



मध्यप्रेश शासन
राजस्व विभाग
(राहत शाखा)

राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र

खण्ड छः क्रमांक 4
(R.B.C.6-4)

यथासंशोधित

(01 मार्च 2018 से प्रभावशील)

भोपाल
शासकीय केन्द्रीय मुद्रणालय
2018



मध्यप्रेश शासन
राजस्व विभाग
(राहत शाखा)

राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र

खण्ड छः क्रमांक 4
(R.B.C.6-4)

यथासंशोधित

(01 मार्च 2018 से प्रभावशील)

भोपाल
शासकीय केन्द्रीय मुद्रणालय
2018

**मध्यप्रदेश शासन,
राजस्व विभाग
(राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र खण्ड छः कमांक 4)**

विषय:—प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से हुई फसल क्षति, मकान क्षति, जनहानि, पशुहानि एवं अन्य क्षतियों के लिये आर्थिक सहायता।

प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों जैसे अतिवृष्टि, ओला, असमयवृष्टि (बेमौसम वर्षा), पाला, शीतलहर, कीट-इल्ली, टिड्डी आदि, बाढ़, आंधी, तूफान, भूकंप, सूखा एवं अग्नि दुर्घटनाओं से फसल की नुकसानी तथा जनहानि और पशुहानि होती है। अग्नि दुर्घटना में कृषक की फसल या मकान के जलने से हानि होती है और व्यक्तियों तथा पशुओं के जल जाने से जनहानि एवं पशुहानि भी होती है। कभी-कभी दुकानों में आग लग जाने से छोटे दुकानदारों को बेरोजगार हो जाना पड़ता है। प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से कई मामलों में कृषक बेघरबार भी हो जाते हैं, साथ ही अफलन से फसल हानि होने से कृषकों को अप्रत्याशित क्षति उठानी पड़ती है। इन सब परिस्थितियों में शासन का यह दायित्व हो जाता है कि संबंधित पीड़ितों को तत्काल अनुदान के रूप में आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाये, जिससे संबंधित पर आई विपदा का मुकाबला करने के लिये उनमें मनोबल बना रहे और वह अपने परिवार को पुनर्स्थापित कर सकें।

2/ पूर्व में राज्य शासन द्वारा अलग-अलग प्रकार की प्राकृतिक विपदाओं में दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता के निर्देश दिये गये हैं तथा मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये हैं, फिर भी विगत वर्षों में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से हुई व्यापक हानि के संदर्भ में यह अनुभव किया गया कि वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अनुसार पीड़ितों को दी जाने वाली सहायता के मानदण्डों के बारे में पुनः समग्र रूप से विचार किया जाकर उनमें संशोधन करना आवश्यक है। प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से प्रभावित कृषक, भूमिहीन व्यक्ति तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर लोगों को जो क्षति होती है, उसके संदर्भ में शासन की ओर से ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जिससे युक्तियुक्त समय में समुचित आर्थिक सहायता उन्हें उपलब्ध हो सके।

3/ शासन की ओर से इस परिपत्र के अंतर्गत जो आर्थिक सहायता के मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए गए हैं, उनका उद्देश्य पीड़ितों को तात्कालिक आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराना है, न कि उन्हें हुई क्षति की पूर्ण प्रतिपूर्ति मुआवजे के रूप में करना, किन्तु यह भी आवश्यक है कि ऐसे मामलों में जिनमें किसी प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के कारण जो परिवार क्षतिग्रस्त होकर बेघरबार एवं बेरोजगार हो गये हैं, तात्कालिक सहायता की राशि इतनी हो कि उन्हें पर्याप्त राहत मिल सके।

4/ जब कभी प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से कोई हानि हो तब पटवारी, पटेल एवं कोटवार का, जो कि स्थानीय राजस्व कर्मचारी है, यह प्रमुख दायित्व होगा कि वे क्षेत्र के राजस्व अधिकारी यथा नायब तहसीलदार, तहसीलदार एवं उपखण्ड अधिकारी को इस बात की तत्काल सूचना दें तथा ये अधिकारी मामले की गंभीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए जिले के कलेक्टर एवं संभाग के

संभागायुक्त को आवश्यक प्रतिवेदन तत्काल दें। इसी के साथ तहसीलदार एवं उपखण्ड अधिकारी का भी यह दायित्व एवं कर्तव्य है कि प्रभावित क्षेत्र में मौके पर तत्काल पहुंचकर क्षति का आंकलन करने के साथ-साथ तत्काल राहत उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सभी प्रकार के आवश्यक कदम उठावें। यदि क्षति हुई है तो शासन द्वारा स्वीकृत एवं निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराने की वे तत्काल कार्यवाही करें, तथा स्थानीय व्यक्तियों एवं संस्थाओं से जन सहयोग के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता को भी तत्काल पीड़ितों को उपलब्ध कराएं।

5/ तहसीलदार, तहसील कार्यालय में प्ररूप-एक में पंजी संधारित करेंगे जिसमें उनके क्षेत्राधिकार में प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से हुई हानि और उपलब्ध कराई गई सहायता का पूर्ण विवरण रखा जायेगा।

6/ यदि प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से क्षति केवल किसी कृषक विशेष या व्यक्ति विशेष को ही हुई है तो संबंधित व्यक्ति निर्धारित संलग्न प्ररूप-दो में तहसीलदार को आवेदन दे सकेंगे। तहसीलदार आवेदन के तथ्यों की पूर्ण जांच कर, दी जाने वाली सहायता की पात्रता सुनिश्चित करेंगे। व्यापक स्वरूप की आपदा के मामलों में प्रभावित व्यक्ति द्वारा आवेदन देना अनिवार्य नहीं होगा बल्कि राजस्व अधिकारी द्वारा स्वप्रेरणा से प्रभावित क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कर आर्थिक सहायता के प्रकरण तैयार किये जायेंगे। प्रभावितों को प्रदाय की जाने वाली सहायता राशि लोक सेवा प्रदाय गारंटी अधिनियम में दी गई समयावधि अनुसार देय होगी।

7/ जिन मामलों में प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से हुई हानि के कारण पीड़ित परिवार को पुनर्स्थापित किये जाने के उद्देश्य से शासन द्वारा ऋण उपलब्ध कराये जाने की व्यवस्था है उनमें संबंधित पीड़ित व्यक्ति को संलग्न प्ररूप-तीन में एक करार पत्र निष्पादित करना आवश्यक होगा।

8/ इस परिपत्र के परिशिष्ट- 1 के अनुसार पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को अनुदान के रूप में आर्थिक सहायता तथा ऋण उपलब्ध कराये जा सकेंगे।

9/ प्रत्येक मामले में विपत्ति से पीड़ित व्यक्ति या उसके परिवार को आर्थिक सहायता अनुदान स्वीकृत करने के लिए वित्तीय अधिकार निम्नानुसार होंगे :-

1	संभागायुक्त	पाँच लाख रुपये से अधिक
2	कलेक्टर	पाँच लाख रुपये तक
3	उपखण्ड अधिकारी	चार लाख रुपये तक
4	तहसीलदार	पचास हजार रुपये तक

इसी प्रकार पीड़ित को जिन मामलों में ऋण स्वीकृत करने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं उनमें वित्तीय अधिकार निम्नानुसार होंगे :-

1	संभागायुक्त	एक लाख रुपये से अधिक
2	कलेक्टर	एक लाख रुपये तक
3	उपखण्ड अधिकारी	बीस हजार रुपये तक

10/ इस परिपत्र के प्रयोजन के लिए 'राजस्व अधिकारी' से आशय किसी ऐसे संभागायुक्त, कलेक्टर, उपखण्ड अधिकारी, तहसीलदार या नायब तहसीलदार से है जिसका क्षेत्राधिकार ऐसे क्षेत्र में हो जहां प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से क्षति हुई हो।

11/ अग्नि दुर्घटनाओं के मामलों में आग बुझाने में फायर बिग्रेड के उपयोग से संबंधित व्ययों की प्रतिपूर्ति मांग संख्या 58 के अंतर्गत प्राकृतिक आपदाओं एवं सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत पर व्यय, सूखा शीर्ष 2245-प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के संबंध में राहत 0096-अग्नि पीड़ितों को राहत आयोजनेत्तर से की जायेगी।

12/ बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य के लिये सेना की सहायता प्राप्त करने पर परिवहन का जो भी व्यय होगा उसकी प्रतिपूर्ति संबंधित जिले के कलेक्टर मांग संख्या 58 के मुख्य शीर्ष 2245 से कर सकेंगे।

13/ इस परिपत्र के अंतर्गत दी जाने वाली समस्त प्रकार की सहायता अनुदान की राशि मांग संख्या 58 के अंतर्गत प्राकृतिक आपदाओं एवं सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र में राहत पर व्यय मुख्य शीर्ष 2245 प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के संबंध में राहत की मद में विकलनीय होगी।

14/ राजस्व अधिकारियों को प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से हुई हानि का आंकलन करने एवं पीड़ितों को सहायता उपलब्ध कराने की कार्यवाही में जनप्रतिनिधियों को अधिक से अधिक विश्वास में लेना चाहिए तथा उनका भरपूर सहयोग प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करना चाहिये। नैसर्गिक आपदा के पश्चात् यदि किसी क्षेत्र में सर्वे कार्य नहीं हो पाया है या आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता का प्रकरण तैयार नहीं किया गया है, तो ऐसे मामलों में फसल हानि होने पर ग्राम पंचायत के निर्वाचित पंच के साथ ग्राम के चार अन्य प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों के द्वारा फसल हानि का आंकलन कर पंचनामा तैयार किया जायेगा और ऐसा पंचनामा प्राप्त होने पर राजस्व अधिकारी शीघ्र ही स्थल निरीक्षण कर इसकी पुष्टि करते हुए हानि के आंकलन के मामले का निराकरण करेंगे।

15/ प्राकृतिक आपदा से फसल क्षति होने पर राजस्व, कृषि, उद्यानिकी और पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों का संयुक्त दल गठन कर सर्वेक्षण का कार्य कराया जाए। सर्वेक्षण दल खेत दर खेत जाकर प्रभावित कृषकों के खेतों में लगी फसल को हुई क्षति का आंकलन करेगा। सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूर्ण होने के पश्चात् प्रभावित कृषकों की सूची ग्राम पंचायत के नोटिस बोर्ड पर चस्पा की जाएगी तथा सभी ग्रामवासियों को सूची पढ़कर सुनाई जाएगी। ग्रामवासियों के दावे आपत्ति, यदि कोई हो तो प्राप्त की जाएगी।


इस प्रकार प्राप्त सभी दावे आपत्तियों का निराकरण सर्वे दल द्वारा किया जाकर सूची को ग्राम पंचायतों से तत्पापित कराकर राहत राशि स्वीकृत करने के लिए प्रेषित किया जाएगा।

16/ इस परिपत्र के अंतर्गत देय अनुदान सहायता राशि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से पीड़ित सभी पात्र व्यक्तियों, चाहे वे राजस्व ग्रामों के निवासी हो या वन ग्रामों के निवासी हो, देय होगी। वन ग्रामों में भी क्षति का सर्वेक्षण एवं अनुदान सहायता राशि के वितरण का दायित्व संबंधित राजस्व अधिकारी का होगा जिसका निर्वहन वह संबंधित वन अधिकारी के सहयोग से करेगा।

वन ग्राम के पट्टाधारी एवं वन क्षेत्र के वनाधिकार पट्टाधारी कृषकों की फसल प्राकृतिक आपदा से क्षतिग्रस्त होने पर भी संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण दल से सर्वेक्षण कराया जाएगा, जिसमें वन विभाग के प्रतिनिधि को शामिल किया जाएगा। वन ग्राम के पट्टाधारी एवं वन क्षेत्र के वनाधिकार पट्टाधारी कृषकों की फसले प्राकृतिक आपदा से क्षति होने की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर तहसीलदार यथाशीघ्र स्थल निरीक्षण कर फसल हानि का पंचनामा तैयार करेगा। जिस पर वन विभाग के बीटगार्ड या परिक्षेत्र सहायक जो भी उपलब्ध हो, से इस बावत् प्रमाणीकरण प्राप्त करेगा कि फसल हानि प्राकृतिक आपदा से ही हुई है। स्थल निरीक्षण पंचनामा प्रमाणीकरण के उपरान्त सक्षम राजस्व अधिकारी द्वारा राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र 6-4 के मानदण्ड अनुसार राहत राशि स्वीकृत की जाएगी।

17/ यह संभव है कि प्राकृतिक विपत्ति से निपटने के लिये या राहत देने के लिये किसी स्थिति का इस परिपत्र में समावेश न हुआ हो, ऐसा होने पर कलेक्टर तुरन्त शासन से सिफारिश करते हुए योग्य आदेश प्राप्त करेंगे।

18/ इस परिपत्र के जारी होने के दिनांक से पूर्व में राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र 6-4 के अंतर्गत जारी किये गये सभी निर्देश निरस्त माने जायेंगे।



(अरुण प्रसाद)

प्रमुख सचिव,

मध्यप्रदेश शासन, राजस्व विभाग

राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र खण्ड छः क्रमांक 4 का परिशिष्ट-1

विषय:- प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से होने वाली विभिन्न प्रकार की हानि के लिये शासन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता की राशि और उसके लिये निर्धारित मानदण्ड.

(एक) फसल हानि के लिये आर्थिक सहायता-

(क) फलदार पेड़ उन पर लगी फसलें, आम, संतरा, नींबू के बगीचे, पपीता, केला, अंगूर, अनार आदि की फसलें, तथा पान बरेजे को छोड़कर सभी उगाई जाने वाली फसलें जिसके अंतर्गत सब्जी की खेती, मसाले, ईसबगोल, तरबूजे, खरबूजे की खेती (डंगरवाड़ी) भी सम्मिलित है, चाहे वह खेतों या नदी के किनारे हों, की हानि के लिए आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता के लिए निम्नानुसार मानदण्ड होंगे-

अ.क्र.	कुल खाते की धारित कृषि भूमि के आधार पर खातेदार/कृषक की श्रेणी	25 से 33 प्रतिशत फसल क्षति होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि	33 से 50 प्रतिशत तक फसल क्षति होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि	50 प्रतिशत से अधिक फसल क्षति होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि
1	2	3	4	5
1	लघु एवं सीमांत कृषक- 0 हेक्टेयर से 2 हेक्टेयर तक कृषि भूमि धारित करने वाले कृषक /खातेदार को.	1/ वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए-रुपये 5,000/- (रुपये पांच हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर 2/ सिंचित फसल के लिए- रुपये 9,000/- (रुपये नौ हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर 3/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल) (बोवाई /रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिएरुपये 9,000/- (रुपये नौ हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर	1/ वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए- रुपये 8,000/- (रुपये आठ हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर 2/ सिंचित फसल के लिए- रुपये 15,000/- (रुपये पन्द्रह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर 3/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल) (बोवाई /रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए रुपये 18,000/- (रुपये अठ्ठारह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर	1/ वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए- रुपये 16,000/- (रुपये सोलह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर 2/ सिंचित फसल के लिए- रुपये 30,000/- (रुपये तीस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर 3/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल) (बोवाई /रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए रुपये 30,000/- (रुपये तीस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर

		<p>4/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से अधिक अवधि के बाद क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए— रुपये 15,000/- (रुपये पन्द्रह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>5/ सब्जी, मसाले तथा ईसबगोल की खेती के लिये रुपये 18,000/- (रुपये अठारह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>6/ निरंक</p>	<p>4/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से अधिक अवधि के बाद क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए—रुपये 20,000/- (रुपये बीस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>5/ सब्जी, मसाले तथा ईसबगोल की खेती के लिये रुपये 26,000/- (रुपये छब्बीस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>6/ सेरीकल्चर (एरी, शहतूत और टसर) फसल के लिए रुपये 6,000/- (रुपये छः हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर तथा मूंगा के लिए रुपये 7,500/- (रुपये सात हजार पांच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p>	<p>4/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से अधिक अवधि के बाद क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए—रुपये 30,000/- (रुपये तीस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>5/ सब्जी, मसाले तथा ईसबगोल की खेती के लिये रुपये 30,000/- (रुपये तीस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>6/ सेरीकल्चर (एरी, शहतूत और टसर) फसल के लिए रुपये 12,000/- (रुपये बारह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर तथा मूंगा के लिए रुपये 15,000/- (रुपये पन्द्रह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p>
2	लघु एवं सीमांत कृषक से भिन्न कृषक— 2 हेक्टेयर से अधिक कृषि भूमि धारित करने वाले कृषक / खातेदार को.	<p>1/ वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए— रुपये 4,500/- (रुपये चार हजार पांच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p>	<p>1/ वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए— रुपये 6,800/- (रुपये छः हजार आठ सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p>	<p>1/ वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए— रुपये 13,600/- (रुपये तेरह हजार छः सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p>

	<p>2/ सिंचित फसल के लिए - रुपये 6,500/- (रुपये छः हजार पांच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>3/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल)(बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए- रुपये 6,500/- (रुपये छः हजार पांच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>4/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से अधिक अवधि के बाद क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए- रुपये 12,000/- (रुपये बारह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>5/ सब्जी, मसाले तथा ईसबगोल की खेती के लिये रुपये 14,000/- (रुपये चौदह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p>	<p>2/ सिंचित फसल के लिए-रुपये 13,500 /- (रुपये तेरह हजार पाँच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>3/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए- रुपये 18,000 /- (रुपये अठारह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>4/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से अधिक अवधि के बाद क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए - रुपये 18,000 /- (रुपये अठारह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>5/ सब्जी, मसाले तथा ईसबगोल की खेती के लिये रुपये 18,000 /- (रुपये अठारह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p>	<p>2/ सिंचित फसल के लिए - रुपये 27,000 /- (रुपये सत्ताईस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>3/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए- रुपये 30,000 /- (रुपये तीस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>4/ बारामाही (पेरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से अधिक अवधि के बाद क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए - रुपये 30,000 /- (रुपये तीस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p> <p>5/ सब्जी, मसाले तथा ईसबगोल की खेती के लिये रुपये 30,000 /- (रुपये तीस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर</p>
--	---	--	---

- (ख) फलदार पेड़, उन पर लगी फसले, आम, संतरा, नींबू के बगीचे, पपीता, केला, अंगूर, अनार आदि की फसले, तथा पान बरेजे आदि की हानि के लिए आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता के लिए निम्नानुसार मानदण्ड होंगे:-

अ.क.	विवरण	25 से 33 प्रतिशत फसल क्षति होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि	33 प्रतिशत से अधिक फसल क्षति होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि
1	2	3	4
1	फलदार पेड़ या उन पर लगी फसले (कमांक 3 में उल्लेखित बगीचे/ फसले छोड़कर)	रुपये 400/- (रुपये चार सौ) प्रति पेड़	रुपये 500/- (रुपये पांच सौ) प्रति पेड़
2	संतरा एवं अनार की फसल	रुपये 400/- (रुपये चार सौ) प्रति पेड़	रुपये 500/- (रुपये पांच सौ) प्रति पेड़
3	नींबू के बगीचे, पपीता, केला, अंगूर, आदि की फसले	रुपये 7,500/- (रुपये सात हजार पांच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर	रुपये 13,500/- (रुपये तेरह हजार पांच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर
4	पान बरेजे आदि की हानि के लिए	रुपये 20,000/- (रुपये बीस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर या रुपये 500/- (रुपये पांच सौ) प्रति पारी	रुपये 30,000/- (रुपये तीस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर या रुपये 750/- (रुपये सात सौ पचास) प्रति पारी

- (1) फसल हानि के मामले में इस परिपत्र में उल्लेखित आपदाओं में से किसी भी आपदा से खातेदार को क्षतिग्रस्त/प्रभावित रकबे में हुई क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर मानदण्ड अनुसार राहत राशि की संगणना कर सहायता दी जायेगी।

स्पष्टीकरण - फसल हानि के मामले में दी जाने वाली सहायता के लिए परिशिष्ट-1 के पद-(एक) (क) में दर्शायी गई दर के निर्धारण के लिए यह देखा जायेगा कि प्रभावित खातेदार लघु/सीमांत कृषक है अथवा लघु/सीमांत कृषक से भिन्न कृषक है और इस प्रकार कृषक/खातेदार की श्रेणी निर्धारित कर देय सहायता के लिए लागू दर तय की जायेगी।

उदाहरणार्थ- (क) यदि किसी कृषक ने यथास्थिति खरीफ/रबी में कुल एक हेक्टेयर रकबा बोया है और बोये गये समस्त रकबे में प्राकृतिक आपदा से 60 प्रतिशत की सीमा तक फसल हानि हुई है तो फसल हानि का प्रतिशत 60 प्रतिशत माना जावेगा और तदनुसार कृषक/खातेदार की श्रेणी के लिये लागू दर के अनुसार 1 हेक्टेयर के लिये सहायता राशि की गणना की जावेगी।

- (ख) यदि किसी कृषक ने यथास्थिति खरीफ/रबी में कुल 4 हेक्टेयर रकबा बोया है और उसमें से केवल 2 हेक्टेयर रकबा में फसल हानि हुई है और वह फसल हानि 60 प्रतिशत की सीमा तक हुई है तो 2 हेक्टेयर में हानि का प्रतिशत 60 प्रतिशत माना जावेगा और तदनुसार कृषक/खातेदार की श्रेणी के लिये लागू दर के अनुसार 2 हेक्टेयर के लिये सहायता राशि की गणना की जावेगी।
- (2) उपर्युक्तानुसार देय अनुदान सहायता से कम मूल्य की फसल की क्षति हुई हो तो अनुदान सहायता उस मूल्य के बराबर देय होगी, किन्तु एक कृषक को सभी फसलों के मामलों में देय राशि रुपये 5000/- (रुपये पाँच हजार) से कम नहीं होगी।
- (3) फसल हानि के लिए या फलदार पेड़, उन पर लगी फसले, संतरा, नींबू के बगीचे, पपीता, केला, अंगूर, अनार आदि की फसले या पान बरेजे आदि की हानि होने पर ऊपर वर्णित मानदण्ड के अनुसार संगणित आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता राशि दी जायेगी, किन्तु किसी भी खातेदार को ऐसी आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता राशि की अधिकतम देय सीमा रुपये 1,20,000/- (रुपये एक लाख बीस हजार) से अधिक नहीं होगी।
- (4) कृषक का खातेदार होना आवश्यक नहीं है। अनुदान सहायता उस व्यक्ति को देय होगी जिसके द्वारा फसल बोई गई हो अर्थात् खातेदार यदि स्वयं खेती कर रहा है तो उसे अथवा उसकी सहमति से जो खेती कर रहा है, उसे अनुदान सहायता की पात्रता होगी।
- (5) संयुक्त खाते के मामले में आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता राशि की संगणना करने के लिए ऐसे संयुक्त खाते के कल्पित विभाजन के आधार पर अंशधारी खातेदार को पृथक खातेदार मान्य करते हुए गणना की जायेगी।
- (6) सेवाभूमि के मामले में सेवाभूमि धारक को और देवस्थानी भूमि के मामले में भूमिस्वामी देवस्थान या उसके द्वारा धारित भूमि के वास्तविक कृषक या वैधानिक पट्टेदार जैसी स्थिति हो, को आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता की पात्रता होगी।
- (7) पान बरेजे की खेती के मामले में एक पारी से तात्पर्य है खेती में प्रयुक्त 250 वर्गमीटर भूमि अर्थात् 0.025 हेक्टेयर भूमि।
- (8) खलिहान में रखी या खेत में पड़ी फसल को, ऐसे किसी प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से क्षति होती है या आग लगने से फसल नष्ट हो जाती है तो उसके लिये आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता का मानदण्ड उपर्युक्तानुसार ही रहेगा।
- (8-क) विद्युत स्पार्क से हुई फसल क्षति को भी प्राकृतिक आपदा से हुई फसल क्षति के समान आर्थिक सहायता दी जावेगी।

- (9) फसल हानि के लिये आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त करने की पात्रता केवल कृषक/खातेदार को ही होगी। कुछ मामलों में भूमिहीन कृषक मजदूर (चेतुआ मजदूर भी) जिन्हें मजदूरी के रूप में अनाज प्राप्त होता है और यदि अनाज आग लगने से नष्ट हो जाता है और प्रत्येक मामले में कलेक्टर पूर्ण जांच करके संतुष्ट हो जाते हैं तो उन्हें आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता दे सकेंगे। ऐसे मामलों में अधिकतम आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता प्रति परिवार रुपये 2500.00 (रुपये दो हजार पांच सौ) दिया जा सकेगा। जो अनाज जलकर नष्ट हुआ है उसकी मात्रा को ध्यान में रखकर कलेक्टर स्वविवेक से इस अधिकतम सीमा के भीतर आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता की राशि स्वीकृत कर सकेंगे। आंकलन में यह भी देखा जायेगा कि चेतुआ मजदूरों का अनाज खुले में रखे कुल अनाज (फसल) का 5 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा न हो।
- (10) ऐसे कृषक जिनकी फसल प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से 33 प्रतिशत या अधिक क्षतिग्रस्त होने के कारण इस परिपत्र के प्रावधानों में निर्धारित मानदण्ड के अनुसार आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता दी गयी है तथा ऐसे कृषक द्वारा किसी सहकारी बैंक/क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक/वाणिज्यिक बैंक से आगामी खरीफ/रबी की फसल के लिए अल्पकालीन फसल ऋण लिया जाता है तो ऐसे ऋणगृहीता द्वारा लिए गये ऋण पर देय ब्याज में आदान-अनुदान (इनपुट सबसिडी) दी जायेगी। आदान अनुदान की संगणना इस प्रकार की जायेगी की ऋणगृहीता को अधिकतम मूल राशि रुपये 25,000/- (रुपये पच्चीस हजार) तक ऋण लेने पर 3 प्रतिशत और अधिकतम मूल राशि रुपये 50,000/- (रुपये पचास हजार) तक ऋण लेने पर 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज देना पड़े, ब्याज के अन्तर की राशि आदान-अनुदान के रूप में स्वीकृत कर दी जायेगी। यह आदान अनुदान ऋण लेने की दिनांक से अदायगी की दिनांक तक अथवा अल्पकालीन ऋण को मध्यावधि ऋण में परिवर्तित करने के दिनांक तक अथवा अधिकतम 8 माह, जो भी कम हो, की अवधि के लिए दिया जायेगा। अदायगी की दिनांक तक अथवा अल्पकालीन ऋण को मध्यावधि ऋण में परिवर्तित करने के दिनांक तक अथवा अधिकतम 8 माह, जो भी कम हो, की अवधि में ऋण की अदायगी न करने पर अवधि उपरान्त देय ब्याज के लिए ऋणगृहीता दायित्वाधीन होगा।

कलेक्टर देय ब्याज आदान-अनुदान की राशि प्रभावित कृषकों के खाते में जमा करने के लिए संबंधित जिले के अग्रणी बैंक के जिला प्रबंधक के माध्यम से दावा प्रस्तुत होने पर ऋणदाता बैंक को उपलब्ध कराएगा जो सीधे प्रभावित कृषक के खाते में जमा की जायेगी।

आदान-अनुदान की राशि मांग संख्या 58 शीर्ष 2245- प्राकृतिक विपत्ति के कारण राहत के अंतर्गत विकलनीय होगी।

- (11) फसलों पर कीट प्रकोप जिसमें टिड्डा, इल्ली के साथ-साथ गेरुआ आदि रोग एवं चूहा/गिलहरी से क्षति सम्मिलित है, से फसल प्रभावित होने पर कृषि विभाग की अनुशंसा पर पीड़ित कृषकों को राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र खण्ड छः क्रमांक 4 के प्रावधान अनुसार सहायता देय होगी।

- (11-क) राजस्व एवं वन ग्रामों में वन्य प्राणियों द्वारा फसल हानि किये जाने की सूचना अथवा प्रभावित व्यक्ति का आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर तहसीलदार यथाशीघ्र स्थल निरीक्षण कर फसल हानि का पंचनामा तैयार करेगा, जिस पर वन विभाग के बीट गार्ड अथवा परिक्षेत्र सहायक, जो भी उपलब्ध हो, से इस बाबत प्रमाणीकरण प्राप्त करेगा कि फसल हानि वन्य प्राणियों द्वारा की गई है। स्थल निरीक्षण पंचनामा प्रमाणीकरण के उपरान्त सक्षम राजस्व अधिकारी द्वारा परिपत्र के मानदंड अनुसार सहायता राशि स्वीकृत की जाएगी।
- (12) लघु एवं सीमान्त कृषकों के लिए — 1. बाढ़ की स्थिति में कृषि योग्य भूमि वाले खेतों में रेत/पत्थर (3 इंच से अधिक) आ जाने पर, 2. पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कृषि योग्य भूमि पर मलबे को हटाने के लिए 3. फिश फार्म में डिसेल्टिंग/पुनस्थापन/मरम्मत/सफाई के लिए प्रति हेक्टर अधिकतम रुपये 12,200/- (रुपये बारह हजार दो सौ) की राशि प्रत्येक मामले के लिए देय होगी। यह सहायता ऐसे कृषकों को देय होगी जिन्हें शासन की अन्य योजनाओं से कोई सहायता प्राप्त न हुई हो।
- (12-क) भूस्खलन, हिमस्खलन अथवा नदियों द्वारा रास्ता बदलने पर किसी सीमान्त या लघु कृषक के भूमिस्वामित्व की भूमि के नष्ट होने पर ऐसे प्रभावित कृषक को रुपये 37,500/- (रुपये सैंतीस हजार पाँच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर के मान से सहायता राशि देय होगी।
- (13) अतिक्रमण कर खेती करने वालों के मामले में ऐसे कृषकों को, जिनके द्वारा अतिक्रमण के रकबे को जोड़कर जो लघु एवं सीमांत कृषक की श्रेणी में आते हैं, उन्हें अतिक्रमित भूमि की फसल में हुई हानि के लिए भी सहायता अनुदान राशि दी जाएगी।
- (14) फसल में अफलन से अभिप्रेत है फसल में फली का न बनना और फली में सम्मिलित होगा बाली, भुट्टा आदि।
- (15) अफलन के मामलों में सूचना प्राप्त होने पर उपखण्ड अधिकारी राजस्व तथा अनुविभागीय अधिकारी कृषि संयुक्त निरीक्षण करेंगे। संयुक्त निरीक्षण प्रत्येक प्रकरण में फसल कटाई के पर्याप्त समय पूर्व किया जावेगा तथा इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि प्रभावित कृषि जिन्स में बुवाई के बाद सामान्यतः कितनी अवधि में फली आती है। पंचनामा स्थल पर तैयार किया जायेगा।
- (16) पंचनामों के आधार पर यह पाये जाने पर कि पौधों में उपरोक्त नोट क्रमांक (14) अनुसार फली नहीं आयी है, सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा सहायता राशि मंजूर की जा सकेगी।

(दो) पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि के लिये आर्थिक सहायता—

चाहे वह खातेदार हो अथवा भूमिहीन हो सभी प्रकार के प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से जिसमें आग लगने के कारण जलने से हुई पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि भी सम्मिलित हैं, के लिये निम्नानुसार आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता राशि देय होगी:—

(क) पशु हानि के लिए—

(राशि रुपये में प्रति पशु अधिकतम)

1	दुधारू पशु— (क) भैंस/गाय/ऊंट/याक/मिथुन आदि (ख) भेड़/बकरी	30,000 /— (रुपये तीस हजार) 3,000 /— (रुपये तीन हजार)
2	गैर दुधारू पशु— (क) बैल/भैंसा/ऊंट/घोड़ा आदि (ख) बछड़ा(गाय/भैंस)/गधा/पोनी/खच्चर (ग) बच्चा-घोड़ा/ऊंट	25,000 /— (रुपये पच्चीस हजार) 16,000 /— (रुपये सोलह हजार) 10,000 /— (रुपये दस हजार)
3	सुअर	3,000 /— (रुपये तीन हजार)
4	बच्चा— सुअर, भेड़, बकरी, गधा,	250 /— (रुपये दो सौ पचास)

सहायता राशि वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन तक सीमित होगी। वास्तविक क्षति का आंकलन पशुधन विभाग के क्षेत्रीय प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाएगा।

(दो-क) अस्थाई पशु शिविर —

प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के कारण प्रभावित पशुओं के लिये कलेक्टर अस्थाई पशु शिविर स्वीकृत कर सकेंगे, जिसकी अधिकतम अवधि 15 दिवस होगी। ऐसे शिविरों में रखे गये बड़े पशु के लिये रुपये 70/— (रुपये सत्तर) प्रति दिवस प्रति पशु तथा छोटे पशु के लिये रुपये 35/— (रुपये पैंतीस) प्रति दिवस प्रति पशु व्यय किया जा सकेगा।

विशेष परिस्थितियों में संभागायुक्त के प्रस्ताव पर राज्य शासन की अनुमति से 15 दिवस से अधिक अवधि के लिए अस्थायी कैम्प चलाये जा सकेंगे।

पशु शिविरों में जल आपूर्ति, दवाईयों तथा टीकों की अतिरिक्त लागत तथा पशु शिविरों से बाहर चारे की आपूर्ति राज्य कार्यपालिक समिति के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर वास्तविक लागत के बराबर व्यय किया जा सकेगा तथा राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि से सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।

(ख) पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि के लिए—

(राशि रु. में प्रति पक्षी)

1	मुर्गी/मुर्गा (10 सप्ताह से अधिक आयु के)	60/- (रुपये साठ)
2	चूजा (4 से 10 सप्ताह तक की आयु के)	20/- (रुपये बीस)

- (1) उपरोक्तानुसार अनुदान सहायता सभी प्रकार के प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से हुई पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि के लिए देय होगी। इसमें आग के कारण जलने से हुई पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि सम्मिलित मानी जाए।
- (2) एक से अधिक पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि की स्थिति में प्रत्येक पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि का उपरोक्तानुसार निर्धारित मानदण्ड के आधार पर प्रभावित व्यक्ति को सहायता मिलेगी।
- (3) प्राकृतिक प्रकोप या उनसे उत्पन्न घास, भूसे या पानी की कमी के कारण पशु मृत्यु हुई है तो इस परिपत्र के अंतर्गत ऐसी पशु/ पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि के लिए भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी, किन्तु ऐसे मामले में कलेक्टर पूर्ण जांच कर पशुपालन विभाग से परामर्श कर तथा स्वयं के समाधान के बाद प्रमाणित करेंगे।

(तीन) नष्ट हुए मकानों के लिये आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता—

किसी भी प्रकार के प्राकृतिक प्रकोप या आग लगने के कारण मकान पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट हो गया हो या आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ हो तो निम्नानुसार आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता दी जा सकेगी :-

क्रमांक	विवरण		मकान क्षति के मामलों में दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि
1	2	3	4
1	पूर्ण नष्ट (मरम्मत योग्य नहीं)	पक्का मकान	वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 95,100/- (रुपये पन्चानबे हजार एक सौ) और इंटीग्रेटेड एक्शन प्लान (आई.ए.पी.) जिलों में अधिकतम रु. 1,01,900/- (रुपये एक लाख एक हजार नौ सौ) प्रति मकान

		कच्चा मकान	वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 95,100/—(रुपये पिनचानबे हजार एक सौ) प्रति मकान और इंटीग्रेटेड एक्शन प्लान (आई.ए.पी) जिलों में अधिकतम रु. 1,01,900/—(रुपये एक लाख एक हजार नौ सौ) प्रति मकान
		झुग्गी/झोपड़ी (झुग्गी/झोपड़ी से तात्पर्य है कच्चे घर से निम्नतर फूस/मिट्टी/प्लास्टिक सीट आदि से निर्मित घर)	वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 6000/— (रुपये छः हजार)
2	गम्भीर रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त (जहां क्षति 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक हो)	पक्का मकान	वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 95,100/—(रुपये पिनचानबे हजार एक सौ) प्रति मकान और इंटीग्रेटेड एक्शन प्लान (आई.ए.पी) जिलों में अधिकतम रु. 1,01,900/—(रुपये एक लाख एक हजार नौ सौ) प्रति मकान
		कच्चा मकान	वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 95,100/—(रुपये पिनचानबे हजार एक सौ) प्रति मकान और इंटीग्रेटेड एक्शन प्लान (आई.ए.पी) जिलों में अधिकतम रुपये 1,01,900/— (रुपये एक लाख एक हजार नौ सौ) प्रति मकान

		झुग्गी/झोपड़ी (झुग्गी/झोपड़ी से तात्पर्य है कच्चे घर से निम्नतर फूस/मिट्टी/प्लास्टिक सीट आदि से निर्मित घर)	वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 2000/- (रुपये दो हजार)
3	आंशिक क्षतिग्रस्त (जहां क्षति 15 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत हो)	पक्का मकान	वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 5,200/- (रुपये पाँच हजार दो सौ) प्रति मकान
		कच्चा मकान	वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 3,200/- (रुपये तीन हजार दो सौ) प्रति मकान
		झुग्गी/झोपड़ी (झुग्गी/झोपड़ी से तात्पर्य है कच्चे घर से निम्नतर फूस/मिट्टी/प्लास्टिक सीट आदि से निर्मित घर)	वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 1000/- (रुपये एक हजार)
4	पशु घर	मकान से संलग्न पशु घर के लिये	वास्तविक आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 2,100/- (रुपये दो हजार एक सौ) प्रति पशुघर

- (1) पक्के मकान से तात्पर्य यह है कि जिसकी दीवाले और छत स्थायी स्वरूप की हो अर्थात् जो जी.आई.मेटल, एस्वस्टस शीट, पकी ईट, पत्थर या कांकीट, पके हुए खपरे आदि से बना हो।
- (2) कच्चे मकान से तात्पर्य है, जिसकी दीवाले और छत अस्थायी स्वरूप की हो अर्थात् घास, बांस, प्लास्टिक शीट, लकड़ी, बिना पकी ईट, कच्ची मिट्टी आदि से बना हो।
- (3) झुग्गी/झोपड़ी से तात्पर्य है कच्चे घर से निम्नतर फूस/मिट्टी/प्लास्टिक शीट आदि से निर्मित घर जो अधिकतम 150 वर्गफुट का आवासीय निर्माण हो।
- (4) कोई मकान पक्का, कच्चा अथवा झोपड़ी हैं का निर्णय आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता राशि स्वीकृतकर्ता अधिकारी द्वारा स्थल निरीक्षण उपरान्त किया जायेगा।
- (5) एक ही बड़े मकान में एक से अधिक परिवार निवास करते हैं तथा ऐसे परिवारों के मुखिया के पास पृथक राशनकार्ड है तथा वह बड़े मकान में अपने अंश के मकान का स्वयं (पृथक से) रख-रखाव भी करता रहा है और मकान में अपने अंश के लिए ग्राम पंचायत/स्थानीय निकाय को देयकर/उपकर आदि का पृथक से भुगतान भी करता है

तो बड़े मकान के ऐसे अंश को पृथक इकाई मानते हुए वास्तविक क्षति का आंकलन कर निर्धारित मानदण्ड अनुसार सहायता राशि वितरण की कार्यवाई की जाए।

- (6) यहां यह भी स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि सहायता राशि केवल आवासीय मकान एवं संलग्न पशुघर के लिए देय होगी, बाड़ी अथवा अन्य किसी निर्माण के लिए नहीं।
- (7) उन मामलों में जिनमें प्राकृतिक प्रकोप या आग लगने के कारण मकान पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट हो गया है, प्रभावित परिवार को मकान क्षति के लिए दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता राशि के अतिरिक्त प्रति परिवार के मान से तात्कालिक सहायता के रूप में 200 वर्ग फीट एल.डी.पी.शीट (प्लास्टिक शीट) अथवा/के लिए राशि रुपये 300.00 (रुपये तीन सौ) दी जाए।
- (8) विधि विरुद्ध निर्मित की गई झुग्गी/झोपड़ी के नष्ट/क्षतिग्रस्त होने पर उपर्युक्त मानदण्ड अनुसार सहायता राशि देय होगी। कलेक्टर यह भी सुनिश्चित करें कि विधि विरुद्ध की जो झुग्गी/झोपड़ी बनी है और किसी नैसर्गिक आपदा से नष्ट/क्षतिग्रस्त होने के कारण आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता दी जाती है तो उन्हें पुनः उसी स्थान पर झुग्गी/झोपड़ी का निर्माण नहीं करने दिया जाए, ऐसे प्रभावितों को वैकल्पिक स्थान उपलब्ध कराया जाए।

(चार) कपड़ों, बर्तनों एवं खाद्यान्न की क्षति के लिये आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता—

- (1) प्राकृतिक प्रकोप या अग्नि दुर्घटना के कारण मकान नष्ट हो जाने या क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने अथवा घरों में पानी घुस जाने से पीड़ित परिवार के कपड़े एवं खाद्यान्न गीले होकर क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने पर दैनिक उपयोग के कपड़ों एवं बर्तनों की हानि के लिए प्रभावित परिवारों को प्रति परिवार के मान से रुपये 5000/- (रुपये पांच हजार मात्र) की आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता दी जाएगी। यह सहायता राशि मकान को हुई क्षति के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता राशि के अतिरिक्त होगी।
- (2) प्राकृतिक प्रकोप या अग्नि दुर्घटना के कारण मकान नष्ट हो जाने या क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने अथवा घरों में पानी घुस जाने से पीड़ित परिवार के कपड़े एवं खाद्यान्न गीले होकर क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने पर प्रभावित परिवारों को प्रति परिवार के मान से 50 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न (गेहूँ/चावल) एवं 5 लीटर केरोसीन तात्कालिक सहायता के रूप में दिया जायेगा। यह सहायता एक आपदा के प्रभावित परिवार को केवल एक बार ही दी जायेगी।

(पांच) मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार/निकटतम वारिस को आर्थिक सहायता अनुदान—

- (1) नैसर्गिक विपत्तियों अर्थात् तूफान, भूकम्प, बाढ़, अतिवृष्टि, ओलावृष्टि, भूस्खलन के साथ-साथ आकाशीय बिजली गिरने अथवा आग (खलिहान या मकान में आग लगने की दुर्घटना को सम्मिलित करते हुए) के कारण मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार के निकटतम व्यक्ति/ वारिस को रुपये 4,00,000/- (रुपये चार लाख मात्र) प्रति व्यक्ति की सहायता दी जाएगी।

(2) सर्प/गुहेरा या जहरीले जन्तु के काटने से अथवा बस या अन्य अधिकृत अन्य पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के नदी या जलाशय में गिरने या पहाड़ी आदि से खड्ड में गिरने के कारण इन वाहनों पर सवार व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु होने पर मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार के निकटतम व्यक्ति/वारिस को रूपये 4,00,000 (रूपये चार लाख मात्र) की सहायता दी जाएगी।

“(2-क) पानी में डूबने से अथवा नाव दुर्घटना से मृत्यु होने पर मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार के निकटतम व्यक्ति/वारिस को रूपये 4,00,000 (रूपये चार लाख मात्र) की सहायता दी जाएगी।”

- (3) जनहानि के मामले में मृत्यु की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर उपखण्ड अधिकारी/तहसीलदार/नायब तहसीलदार द्वारा घटनास्थल पर शीघ्र पहुंचकर मृत्यु होने एवं उसके कारणों की जांच की जाएगी और जहां संभव हो डाक्टर से मृतक का परीक्षण भी कराया जाएगा। मृत्यु होना पाए जाने पर मृतक के परिवार के सदस्य/निकटतम वारिस को उक्त धनराशि की अनुदान सहायता सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा स्वीकृत की जाएगी :

परन्तु सर्प, गुहेरा या अन्य जहरीले जन्तु के काटने से मृत्यु के मामले में अनुदान स्वीकृत करते समय सक्षम अधिकारी मृत्यु के संबंध में तैयार किये गये पंचनामे, पटवारी प्रतिवेदन, पुलिस थाने में कायम मर्ग रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मृत्यु जहरीले जन्तु के काटने से हुई है संबंधी निष्कर्ष निकाल सकेगा। आवेदन मात्र इस आधार पर अमान्य नहीं किया जाएगा कि शव परीक्षण रिपोर्ट में यह उल्लेख है कि मृत्यु का कारण स्पष्ट नहीं है। ऐसे प्रकरणों में बिसरा रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करने की अपेक्षा भी नहीं की जाएगी:

परन्तु यह और भी कि यदि प्रकरण के परिस्थितिजन्य साक्ष्य ऐसे हों जिनमें यह प्रतीत हो कि मृत्यु जहरीले जन्तु के काटने से भिन्न किन्हीं कारणों से हुई है, तो ऐसे आवेदनों को विस्तृत कारण अभिलिखित करते हुए अमान्य किया जा सकेगा।

- (4) “मृत व्यक्ति” में बच्चा भी शामिल समझा जाएगा। परिवार में एक से अधिक मृत्यु होने पर वारिस को सहायता अनुदान प्रत्येक मृतक के मान से देय होगा।
- (5) मृत्यु के मामलों में दी जाने वाली यह आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता राशि प्रभावित परिवार को प्राप्त होने वाली अन्य सहायता या बीमा राशि के अतिरिक्त होगी।

(छ:) (1) शारीरिक अंग हानि के लिए आर्थिक सहायता—

- (क) नैसर्गिक विपत्तियों अर्थात् तूफान, भूकम्प, बाढ़, अतिवृष्टि, ओलावृष्टि, भूस्खलन के साथ-साथ आकाशीय बिजली गिरने अथवा आग (खलिहान या मकान में

आग लगने की दुर्घटना को सम्मिलित करते हुए) के कारण सरकारी चिकित्सक या राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित पैनल के चिकित्सक द्वारा सम्यक रूप से प्रमाणित किये जाने पर जहां 40 प्रतिशत से 60 प्रतिशत तक विकलांगता के लिए रुपये 59,100/- (रुपये उनसठ हजार एक सौ मात्र) प्रति व्यक्ति एवं 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक विकलांगता होने पर रुपये 2,00,000/- (रुपये दो लाख मात्र) प्रति व्यक्ति की अनुदान सहायता दी जाएगी।

(ख) नाव दुर्घटना से घायल हो जाने पर अथवा बस या अधिकृत अन्य पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के नदी या जलाशय में गिरने या पहाड़ी आदि से खड्ड में गिरने के कारण इन वाहनों पर सवार व्यक्तियों को महत्वपूर्ण अंग की हानि हुई है यथा हाथ, पैर या दोनों आंखों की हानि हुई है तो ऐसे पीड़ित व्यक्ति को रुपये 25000/- (रुपये पच्चीस हजार मात्र) की अनुदान सहायता दी जाएगी। प्रमुख चिकित्सक से आवश्यक परामर्श करते हुए सक्षम अधिकारी अनुदान सहायता की स्वीकृति देंगे।

(2) गंभीर शारीरिक क्षति जिसमें व्यक्ति एक सप्ताह से अधिक अस्पताल में भर्ती रहे

नैसर्गिक विपत्तियों अर्थात् तूफान, भूकम्प, बाढ़, अतिवृष्टि, ओलावृष्टि, भूस्खलन के साथ-साथ आकाशीय बिजली गिरने अथवा आग (खलिहान या मकान में आग लगने की दुर्घटना को सम्मिलित करते हुए) के कारण नाव दुर्घटना से घायल हो जाने पर अथवा बस या अधिकृत अन्य पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के नदी या जलाशय में गिरने या पहाड़ी आदि से खड्ड में गिरने के कारण इन वाहनों पर सवार व्यक्तियों को महत्वपूर्ण अंग की हानि हुई है यथा हाथ, पैर फ्रेक्चर जैसी गंभीर शारीरिक क्षति होने पर एक सप्ताह से अधिक अस्पताल में भर्ती रहने के मामले में कलेक्टर, प्रमुख चिकित्सक से आवश्यक परामर्श करते हुए रुपये 12,700/- (रुपये बारह हजार सात सौ) तक तथा एक सप्ताह से कम अस्पताल में भर्ती रहने के मामले में कलेक्टर, प्रमुख चिकित्सक से आवश्यक परामर्श करते हुए रुपये 4,300/- (रुपये चार हजार तीन सौ) प्रति व्यक्ति आर्थिक सहायता स्वीकृत करेंगे।

(सात) – लावारिस शव के अंतिम संस्कार के लिए सहायता—

नैसर्गिक विपत्तियों के कारण हुई जनहानि के ऐसे मामलों में लावारिस शव प्राप्त होने पर ऐसे लावारिस शवों का अंतिम संस्कार स्थानीय निकाय यथास्थिति— ग्राम पंचायत, नगर पंचायत, नगर पालिका या नगर निगम द्वारा इस हेतु निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सम्पन्न कराया जायेगा और इस प्रकार सम्पन्न किए गये अंतिम संस्कारों के लिए स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा उपगत किए गये व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति प्रति जनहानि रुपये 2000/- (रुपये दो हजार) के मान से तहसीलदार की स्वीकृति से यथास्थिति स्थानीय निकाय/ग्राम पंचायत को की जा सकेगी।

(आठ) – मृत पशुओं के निवर्तन की व्यवस्था—

नैसर्गिक विपत्तियों के कारण हुई पशुहानि के मामलों में मृत पशुओं का त्वरित निवर्तन कराने के लिए शासकीय अमले का उपयोग किया जाय। मृत पशुओं के निवर्तन के लिए उपगत किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए प्रति पशु रुपये 100.00 (रुपये एक सौ) की दर से या वास्तविक व्यय, इनमें से जो कम हो के मान से तहसीलदार की स्वीकृति से व्यय किया जा सकेगा।

(नौ) – कुम्हार के भट्टे में ईंट तथा खपरे बरबाद होने पर आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता—

नैसर्गिक विपत्तियों के कारण कुम्हारों के भट्टे में ईंट तथा खपरे के अलावा अन्य मिट्टी के बर्तन बरबाद होने पर हानि के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर रुपये 10,000 (रुपये दस हजार मात्र) तक सहायता अनुदान का भुगतान, हुई क्षति की मात्रा के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(नौ-क) – बुनकरों/हस्त शिल्पियों को दी जाने वाली सहायता—

(1) नैसर्गिक आपदा से प्रभावित बुनकर/परम्परागत शिल्प के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले हस्त शिल्पी को उनके उपकरण/औजार क्षतिग्रस्त होने पर प्रति बुनकर/शिल्पी अधिकतम रुपये 4100/—(रुपये चार हजार एक सौ) तक की सहायता दी जा सकेगी।

(2) नैसर्गिक आपदा से प्रभावित बुनकर/परम्परागत शिल्प के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले हस्त शिल्पी को उनके द्वारा तैयार माल अथवा कच्चे माल के क्षतिग्रस्त होने पर कच्चे माल या धागा और अन्य तत्संबंधी रंग, रसायन आदि क्रय करने के लिए प्रति बुनकर/शिल्पी अधिकतम रुपये 4100/—(रुपये चार हजार एक सौ) तक की सहायता दी जा सकेगी।

(दस) – अग्नि या बाढ़ से प्रभावित दुकानदारों को सहायता—

(1) अग्नि या बाढ़ से प्रभावित दुकानदारों को सहायता के संबंध में वर्तमान में ऐसे छोटे दुकानदारों को जिनकी दुकाने अग्नि दुर्घटना में या अतिवर्षा/बाढ़ के कारण नष्ट हो जाती है, और दुकानों का बीमा नहीं हो तथा दुकानदार के पास दुकान नष्ट हो जाने पर जीविकोपार्जन के अन्य सभी साधनों से वार्षिक आय रुपये 1,00,000 (रुपये एक लाख केवल) से अधिक न हो—

(क) अधिकतम “रुपये 12,000” (रुपये बारह हजार केवल) तक प्रति दुकानदार आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता दी जायेगी। और

(ख) रुपये 25,000/— (रुपये पच्चीस हजार) तक ऋण स्वीकृत किया जा सकेगा।

(2) उपर्युक्त ऋण मांग संख्या 58—शीर्ष 2245—दैवी विपत्तियों के संबंध में राहत के लिए कर्जे के अंतर्गत विकलनीय होगा।

(ग्यारह) अस्थायी राहत कैम्पों में निःशुल्क रहने एवं भोजन की व्यवस्था—

प्राकृतिक प्रकोप या अग्नि दुर्घटना के कारण पीड़ितों को तत्काल राहत के रूप में अस्थायी कैम्पों में रखा जाना आवश्यक हो तो कलेक्टर ऐसी स्थिति में अधिकतम सात दिनों तक अस्थायी कैम्प चलाने की स्वीकृति दे सकेंगे। इस प्रकार के अस्थायी कैम्पों को चलाने के लिए प्रत्येक पीड़ित व्यक्ति के लिए प्रतिदिन **रुपये 60/- (रुपये साठ) प्रति व्यस्क एवं रुपये 45/- (रुपये पैंतालीस) प्रति अव्यस्क** प्रतिदिन के मान से भोजन आदि की व्यवस्था हेतु व्यय किए जा सकेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त अस्थायी कैम्प के लिए की गई व्यवस्था पर हुए वास्तविक व्ययों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए कलेक्टर अधिकृत रहेंगे।

संभागायुक्त अस्थायी कैम्प चलाने की अवधि में आवश्यकतानुसार वृद्धि की अनुमति दे सकेंगे, किन्तु ऐसे अस्थायी कैम्प अधिकतम 15 दिवस तक चलाय जायेंगे।

विशेष परिस्थितियों में संभागायुक्त के प्रस्ताव पर स्टेट एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी की अनुमति से 15 दिवस से अधिक अवधि के लिए अस्थायी कैम्प चलाये जा सकेंगे।

(बारह) – बाढ़ व तूफान से प्रभावित मछुआरों को दी जाने वाली सहायता—

बाढ़ व तूफान से प्रभावित मछली पकड़ने वालों की नावों (जो मशीन से संचालित न हों व जिनका बीमा न कराया गया हो), डोंगियों, मछली पकड़ने के जालों तथा अन्य उपकरणों को हुई हानि के लिए निम्नानुसार सहायता अनुदान दिया जाएगा :-

1	नाव नष्ट होने पर	क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 12000/- (रुपये बारह हजार)
2	जाल या डोंगी नष्ट होने पर	क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 4000/- (रुपये चार हजार)
3	जाल या अन्य उपकरणों की मरम्मत के लिए	क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 2,100/- (रुपये दो हजार एक सौ)
4	नाव की आंशिक क्षति होने पर मरम्मत के लिए	रुपये 4100/- (रु. चार हजार एक सौ)

(बारह-क) – प्रभावित मछुआरो को दी जाने वाली अन्य सहायता –

- (1) नैसर्गिक आपदा यथा अतिवृष्टि, बाढ़, भूस्खलन, भूकम्प आदि से मछली फार्म (फिश फार्म) क्षतिग्रस्त होने पर मरम्मत के लिए प्रभावित को **रुपये 6,000/- (रुपये छः हजार)** तक प्रति हेक्टेयर के मान से सहायता अनुदान दिया जाएगा। अनुदान की यह राशि उन मामलों में देय नहीं होगी जिनमें सरकार की किसी अन्य योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता/अनुदान दिया गया है।

- (2) नैसर्गिक आपदा यथा सूखा, अतिवृष्टि, बाढ़, भूस्खलन, भूकम्प आदि से मछली पालने वालों को मछली बीज नष्ट हो जाने पर प्रभावित को रुपये 8,200/- (रुपये आठ हजार दो सौ) तक प्रति हेक्टेयर के मान से सहायता अनुदान दिया जाएगा, अनुदान की यह राशि उन मामलों में देय नहीं होगी जिनमें मछली पालन विभाग की योजना के अंतर्गत एक बार दिये गये आदान-अनुदान (सबसिडी) के अतिरिक्त सरकार की किसी अन्य योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता/अनुदान दिया गया है।

(तेरह) - कुंआ या नलकूप के नष्ट होने पर दी जाने वाली सहायता-

प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से प्रायवेट (निजी) कुंआ या नलकूप टूट या फूट जाने पर उसके मालिक को हानि के आंकलन के आधार पर रुपये 25,000 (रुपये पच्चीस हजार केवल) तक सहायता अनुदान का भुगतान किया जा सकता है।

(चौदह) - बैलगाड़ी तथा अन्य कृषि उपकरण नष्ट होने पर आर्थिक सहायता-

आग अथवा अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदा से कृषक की बैलगाड़ी अथवा अन्य कृषि उपकरण नष्ट हो जाने पर रुपये 10,000 (रुपये दस हजार मात्र) तक अनुदान सहायता देय होगी।

प्ररूप-एक
(राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र 6-4 कण्डिका 5 देखिये)

क्र	व्यक्ति का नाम उसके पिता का नाम, निवास स्थान	उस ग्राम का नाम पटवारी हल्के का नाम, जहां नुकसानी हुई है	क्षति/नुकसानी किस प्रकार की हुई इसका पूरा विवरण दिया जाए	आवेदन या प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5

मौके की जांच की तारीख	कलेक्टर को प्रतिवेदन भेजने की तारीख	शासन द्वारा निर्धारित/ सहायता के अंतर्गत की गई सहायता का विवरण एवं सहायता उपलब्ध कराने की दिनांक	जन सहयोग के रूप में उपलब्ध हुई सहायता एवं उसके वितरण का विवरण तथा दी गई सहायता की दिनांक	कैफियत (रिमार्क)
6	7	8	9	10

प्ररूप-दो

(राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र 6-4 कण्डिका 6 देखिये)

1	विपत्तिग्रस्त व्यक्ति का नाम और उसके पिता का नाम तथा पूर्ण पता	
2	विपत्तिग्रस्त व्यक्ति कृषक है अथवा गैर-कृषक? यदि कृषक है तो कृषि भूमि का पूर्ण ब्यौरा	
3	हानि का पूर्ण ब्यौरा— (एक) फसल हानि (दो) पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि (तीन) मकान की क्षति— (क्षतिग्रस्त मकान का पूर्ण विवरण— आकार, प्रयोजन एवं क्षति के विवरण) (चार) कपड़ा/बर्तन/खाद्यान्न की हानि (पांच) जनहानि (मृतक से आवेदक का संबंध) (छः) शारीरिक अंग हानि अन्य हानि— (जिसके लिए रा.पु.परिपत्र 6-4 में सहायत देय है)	
4	क्या विपत्तिग्रस्त व्यक्ति निराश्रित है और क्या उसका कोई ऐसा संबंधी या मित्र नहीं है जो उसकी सहायता कर सकें?	
5	पूर्ण औचित्य बतलाते हुए वित्तीय सहायता जो तत्काल दी जानी चाहिए उसका ब्यौरेवार विवरण	
6	क्या स्थानीय दान के जरिये सहायता की व्यवस्था संभव नहीं है?	
7	क्या विपत्तिग्रस्त व्यक्ति ऋण चाहता है, और क्या वह कोई शोषक्षम प्रतिभूमि देने के लिए तैयार है?	
8	कितना ऋण मांगा है? ऋण दिये जाने का पूर्ण औचित्य बताया जाना चाहिए	
9	अन्य विवरण — प्रभावित व्यक्ति का बैंक खाता क्रमांक बैंक एवं शाखा के नाम सहित।	

स्थान—
दिनांक—

हस्ताक्षर आवेदक

नाम—
पता—

प्ररूप-तीन

(राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र 6-4 कंडिका-7 देखिये)

यह करारनामा आज दिनांक.....को प्रथम पक्ष राज्यपाल, मध्यप्रदेश (जो इसके आगे "राज्यपाल" कहलाएंगे और जिस अभिव्यक्ति में विषम या प्रसंग के विपरीत न होने पर उनके पदानुवर्ती सम्मिलित होंगे) और द्वितीय पक्ष श्री
.....पिता का नामनिवास स्थान
.....तहसील.....जिला.....(जो इसके आगे "ऋण-गृहिता" कहलाएगा, जिस अभिव्यक्ति में विषय या प्रसंग के विपरीत होने पर उसके उत्तराधिकारी निष्पादक, प्रशासक, प्रतिनिधि और स्वत्वार्पण-गृहिता सम्मिलित होंगे) के मध्य किया जाता है,

चूंकि ऋण-गृहिता नेके कारण आई आपदा के निवारण के हेतुरुपये के ऋण के लिए राज्यपाल को आवेदन दिया है,

और चूंकि राज्यपाल निम्नलिखित अनुबंधों और प्रतिबंधों के अधीन ऋण देने के लिए सहमत हैं

अतएव अब यह करारनामा इस बात का साक्षी है कि—

- (1) ऋण-गृहिता.....रुपये (रुपये.....) की उक्त रकम का उपयोगके प्रयोजन के लिए करेगा और उसका या उसके किसी भी भाग का उपयोग किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं करेगा।
- (2) ऋण-गृहिता.....रुपये की रकम, उस पर 7 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज सहित.....रुपये की सात समान वार्षिक किश्तों में प्रतिवर्ष दिनांक.....को या उसके पहले भुगतान करेगा, ऐसी पहली किश्त दिनांकको देय होगी।
- (3) उपर्युक्त ऋण के प्रतिमूल्य में ऋण-गृहिता इसके द्वारा.....को इस अभिप्राय से कि ऐसी संपूर्ण संपत्ति राज्यपाल को देयरुपये की उक्त रकम और उस पर लगने वाले ब्याज के चुकारे के लिए प्रतिभूति होगी, साधारण बंधक के द्वारा गिरवी रखता है और भारित करता है।

(4) प्रतिबंध (2) के अनुसार नियत दिनांक पर समान किशतों का चुकारा न होने अथवा ऋण-गृहिता द्वारा इस करारनामों के किसी भी प्रतिबंध का उल्लंघन करने पर, ऐसी त्रुटि या उल्लंघन के दिनांक को अवशिष्ट ऋण की सम्पूर्ण धनराशि, उस पर देय ब्याज सहित, तत्काल वसूली योग्य हो जाएगी।

(5) इस करारनामों के अंतर्गत ऋण-गृहिता से प्राप्त कोई भी रकम भू-राजस्व के अवशेष के रूप में वसूल की जा सकेगी।

(6) इस लिखतम पर देय मुद्रा शुल्क का भुगतान राज्यपाल द्वारा किया जाएगा।

इसकी साक्षी में इसके पक्षकारों ने, अपने हस्ताक्षर के सामने निर्दिष्ट दिनांक और वर्ष को इस करारनामों पर अपने हस्ताक्षर किए,

1.	राज्यपाल की ओर से
2.	दिनांक
1.	ऋण-गृहिता के हस्ताक्षर
2.	दिनांक

चूंकि राज्यपाल ने उक्त करारनामों के निष्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ऋण-गृहिता प्रतिभूति मांगी है;

अतएव उर्पयुक्त रकम के दिये जाने के प्रतिमूल्य में और गृहिता के निवेदन पर मैं
 पिता का नाम..... निवास स्थान.....
 तहसील..... जिला..... ऋण-गृहिता का प्रतिभू
 इसके द्वारा इसके लिए सहमत हूँ कि इस करारनामों के अंतर्गत ऋणगृहिता द्वारा देय कोई भी रकम मांगी जाने पर तथा उसके द्वारा दी जाने पर मैं उसका भुगतान करूंगा और इसके द्वारा, मैं, अपने आपको, अपने उत्तराधिकारियों, निष्पादकों, प्रशासकों, प्रतिनिधियों को ऐसे भुगतान के लिए आबद्ध करता हूँ, मैं इस बात के लिए भी सहमत हूँ कि इसके अंतर्गत मेरे द्वारा देय कोई भी रकम भू-राजस्व के अवशेष के रूप में वसूल की जा सकेगी।

आज दिनांक को निम्नलिखित की उपस्थिति में हस्ताक्षर किए,

1.....
2.....	प्रतिभू के हस्ताक्षर.

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

SECTIONS

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.

CHAPTER II

THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

3. Establishment of National Disaster Management Authority.
4. Meetings of National Authority.
5. Appointment of officers and other employees of the National Authority.
6. Powers and functions of National Authority.
7. Constitution of advisory committee by National Authority.
8. Constitution of National Executive Committee.
9. Constitution of sub-committees.
10. Powers and functions of National Executive Committee.
11. National plan.
12. Guidelines for minimum standards of relief.
13. Relief in loan repayment, etc.

CHAPTER III

STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

14. Establishment of State Disaster Management Authority.
15. Meetings of the State Authority.
16. Appointment of officers and other employees of State Authority.
17. Constitution of advisory committee by the State Authority.
18. Powers and functions of State Authority.
19. Guidelines for minimum standard of relief by State Authority.
20. Constitution of State Executive Committee.
21. Constitution of sub-committees by State Executive Committee.
22. Functions of the State Executive Committee.
23. State Plan.
24. Powers and functions of State Executive Committee in the event of threatening disaster situation.

CHAPTER IV

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

25. Constitution of District Disaster Management Authority.
26. Powers of Chairperson of District Authority.

SECTIONS

27. Meetings.
28. Constitution of advisory committees and other committees.
29. Appointment of officers and other employees of District Authority.
30. Powers and functions of District Authority.
31. District Plan.
32. Plans by different authorities at district level and their implementation.
33. Requisition by the District Authority.
34. Powers and functions of District Authority in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

CHAPTER V

MEASURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

35. Central Government to take measures.
36. Responsibilities of Ministries or Departments of Government of India.
37. Disaster management plans of Ministries or Departments of Government of India.
38. State Government to take measures.
39. Responsibilities of departments of the State Government.
40. Disaster management plan of departments of State.

CHAPTER VI

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

41. Functions of the local authority.

CHAPTER VII

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

42. National Institute of Disaster Management.
43. Officers and other employees of the National Institute.

CHAPTER VIII

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE

44. National Disaster Response Force.
45. Control, direction, etc.

CHAPTER IX

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

46. National Disaster Response Fund.
47. National Disaster Mitigation Fund.
48. Establishment of funds by State Government.
49. Allocation of funds by Ministries and Departments.
50. Emergency procurement and accounting.

CHAPTER X
OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

SECTIONS

51. Punishment for obstruction, etc.
52. Punishment for false claim.
53. Punishment for misappropriation of money or materials, etc.
54. Punishment for false warning.
55. Offences by Departments of the Government.
56. Failure of officer in duty or his connivance at the contravention of the provisions of this Act.
57. Penalty for contravention of any order regarding requisitioning.
58. Offence by companies.
59. Previous sanction for prosecution.
60. Cognizance of offences.

CHAPTER XI
MISCELLANEOUS

61. Prohibition against discrimination.
62. Power to issue direction by Central Government.
63. Powers to be made available for rescue operations.
64. Making or amending rules, etc., in certain circumstances.
65. Power of requisition of resources, provisions, vehicles, etc., for rescue operations, etc.
66. Payment of compensation.
67. Direction to media for communication of warnings, etc.
68. Authentication of orders of decisions.
69. Delegation of powers.
70. Annual report.
71. Bar of jurisdiction of court.
72. Act to have overriding effect.
73. Action taken in good faith.
74. Immunity from legal process.
75. Power of Central Government to make rules.
76. Power to make regulations.
77. Rules and regulations to be laid before Parliament.
78. Power of State Government to make rules.
79. Power to remove difficulties.

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

ACT 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. Short title, extent and commencement.—(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 date¹ 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.

2. Definitions.—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;

1. 28th July, 2006 (ss. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 75, 77, 79), *vide* notification No. S.O. 1216(E), dated 28th July, 2006;

*1st August, 2007 [ss. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, sub-sec. (2) of s. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78, 79], *vide* notification No. S.O. 722(E), dated 7th May, 2007;

*17th March, 2008 (ss. 44, 45), *vide* notification No. 517(E), dated 17th March, 2008;

*18th October, 2011 (s. 46), *vide* notification No. S.O. 2397(E), dated 18th October, 2011, *see* Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, sec. 3(ii).

*5th February, 2021, sub-sec. (1) of s. 47, *vide* notification No. S.O. 564(E), dated 5th February, 2021, *see* Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, sec. 3(ii).

- (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. Establishment of National Disaster Management Authority.—(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.

(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. Meetings of National Authority.—(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.

(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. Appointment of officers and other employees of the National Authority.—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.

6. Powers and functions of National Authority.—(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.

7. Constitution of advisory committee by National Authority.—(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.

8. Constitution of National Executive Committee.—(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. Constitution of sub-committees.—(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.

(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. 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 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 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.

11. National Plan.—(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.

12. Guidelines for minimum standards of relief.—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.

13. Relief in loan repayment, etc.—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. Establishment of State Disaster Management Authority.—(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.

(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. Meetings of the State Authority.—(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.

(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. Appointment of officers and other employees of State Authority.—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.

17. Constitution of advisory committee by the State Authority.—(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.

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

18. Powers and functions of State Authority.—(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.

19. Guidelines for minimum standard of relief by State Authority.—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.

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

(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. Functions of the State Executive Committee.—(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.

(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.

23. State Plan.—(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.

24. Powers and functions of State Executive Committee in the event of threatening disaster situation.—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. Constitution of District Disaster Management Authority.—(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.

(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. Powers of Chairperson of District Authority.—(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.

(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.

27. Meetings.—The District Authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the Chairperson may think fit.

28. Constitution of advisory committees and other committees.—(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.

29. Appointment of officers and other employees of District Authority.—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.

30. Powers and functions of District Authority.—(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 up gradation 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.

31. District Plan.—(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.

32. Plans by different authorities at district level and their implementation.—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. Requisition by the District Authority.—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.

34. Powers and functions of District Authority in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.—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—

(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

35. Central Government to take measures.—(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.

36. Responsibilities of Ministries or Departments of Government of India.—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. Disaster management plans of Ministries or Departments of Government of India.—(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 sub-section (1), provisions for financing the activities specified therein;

(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.

38. State Government to take measures.—(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.

39. Responsibilities of departments of the State Government.—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. Disaster management plan of departments of State.—(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-building and preparedness measures proposed to be put into effect in order to enable the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India to discharge their responsibilities under section 37;

(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

41. Functions of the local authority.—(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

42. National Institute of Disaster Management.—(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. Officers and other employees of the National Institute.—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.

CHAPTER VIII

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE

44. National Disaster Response Force.—(1) There shall be constituted a National Disaster Response Force for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster.

(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 therefore, be such as may be prescribed.

45. Control, direction, etc.—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 as the Director General of the National Disaster Response Force.

CHAPTER IX

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

46. National Disaster Response Fund.—(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.

47. National Disaster Mitigation Fund.—(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.

48. Establishment of funds by State Government.—(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.

49. Allocation of funds by Ministries and Departments.—(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.

50. Emergency procurement and accounting.—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. Punishment for obstruction, etc.—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.

52. Punishment for false claim.—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.

53. Punishment for misappropriation of money or materials, etc.—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.

54. Punishment for false warning.—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.

55. Offences by Departments of the Government.—(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.

(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. Failure of officer in duty or his connivance at the contravention of the provisions of this Act.—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.

57. Penalty for contravention of any order regarding requisitioning.—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.

58. Offence by companies.—(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.

59. Previous sanction for prosecution.—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.

60. Cognizance of offences.—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

61. Prohibition against discrimination.—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.

62. Power to issue direction by Central Government.—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.

63. Powers to be made available for rescue operations.—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. Making or amending rules, etc., in certain circumstances.—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.

65. Power of requisition of resources, provisions, vehicles, etc., for rescue operations, etc.—(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—

(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. Payment of compensation.—(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:—

(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 determine:

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.

67. Direction to media for communication of warnings, etc.—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.

68. Authentication of orders or decisions.—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.

69. Delegation of powers.—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.

70. Annual report.—(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. Bar of jurisdiction of court.—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.

72. Act to have overriding effect.—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.

73. Action taken in good faith.—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.

74. Immunity from legal process.—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.

75. Power of Central Government to make rules.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes 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 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.

76. Power to make regulations.—(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.

77. Rules and regulations to be laid before Parliament.—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.

78. Power of State Government to make rules.—(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.

(3) 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 where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House before that House.

79. Power to remove difficulties.—(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:

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.

No. 32-7/2014-NDM-I
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

'C' Wing, 3rd Floor, NDCC- II,
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001,
Dated the 8th April 2015

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 2015 - 2020.

Sir/ Madam,

I am directed to state that based on consideration of the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) on financing of expenditure on immediate relief during natural disasters for the period 2015-2020 and the report of the Expert Group set up by this Ministry, the Government of India has revised the items and norms for assistance from SDRF/ NDRF. The approved list of items and norms for assistance from SDRF / NDRF in the wake of identified natural disasters is **Annexed**. The revised norms will be effective from 1st April 2015. However, the farmers affected by hailstorms in different parts of the country during February/ March 2015 will also be given assistance under the new norms.


2. 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.
3. As the first charge on SDRF should be on a disaster of severe nature, there has been a requirement to adjust balance amount of SDRF whenever NDRF amount is released. This procedure stands revised as follows:-

50% of SDRF balance, as on 31st March of the preceding financial year, will be adjusted while releasing the assistance from NDRF for the first disaster in a financial year. In case the same State faces another severe disaster during the same year, no adjustment will be made while releasing NDRF assistance.

4. A copy of the communication alongwith their enclosure is also being sent to the Accountants Generals of the States for necessary action.

5. This supersedes this Ministry's earlier letters on this subject, the last being No.32-3/2013-NDM-I dated the 28th November, 2013 and No. 32-3/2013 NDM-I dated 5th March 2014.

Yours faithfully,



(Goutam Ghosh)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

Telefax: 23438123

Encl: As above.

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. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure [Shri Vivek Joshi, JS (FCD)], North Block, New Delhi.
2. Ministry of Agriculture [Joint Secretary (DM)], Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. Member Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA Bhawan, Safdurjung Enclave, New Delhi.
4. All concerned Central Ministries/ Departments / Organizations.
5. PMO / Cabinet Secretariat.
6. PS to HM/ PS to MOS (R)
7. Sr. PPS to Home Secretary/ Addl. Secretary (F)/ Joint Secretary (DM)/ NIC.

Revised list of items & norms of assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/ National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

(Period 2015-20, MHA Letter No. 32-7/2014-NDM-I Dated 8th April 2015)

Sl. No.	Items	NORMS OF ASSISTANCE
1	2	3
1.	Gratuitous Relief	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Rs.4.00 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.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	Rs. 59100/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60%. Rs. 2.00 lakh per person, when the disability is more than 60%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs. 12,700/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs. 4,300/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week.
	d) Clothing and utensils/ house-hold goods for families whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity.	Rs.1,800/- per family, for loss of clothing. Rs.2,000/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.
	e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Rs. 60/- per adult and Rs. 45/- per child, not housed in relief camps. State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps. Further State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise. 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. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
2.	SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS	
	(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). - 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.

	(b) Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). 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.
3	RELIEF MEASURES	
	a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc. for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	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 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. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year. 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. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
4.	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF).
	c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcasses	As per actuals, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
5	AGRICULTURE	
(i)	<i>Assistance farmers having landholding upto 2 ha</i>	
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	Rs. 12,200/- per hectare for each item. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has

	of the State Government.)	been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	
	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. 37,500/- 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 33% and above)	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 6,800/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 13,500/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops	Rs. 18,000/- ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 2000/- and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs. 4,800/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 6,000/- per ha. for Muga.
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha of landholding	Rs. 6,800/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs.13,500/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 18,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops and restricted to sown areas. Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.
6.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY - ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS	
	i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	<p><i>Milch animals -</i></p> <p>Rs. 30,000/- Buffalo/ cow/ camel/ yak/ Mithun etc. Rs. 3,000/- Sheep/ Goat/ Pig</p> <p><i>Draught animals -</i></p> <p>Rs. 25000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock, etc. Rs. 16,000/- Calf/ Donkey/ Pony/ Mule</p> <p>- The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject to a ceiling of 3 large milch animals or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animals or 6 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><i>Poultry:-</i> Poultry @ 50/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs 5000/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.</p>

		<i>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 Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</i>
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	<p>Large animals- Rs. 70/- per day.</p> <p>Small animals- Rs. 35/- 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. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit, subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</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	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.
7	FISHERY	
	<p>i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of boats, nets – damaged or lost</p> <p>-- Boat</p> <p>-- Dugout-Canoe</p> <p>-- Catamaran</p> <p>-- net</p> <p>(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.)</p>	<p>Rs. 4,100/- for repair of partially damaged boats only</p> <p>Rs. 2,100/- for repair of partially damaged net</p> <p>Rs. 9,600/- for replacement of fully damaged boats</p> <p>Rs. 2,600/- for replacement of fully damaged net</p>
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	<p>Rs. 8,200 per hectare.</p> <p>(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.)</p>
8	HANDICRAFTS/HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS –	
	i) For replacement of damaged tools/ equipment	<p>Rs. 4,100 per artisan for equipments.</p> <p>- Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.</p>
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	<p>Rs. 4,100 per artisan for raw material.</p> <p>- Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its</p>

		replacement.
9	HOUSING	
	a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses	
	i) Pucca house	Rs. 95,100/- per house, in plain areas.
	ii) Kutcha House	
	b) Severely damaged houses	Rs. 1,01,900/- per house, in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.
	i) Pucca House	
	ii) Kutcha House	
	(c) Partially Damaged Houses –	
	(i) Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	Rs. 5,200/- per house
	(ii) Kutcha (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	Rs. 3,200/- per house
	d) Damaged / destroyed huts:	Rs. 4,100/- 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> <i>Note: -The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.</i>
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs. 2,100/- per shed.
10	INFRASTRUCTURE	
	<i>Repair/restoration (of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure:</i> <i>(1) Roads & bridges (2) Drinking Water Supply Works, (3) Irrigation, (4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas), (5) Schools, (6) Primary Health Centres, (7) Community assets owned 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 States' costs/ rates/ schedules for repair, by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 dunes, etc. to restore traffic. For reference these norms are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. - In case of repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR & PR rate is not available, then assistance will be provided @ Rs 1 lakh/km for State Highway and Major District Road and @ Rs. 0.60 lakh/km for rural roads. The condition of "State shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair" will no longer be required, in view of the difficulties in monitoring such stipulation, though it is a desirable goal for all the States.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In case of repairs of Bridges and Irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates notified by the concerned States. Assistance for micro irrigation scheme will be provided @ Rs. 1.5 lakh per damaged scheme. Assistance for restoration of damaged medium and large irrigation projects will also be given for the embankment portions, on par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes. - Regarding repairs of damaged drinking water schemes, the eligible damaged drinking water structures will be eligible for assistance @ Rs. 1.5 lakh/ damaged structure. - Regarding repair of damaged primary and secondary schools, primary health centres, Anganwadi and community assets owned by the Panchayats, assistance will be given @ Rs 2 lakh/damaged structure. - Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given to damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 kV. The rate of assistance will be @ Rs. 4000/poles, Rs 0.50 lakh per km of damaged conductor and Rs. 1.00 lakh per damaged distribution transformer.
11	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc. for response to disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 10 % of the annual allocation of the SDRF.
12	Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
13.	State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of the SDRF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC). - The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above. or - In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF. - The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters', with the approval of SEC.

Note:- (i) The State Governments are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary-oriented assistance is necessary/ mandatory disbursed through the bank account (viz; Jan Dhan Yojana etc.) of the beneficiary.

(ii) The scale of relief assistance against each items for all disasters including 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF/ NDRF. Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling would be borne out of the resources of the State Government and not from 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 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.
- iv) Repair of embankments of minor, medium and major irrigation projects.

4. Health :

Repair of damaged approach roads, buildings and electrical lines of PHCs/ community Health Centres.

5. Community assets of Panchayat

- 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 halls, *anganwadi*, etc.

6. Power: Poles/ conductors and transformers upto 11 kv.

7. The assistance will be considered as per the merit towards the following activities:

	Items/ Particulars	Norms of assistance will be adopted for immediate repair
i)	Damaged primary school building	Up to Rs. 2.00 lakh/ unit
	Higher secondary/ middle/ college and other educational institutions buildings	Not covered
ii)	Primary Health Centre	Upto Rs. 2.00 lakh/ unit
iii)	Electric poles and wires etc.	Normative cost (Upto Rs.4000 per pole and Rs. 0.50 lakh per km)
iv)	Panchayat Ghar/ Anganwadi/ Mahila Mondal/ Yuva Kendra/ Community Hall	Upto 2.00 lakh/ unit
v)	State Highways/ Major District road	Rs. 1.00 lakh/ km *
vi)	Rural road/ bridge	Rs. 0.60 lakh/km *
vii)	Drinking water scheme	Upto 1.50 lakh/ unit
viii)	Irrigation Sector: Minor irrigation schemes/ Canal	Upto Rs. 1.50 lakh/ scheme
	Major irrigation scheme	Not covered
	Flood control and anti Erosion Protection work	Not covered
ix)	Hydro Power Project/ HT Distribution systems/ Transformers and sub stations	Not covered
x)	High Tension Lines (above 11 kv)	Not covered
xi)	State Govt Buildings viz. departmental/ office building, departmental/ residential quarters, religious structures, patwarkhana, Court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal/ bird sanctuary etc.	Not covered
xii)	Long terms/ Permanent Restoration work incentive	Not covered
xiii)	Any new work of long term nature	Not covered
xiv)	Distribution of commodities	Not covered. (However, there is a provision for assistance as GR to families in dire need of assistance after a disasters).
xv)	Procurement if equipments/ machineries under NDRF	Not covered
xvi)	National Highways	Not covered (Since GOI born entire expenditure towards restoration works activities)
xvii)	Fodder seed to augment fodder production	Not covered

* If OR & PR rates are not provided by the State.
