।
2. यदि इस कोष के अन्तर्गत आने वाली आपदाओं के लिये किसी अन्य विभाग/किसी अन्य योजना/किसी अन्य संस्था या बीमा कम्पनी/मुख्य मन्त्री राहत कोष इत्यादि से सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रावधान हो तो उस आपदा के लिये "राजस्थान राहत कोष" से सहायता देय नहीं होगी।

3. "राजस्थान राहत कोष" से दी जाने वाली सहायता स्थानीय स्तर पर किये गये प्रयासों से प्राप्त सहायता के पूरक के रूप में ही उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी।
4. खान, भवन, कुए आदि के ढहने की आपदा में खोज एवं बचाव कार्य पर किये गये व्यय का पुनर्भरण, उस सम्पत्ति के स्वामी से भी प्राप्त करने के लिये जिला प्रशासन द्वारा प्रयास किया जाना अपेक्षित होगा।
5. जब तक राज्य स्तरीय समिति द्वारा सहायता के मापदण्ड निर्धारित नहीं किये जावें, तब तक की अवधि के लिये निम्न आपदाओं में निम्नानुसार सहायता राशि राजस्थान राहत कोष से प्रदान की जा सकेगी :-
 - (1) कुए ढहने पर खोज एवं बचाव कार्य के अन्तर्गत जीवित/मृत व्यक्ति को बाहर निकालने पर होने वाले व्यय के लिये अधिकतम 25,000 रुपये की राशि।
 - (2) मिट्टी एवं चट्टान ढह जाने से होने वाली आपदा से खोज एवं बचाव कार्य के अन्तर्गत जीवित/मृत व्यक्तियों को बाहर निकालने में होने वाले व्यय के लिये अधिकतम 25,000 रुपये की राशि।
 - (3) कुए में जहरीली गैस निकलने से मृत्यु होने की आपदा पर मृतकों को बाहर निकालने पर होने वाले व्यय के लिये अधिकतम 10,000 रुपये की राशि।

राजस्थान राहत कोष से सहायता प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया विधि :-

1. सम्बन्धित जिला कलेक्टर द्वारा जिलों में "राजस्थान राहत कोष" के अन्तर्गत शामिल होने वाली आपदाओं के उत्पन्न होने की सूचना एवं उस आपदा से होने वाले नुकसान की सूचना तथा इस कोष से प्रदान की जाने वाली राहत के प्रस्ताव, सम्बन्धित नोडल विभाग को एवं आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग को प्रेषित किये जावेंगे।

2. जिला कलक्टर से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों को आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग द्वारा सम्बन्धित नोडल विभाग की अभिशंषा के साथ राज्य स्तरीय समिति के समक्ष निर्णय हेतु प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा। जिस पर राज्य स्तरीय समिति के निर्णय अनुसार आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग द्वारा सहायता राशि स्वीकृत की जाकर जिला कलक्टर को, सम्बन्धित नोडल विभाग को सूचित करते हुए, उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
3. महामारी की आपदाओं में, उस पर नियन्त्रण करने एवं पीड़ितों को सहायता पहुँचाने के लिये जिला कलक्टरों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर नोडल विभाग की टिप्पणी ली जावेगी एवं राज्य स्तर से एक विशेषज्ञों का दल गठित कर प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अध्ययन कर, अभिशंषा करने हेतु भेजा जायेगा। उक्त विशेषज्ञों के दल के सदस्यों का निर्धारण मुख्य सचिव के द्वारा किया जायेगा, जिसे आगामी राज्य स्तरीय समिति के समक्ष सूचनार्थ प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।
4. विशेषज्ञों के दल की रिपोर्ट एवं अभिशंषा को राज्य स्तरीय समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर, दी जाने वाली सहायता के बारे में निर्णय कराया जायेगा एवं तदनुसार ही आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग द्वारा राजस्थान राहत कोष से उक्त आपदा के लिये सहायता राशि स्वीकृत कर सम्बन्धित जिला कलक्टर्स को उपलब्ध करायी जावेगी तथा सम्बन्धित नोडल विभाग को सूचित किया जायेगा।

Summary of Recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission

- i) The CRF to be merged into the SDRFs of the respective states and the NCCF into the NDRF. Contribution to the SDRFs to be shared between the Centre and states in the ratio of 75:25 for general category states and 90:10 for special category states.
- ii) Balances as on 31 March 2010 under NCCF and the state CRFs to be transferred to the NDRF and respective SDRFs.
- iii) Budgetary provisions for the NDRF to be linked to expenditure of the previous year from the fund. With cesses being subsumed on introduction of the GST, alternative sources of financing to be identified .
- iv) Total size of the SDRF has been worked out as Rs. 33,581 crore to be shared in ratio given above.
- v) An additional grant of Rs. 525 crore provided for capacity building.
- vi) Assistance of Rs. 250 crore to National Disaster Response Force to maintain an inventory of items required for immediate relief.
- vii) Provisions relating to the DDRF in the DM Act may be reviewed and setting up of these funds left to the discretion of the states .
- viii) Mitigation and reconstruction activities to be kept out of the schemes funded through FC grants and be met out of overall development plan funds of the Centre and the states.
- ix) The list of disasters to be covered under the scheme financed through FC grants to remain as it exists currently. However, manmade disasters of high-intensity may be considered for NDRF funding once norms have been stipulated and requisite additional allocations made to the NDRF.
- x) The administrative mechanism for disaster relief to be as prescribed under the DM Act, i.e., the NDMA/NEC at the Centre and the SDMA/SEC at the state level. Financial matters to be dealt with by the Ministry of Finance as per the existing practice.
- xi) Prescribed accounting norms to be adhered to for the continuance of central assistance to the SDRFs.
- xii) SDRF 2010-2015 GoI & GoR share is as follows :-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Central Share	State Share	Total
2010-11	450.50	150.16	600.66
2011-12	473.02	157.67	630.69
2012-13	496.67	165.55	662.22
2013-14	521.50	173.83	695.33
2014-15	547.58	182.52	730.10