

**ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION'S 3<sup>rd</sup> REPORT TITLED 'CRISIS MANAGEMENT: FROM DESPAIR TO HOPE'**

**Accepted Recommendations**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission</b>	<b>Government's Decision</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
1	<p><b>2. Analysis of the Disaster Management Act, 2005: (Para 4.2.3.5)</b></p> <p>The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (Central Act) needs to be amended to bring in the following features:</p> <p>(j) Since all sections of the Act have not been notified, it is suggested that the above amendments be carried out without further delay. Meanwhile, except for those sections for which amendments are suggested, the others can be notified straightway so that the law can be brought into effect.(11)</p>	<p>(j) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(j) Most of the sections of the DM Act including those relating to States, Constitution of National Disaster Response Force and Offences have been notified.</p> <p>The 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has recommended the merger of Calamity Relief Fund into State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Natural Calamity Contingency Fund into National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).</p> <p>Accordingly, the constitution of NDRF has been notified and SDRF will be notified by the respective State</p>

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			<p>Governments. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued guidelines to the states for operation of SDRF.</p> <p>The 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has recommended that long term rehabilitation/reconstruction has to be undertaken through Plan resources; therefore, constitution of National Disaster Mitigation Fund is under consideration of the Committee constituted by the Planning Commission on suggesting measures for Disaster Management in the next five year plan.</p> <p>National Disaster Management Act 2005 provides (Section 47) for creation of a National Disaster Mitigation Fund for projects exclusively for the purpose of mitigation, which shall be administered by NDMA. The Section 49 of the Act also provides for allocation of funds by Ministries and Departments for carrying out activities and programmes set out in its disaster management plan.</p> <p>National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) is yet to be created in accordance to the provisions made in the Disaster Management Act</p>

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			<p>2005. The Working Group on Disaster Management for the XII Plan considered whether NDMF should be non-lapsable funds or should it follow the discipline of a plan scheme. The Working Group has recommended the following for National Disaster Management effort:</p> <p>i. A percentage of budget provisions specially may be earmarked by Ministries for disaster prevention, mitigation, relief and rehabilitation in their respective budgets against specific schemes and these schemes will be monitored by the NDMA.</p> <p>ii. Though, there is as strong case for setting up a NDMF on the lines of non-lapsable pool of resources for DONER, a start could be made by providing a plan outlay for NDMF which can be in the form of National Programme covering the Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMPs) followed by a set of guidelines (100% funding for Central Sector Schemes and 75:25 or 90:10 for Centrally Sponsored Schemes). ODMP may be renamed as the National Mitigation Fund for this Plan (12<sup>th</sup> Plan), which will partially</p>

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			<p>meet legal obligation of setting up of National Disaster Mitigation Fund required under the Act.  <b>Last reminder was sent to NDMA and DM-I on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2012. Reply awaited.</b></p> <p><b>A proposal regarding the creation of the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDFM) is under consideration of Ministry of Home Affairs. If Ministry of Home Affairs gives 'in principle' approval NDMA would be able to submit detailed guidelines for NDFM within a period of 6 weeks. In the interim, Ministry of Home Affairs may consider rechristening the ODMP scheme of NDMA as NDFM for inclusion thereof in BE 2013-14.</b></p>
2	<p><b>8. Institutional Support from Science and Technology Institutions to Disaster Management: (Para 4.3.10.3)</b></p> <p>(a) The National Disaster Management Authority, assisted by NIDM, may facilitate a common platform between the Science and Technology organizations and the users of the technologies. Such a mechanism may be operationalised both at the Union and State levels.(19)</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(a) Ministries of Science &amp; Technology and Earth Sciences in consultation with NDMA will identify the institutions to create knowledge repository in disaster management.</p> <p>NDMA has set up several Core Groups and Expert Committees to introduce</p>

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			<p>science and technology for proactive and holistic management of disasters. Ultimately the Road Map envisages to put all DM activities on the basis of Vulnerability Analysis and Risk Assessment (VA&amp;RA) for the DM activities in the pre-event scenarios and Decision Support System (DSS) for DM activities in, during and post-event scenarios. Some of the major S&amp;T initiatives being vigorously pursued are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Seismic Microzonation on the basis of Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis (PSHA) and Geo-technical Investigations (GTI).</li> <li>(ii) Development of digital Cartographic base.</li> <li>(iii) Upgradation of the Hazards Profile in India with an objective to prepare the Hazard Profile Maps.</li> <li>(iv) Development of GIS based Knowledge Centre.</li> <li>(v) National Disaster Management Information and Communication System (NDMICS) for VA&amp;RA and DSS generation.</li> <li>(vi) Development of Building Typology Template for VA&amp;RA.</li> </ul>

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			<p>NIDM has already launched India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) and India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) to create database and knowledge sharing platforms.</p> <p>Last reminder was sent to NDMA on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2012. Reply awaited.</p> <p>IDKN is now proposed to be expanded in to a National Platform for exchange/sharing of ideas. NDMA has been coordinating initiatives to bring together various stakeholders representing S&amp;T Departments/Organisations as well as academic/research institutions on various disasters like floods and Cyclones (CWC, IMD, NRSC, Sol, SERC etc.), Earthquakes and Tsunami (IMD, INCOIS, IISc, SERC, IITs etc); Landslides (GSI, NRSC, IITs etc.) etc; besides obtaining their specific support from time to time.</p>
3	<p><b>11. Enunciating a Policy Towards Crisis Management Which Emphasizes Risk Reduction: (Para 5.2.3)</b></p> <p>There is need to have a National Policy on Disaster Management. The policy must address all issues not</p>		

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	<p>included in legislations and may, in particular include the following:</p> <p>(a) Disaster Management to be professionalized.</p> <p>(b) Risk management to be brought to the centre stage in all disaster mitigation plans.</p> <p>(c) All efforts for disaster management to be based on hazard and vulnerability analysis.</p> <p>(d) Communities and local governments to be made aware of the hazards and the vulnerabilities.</p> <p>(e) Communities and local governments to be involved in formulating disaster management plans.</p> <p>(f) The primary responsibility for disaster management to be that of the State Government, with the Union Government playing a supportive role.</p> <p>(g) Effective implementation of land use laws, building byelaws, safety laws and environmental laws.</p> <p>(h) Setting up a framework to coordinate the responses from different sections like donors, voluntary organisations, corporate</p>	<p>(a) to (i): The recommendations are accepted.</p> <p>The are</p>	<p>(a) to (i) : The National Policy on Disaster Management, incorporating the suggestions of Administrative Reforms Commission and acceptable suggestions of Ministries/ Departments/ States/UTs have been approved by the Union Cabinet on 22.10.09 and thereafter placed on MHA's website and also circulated to State Governments/UTs and Central Ministries/ Departments of Government of India. The National Policy provides a roadmap for addressing all aspects of disaster management in a holistic manner. The National Executive Committee (NEC) will finalize the National Plan on Disaster Management based on National Policy for approval of NDMA. In the meantime, NDMA has issued the following Guidelines and Reports like:-</p> <p>(A) Guidelines prepared by NDMA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Earthquakes.</li> <li>2. Tsunami</li> <li>3. Cyclones</li> <li>4. Floods</li> <li>5. Urban Flooding</li> </ol>

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	<p>bodies etc.</p> <p>(i) Special needs of women, children, elderly and physically challenged persons to be addressed.(23)</p>		<p>6. Drought  7. Landslides and Snow Avalanches  8. Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies (Unclassified part-I)  9. Chemical (Industrial) Disasters  10. Chemical (Terrorism) Disasters.  11. Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty  12. Biological Disasters  13. Psycho-Social and mental health care.  14. Preparation of State Disaster Management Plans  15. Incident Response System  16. National Disaster Management Information and Communication System.  17. Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services.</p> <p>(B) Other Reports prepared by NDMA</p> <p>1. Revamping of Civil Defence  2. Guidelines for NIDM  3. Pandemic preparedness beyond health  4. Guidelines for Disaster Response Training at the Centre and States –NDRF &amp; SDRFs.  5. Strengthening of Safety and Security for transportation of POL tankers</p>



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			<p>6. Threats to Municipal Water Supply and Water Reservoirs</p> <p>7. Mechanism to Detect, Prevent and Respond to Radiological Emergencies in India.</p> <p>8. Management of Dead in the Aftermath of Disasters</p> <p>9. Minimum Standards of Relief:-</p> <p>a. Food in Relief Camps</p> <p>b. Sanitation and Hygiene in Disaster Relief</p> <p>c. Water supply in Relief Camps</p> <p>d. Medical Cover in Relief Camps</p> <p>10. Role of NGOs in Disaster Management</p> <p>Above mentioned guidelines, prepared by NDMA on management of natural and man-made disasters which have been circulated to all the Central Ministries concerned and the States for implementation. NDMA review the progress of the implementation of there plan and guideline from time to time.</p> <p>Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance should agree to abide by the provisions contained in section 49 of the DM Act, 2005 while considering allocation of funds in the annual budget for various Ministries/Department.</p>

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			<p>The existing programmes for making communities and local governments aware can be further expanded gradually with enhanced capacity and availability of funds.</p> <p>A Pilot Projects on "Capacity Building in Disaster Management for Government Officials and Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies at District Level in the areas of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery has been launched by NDMA in collaboration with IGNOU. This Pilot Project is under implementation in five districts of selected 10 States and 4 districts of Tripura identified on the basis of their vulnerability to various natural and manmade hazards, 11 Pilot Face to Face Training Programmes (FFTPs) in State ATIs and 440 FFTP in IGNOU study centres of the selected districts (8 in reach district) are being organized. In each district, 300 people shall be trained under the Project out of which 75 will be Government officials and 225 will be the representatives of PRIs/ULBs. Thus, in all, 16,200 Government</p>

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			<p>officials and representatives of PRIs/ULBs shall be trained in Disaster Management under this project. Orientation workshops have already been held in all the States except Assam. In Assam it could not be held due to worst flood and internal unrest in the state. FFTP's have successfully been conducted in all the centres of Bihar, H.P. and nearing completion in Uttarkhand, Haryana, Odisha and Tripura.</p> <p>NDMA is already in the process of developing a model framework for DDMP. The preparation of DDMP would necessarily require involvement of communities and local governments.</p> <p>As regards effective implementation of land use laws, building byelaws, safety laws and environmental laws, all concerned Ministries/ Departments may report the status of compliance.</p>
4	<p><b>12. Assessment of Risk - Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis: (Para 5.3.8)</b></p> <p>(a) Hazard and vulnerability analyses should be made an essential component of all crisis/disaster mitigation plans.(24)</p>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) NDMA has proposed to develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) based on National Disaster Management Information

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			<p>System (NDMIS), where the data collected from different nodal agencies will be utilized along with detailed GIS with Decision Support System (DSS) for generation of actionable information for all the stakeholders at various levels by involving the domain experts from the scientific and technological community. GIS platform with DSS will host the core database as well as disaster specific database for carrying out Vulnerability Analysis and Risk Analysis (VA&amp;RA) that are essential to enforce holistic and pro-active management of disaster in contrast to the response centric approach.</p> <p>The proposed NDMIS will be based on National Database for Emergency System (NDEM) already being implemented by Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), conceived as a GIS based repository of data to support disaster/emergency management in the country, in real/near real time.</p> <p><b>Last reminder was sent to NDMA on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2012 for seeking update. Reply awaited.</b></p>

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			<p>A meeting was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 2012 in the NDMA to resolve the issue of implementation of NDMIS Project in addition to the ongoing NDEM activities at NRSC, Hyderabad. After detailed discussions, the following decisions were taken:</p> <p>(i) NRSC Hyderabad will be the implementing agency for NDMIS which may also integrate and do value addition with NDEM Project, in concurrence with MHA;</p> <p>(ii) NDMIS will have no duplication of data/software with the ongoing NDEM activity at NRSC, Hyderabad. NRSC will keep this in consideration while preparing the DPR for NDMIS, essentially based on requirements proposed by NDMA;</p> <p>(iii) GIS information already available with NRSC Hyderabad will be shared as a OGC WMS services for NDMIS based on the specific requirements;</p> <p>(iv) The NEOC Disaster Recovery (DR) site, mirror image of NDMIS will be co-located at</p>

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			<p>NRSC Hyderabad;</p> <p>(v) NRSC will prepare the DPR for NDMIS with clear knowledge and cost components and ensuring that there was no duplication with the NDEM project;</p> <p>(vi) Detailed objectives, functional requirements and database elements will be provided by NDMA;</p> <p>(vii) A Technical Committee will be constituted for preparation of DPR;</p> <p>(viii) NEOC under NDCN Project will be established and co-located with NDMIS and NDEM for ensuring better manageability. NDMIS will utilize all data of NRSC/ISRO &amp; NDEM and will also utilize data generated by Census etc for generating Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Analysis, which is mandatory for scientific disaster management.</p> <p>(ix) Two sites (NDEM and NDMIS) with no redundancy will be built. There will be no redundancies in data solutions and also sharing of additional data available with NDMIS for NDEM Project;</p> <p>(x) NEOC will develop the elements of NDMIS not</p>

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5	(c) Geographical Information System tools should be used to integrate spatial data such as topography, hydrology, land use, land cover, settlement pattern and built structure as well as non-spatial data such as demography, socioeconomic conditions and infrastructure in a common platform. This should be integrated with satellite and aerospace data as well as data from Geographical Positioning	(c) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>envisaged in NDEM and work on principle of shared database of NDEM and NDMIS and</p> <p>(xi) NDMA will go ahead with NDMIS Project.</p> <p>Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 2012, a detailed letter was sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs vide NDMA letter dated 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2012. As desired by Ministry of Home Affairs, a concept paper has since been prepared bringing out the details of NDMIS to be implemented in addition to NDEM, in consultation with NRSC, ISRO, NIC which is being sent to the MHA shortly.</p> <p>(c) NDEM which is being established by the Ministry of Home Affairs will serve as a national database for emergency/disaster management and assist in hazard zonation, risk/damage assessment, preparedness and emergency response. Non spatial information such as socio-economic and infrastructure data will be integrated into the NDEM and used in the analyses of prevailing/</p>

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6	<p>Systems for real time monitoring of crisis situations and for scientific assessment of damages.(26)</p> <p>(d) Scientific, technological and research organizations such as NRSA, ISRO, NIC, GSI and NIDM should be brought on a common platform by NDMA for developing a sound information base for crisis management. This exercise should generate base hazard maps for district and sub-district levels and should be completed by the end of Eleventh Plan. Till such time the GIS based hazard maps are prepared, the conventional maps have to be used. These maps should form the basis for hazard analysis.(27)</p>	<p>(d) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>emerging trends, demographic situations, the consequences of hazards depending upon the demographic patterns, economic profiles, infrastructure status, communication network, public utilities etc. The implementation of NDEM is planned as a multi-institutional coordinated effort.</p> <p>(d) National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), National Informatics Centre (NIC), Geological Survey of India (GSI) and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) along with other organizations are contributing to GIS based National Data Base for Emergency Management (NDEM) which is to be made operational.</p> <p>Last reminder was sent to NDMA on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2012 for seeking update. Reply awaited.</p> <p>A meeting was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 2012 in the NDMA to resolve the issue of implementation of NDMIS Project in addition to the ongoing NDEM activities at NRSC, Hyderabad. Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 2<sup>nd</sup></p>



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			<p>Jan 2012, a detailed letter was sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs vide NDMA letter dated 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2012. As desired by MHA, a concept paper has since been prepared bringing out the details of NDMIS to be implemented in addition to NDEM, in consultation with NRSC, ISRO, NIC which is being sent to the MHA shortly.</p>
7	<p><b>17. Construction of Disaster Resistant Structures: (Para 5.7.2.3.13)</b></p> <p>(a) Structural prevention measures should be a part of long term disaster management plan for an area.(44)</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(a) NDMA has released guidelines on the preparation of State Disaster Management Plans. Based on the NPDM, a national plan on Disaster Management is being prepared which is structured into three parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) National Response Plan</li> <li>ii) National Capacity Building Plan</li> <li>iii) National Mitigation Plans</li> </ul> <p>The plan has to be prepared by National Executive Committee to be approved by NDMA.</p> <p>National Disaster Management Authority proposed to implement National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP). The objective</p>

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			<p>of this project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural earthquake mitigation efforts and to reduce the earthquake risk and vulnerability in all State/UTs in the country particularly the high risk areas prone to earthquakes. The project would incorporate schemes/activities in accordance with the Earthquake guidelines prepared by NDMA.</p> <p>Proposed project comprises components like Techno-Legal Regime, Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building, Demonstrative Retrofitting of District Hospitals and Public Awareness etc. Techno-Legal Regime Component seeks to strengthen regulatory framework for earthquake resistant design and construction; and to evolve consistent policy, legal and regulatory framework that will ensure a stricter compliance regime and promote increasing uptake of earthquake resistant design features for construction of new buildings. Capacity Building Component will cover skill buildings programmes for engineers, architects and masons. Public awareness</p>

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			<p>component of NERMP will aim at creating awareness amongst the masses on the zones in which they live and their ensuing vulnerability and the need to protect themselves with a special focus on those who live in the high seismic zones.</p> <p>MHA's advice has been received on 26.8.2010. A DPR for the project and Draft EFC Memo was sent our Division on 31.5.2010. It has been advised that with the approval of Home Secretary next step towards working on the Detailed Project Report. NDMA should organize a workshop inviting all the stakeholders namely State Government, Technical Institutions, concerned Ministries, State Disaster Management Authorities etc. and the points raised above should be discussed and addressed. A workshop with all stakeholders was held in NDMA on 9.12.2010. It was later proposed it may be considered to be implemented in phases and only a part of the project may be proposed for the time being. Main project may be proposed in the second phase. 2010 on certain issues like pairing down of components, focus to be on zone IV &amp; V-</p>

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			<p>vulnerable areas initially, crystallization of different components, working out implementation strategy/ administrative issues/ fund flow and financial framework etc. NDMA has been further advised with the approval of Home Secretary that before next step towards working on the Detailed Project Report, NDMA should organize a workshop inviting all the stakeholders namely State Government, Technical Institutions, concerned Ministries, State Disaster Management Authorities etc. on the above suggested issues for deliberation. Accordingly, a workshop with all stakeholders was held in NDMA on 9.12.2010. It was later proposed that it may be considered to be implemented in phases and only a part of the project may be proposed for the time being. Main project may be proposed for the time being. Main project may be proposed in the second phase.</p> <p>It is now being proposed to implement the project in two phases namely Preparatory Phase and Implementation Phase. While preparatory phase will consist of preparatory activities like training of Master Trainers, training of</p>

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			<p>trainers etc. with main emphasis on seismic zone IV and V and project cost of around Rs.25 crore. Implementation Phase will, however, consist of components like Techno-Legal Regime, Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building, Public awareness, Retrofitting of identified Hospitals and Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.</p> <p>The preparatory period will also be utilized to undertake development of course content for various training programmes, Guidelines for Retrofitting in accordance with the National Retrofitting Policy being formulated by NDMA separately, and other contents for capacity development and awareness generation. It is envisaged that the DPR for the Main NERMP shall be finalized during the preparatory phase on the basis of proof of concepts. Planning Commission has conveyed their 'in principle' approval to the proposal on Preparatory Phase. Based on the comments on the scheme for Preparatory phase received from other concerned Ministries/Departments, MHA has been requested to obtain approval of the competent authority for the</p>

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			<p>Preparatory Phase of NERMP.</p> <p>Similarly, proposals for Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (LRMP) and Flood Risk Mitigation Projects (FRMP) have also been formulated and were sent to MHA. Planning Commission has conveyed 'in principle' approval to the proposals with certain observations. Based on the comments on the scheme for Preparatory phase received from other concerned Ministries/ Departments, MHA has been requested to obtain approval of the competent authority to these projects. MHA has since sought additional inputs/information on the above three schemes which are being processed.</p> <p>In addition, NDMA had taken up the matter with Reserve Bank of India for ensuring compliance to disaster resilient features while sanctioning bank loans for construction activities. In accordance with the same, Guidelines for compliance with disaster resistant codes prepared by the NDMA have been circulated by the Reserve Bank of India to all banks on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2011, to be followed while considering financing of the</p>

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8	(f) The standards prescribed by BIS for disaster resistant buildings should be available in the public domain, free of cost. This should be posted on websites of the concerned government agencies to promote compliance.(49)	(f) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>building sector covering all types of buildings. NDMA has also initiated the process of preparing similar guidelines for bank financing of the infrastructure sector.</p> <p>NDMA has also written to Planning Commission to issue suitable directions to all the Ministries and State Governments to ensure incorporation of disaster resilient features of NDMA's guidelines depending on the nature of the buildings and the vulnerability of the location in all buildings constructed on their behalf or by them.</p> <p>(f) Necessary action is to be taken by Ministry of Consumer Affairs &amp; Public Distribution. Ministry of Consumer &amp; Public Distribution have been requested on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2009 for furnishing updated status. The Ministry of Consumer</p>

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			<p>Affairs have now clarified that they had taken up this matter with the Bureau of Indian Standards who have clarified that BIS standards are priced publications and free hosting of these standards on BIS website would result in revenue loss of Rs.13.575 crore. Since this matter was under discussion with the National Disaster Management Authority, the Bureau of Indian Standards has requested NDMA to compensate the revenue loss. BIS is awaiting rely from NDMA. NDMA has been requested on 23.10.09 to intimate action taken by them in this matter. NDMA has been reminded on 19.1.2010, 22.2.2010, 23.3.2010 to furnish latest position.</p> <p>In the latest communication dated 21.3.2011, NDMA has informed Ministry of Home Affairs that Techno-Legal Regime is one of the components of the National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP) being proposed to be implemented by NDMA. One of the sub-components of the Techno-Legal Regime Component envisages placing the BIS Codes in public domain.</p> <p>Further, reminder was sent to NDMA on 18<sup>th</sup> June,</p>



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			<p>2012 for seeking update, which is awaited.</p> <p>With a view to identify the relevant portions of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Codes for disaster resistant buildings which are to be placed on website of NDMA, as a part of proposed Preparatory Phase of National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP), a meeting was held with BIS officials and Experts on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2012. Accordingly, a letter has been sent to BIS on 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 with the request to give financial quote for the following cases:</p> <p>Case I Earthquake Standards as identified in the meeting held on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2012</p> <p>Case II Latest Indian Standards related to earthquake safety, additional relevant portions of latest NBC from earthquake safety point of view specifically related to building planning, fire safety norms, plumbing services, development planning for hill areas, special requirement for low income housing for urban areas and for rural habitat planning, prefabricated and composite construction, design and construction using bamboo, etc.</p>

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9	<p>(g) Among the existing buildings, government buildings used by the public should be evaluated and retrofitted first, giving preference to buildings housing essential services. It would be advisable to fix a schedule for all such buildings in hazard prone areas. Private buildings used by the public should also be tackled on priority. A mix of regulatory and financial incentives could be used for this purpose by the local bodies.(50)</p>	<p>(g) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>Case III Complete NBC 2005.</p> <p>Reply from BIS in this regard is awaited.</p> <p>(g) Ministry of Urban Development has already requested all the State Governments to incorporate provisions of Structural Safety as per NBC 2005 and Model Building Bye-Laws in their respective Building Bye-Laws of cities/towns.</p> <p>Earthquake tips prepared by IIT Kanpur have been circulated to all the State Governments and placed on website of the Ministry of Urban Development. Handbook on Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings published by CPWD &amp; IIT, Chennai has been circulated to State Governments to adopt anti-seismic technology in all types of buildings.</p> <p>A component on retrofitting of some of the lifeline buildings housing essential services is envisaged under National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project, to be taken up by NDMA. DPR for this and Draft EFC Memo were sent to Ministry of Home Affairs by NDMA. Ministry of Home Affairs advised that as next step towards working on the</p>

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			<p>Detailed Project Report, NDMA should organize a workshop inviting all the stakeholders namely Ministries concerned, State Governments, SDMAs Technical Institutions etc., and discuss the issues. Accordingly, a Workshop, with all stakeholders was held in NDMA in 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2010. Representatives of State Governments, IITs, NITs and various other institutions attended the Workshop. Based on these discussions, DPR and EFC Memo is being revised.</p> <p>While it is envisaged to undertake retrofitting of a few District Hospitals under National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP) as demonstration project based on which the respective States could undertake further action keeping in view the available capacity, it is the endeavor of the NDMA that all new constructions should be disaster resistant. One of the components of NERMP is Techno-legal Regime which seeks to provide that all new constructions in the country should be disaster resistant. Even otherwise also NDMA has been pursuing with Ministry of Rural Development and</p>

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			<p>Ministry of Urban Development to ensure that all new constructions under various schemes of these Ministries are Earthquake Resistant.</p> <p>Last reminder was sent to NDMA on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2012 for seeking update.</p> <p>Techno-Legal Regime Component which is one of the components of the NERMP seeks to strengthen regulatory framework for earthquake resistant design and construction; and to evolve consistent policy, legal and regulatory framework that will ensure a stricter compliance regime and promote increasing uptake of earthquake resistant design features for construction of new buildings. Capacity Building Component will cover skill buildings programmes for engineers, architects and masons. Public Awareness component of NERMP will aim at creating awareness amongst the masses on the zones in which they live and their ensuing vulnerability and the need to protect themselves with a special focus on those who live in the high seismic zones.</p> <p>One of the sub-</p>

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			<p>components of the Techno-Legal Regime component envisages placing the BIS Codes in public domain. With a view to identify the relevant portions of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Code for disaster resistant buildings which are to be placed on website of NDMA, as a part of the Preparatory Phase of National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP), a meeting was held with BIS officials and Experts on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2012. Accordingly, a letter has been sent to BIS on 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 with the request to give financial quote for the three alternative cases.</p> <p>NDMA had written to 16 States/UTs in seismic zone IV and V to expedite action in the matter of Techno-Legal Regime. Last reminder in this regard was sent in March, 2012. With a view to pursue the implementation of Techno-Legal Regime in zone IV and V States/UTs, a meeting was recently held in NDMA on 29—8-2012 to review the Techno-Legal Regime in place in the States. It was also brought out that replies have been received from six States in response to letter from NDMA on action taken in regard to techno-legal</p>

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
			<p>regime for safe construction etc. Other States were also requested to expedite action in this regard. In the meeting representative of Ministry of Urban Development was also present who informed that the Ministry is also pursuing with State Governments in this regard.</p>

<b>20. Building Community Resilience: (Para 5.9.2)</b>			
<b>10</b>	(a) Location specific training programmes for the community should be executed through the panchayats. <b>(61)</b>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Ministry of Home Affairs are implementing the UNDP assisted Disaster Risk Management Project (2009-12) which is a successor to the Disaster Risk Management Programme (2003-09). NDMA has also initiated a capacity building programme in districts through a pilot project in collaboration with IGNOU. NIDM is conducting TOT programme for MORD at respective State Institute of Rural Developments. NIDM also conducts location specific training programmes for various State Govts. through State ATIs.
<b>11</b>	(b) Crisis management awareness needs to be mainstreamed in education. For the purpose, an appropriate component of disaster awareness should be introduced in school, college, university, professional and vocational education. <b>(62)</b>	(b) The recommendation is accepted.	(b) Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development has submitted that the recommendation has been circulated to all Bureaus of this Department for implementation of the same. A copy of the recommendation has also been forwarded to AICTE, UGC and DEC for similar action at their end and furnishing ATR.

			<p>Economic Adviser, Department of School Education &amp; Literacy (D/o SE&amp;L) has been requested to take necessary action and to furnish ATR.</p> <p>The State Governments have already been advised suitably. Necessary action is required to be taken by the State Governments and other nodal agencies like All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Council of Architectures (COA), and Medical Council of India (MCI).</p>
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12	<p><b>21. Financial Tools for Risk-Reduction: (Para 5.10.4)</b></p> <p>(a) Government and the insurance companies should play a more proactive role in motivating citizens in vulnerable areas to take insurance cover. This could be done through suitably designed insurance policies, if required, with part funding from government. NDMA could play a major facilitating role in this area.(66)</p>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>(a) NDMA has been mandated to promote advocacy and it is for the various stakeholders to either to accept or reject.</p> <p>In the 2010-11 Budget, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has emphasized the needs for setting up appropriate financial mechanisms for Disaster Risk Reduction and announced that the Government of India will be looking at establishing Catastrophic Risk Pool and issuing Catastrophic Risk Bonds in disaster prone States. NDMA and NEC will work with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs for carrying this forward. NDMA have also written to Governor, RBI. Similarly, NDMA has taken up insurance related matters with the Chairman, Insurance Regulatory Authority. NDMA has been requested again on 18.6.2012 for update.</p> <p>A two days National Conference on the Role of Insurance in Disaster Management was held in New Delhi on April 19-20, 2012. Based on the discussions held during the conference, IRDA is considering a scheme for Universal Insurance</p>
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			Coverage (both life insurance and housing insurance) with certain exclusions, if necessary. Member (Non-life), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) is chairing a Committee to formulate a proposal in this regard for consideration of the Ministry of Finance.
	<b>22. Research and Use of Knowledge: (Para 5.11.4)</b>		
13	(a) NIDM should develop methodologies for effective dissemination of knowledge on disaster management. <b>(67)</b>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) to (c) NIDM has commenced the work of documenting the use of indigenous knowledge in Disaster Management.
14	(b) Disaster management plans should attempt to integrate traditional knowledge available with the communities. <b>(68)</b>	(b) to (c) recommendations are accepted.	NIDM has enhanced training activities manifold and is also implementing the Central Sector Scheme for operation of Disaster Management Centres (DMCs) (CDMs) in the State ATIs /other training institutes. In-principle approval has been accorded for setting up of 6 centres of excellence for existing DMCs on specific disasters and 11 additional DMCs in different states. NIDM is also conducting internet based Online training courses and planning to launch web based Self-Study Courses for effective dissemination of knowledge in disaster management. 29 CDMs are functioning in State ATIs.
15	(c) NIDM should coordinate with research institutions and universities on the one hand and field functionaries on the other and identify areas where research is required. <b>(69)</b>		6 centres of excellence

			<p>have been set up in the area of drought, industrial and chemical disasters, earthquakes, floods, cyclone and landslides. A list of DMCs and centres for excellence alongwith Training Programmes conducted in past 3 years is enclosed.</p> <p>(a) NIDM conducts Training Workshops on formulation of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) and State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP). NIDM has developed a template on DDMP and Course Modules on DDMP as well as Village Disaster Management Plan. During the Workshops conducted by NIDM emphasis is made on integration of traditional knowledge available with the communities in the Disaster Management plans.</p> <p>(b) The following areas have been identified for research in coordination with Research Institutions and Universities:-</p> <p>(i) DM education for children with disabilities: analyzing the gaps, needs assessment and appropriate steps to integrate DRR into education in selected SEA countries.</p> <p>(ii) Special mental health interventions for Sikkim EQ survivors with specific</p>
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			<p>psychological symptoms.</p> <p>(iii) Various dimensions of schools safety programmes and how to achieve the same at national level.</p> <p>(iv) various dimensions of hospitals safety programmes and how to achieve the same at national level.</p> <p>(v) Last mile connectivity for effective early warning systems at national level.</p> <p>(vi) Community funding: a sustainable source for disaster risk reduction initiative.</p> <p>(vii) Remote sensing and GIS in flood risk management in India.</p> <p>(viii) Disaster Risk Management Plan for Heritage Cities: Case Study of Hampi/ Vijayanagar.</p> <p>(ix) Disaster Database and Potential for using them for DM Planning.</p>
16	<p>26. Police, Home Guards and Fire Services: (Para 6.3.2.11)</p> <p>(h) The NDMA may be requested to suggest model provisions regarding these services for inclusion in the Disaster Management Act/s.(99)</p>	<p>(h) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(h) The financial support for the fire services has been provided by the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission by allocating funds direct to Urban Local Bodies and also through direct allocation to the states. The NDMA is now</p>

			<p>preparing guidelines on the type of:</p> <p>(i) Contemporary equipment that the fire services should be equipped with and</p> <p>(ii) The scaling of equipment for the cities of one million, two million (upto million population) profile for guidance.</p> <p>Last reminder was sent to NDMA on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2012 for seeking update.</p> <p>Detailed guidelines on scaling, type of equipment and training of fire services have been released by the NDMA in April, 2012 prepared in consultation with State Fire Advisory Council (SFAC), MHA &amp; other experts. The guidelines have detailed inputs on the course syllabi for Fireman, Leading Fireman, Sub Officers, Divisional Officers, Search and Rescue, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Rail Transport Accident etc. The scale of appliances, equipment for fire stations, person protective equipment, special needs of hilly areas, island districts have all been provided in detail.</p> <p>With regard to the Civil Defence and Sister organizations, detailed guidelines have been prepared and released by</p>
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			NDMA in April, 2012, and provide details on how Civil Defence can be dovetailed into Disaster Management. They also provide detailed DO's & DON'T's for various type of disasters.
17	<p>27. Setting-up Integrated Emergency Operations Centre (EOC): (Para 6.4.2)</p> <p>(a) While it is necessary that each nodal ministry handling crisis has an EOC, it is clearly desirable to have an integrated National Emergency Operation Centre for all types of crises. 'Subject-matter specific' Ministries/ Departments should deploy representatives in this Centre which must be networked with all other EOCs and control rooms.(100)</p>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) The National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) in Ministry of Home Affairs has been upgraded by the end of December, 2009 and district level EOCs under Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project. This National level EOC can be networked with all other EOCs to respond to natural as well as man-made disasters.

18	<p><b>31. Gender Issues and Vulnerability of Weaker Sections: (Para 8.3)</b></p> <p>(h) Arrangements have to be made for orphaned children on a long term basis. NGOs should be encouraged to play a major role in their rehabilitation.(126)</p>	<p>(a), (d), (e), (g) &amp; (h): The recommendations are accepted.</p>	<p>(h): Guidelines suitably incorporating these recommendations are under preparation of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).</p> <p>2. These guidelines comprehensively address the need for psycho-social care to the vulnerable groups including women, children. These programmes have been integrated into National and District Mental Health Programmes being run by the Government of India. NDMA has been reminded to furnish the latest position. NDMA has been reminded 18.6.2012 for updation.</p> <p>The National Guidelines on Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services (PSSMHS) have been prepared and released on January, 2010. The guidelines provide both short and long term psycho-social care during every phase of disaster. The guidelines had a positive impact on providing ample care to widows and children in two major recent disasters – Mangalore air crash 2010 and Sikkim earth quake</p>
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			<p>2011. Further, many states have included this crucial component in their state disaster management plans. Psycho-social care to widows, women and other have also been incorporate in all the preparedness and capacity building programmes of NIMHANS, Bangalore – nodal centre for psychosocial care and NIDM.</p>
19	<p><b>32. Revisiting Long Term Interventions (Droughts): (Para 9.2.5)</b></p> <p>(a) A National Institute of Drought Management may be set up for networking on multi-disciplinary, cross-sectoral research on various aspects of drought, acting as a resource centre on droughts and carrying out impact evaluation studies of the drought management efforts. It needs to be ensured that the mandate and agenda of this proposed institute does not duplicate the efforts of the National Institute of Disaster Management.(127)</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(a) Under the ongoing Plan scheme 'Forecasting Agricultural output using Space Agro-meteorology and Land based Observations (FASAL)', Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is in the process of setting up of National Centre for Crop Forecasting (FASAL-NCCF) in the Department itself to implement Remote Sensing Methodology developed by Space Application Centre (SAC), Admadabad, for selected crops and drought assessment methodology developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of</p>

			<p>Space, under the National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS) project. The Standing Finance Committee (SFC) memo of FASAL-NCCF has been approved in the SFC meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2011 for its continuation for the next 7 years, 2011-12 being its first year of implementation. The proposal for creation of professional/technical manpower at various grades for the new centre FASAL-NCCF has been submitted to Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for their concurrence. The process of finalizing the lay out/design of the office space requirements, etc. for the centre has also been initiated. The proposed centre will operationally carry out the work based on the methodologies developed by SAC for in-season and multiple crop production forecasting and NRSC for drought assessment.</p> <p>In view of the above, recommendation may be treated as implemented.</p> <p>The National Institute of Agriculture and Extension (MANAGE), Hyderabad have been identified to launch a National Project for Integrated Drought</p>
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			<p>Monitoring &amp; Management, with MANAGE as the lead partner. A proposal submitted by MANAGE to take up this proposed project, for implementation in a project mode through available budgetary provisions of Department of Agriculture &amp; Cooperation, is under consideration.</p> <p>D/o Agriculture &amp; Cooperation has informed that it is actively considering the option of linking the paradigm of agriculture drought management under the ongoing Forecasting Agriculture output using Space, Agro-meteorological and Land based observations (FASAL) scheme.</p> <p>(a proposal to set up a National Institute of Drought Management is under the consideration of the Department of Agriculture &amp; Cooperation.)</p>
20	<p><b>33. Livelihood Management in Extremely Drought Prone Areas: (Para 9.3.2)</b></p> <p>(a) A strategy for making people pursue livelihoods compatible with their ecosystems needs to be evolved. Some concrete steps in this direction could be:</p> <p>(i) A multi-disciplinary team needs to be immediately constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests</p>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>(a) Ministry of Environment &amp; Forests and Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development are concerned with the subject matter.</p> <p>The National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) set up by D/o Agriculture &amp; Cooperation is</p>

	<p>to specifically identify villages where soil and climatic conditions make 'conventional agriculture' unsustainable.</p> <p>(ii) Alternate means of livelihood have to be evolved in consultation with the communities, in such areas.<b>(128)</b></p>		<p>mandated to cover all aspects of sustainable and holistic development of rain fed areas including appropriate farming and livelihood system approaches.</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Rural Development have been requested and reminded for furnishing Action Taken Reports. Same are awaited.</p> <p>The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three Area Development Programmes viz Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96. The programmes adopt a common strategy of multi-resources management involving all stakeholders within the watershed, who together as group, cooperatively identify the resources issues and concerns of the watershed as well as develop and implement a watershed plan with solutions that are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.</p> <p>These three programmes have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called</p>
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			<p>Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26.2.2009. IWMP is being implemented in accordance with the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects – 2008. One of the key features of the Common Guidelines includes focused priority on livelihood activities for landless/assetless persons. This component aims to maximize the utilization of potential generated by watershed activities and creation of sustainable livelihoods and enhanced incomes for households within the watershed area. This will facilitate inclusiveness through enhanced livelihood opportunities for the poor through investment into assets, improvement in productivity and income, and access of the poor to common resources and benefits and augment the livelihood strategy at household level.</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Forests have been requested and reminded for furnishing Action Taken Reports. Same are awaited.</p>
21	<p><b>36. Deployment of Remote Sensing for Diagnosis and Prognosis of Drought Situations:(Para 9.6.3)</b></p> <p>(a) Deployment of remote sensing as the primary tool</p>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) Remote sensing capabilities are need to be

	<p>for diagnosing droughts, monitoring their course and forecasting prognosis is a goal that needs to be pursued speedily and systematically. This would require dovetailing remote sensing into the routine framework of drought management. This could be best achieved through establishment of an NRSA cell in identified drought prone districts. The activities of the NRSA cells in the districts must include monitoring of other disasters as well.(132)</p>		<p>tested with ground realities before the same could be adopted as the primary tool. For diagnosis and prognosis of drought situation, many other criteria need to be considered besides remote sensing.</p> <p>It would not be prudent to plan for district level NRSA Cell without mainstreaming NRSA inputs on drought management system. The proposed FASAL Scheme include deployment of remote sensing as one more tool, besides the existing monitoring and diagnostic tools. This is an ongoing activity, hence, recommendation, may be treated as implemented.</p>
22	<p><b>37. Making Rivers Perennial: (Para 9.7.4)</b></p> <p>(a) Technical agencies under the Ministries of Water Resources, Environment and Forests and Science and Technology must immediately carry out river specific feasibility studies to determine the ecological and hydrological implications of making seasonal rivers perennial.(133)</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(a) The Department of Science and Technology has indicated that it would cooperate with other nodal Ministries in conducting such studies vide D.C.No.41-24/Misc-General/ITD- 2004 dated 7.4.2008 &amp; DG/SPP/2007 dated 5.10.2007.</p> <p>Ministry of Environment &amp; Forests have informed that the subject matter pertains to Ministry of Water Resources and hence that Ministry has been</p>

			<p>requested to provide the latest position in this regard. They have been reminded also.</p> <p>The proposed feasibility study to determine the ecological and hydrological implications of making seasonal rivers perennial by carrying Environmental Impact Assessment is being looked after by M/o Environment &amp; Forests. State Governments conceive, plan and implement water resources project, after carrying out environment Impact Assessment, inter-alia to conserve flood water and to ensure regulated release during lean season.</p>
<p><b>23</b></p>	<p><b>39. Epidemics: (Para 10.1.12)</b></p> <p>(i) To more effectively prevent outbreak/spread of epidemics, it is imperative that a comprehensive revised 'model' legislation on public health is finalized at an early date and that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare systematically pursues its enactment by the states with adaptations necessitated by local requirements.(135)</p>	<p>(i) to (v): recommendations accepted.</p>	<p>The are</p> <p>(i) to (iii) The draft Public Health (Prevention, Control and Management of Epidemics, Bio-terrorism and Disasters) Bill has been revised by the Ministry of Law &amp; Justice and sent back to Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare in February 2010 and the same is still under consideration of the Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare. DGHS has been requested for furnishing Action Taken Report. Same is awaited.</p>
<p><b>24</b></p>	<p>(ii) The Union legislation governing Public Health Emergencies be introduced for final consideration in the light of feedback received from the states at an early date.(136)</p>		<p>The draft Public Health (Prevention, Control and Management of Epidemics, Bio-terrorism and</p>

25	<p>(iii) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has to ensure that requisite plans envisaged under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, are drawn up in respect of epidemics also and that the role of the district administration finds explicit mention in the Public Health Emergency Bill. The structure created by the Disaster Management Act, 2005, should be utilized for managing epidemics also. <b>(137)</b></p>		<p>Disasters) Bill has been revised by the Ministry of Law &amp; Justice and sent back to Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare in February, 2010 and the same is still under the consideration of Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare.</p>
26	<p>(iv) While surveillance and management of epidemics are the responsibilities of public health professionals, it is clear that a particularly severe outbreak could overwhelm the capacities of the 'line organisations'. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the State Governments must ensure that 'standard operating procedures' are devised to assign roles and responsibilities of agencies and personnel outside the line organizations wherever a situation so warrants.<b>(138)</b></p>		<p>(iv ) &amp; (v); DGHS have been requested to provide Updated status and the same is still awaited.</p> <p>Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare have informed vide their letter dated 22.2.2012 that w.r.t. Recommendation No.135 to 137, the Public Health (Prevention, Control, Management of Epidemics, Bioterrorism) Bill is under finalization in their Ministry. As regards, Recommendation No.138 and 139 are concerned , Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has referred that no NCDC (National Centre for Disease Control). DGHS has been requested on 19.3.2012 for further updates.</p>
27	<p>(v) State level handbooks and manuals concerning disaster management should have a chapter on "epidemics-related emergencies". A model chapter may be circulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for guidance of states. It may</p>		



	be useful to document the past handling of epidemics like the Plague (Surat) and Japanese encephalitis (Eastern UP) to facilitate standardization of response mechanisms.(139)		
	<b>40. Disruption of Essential Services: (Para 10.2.2)</b>		
28	(i) All crisis/disaster management plans should include plans for handling possible disruptions in essential services. (140)	(i) to (iii): recommendations accepted.	The are
29	(ii) All agencies/ ,organizations engaged in the supply of essential services should have their own internal crisis management plans to deal with emergencies.(141)		(i) to (iii) Guidelines appropriately incorporating these recommendations are under preparation of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).
30	(iii) The regulatory authorities of the respective sectors may lay down the required framework for drawing up standard operating procedures and crisis management plans.(142)		It is imperative to build disaster resilience in the society through creation of a state-of-art knowledge-based National Disaster Management Information and Communication System (NDMICS) to provide assured multi-services of audio, video and data augmented with GIS-based value added information to the various stakeholders. This will be achieved by establishing a reliable, dedicated and latest technology-based, National Disaster Communication Network (NDCN), for proactive and holistic management of disasters with particular emphasis on last-minute connectivity to the affected community during all phases of disaster continuum. The National Guidelines on the same is expected to be ready and the DPR for

			<p>implementation of NDCN is expected. The project NDCN will be processed through the concerned Ministries/ Departments for its implementation as a Centrally Sponsored Programme.</p> <p>Various NDMA Guidelines like the Management of Earthquakes, Floods, Chemical (Industrial) Disasters, Landslides and Snow Avalanches, Biological disasters etc. have addressed these issues and the plans being prepared by Ministries and Departments of Government of India and State Governments will incorporate the provisions made in these Guidelines for restoring the disrupted essential Services and in strengthening the anticipatory actions to pre-empt possible disruption and take necessary actions when there are alerts or warnings about possible impending disasters.</p> <p>NDMA has been reminded for updates.</p> <p>NDMA has issued detailed Guidelines on Communication &amp; IT. NDMA has supported a proposal received from TRAI in December, 2011 on priority call routing in mobile networks for persons engaged in response and recovery</p>
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			<p>work during emergencies.</p> <p>NDMA held a meeting on 4.05.2012 with officials of Ministry of Power, States of J&amp;K, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The following action points have accordingly been identified and referred to the Ministry of Power and State Governments for taking necessary action:-</p> <p>(i) Power connectivity of life line structures may be under taken through underground cabling</p> <p>(ii) Other than life lien structures, arial bunch cabling may be considered.</p> <p>(iii) Redundancy needs to be created for power connectivity during disasters on island –basis.</p> <p>(iv) For rural areas, separate strategy for early restoration of power connectivity be planned.</p> <p>(v) Life line services in rural areas which are cyclone prone need to be covered. Towns not covered under APDRP also need to be covered in cyclone prone areas. IRR for these works need not be specified.</p>
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**ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION'S 3<sup>rd</sup> REPORT TITLED 'CRISIS MANAGEMENT: FROM DESPAIR TO HOPE'**

**Accepted Recommendations (II)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission</b>	<b>Government's Decision</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	<p><b>2. Analysis of the Disaster Management Act, 2005: (Para 4.2.3.5)</b></p> <p>The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (Central Act) needs to be amended to bring in the following features:</p> <p>(a) Disaster/ Crisis Management should continue to be the primary responsibility of the State Governments and the Union Government should play a supportive role. <b>(2)</b></p> <p>(c) The functions of the National Disaster Management Authority should be: to recommend policies, to lay down guidelines for preparation of different disaster management plans and standard operating procedures; to promote and organize vulnerability studies, research and evaluation; to advise on parameters of categorization and on declaration of national and state disasters; to develop expertise and knowledge in the field of crisis/disaster management and disseminate to the field, to</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is accepted.</p> <p>(c) The recommendation is partially accepted. As per Section of 6 Disaster Management Act, 2005, NDMA has already been vested inter-alia with the responsibilities of laying down policies on disaster management and guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up the State Plan which included various subcomponents as mentioned in recommendations of ARC. However, the deployment of specialized manpower, machinery and advising on the use and constitution of disaster management</p>	<p>(a) Necessary provision already exists in Disaster Management Act, 2005. No further action called for.</p> <p>(c) The Disaster Management (National Disaster Response Force) Rules, 2008 dealing with the constitution of NDRF, its control and responsibility were notified in the Gazette of India – Extraordinary vide GSR 87 (E) on 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2008.</p>

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission</b>	<b>Government's Decision</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
3	<p>develop and organize training and capacity building programmes, to coordinate the early warning system and deploy specialized manpower and machinery in support of local/state governments, where required; to advise on the constitution and use of the Disaster Management Funds; and to give recommendations on all matters relating to crisis/ disaster management to the government.(4)</p> <p>(d) The task of implementation of mitigation/prevention and response measures may be left to the State Governments and the district and local authorities with the line ministries departments of Government of India, playing a supportive role.(5)</p>	<p>funds should be with Central and State Governments, as at present. Responsibility for general superintendence of the National Disaster Response Force should rest with the Central Government, which is responsible for the paramilitary forces from which NDRF battalions were drawn.</p> <p>(d) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(d) At the initiative of NDMA, the process of mainstreaming mitigation/ prevention concerns in the developmental projects/plans of various Ministries has been made mandatory by Ministry of Finance and all the project proposals must incorporate above details. State Governments have been advised to follow this pattern. In addition, NDMA has been finalizing the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) on various national level Mitigation Projects to mitigate the effects of cyclone, floods, landslides, earthquakes etc. These programmes have to be implemented primarily by the State Governments. Ministry of Home Affairs has also commenced the implementation schemes of 'Revamping of Civil</p>

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
4	(f) The law should create a uniform structure at the apex level to handle all crises. Such a structure may be headed by the Prime Minister at the national level and the Chief Minister at the state level. At the administrative level, the structure is appropriately headed by the Cabinet Secretary and the Chief Secretary respectively.(7)	(f) The recommendation is partially accepted. NDMA provides for Prime Minister and Chief Ministers to head Central and State structures respectively. Natural disasters could be operationally handled by the NEC under Government of India supervision, other serious crises could be handled by existing arrangement of NCMC and CMGs. No amendment is required to the Act.	Defence set up' and 'Upgradation of Fire & Emergency Services' which are expected to enhance the disaster preparedness of the State Governments.  (f) No further action needed.
5	(g) The law should make provisions for stringent punishment for misutilization of funds meant for crisis/disaster management.(8)	(g) The recommendation is accepted.	(g) No further action needed, as already stringent penalties are provided in the Act vide Section 53 of Disaster Management Act, 2005.
6	(h) The role of the local governments should be brought to the forefront for crisis/disaster management. (9)	(h) The recommendation is accepted.	(h)No further action needed, as Section 41 of the Act already provides for this vide Section 21 of Disaster Management Act, 2005.
7	<b>3. Coordination at the Apex Operational Level: (Para 4.3.3.3)</b>  (a) There is no need for a separate ministry/	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) The States have been advised to rename existing

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission</b>	<b>Government's Decision</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
<b>8</b>	<p>department of disaster management at the national or the state level.(12)</p> <p>(c) Notwithstanding the establishment of NDRF, the role of the Armed Forces, particularly the Army, in coming to the aid of victims of disasters should be retained and the special capabilities acquired by the Armed Forces in search and rescue and on-the spot medical attention need to be maintained. (14)</p>	<p>(c) The recommendation is accepted. NDRF is a specialized force and army would give support during disasters.</p>	<p>Departments of Relief and Rehabilitation to include disaster management vide d.o.letter No.31/16/2003-NDM.II dated 29.7.2003.</p> <p>(c) No further action needed.</p>
<b>9</b>	<p><b>4. Role of Local Self-Governments: (Para 4.3.4.2)</b></p> <p>(a) State Governments may examine the need to incorporate provisions in the state disaster management law and also the state laws governing local bodies to provide for a well defined role to the municipal bodies and panchayat raj institutions.(15)</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is accepted. The Central Act specifies it already.</p>	<p>(a) No further action needed in view of Section 23 of Disaster Management Act, 2005.</p>
<b>10</b>	<p><b>5. Crisis Management Set Up for Metropolitan Cities: (Para 4.3.5.2)</b></p> <p>(a) In larger cities (say, with population exceeding 2.5 million), the Mayor, assisted by the Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation and the Police Commissioner should be directly responsible for Crisis Management.(16)</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(a) Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates the local authorities also to take effective measures for disaster preparedness and mitigation. The States have been suitably advised to set up coordinating mechanisms in larger</p>

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			cities. The progress made is being monitored with the nodal officers of respective State Governments.
11	<p><b>7. Empowering the Relief Commissioners/Disaster Management Departments to Effectively Discharge Disaster Related Responsibilities: (Para 4.3.9.2)</b></p> <p>(a) The State Disaster Management organisations need to be strengthened for dealing with crises. This could be achieved in the following manner:</p> <p>(i) A framework should be in readiness to be put in place immediately during crisis or on fulfillment of some pre-arranged scenarios – the ‘trigger mechanism’ needs to be well defined to ensure that the ‘framework’ is put in active operation instantaneously.</p> <p>(ii) The ‘framework’ may consist of officers (designated by name) drawn from Revenue, Police, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health Engineering, Water Resources, Women &amp; Child Development, Welfare, Public Works, Highways, Irrigation, Health, and Treasury &amp; Accounts Departments. The designated officers must undergo a</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is accepted. A framework broadly conforming to the recommendations has already been incorporated in the DM Act, 2005 and the SOPs drawn up and circulated to all States/UTs/ Central Ministries/ Departments address the requirements contained in the recommendation.</p>	<p>(a) The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for responding to:-</p> <p>(i) terrorist attacks using chemical weapons vide letter No.31/2/2006-NDM.II dated 30.3.2006.</p> <p>(ii) terrorist attacks using Biological Agents vide letter No.31-30/2006 dated 19.12.2006; and</p> <p>(iii) terrorist attacks involving use of Radio-active materials were circulated on 30.3.2006, 19.12.2006 and 14.4.2006 respectively. These were duly approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security vide letter No.31-3/2006-NDM.II dated 14.4.2006.</p>



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	<p>week's orientation every year, though they may continue to discharge their normal departmental responsibilities except when seconded to the nodal point in the manner suggested above.</p> <p>(iii) The designated officers will work as a cohesive integrated team under one roof on whole-time basis during crisis situations, under the leadership of the nodal officer and be responsible entirely for the functioning of their department insofar as it relates to drought/disaster management.</p> <p>(iv) The role and responsibility of each department needs to be specifically identified and defined on the lines the Ministry of Agriculture has specified the responsibilities of various Union Government agencies during severe droughts.</p> <p>(v) The designated departmental officer should be delegated powers and responsibilities defined in advance and will deal with other departmental functionaries directly. <b>(18)</b></p>		
	<p><b>9. Strengthening of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM): (Para 4.3.11.2)</b></p>		

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12	(a) NIDM may continue as an autonomous body and function as an apex professional institution in disaster management. In addition to research and studies, the institution needs to engage itself in documenting and disseminating global and national best practices and in developing planning, training and evaluation methodologies.(20)	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) The constitution of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) with effect from 30.10.2006 was notified in the Gazette of India vide S.O.1862 (E) on 30.10.2006. No further action needed.
13	<p><b>10. Professionalization of Disaster Management: (Para 4.3.12.3)</b></p> <p>(a) 'Disaster Management' as a body of knowledge should be introduced as a subject in Management and Public Administration. The University Grants Commission may initiate the process to see how best this can be implemented in selected Universities.(21)</p>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) University Grants Commission (UGC) has circulated the recommendation to all Universities (which are autonomous organizations) for consideration and necessary action at their end.
14	(b) The possibility of bilateral agreements with foreign governments and international institutions dealing with different aspects of disaster management, for exchange of experiences and learning from their documentation and research efforts may be explored.(22)	(b) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>Status report furnished by Ministry of HRD mentions as under:-</p> <p>(i) UGC had written to Registrars of all Universities on 4.2.2008 for compliance of the recommendation regarding introduction of "Disaster Management" as a subject in "Management and Public Administration". UGC had again written to all Vice Chancellors on 27.10.2009 to integrate and institutionalize Disaster Management education</p>

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			<p>within formal systems of Higher Education along with a copy of the Approach paper on the same. The universities were requested to take follow up action.</p> <p>(ii) UGC has constituted a Committee on Introduction of Disaster Management Courses in Higher Education mainly to frame the syllabus for a certificate course on disaster management and also to prepare a short term module to train teachers through the Academic Staff Colleges in the universities. NIDM faculty are also in this Committee. The Committee is in the process of finalizing the syllabi and had its first meeting on 17.8.2010.</p> <p>(iii) 11 universities/colleges are running Disaster Management courses under UGC Innovate Programmes as of now.</p> <p>(b) This is a continuous process. Bilateral agreements with Swiss Government for capacity building in search and rescue operations and with USA on Incident Command System are already operational. A bilateral agreement with Russian Federation is in final stage.</p>

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			<p>A dialogue with Singapore Government for bilateral cooperation is being held. In addition, Ministry of Home Affairs is working in close collaboration with United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) in the implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action. SAARC Disaster Management Centre hosted in the NIDM has also drawn up a Disaster Management Framework with SAARC member countries. Ministry of Home Affairs is also collaborating with UNESCAP and Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) in their initiatives in the area of disaster risk reduction.</p>
15	<p><b>12. Assessment of Risk - Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis: (Para 5.3.8)</b>  (b) Priority should be given to seismic micro-zonation of vulnerable major cities, hazard prone areas, and urban agglomerations in a scale of 1:1000 in Zones V and IV, with topmost priority being given to cities with population of more than one million.(25)</p>	(b) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>(b) Seismic microzonation, on the basis of Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis (PSHA) is in advance stage of completion at SERC, Chennai. Similarly, the Tech-Doc on Geo-Technical Investigation (GTI), entrusted with IISc, Bangalore is also expected to be over shortly. On completion of these, the task for seismic microzonation for two</p>

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16	(e) A detailed vulnerability analysis should be carried out in all hazard prone areas. Such an analysis would prioritize the areas in order of vulnerability; it should also highlight the vulnerability of different sections of society and infrastructure. <b>(28)</b>	(e) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>identified urban cities in India will be undertaken in seismic zones V and VI on pilot scales.</p> <p>Since action has already been initiated and it is ongoing exercise, hence recommendation may be treated as implemented.</p> <p>(e) Building Material Technology Productive Council (BMPTC) under the Ministry of Urban Development has published the Vulnerability Atlas for the entire country during 2006. Further studies are continuing. Since this is a continuing process, no timeframe can be fixed.</p> <p>NIDM has included hazard risk vulnerability analysis and tools/techniques for vulnerability analysis in training programmes conducted by Institutes.</p>
17	<p><b>13. Generating Awareness about Risk: (Para 5.4.4)</b></p> <p>(a) Awareness generation programmes should be undertaken using tools of social marketing.<b>(29)</b></p>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) This is a continuing process for NDMA, State Governments/ SDMAs etc.
18	(b) A responsible media, which is also well informed about all aspects of disaster, is a very powerful tool for sensitizing people.	(b) & (c): The recommendations are accepted.	(b) & (c): This is a continuing process. NIDM, working under the broad policies and guidelines laid down by the

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission</b>	<b>Government's Decision</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
19	Proactive disclosures about all aspects of disaster management would build a healthy relationship between the media and disaster management agencies.(30)  (c) Details of past accidents and disasters and the lessons learnt, should be documented and kept in the public domain. The Disaster Management Authorities have to take up this task.(31)		National Disaster Management Authority, is required to facilitate the process through documentation, research, development of national level information base relating to disaster management policies, prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures.
20	<b>14. Preparation of Disaster Management Plans: (Para 5.5.9)</b>  (a) Crisis/disaster management plans as stipulated under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 should be prepared, based on hazard and vulnerability analysis. The off site emergency plans, in case of industrial hazards, should be integrated into the District Crisis/Disaster Management Plan. The State Disaster Management Authorities should set up a mechanism in place to evaluate these plans periodically, and ensure the effectiveness of the plans.(32)	(a) & (b): The recommendations are accepted.	(a) & (b): These issues are addressed in Section 11, Section 23 and Section 31 of DM Act. NDMA has already issued guidelines for preparation of State DM Plans. The following other guidelines have also been issued by NDMA.  - Management of Earthquake. - Management of Floods. - Medical Preparedness and Mass Causality Management. - Chemical Disasters. - Management of Cyclones. - Biological Disasters.
21	(b) The District Disaster Management Plan needs to have two components: i. Long Term Mitigation Plan.		Further Guidelines will be issued by NDMA from time to time to cover new aspects and update the

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	<p>ii. Emergency Response Plan. The Long Term Mitigation Plan, in turn, should have the following components:</p> <p>i. Long Term Development Plan. ii. Long Term Enforcement Plan.</p> <p>Annual plans should be culled out of the Long Term Development/ Enforcement Plans. State Governments must evolve a mechanism for speedily scrutinizing district level long term plans to harmonize these with similar plans for other districts, particularly those located contiguously. <b>(33)</b></p>		<p>existing guidelines. This will be a continuing process.</p>
22	<p>(c) The quality of on-site and off-site emergency plans in hazardous industrial units need to be enhanced in terms of completeness and practicability of implementation considering the ground level situation. The State Disaster Management Authorities should set up a mechanism in place to evaluate these plans periodically.<b>(34)</b></p>	<p>(c) &amp; (d) recommendations accepted.</p>	<p>The are (c) &amp; (d): These issues are addressed in Section 11, Section 23 and Section 31 of DM Act. NDMA has already issued guidelines for preparation of State DM Plans. The following other guidelines have also been issued by NDMA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of Earthquake.</li> <li>- Management of Floods.</li> <li>- Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management.</li> <li>- Chemical Disasters.</li> <li>- Management of Cyclones.</li> <li>- Biological Disasters.</li> </ul>
23	<p>(d) The plan should be prepared in consultation with all role players. Each role player should understand and accept his/her roles. This would require awareness</p>		<p>Further Guidelines will be issued by NDMA from</p>

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24	<p>campaigns, especially for the community.(35)</p> <p>(e) For ensuring quality of on-site and off-site emergency plans (for hazardous units), the professional expertise available, both in industry, and in enforcement agencies such as the Factory Inspectorates should be improved.(36)</p>	(e) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>time to time to cover new aspects and update the existing guidelines. This will be a continuing process.</p> <p>(e) Ministry of Environment &amp; Forests (MOEF) has notified two sets of Rules namely – The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Chemical Rules, 1989 (MSIHC) &amp; the Chemical Accident (Emergency, Planning, Preparedness, and Response) Rules, 1996 (EPRR) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The MSIHC Rules, inter-alia, stipulate preparation of On-site and Off-Site Emergency Plans. The Chemical Accidents (EPP) Rules, 1996 envisage a four-tier Crisis Management System in the country at the Central, State, District and Local levels. The implementation status of the Rules is being followed by MoEF with State Labour Departments. To further strengthen the preparedness for On-Site and Off-Site emergency management and for enhancement of professional expertise of enforcing agencies, the following noteworthy activities have been initiated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.</p> <p>Ministry of Environment &amp;</p>



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			<p>Forests provides financial assistance for Hazard Analysis studies and preparation of Off-Site emergency plans in select districts having Major Accident Hazard Industrial Units in every financial year. During the financial 2009-10, the Ministry has provided financial assistance for study on Hazard Analysis and preparation of off-site Emergency Plan for 16 districts.</p> <p>Training and Awareness for prevention and mitigation of Chemical accidents is the on-going activity. The Ministry through various Institutions organizes such trainings on regular basis. During FY 2009-10, the Ministry has provided financial assistance for about 40 such programs, to be conducted in various States.</p> <p>The M/o E&amp;F also provides financial assistance for infrastructure strengthening of the offices of Chief Inspector of Factories. Recently financial assistance has been provided to Government of UP and Govt. of Punjab.</p> <p>M/of E&amp;F has extended the project on GIS Based Emergency Planning and</p>

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25	(f) All crisis/disaster management plans should be tested periodically through mock drills.(37)	(f) & (g): recommendations accepted.	<p>Response System to its further phase. The project to develop a web based geographical information system for emergency planning and response comprising of digital maps, details of first responders such as police, fire, medical and resources available in the districts to combat the emergencies. The project is to cover 174 units in 19 districts of seven States.</p> <p>This is an on-going work to be continuously followed up with all State Govts./UTs. Since M/of Environment &amp; Forests has already initiated action and pursuing the same with the State Govts/UT Administration. The Recommendation may be treated as implemented.</p>
26	(g) It should be the responsibility of the state level 'nodal department' to ensure that adequate assistance is available at the district level for drawing up and periodically updating the plans. The nodal department must engage agencies and experts on a continuing basis to examine the plans and bring methodological and	The are	<p>(f) &amp; (g): These issues are addressed in Section 11, Section 23 and Section 31 of DM Act. NDMA has already issued guidelines for preparation of State DM Plans. The following other guidelines have also been issued by NDMA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of Earthquake.</li> <li>- Management of Floods.</li> <li>- Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management.</li> <li>- Chemical Disasters.</li> </ul>

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27	<p>substantive deficiencies to the notice of agencies formulating the plans.(38)</p> <p>(h) The same principles would apply to plan at other levels.(39)</p>	(h) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>- Management of Cyclones. - Biological Disasters vide letter No.12-8/2008-HSMD dated 21.4.2008.</p> <p>Further Guidelines will be issued by NDMA from time to time to cover new aspects and update the existing guidelines. This will be a continuing process.</p> <p>(h) NDMA has already issued guidelines for preparation of State DM Plans.</p>
28	<p><b>15. Making Crisis/Disaster Management Plans a Part of Development Plans: (Para 5.6.3)</b></p> <p>(a) The activities in the disaster management plans should be included in the development plans of the line agencies and the authorities like panchayats and municipal bodies.(40)</p>	(a) & (b) recommendations accepted.	(a) & (b): Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines for addressing the disaster management issues in the EFC/CNE Notes and all other project proposals. Planning Commission has been requested to issue similar guidelines for mainstreaming disaster management in the development plans of the States.
29	<p>(b) The supervisory level of each agency should ensure that the annual plan of that agency incorporates the activities listed out in the disaster management plan on a priority basis. (41)</p>		
	<p><b>15. Making Crisis/Disaster Management Plans a Part of Development Plans: (Para 5.6.3)</b></p>		

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<b>30</b>	(c) Incorporation of disaster mitigation plans into the development plans should be specially monitored at the five-year and annual plan discussions at State and Union (Planning Commission) levels. The Planning Commission, State Planning Boards and Planning Departments must revise on priority basis the proforma for formulating plan proposals to ensure that the process adequately takes into account the disaster prevention concerns.(42)	(c) The recommendations is accepted.	(c) The States have been suitably advised on 10.6.2008. The progress made is being pursued with the nodal officers of respective State Governments vide d.o.letter No.30/1/2006-DM.III(A)/IV dated 29.7.2008.
<b>31</b>	<b>16. Instruments for Mitigation of Hazards: (Para 5.7.1.2)</b>  (a) Environment management should be made an integral part of all development and disaster management plans.(43)	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) The disaster specific guidelines issues by NDMA address these issues.
<b>32</b>	<b>17. Construction of Disaster Resistant Structures: (Para 5.7.2.3.13)</b>  (b) Appropriate Zoning Regulations need to be extended to all areas. Phasing of the areas to be covered should be done based on the intensity of the hazard anticipated. This would require strengthening of the Town and Country Planning Departments of State Governments. Local bodies can be given financial incentives for	(b) & (c): The recommendations are accepted.	(b) & (c) Model building byelaws and zoning regulations developed by an Expert Committee have been shared with the State Governments by MHA. Further interaction with the State Governments through organization of workshop etc. to disseminate the recommendations of the Expert Committee is

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<b>33</b>	<p>preparation of Zoning Regulations. The hazard zonation maps prepared should be one of the inputs for preparation of Zoning Regulations.(45)</p> <p>(c) Building byelaws should incorporate the disaster resistant features of buildings. Since safety codes are complex and technical, it is necessary to issue simplified guidelines which could be understood by the citizens. Further, these codes should be implemented in the most hazard prone areas, on priority.(46)</p>		<p>continuing. Action in regard to amendment to building byelaws and zoning regulations has to be taken by the State Governments being a State subject. (Bye-laws)</p>
<b>34</b>	<p>(d) The importance of disaster resistant constructions and simplified safety guidelines should be widely disseminated so as to promote compliance. In so far as the rural areas are concerned, other methods of dissemination including setting up of Building Technology Demonstration Centres and undertaking demonstrative disaster constructions in severe hazard prone areas should be taken up. Demonstration camps should also be used to make the people aware of the concerns and the solutions.(47)</p>	<p>(d) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(d) 573 Technology Demonstration Units (TDUs) have been constructed in 17 States under the GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme. The DRM Programme concluded in June 2009. Under this Programme several initiatives were taken for community capacity building.</p>
<b>35</b>	<p>(e) The existing system of enforcement of building regulations needs to be</p>	<p>(e) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(e) Recommendations of the Expert Committee set up by MHA in this regard</p>

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	<p>revised. It should be professionalised by licensing architects and structural engineers for assessment of structures and certification of safe buildings. The units of local bodies dealing with enforcement of building byelaws and zoning regulations also need to be strengthened.(48)</p>		<p>have been shared with States. Further interaction with the State Governments through organization of workshops etc. to disseminate the recommendations of the Expert Committee is continuing. Action in regard to amendment to building byelaws and zoning regulations has to be taken by the State Governments being a State subject.</p>
36	<p><b>17. Construction of Disaster Resistant Structures: (Para 5.7.2.3.13)</b></p> <p>(h) All these measures should become an integral part of long term disaster/crisis management plans. (51)</p>	<p>(h) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(h) NDMA has issued guidelines on management of Earthquakes which the Authorities concerned are expected to keep in view alongwith similar other guidelines and instructions issued by Ministry of Urban Development. Capacity building of engineers, architects, masons etc. is being facilitated by MHA and M/of HRD by involving technical/ professional institutions at national and State level. NDMA has been requested and reminded for furnishing ATR. Last reminder was sent to NDMA on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2012 for seeking update.</p> <p>This is an on-going activity and action has already been initiated.</p>

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			Hence, the recommendation may be treated as implemented.
<p><b>37</b></p> <p><b>38</b></p> <p><b>39</b></p> <p><b>40</b></p> <p><b>41</b></p> <p><b>42</b></p>	<p><b>18. Effective Implementation of Laws and Regulations: (Para 5.7.3.2)</b></p> <p>(a) Effective enforcement of laws on encroachments, public health and safety, industrial safety, fire hazards, safety at public places should be ensured. The same applies to Zoning Regulations and Building Byelaws.(52)</p> <p>(b) Third party audit of all major alleged violations needs to be introduced in the respective regulation governing the activity.(53)</p> <p>(c) All records pertaining to permissions/licenses should be brought in the public domain suo motu. (54)</p> <p>(d) There should be periodic inspections of all such places/facilities by a team of stakeholders assisted by experts.(55)</p> <p>(e) A scheme for enforcement of laws should be part of the long term mitigation plan.(56)</p> <p>(f) Public education on consequences of violations is important.(57)</p>	<p>(a) to (f): The recommendations are accepted.</p> <p>The are</p>	<p>(a) to (f): This is a continuing process. Guidelines issued by NDMA from time to time will facilitate the process. Other Ministries/ Departments concerned and the relevant Departments/Agencies of the State Governments and local bodies will also have a role in effective implementation of laws and regulations.</p>

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43	<p><b>19. Early Warning Systems: (Para 5.8.3)</b></p> <p>(a) Though it is the responsibility of the government machinery and the local bodies to disseminate the warning, peoples' participation has to be enlisted. For this purpose, the role of community leaders, NGOs and others should be clearly defined in the emergency response plan and they should be fully trained and prepared for their respective roles.<b>(58)</b></p>	<p>(a) The recommendations is accepted.</p>	<p>(a) This is a continuing process. Section 31(d)(v) of Disaster Management Act addresses the issue of dissemination in District Plan to be prepared by the District Authority and the State Governments have been advised to act upon the recommendations of the ARC. The ongoing GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme also lays thrust on these issues in respect of the most hazard prone Districts.</p>
44	<p>(b) Communications networks, with sufficient redundancies should be established between the data collection point to the points where hazard is likely to occur. The communication channels from the point of alert generation to the point of disaster should have enough redundancies so as to maintain line of communication in the event of a disaster striking. Care has to be taken to put in place systems to disseminate warnings to all sections of the people.<b>(59)</b></p>	<p>(b) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(b) Ministry of Home Affairs has already implemented National Emergency Communication Plan –I (NECP-I) and now NECP-II is being finalized. Connectivity from place of disaster through NDRF battalions has been planned in the note prepared for approval of CNE.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with the Department of Space has also put in place Virtual Private Network using SPACENET for connecting National, State and District level Emergency Operation Center which would work</p>



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			<p>on 24X7 basis.</p> <p>In addition NDMA is preparing Detailed Project Report on National Emergency Communication Network for establishing Last Mile Connectivity. Last reminder was sent to NDMA on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2012 for seeking update.</p> <p>NDMA has proposed the National Disaster Communication Network (NDCN) Project as 100% Centrally sponsored scheme to be taken up in the XII Plan (2012-2017), as also recommended by the Working Group on Disaster Management for the XII Five Year Plan. Detailed Project Report and EFC Memo were sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs vide letter dated 26<sup>th</sup> Dec 2011 for approval.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs held a meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2012 to discuss this proposal in detail. The decisions taken in this meeting have since been reviewed in a meeting held</p>

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45	(c) The early warning system should be evaluated after each disaster to carry out further improvements. <b>(60)</b>	(c) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>in NDMA on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 and a detailed reply will be sent to Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>NECP-II has since being approved in the last financial year (2011-12) at a cost of Rs.76.789 cr. and is under implementation.</p> <p>In view of the above that the Scheme has been approved and continuing, recommendation may be treated as implemented.</p> <p>(c) This is a continuing process.</p>
46	<p><b>20. Building Community Resilience: (Para 5.9.2)</b></p> <p>(c) Disaster awareness should be included in training programmes for elected leaders, civil servants, police personnel, and personnel in critical sectors such as revenue, agriculture, irrigation, health and public works. <b>(63)</b></p>	(c) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>(c) Financial and Technical Assistance is being provided by Government of India through the National Institute of Disaster Management to Administrative Training Institutes or other training institutes in States for organizing training and sensitization programmes for various stakeholders. The existing scheme for this purpose will remain in operation till 2011-12. It will thereafter be reviewed to see how these initiatives can be sustained by the state level training institutes/State</p>

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47	(d) Orientation and sensitization programmes highlighting issues and concerns in disaster management should be taken up for legislators, policy makers, and elected leaders of urban local bodies and panchayati raj institutions.(64)	(d) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>Governments.</p> <p>(d) Under the recently completed Gol- UNDP – Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Programme, this was done in 176 multi-hazard prone districts in 17 States.</p> <p>A new Gol-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (2009-12) has been approved for implementation upto 2012 with 100% external aid of \$20 million (Rs.100crore). The Programme is being implemented in 26 States and 58 cities in partnership with UNDP.</p> <p>One of the important objectives of the DRR Programme is institutionalization and strengthening of State and District Disaster Management Authorities and capacity building of urban local bodies under which orientation and sensitization programmes on disaster management for legislators, policy makers and elected bodies are being organized. Orientation Programmes for Mayors and Elected Representatives have been conducted in 26 cities across 7 states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, UP, Maharashtra, Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal.</p>

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48	(e) NIDM and NDMA would have to play a vital role in working out the details of these suggestions for implementation by different authorities.(65)	(e) The recommendations are accepted.	<p>Training Programmes on community based DM Plans have been organized in 6 States namely Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal.</p> <p>Its ongoing programme, hence recommendation may be treated as implemented.</p> <p>(e) NIDM and NDMA will be guiding the States in that regard on a continuing basis.</p>
49	<p><b>22. Research and Use of Knowledge: (Para 5.11.4)</b></p> <p>(d) It may be ensured that the IDRN network is updated regularly. (70)</p>	(d) The recommendation is accepted.	(d) NIDM will be updating the records on continuing basis.
50	<p><b>23. Emergency Plan: (Para 6.1.6)</b></p> <p>(a) Since the initial response in any crisis/disaster should be timely and speedy, the Emergency Response Plans should be up-to-date and should lay down the 'trigger points' in unambiguous terms.(71)</p>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>(a) The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for responding to:-</p> <p>(i) terrorist attacks using chemical weapons vide letter No.31/2/2006-NDM.II dated 30.3.2006.</p> <p>(ii) terrorist attacks using Biological Agents vide letter No.31-30/2006 dated 19.12.2006; and</p> <p>(iii) terrorist attacks involving use of Radio-</p>

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51	(b) The district emergency response plan should be prepared in consultation with all concerned. The plan should be known and accepted by all the role players. (This should be apart of the District Disaster management Plan).(72)	(b) The recommendation is accepted.	active materials were circulated on 30.3.2006, 19.12.2006 and 14.4.2006 respectively. These were duly approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security vide letter No.31-3/2006-NDM.II dated 14.4.2006..  (b) Section 31 of DM Act already provides for this and accordingly all the State Governments have been suitably advised (section 31 of Disaster Management Act, 2005).
52	(c) Standard operating procedures should be developed for each disaster at the district and community level, keeping in mind the disaster vulnerability of the area. Disaster management plans at all levels should have handbooks, checklists, manuals with precise instructions for disaster management personnel, search and rescue teams, and Emergency Operations Centres.(73)	(c) The recommendation is accepted.	(c) The recommendation has been incorporated in the Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) and in Section 31 of DM Act, which came into force on 1.8.2007 (section 31 of Disaster Management Act, 2005).
53	(d) Unity of command should be the underlying principle for effective rescue operations. For example, in a district, all agencies of Union and State Government have to work under the leadership of the	(d) The recommendation is accepted.	(d) All States/UTs have been advised to constitute Disaster Management Authorities in all Districts which would ensure unity of command (section 25 of Disaster Management Act, 2005).

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54	<p>Collector. Such unity of command principle should pervade at all field levels.(74)</p> <p>(e) The plan should be validated annually through mock drills and should be backed up by capability building efforts.(75)</p>	(e) The recommendation is accepted.	(e) The recommendation has been incorporated in the SOPs under implementation by all concerned. State Governments/UT Administrations have also been suitably advised No.31/2/2006-NDM.II dated 30.3.2006, letter No.31-30/2006 dated 19.12.2006, letter No.31-3/2006-NDM.II dated 14.4.2006.
55	(f) Any plan would have its limitations as each crisis situation would vary from another. Plans are, therefore, no substitute for sound judgement at the time of crisis.(76)	(f) The recommendation is accepted.	(f) The SOPs already circulated allow scope for application of judgement by concerned authorities at various levels No.31/2/2006 -NDM.II dated 30.3.2006, letter No.31-30/2006 dated 19.12.2006, letter No.31-3/2006-NDM.II dated 14.4.2006.
56	(g) Handling of crisis should be made a parameter for evaluating the performance of officers.(77)	(g) The recommendation is accepted.	(g) With the emerging focus on disaster/ crisis management, handling of crises/disasters naturally has come to be an important parameter for evaluating the performance of officers. No further action is required.
57	<p><b>23. Emergency Plan: (Para 6.1.6)</b></p> <p>(h) These principles apply to plans at other levels and also in case of metropolitan</p>	(h) The recommendation is accepted.	(h) It is a continuous process. The State Governments/UT

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	cities.(78)		<p>Administrations have also been suitably been advised vide d.o.letter No.30/1/2006-NDM.III (A) dated 29.11.2006.</p> <p>A notification was issued in the Gazette of India vide S.O.722 (E) dated 7<sup>th</sup> May 2007 appointing 1.8.2007 as the date on which some 52 sections of the DM Act, 2005 would come into force in the whole of India.</p>
<p><b>58</b></p> <p><b>59</b></p> <p><b>60</b></p>	<p><b>24. Coordinating Relief: (Para 6.2.6)</b></p> <p>(a) Effective coordination is essential at the district and sub-district levels for rescue/relief operations and to ensure proper receipt and provision of relief. During rescue and relief operations, unity of command should be ensured with the Collector in total command.(79)</p> <p>(b) In order to avoid mismatch between demand and supply, the demand should be assessed immediately and communicated to all concerned including through the media, so that the relief provisions are provided as per requirements.(80)</p> <p>(c) Ensuring safe drinking water and sanitized living conditions should receive as much a priority as other basic means of livelihood.(81)</p>	<p>(a) to (g) The are recommendations accepted.</p>	<p>(a) to (g) The execution of the relief operations, in the wake of a natural calamity on the ground, is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. For that purpose each State has identified machinery right from the State Headquarters to the village level. Various States have their relief Manual which identified the action required to be taken by various functionaries at different levels. As this is a continuous process, the recommendations of the ARC have been communicated to the State Governments for their guidance and appropriate action. Section 25 of the DM Act, provides for the District Collector to be in total command. No further action needed vide section</p>

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61	(d) All procurement and distribution of relief materials should be done in a transparent manner.(82)		25 of Disaster Management Act, 2005.
62	(e) Monitoring and vigilance committees should be set up involving the stakeholders. These committees could also look into grievances.(83)		
63	(f) Trauma care and counselling should be made an integral part of the relief operations.(84)		
64	(g) There is urgent need to evolve objective methods of assessing the damage so that there are no allegations of bias, distortions, exaggeration or arbitrary scaling down. Satellite imagery could be used as a tool to validate the reported damages. NDMA should be requested to draw up the necessary detailed guidelines for assessment, to be followed by all authorities.(85)		
65	<b>25. Civil Defence: (Para 6.3.1.13)</b> (a) The Civil Defence Act should be amended as proposed so as to cover all types of disasters.(86)	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) Civil Defence Act has been amended by enactment of Civil Defence (Amendment Act), 2009 No.3 of 2010.
66	(b) Civil Defence should be constituted in all districts which are vulnerable not	(b) & (c) The recommendations are accepted.	(b) & (c) Civil Defence Act has been amended by enactment of Civil Defence



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67	<p>only to hostile attacks but also to natural calamities. The goal of community participation should be pursued primarily through the instrumentality of Civil Defence especially in urban areas.(87)</p> <p>(c) The objective should be to include 1% of the population within the fold of Civil Defence within five years. Efforts should be made to enlist paramedics as Civil Defence volunteers.(88)</p>		<p>(Amendment Act), 2009 No.3 of 2010. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Revamping Civil Defence in the country at a cost of Rs.100 crore is under implementation. The scheme envisages reorientation of Civil Defence from a town-centric approach to that of district specific and will cover 100 multi hazards prone districts which covers all the urban areas in the district. One of the outcomes of the scheme is to achieve substantial progress towards bringing 1% of the country's population under the fold of Civil Defence which will ensure community participation at every level. The Scheme is upto 2011-12.</p> <p>(i) Strengthening of Physical Infrastructure of existing State Training Institutes in 17 States: The activities to be carried out at each of the existing 17 STIs are upgradation of Physical Infrastructure (Rs.60 lakh each), procurement of equipments (Rs.35 lakh for each) and Transport (Rs.11 lakh each).</p> <p>Progress Renovation/upgradation of physical infrastructure and the process for</p>

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			<p>procurement of equipments for the existing training institutes commenced in 11 states viz Assam, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and West Bengal.</p> <p>(ii) Creation of New Training Institutes in 10 States: 10 new fully equipped CD Training Institutes are proposed to be created in 10 states. The land, to the size of 5-7 acres, for the CDTI is to be made available by the state government. Funding for the construction and procurement of activities shall be given by the Central Government. Activities to be carried out at each of the 10 proposed new CDTIs are creation of Physical Infrastructure(Rs.146 lakh each), procurement of equipments (Rs.35 lakh for each) and Transport (Rs.11 lakh each).</p> <p>Progress Physical possession of land has been taken in Bihar, Chattisgarh and Kerala. In Arunachal Pradesh, land has been ear-marked. Land being identified in Tamil Nadu and Uttarkhand, Jharkhand, Orissa and</p>

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			<p>Sikkim have proposed to create the CDTI in existing campus of their training school.</p> <p>(iii) Creation of 100 Multi-Hazardous Districts (MHD): This involves provision of transport (Rs.11 lakh each), provision of equipment (Rs.20 lakh each) and upgrading the physical infrastructure (Rs.14 lakh each) to Strengthen CD set up in MHDs.</p> <p>Progress The location for infrastructure has been identified at District Headquarter in all MHDs.</p> <p>(iv) Pilot project for involving Civil Defence in internal security matters: The aim is to map available resources and enhance HR capacity by creating a network of intelligent and motivated persons to perform neighborhood watch and ward functions and establishing channels of communications at all levels, thus creating a link between district administration and community. The pilot project has been launched in 40 towns further categorized into Major &amp; Minor Towns to train 214 master trainers and 4280 CD volunteers.</p>

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			<p>Progress Training of 214 master trainers completed and 3683 CD volunteers have been completed.</p> <p>(v) Training Camps/ Exercise and demonstrations: A lump sum amount of Rs.5.50 crore, out of which 50% to be borne by the States has been earmarked for distribution to the States during the scheme period.</p> <p>Progress 44 camps in Maharashtra, Goa and Assam were conducted. Firm commitment has been received from 11 states namely Assam (Rs.32 lakh), Bihar (Rs.10 lakh), Delhi (Rs.8 lakh), Gujara (Rs.12 lakh), Karnataka (Rs.4 lakh), Maharashtra (Rs.28 lakh), Manipur (Rs. 4 lakh), Meghalaya (Rs.6 lakh), Orissa (Rs.18 lakh), Punjab (Rs.12 lakh) and Rajasthan (Rs.8 lakh) for contribution of matching fund on the basis of 50:50 between the Central Government and State Governments.</p> <p>(vi) Reorientation of Civil Defence from a town-centric to district specific approach: The Civil Defence activities are presently carried out within</p>

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68	(d) Budgetary allocations relating to Central Financial Assistance for Civil Defence should be increased substantially.(89)	(d) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>the municipal limits of the respective CD towns and the CD organization is town centric. Now, with the ambit of Civil Defence activities being enlarged due to inclusion of disaster management in its role, the CD activities need to be spread over the entire district. The CD set up in the States also needs to be re-oriented from being town centric to district centric and the targets need to be reworked based on the population of the entire district.</p> <p>Since Scheme is under implementation, hence, the recommendation may be treated as being implemented.</p> <p>(d) As of now, central assistance for raising, equipping &amp; training of Civil Defence is on 75:25 ratio between States and Centre except North Eastern States where it is in the ratio of 50:50 excluding Assam. Sufficient Budgetary allocations for meeting the reimbursement claims received from the State Governments have always been made.</p> <p>As per the allocation of budgetary provision and release of funds to state governments during the period 2006-07to 2010-11,</p>

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			<p>it is found that during the last three years the entire budgetary provision could not be utilized due to non submission of reimbursement claims by the State Government. State Governments have been advised for timely submission of their claims with prescribed details and certificate.</p> <p>Hence, the recommendations may be treated as implemented.</p>
69	(e) Civil Defence set-ups at all levels should be permitted to accept donations.(90)	(e) The recommendation is accepted.	(e) The Civil Defence Act, 1968 (No.27 of 1968) does not prohibit Civil Defence set-ups to accept donations.
70	(f) The Civil Defence set-up at the state level may be brought under the control of the Crisis/Disaster Management set-up.(91)	(f) The recommendation is accepted.	(f) Civil Defence Act has been amended by enactment of Civil Defence (Amendment Act), 2009 No.3 of 2010. By this amendment section 2(a) has been changed and new subsections 2 (g) & (h) have been inserted. Now as per Civil Defence Act "civil defence" includes any measures, not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack, whether from air, land, sea or other places, measures are taken before, during at or

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			<p>after the time of such attack or any measure taken for the purpose of disaster management, before, during, at, or after any disaster. Further by inserting sub clause (g) and (h) in section 2 of Civil Defence Act definitions of 'Disaster' and "Disaster Management" of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 have been adopted for Civil Defence Act also. Therefore, it is clear that a statutory role has been given to Civil Defence organization by Civil Defence (Amendment) Act.</p> <p>In view of the above, this recommendation may be treated as implemented.</p>
71	<p><b>26. Police, Home Guards and Fire Services: (Para 6.3.2.11)</b></p> <p>(a) Policemen, Firemen and the Home Guards at the field level who are among the first responders should be adequately trained in handling crises/disasters. Such training should be specific to the types of crises envisaged in an area. More importantly, they should be fully involved in the preparation of the local Crisis/Disaster Management Plan and also be fully conversant with them.(92)</p>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs.200 crore for strengthening Fire & Emergency Services is under implementation since 2009-10 and will continue upto 2011-12. One of the components of the scheme is to provide training to fire personnel. The National Fire Service College is being upgraded to meet the training needs of fire personnel. A non-plan scheme, Upgradation of NFSC, for Rs.205 crore has been sanctioned in

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72	(b) The minimum qualification for entry to Home Guards may be revised to at least a pass in the 10th class, given the increased responsibility and complexity of tasks to be entrusted to them.(93)	(b), (c), (d).(e),(f) & (g): The recommendations are accepted.	<p>2010-11 for this purpose which meets the training needs of fire personnel which will be implemented upto 2012-13.</p> <p>Home Guards being raised under the State Acts and GoI partly reimburses the cost of training, equipping and raising of Home Guards.</p> <p>Recommendation is being implemented by 14 States/UTs.</p> <p>State Police Personnels are being trained by the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) in Disaster Management from time to time. NDRF is also imparting Community Capacity Building and Public Awareness in the country (During 2006-10, no. of beneficiaries were 6,55,681).</p> <p>In view of the above facts, the recommendation may be treated as implemented.</p>
73	(c) A section of Home Guards should also be given para-medical		(b) to (c) Home Guard Volunteers are raised under Home Guards Acts/Rules enacted by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. Central Government makes guidelines/policy for proper functioning of Home Guards Organisation in various States/UTs and



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	training.(94)		'Home Guards' being a state subject, its implementation is up to them. However all States/UTs have since been requested to consider the recommendations for implementation. So far reply from 21 States/UTs have been received and all are implementing the recommendations except A&N Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Orissa and Rajasthan who are not in favour of the recommendation No.93 relating to the minimum qualification of 10 <sup>th</sup> class and are keeping 8 <sup>th</sup> pass as minimum educational qualification for personnel from STs and rural areas.
74	(d) Fire Services should more appropriately be renamed as Fire and Rescue Services with an enhanced role to respond to various types of crises.(95)		(d) Looking to the nature of role played by Fire Services, it has already been renamed as Fire and Emergency Services.
75	(e) While in the long run, it would be desirable to place the Fire Services under the control of all municipal bodies, as a first step, this may be done in bigger cities (population exceeding 2.5 million). In the remaining parts of the state, the Fire Services should be organized as a department		(e) Fire Services is a State subject and has been included as a Municipal Function in the XII Schedule of the Constitution of India in terms of Article 243-W.

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76	<p>but within a district, full operational control should be given to the District Crisis/Disaster Management Authority. Transfer of these services to municipal authorities should be accompanied by transfer of commensurate financial resources.(96)</p> <p>(f) Only persons with expertise in crisis/disaster management should be inducted into the top management of the Fire (and Rescue) Services.(97)</p>		<p>(f) Fire Service Personnel are being trained in various aspects of crisis/disaster management at National Fire Service College, Nagpur.</p>
77	<p>(g) Fire and Rescue Services should be brought under the control of the State Crisis/Disaster Management set up under the Disaster Management Law.(98)</p>		<p>(g) Fire and Emergency Services are first responders in all natural and manmade disasters and therefore they are under the automatic control of SDMA/DDMA.</p>
78	<p><b>28. Organising Emergency Medical Relief: (Para 6.5.7)</b></p> <p>(a) An institutional arrangement to attend to medical emergencies is required to be put in place.(101)</p>	<p>(a) to (c): The recommendations are accepted.</p>	<p>(a) to (c): The Emergency Support Function (ESF) Plan of Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare has been updated. NDMA has also released guidelines on Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management.</p>
79	<p>(b) Access to this system should be facilitated by having an identical telephone number throughout the country.(102)</p>		
80	<p>(c) This arrangement envisages involvement of the private hospitals. The</p>		

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	enunciation of the role of various role players may be through legislation.(103)		
<b>81</b>	<p><b>29. Relief and Rehabilitation: (Para 7.1.12)</b></p> <p>(a) Damage assessment should be carried out by multi-disciplinary teams in a transparent and participatory manner in accordance with guidelines laid down by NDMA. (refer para 6.2.6 g).(104)</p>	(a): The recommendation is accepted.	(a) In order to have transparency in the existing mechanism as well as monitoring the relief expenditure (Damage assessment), Ministry of Home Affairs based on the report of the Internal Ministerial Committee has finalized the guidelines/format (i) relating to monitoring of relief expenditure (ii) preparation of annual report on management of natural calamities by the States/UTs and (iii) preparation of memoranda by the affected States/UTs seeking additional financial assistance in the wake of calamity of a severe nature. These guidelines have been compiled in a Manual on Administration of Calamity Relief and National Calamity Contingency Fund and circulated to all the States. In addition a web based computerized tracking

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82	(b) The efforts of NGOs and other groups have to be coordinated with government activities at the district and state levels.(105)	(b) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>system as a part of improved monitoring mechanism has been developed.</p> <p>(b) All the aspects have been duly addressed in the National Policy on Disaster Management which has already been approved and hosted on the website of MHA.</p> <p>NDMA's Guidelines on the Role of NGOs in Disaster Management and Minimum Standards of Relief have been released during September, 2010 and August, 2010 respectively. Other appropriate guidelines are also expected to be issued by NDMA in due course of time.</p> <p>Since Guidelines have been issued by NDMA on the Role of NGOs in DM and Minimum standards of Relief, as stated above, the recommendations No.105 to 107 may be treated as implemented.</p>
83	(c) A recovery strategy should be evolved in consultation with the affected people and concerned agencies and organisations. The recovery strategy should include all aspects of rehabilitation - social, economic and	(c) to (g) recommendations accepted.	<p>The are</p> <p>(c) to (g) All the aspects have been duly addressed in the National Policy on Disaster Management which has already been approved and hosted on the website of MHA.</p> <p>NDMA's Guidelines on</p>

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84	<p>psychological.(106)</p> <p>(d) Minimum standards of relief should be developed to address the requirements of food, health, water and sanitation shelter requirements. Focus should be placed on the special needs of the vulnerable population that is, children, women, the elderly and the physically challenged.(107)</p>		<p>the Role of NGOs in Disaster Management and Minimum Standards of Relief have been released during September, 2010 and August, 2010 respectively. Other appropriate guidelines are also expected to be issued by NDMA in due course of time.</p>
85	<p>(e) Implementation of the rehabilitation efforts should be carried out by the village panchayats/local bodies. The first priority should be to get the beneficiary oriented works executed through the beneficiaries themselves. (108)</p>		<p>Since Guidelines have been issued by NDMA on the Role of NGOs in DM and Minimum standards of Relief, as stated above, the recommendations may be treated as implemented.</p> <p>NDMA has been requested again on 18.6.2012 for updation.</p>
86	<p>(f) Concurrent monitoring and a quick financial audit should be carried out to prevent misuse of funds.(109)</p>		<p>With a view to incorporate risk reduction aspects into the land use plans so as to ensure safety of the inhabitants, NDMA undertook the work of Preparation of the Technical Document on</p>
87	<p>(g) Risk reduction aspects should be incorporated into the recovery plans. Land use plans which ensure safety of the inhabitants should be brought into effect during reconstruction.(110)</p>		<p>Geo-Technical Investigation for Seismic Microzonation Studies in India through the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, which has since submitted the Technical Document and has since been uploaded on NDMA's website.</p> <p>Further, under the Capacity Building component of the</p>

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			<p>proposed NERMP to be implemented in States/UTs in zone IV and V, skill building/training programmes for engineers, architects and masons have been proposed.</p> <p>In a recent meeting held on 29.08.2012 at NDMA with the representatives of States located in seismic zone IV and V, to review the status of Techno-Legal Regime, Ministry of Urban Development informed that they have launched a massive city modernization scheme, which relates primarily to development in the context of urban conglomerates focusing on the India cities and towns. In this context, Ministry's flagship programme Jawahar! Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) also aims at wide-ranging urban sector reforms to strengthen municipal governance in accordance with the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 wherein one of the optional reforms kept for State/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to apply for Central assistance under the JNNURM Program is revision of the building byelaws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings/development sites etc. as well as to bring new built</p>

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			<p>environments under the clutch of authorized and engineered construction in towns. The reform conditions laid under various schemes of JNNURM such as JNNURM main component and sub-component of UIDMSSMT/BSUP for towns/cities stipulate consideration of mitigation measures for risk from natural disasters in building bylaws of project towns that includes structural safety issues on the basis of seismic zones. Besides, the ULBs have been asked to put a single-window clearance system for approval of building constructions.</p> <p>The Role of NGOs in Disaster Management has been dealt in detail in the guidelines issued by NDMA on role of NGOs in Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Mitigation, Disaster Response, and Institutional Mechanism. The guidelines also dwell upon mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in the development process.</p> <p>The Section 12 of the Disaster Management Act lays down that the National Authority shall recommend guidelines for the minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons</p>

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88	(h) All new civil constructions should mandatorily be made disaster resistant as per prescribed standards.(111)	(h) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>affected by disaster, which shall include:-</p> <p>(i) The minimum requirements to be provided in the relief camps in relation to shelter, food, drinking water, medical cover and sanitation;</p> <p>(ii) Special provisions to be made for widows and orphans.</p> <p>The guidelines in Para (i) have been prepared and released in Aug 2010. The guidelines regarding Special provision to be made for Widows and Orphans are now being drawn up by the NDMA. A Core Group has been constituted for the same.</p> <p>(h) An Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs has already recommended model amendment to building</p>



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89	(i) A mechanism for redressal of grievances should be established at the local and district levels.(112)	(i) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>bye-laws, which have been circulated by MHA to State Govts. for compliance.</p> <p>Ministry of Urban Development has requested all the State Governments to incorporate provision of Structural Safety as per NBC 2005 and Model Building Bye-Laws in their respective Building Bye-laws of cities/towns.</p> <p>For protecting the building against earthquake, the State Governments have incorporated provisions of structural safety in their respective Building Bye-laws.</p> <p>Earthquake tips prepared by IIT, Kanpur have been circulated to all the State Governments and the same have been uploaded in the Ministry of Urban Development website. Further, the handbook on Seismic Retrofit of Buildings published by CPWD and IIT, Chennai has also been circulated to the State Governments so as to enable them to adopt anti-seismic technology in all types of buildings.</p> <p>(i) The States have been suitably advised. The progress made is being pursued with the nodal officers of respective State</p>

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90	(j) For all major disasters, NIDM should conduct a detailed evaluation exercise through independent professional agencies.(113)	(j) The recommendation is accepted.	Governments.  (j) NIDM has been advised to take appropriate action. This will be a continuing process. Hence, this recommendation may be treated as completed.
91	<p><b>30. Revisiting the Financial Procedures: (Para 7.2.6)</b></p> <p>(a) Both the funds (National Disaster Mitigation Fund and the National Disaster Response Fund) may be operationalised from April 1, 2007 with an initial annual contribution of Rs. 5000 crores each from the Government of India. This would be in addition to CRF and NCCF for the present. The CRF and NCCF would cease to exist at the end of the award period of the Twelfth Finance Commission. (114)</p>	(a) The recommendation is accepted.	(a) & (b) The modalities for the constitution of National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) was examined by MHA in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, Planning commission and NDMA. Considering that huge funds would be required for NDMF, a reference has been to the 13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for consideration. 13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has recommended that Calamity Relief Fund be merged with State Disaster Response Fund and National Calamity Contingency Fund be merged with National Disaster Response Fund. NDRF has been constituted vide Notification dated 27.9.2010. Detailed Guidelines for operation of NDRF/SDRF has been issued by
92	(b) NDMA may recommend to Government of India the quantum and criteria of assistance and conditions of release from the two new funds as well as manner of replenishment of these funds from different sources.(115)	(b) The recommendation is accepted.	

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			<p>Ministry of Home Affairs on 28.9.2010. It has been hosted on Ministry of Home Affairs's website – ndmindia.nic.in. However, 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has not recommended constitution of NDMF but have decided that mitigation activities should be part of the Plan resources of the States.</p> <p>In view of the above position, recommendation No.114 &amp; 115 may be treated as implemented.</p>
<p><b>93</b></p>	<p><b>30. Revisiting the Financial Procedures: (Para 7.2.6)</b></p> <p>(c) A system of compiling accounts for each calamity separately with reference to each head of relief expenditure should be initiated. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India may consider laying down a standardized format in this regard.(116)</p>	<p>(c) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(c) A standard format for maintaining and reporting expenditure by States for each notified calamity is already in existence. The Accountant General of State maintained the accounts of relief expenditure after due checking vide Disaster Management Act, 2005.</p>
<p><b>94</b></p>	<p>(d) Accounts as above may be available on the website of the state level nodal agency at such intervals as may be laid down.(117)</p>	<p>(d) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(d) The State Governments have been suitably advised for taking appropriate action.</p>
<p><b>95</b></p>	<p>(e) The basis for calculation of assistance from the funds should be available on appropriate websites.(118)</p>	<p>(e) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(e) It has already been uploaded on www.ndmindia.nic.in.</p>
	<p><b>31. Gender Issues and Vulnerability of Weaker</b></p>		

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
96	<p><b>Sections: (Para 8.3)</b></p> <p>(a) The vulnerability analysis should bring out the specific vulnerabilities of women and these should be addressed in any mitigation effort. Disaster mitigation plans should be prepared, in consultation with women's groups. Similar steps should be taken for other vulnerable groups.<b>(119)</b></p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>Guidelines suitably incorporating these recommendations are under preparation of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).</p> <p>(a) The National Disaster Management Guidelines on Community based disaster preparedness which is under preparation by NDMA will address gender issues and Vulnerability. These are likely to be issued in the near future.</p> <p>While preparing Mitigation Projects, interests of all Section of Society including weaker sections, women and children is being taken care of. NDMA is administering National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) under which Cyclone Shelters are proposed to be constructed in Coastal areas. Proposals were discussed with Gram Sabhas including women members before finalization. On the basis of suggestions received, the Cyclone Shelters have been designed with facility of ramps for handicapped persons and also separate toilets for ladies and gents.</p> <p>2. These guidelines</p>

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			<p>comprehensively address the need for psycho-social care to the vulnerable groups including women, children. These programmes have been integrated into National and District Mental Health Programmes being run by the Government of India. NDMA has been reminded to furnish the latest position. NDMA has been reminded 18.6.2012 for updation.</p> <p>The National Guidelines on Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services (PSSMHS) have been prepared and released on January, 2010. The guidelines provide both short and long term psycho-social care during every phase of disaster. The guidelines had a positive impact on providing ample care to widows and children in two major recent disasters – Mangalore air crash 2010 and Sikkim earth quake 2011. Further, many states have included this crucial component in their state disaster management plans. Psycho-social care to widows, women and other have also been incorporate in all the preparedness and capacity building programmes of NIMHANS, Bangalore – nodal centre for</p>

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97	(b) Rescue and relief operations should focus on the most vulnerable groups-women, children, the elderly and the physically challenged. <b>(120)</b>	(b) & (c) recommendations accepted.	psychosocial care and NIDM.  (b) & (c) The State Governments have been suitably advised to take appropriate action vide d.o.letter No.30/1/2006-NDM.II (A) dated 29.11.2006.
98	(c) Relief measures should take into account the special requirements of women and other vulnerable groups. Particular attention needs to be given to their physical and mental well being through health care and counselling. <b>(121)</b>	(d) and (e): recommendations accepted.	(d) and (e): Guidelines suitably incorporating these recommendations are under preparation of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).
99	(d) In the recovery phase, efforts should focus on making women economically independent by offering them opportunities of earning incomes; providing training in new skills, forming self-help groups and providing microfinance, marketing facilities etc. <b>(122)</b>	(d) and (e): recommendations accepted.	(d) National Disaster Management Guidelines on Recovery and Rehabilitation are under preparation by NDMA and are likely to be released in the near future. These guidelines will address the concern of livelihood and restoration of disaster effected people.

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
100	(e) The title of new assets created should be in the names of both husband and wife.(123)		<p>(e) NDMA has been reminded to furnish the latest position.</p> <p>2. These guidelines comprehensively address the need for psycho-social care to the vulnerable groups including women, children. These programmes have been integrated into National and District Mental Health Programmes being run by the Government of India. NDMA has been reminded to furnish the latest position. NDMA has been reminded 18.6.2012 for updation.</p> <p>The National Guidelines on Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services (PSSMHS) have been prepared and released on January, 2010. The guidelines provide both short and long term psycho-social care during every phase of disaster. The guidelines had a positive impact on providing ample care to widows and children in two major recent disasters – Mangalore air crash 2010 and Sikkim earth quake 2011. Further, many states have included this crucial component in their state disaster management plans. Psycho-social care to widows, women and other have also been incorporate in all the</p>

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
101	(f) Camp managing committees should have adequate number of women representatives.(124)	(f) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>preparedness and capacity building programmes of NIMHANS, Bangalore – nodal centre for psychosocial care and NIDM.</p> <p>(f) The State Governments have been suitably advised to take appropriate action.</p>
102	(g) Trauma counselling and psychological care should be provided to widows and women and other persons in distress. These activities should form part of the disaster management plan.(125)	(g) The recommendation is accepted.	<p>(g) National Guidelines on Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services in disasters have been prepared and released during December, 2009. This Guideline has dealt the issues in detail.</p> <p>These Guidelines comprehensively address the need for psycho-social care to the vulnerable groups including women, children. These programmes have been integrated into National and District Mental Health Programmes being run by the Government of India. NDMA has been reminded to furnish the latest position.</p> <p>Therefore, the recommendation No.125 may be treated as implemented.</p>



Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
<p><b>103</b></p> <p><b>104</b></p>	<p><b>34. Codifications of Management Methodologies: (Para 9.4.3)</b></p> <p>(i) State Governments need to rewrite the Relief 'Manuals' thoroughly in the light of recent developments including inputs from the NDMA and their own experience and update them once in a few years.(129)</p> <p>(ii) Ministry of Science and Technology may compile from time to time a document incorporating details of available scientific and technical inputs/facilities for detecting the onset and progress of drought; and inter-face between scientific and technical organizations with disaster management agencies of the Union and State Governments.(130)</p>	<p>(i) The recommendation is accepted.</p> <p>(ii) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(i) The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has prepared a Manual for Drought Management on the request of Deptt. of Agriculture &amp; Co-operation. It has been released and circulated among Central Ministries/Depts./States/ UTs etc.</p> <p>(ii) The Ministry of Science and Technology is furnishing such data regularly.</p>
	<p><b>35. Rationalization of Drought Declarations: (Para 9.5.2)</b></p> <p>The method and mechanism of declaration of droughts needs to be</p>		

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission</b>	<b>Government's Decision</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
<b>105</b>	<p>modified under the guidance of NDMA. While it is for the State Governments to work out the modalities keeping in view the peculiarities of their agro-climatic conditions, the Commission recommends that the modified mechanism may incorporate the following broad guiding principles:</p> <p>(a) Where a certain percentage (say, twenty per cent) of area normally cultivated remains unsown till the end of July or December for Kharif and Rabi respectively, the affected Tehsil/ Taluka/Mandal could be declared drought affected by the government.</p> <p>(b) To begin with, 'eye estimates' could be used. Such estimates may be verified with reference to remote sensing data as access to such facilities improves progressively. The ultimate objective should be to use remote sensing as the primary tool of early detection of droughts with 'eye estimates' remaining only as 'secondary verifying methods'.</p> <p><b>(131)</b></p>	<p>(a) &amp; (b) The recommendations are accepted.</p>	<p>(a) &amp; (b) Declaration of drought is made by the respective State Government. Making drought declaration more objective is accepted. The draft Model National Drought Manual, prepared by the NIDM, contains a Chapter on "Declaration of Drought", which has been added with a view to provide guidelines to the States on drought declaration.</p>
<b>106</b>	<p><b>38. Rainfed Areas Authority: (Para 9.8.2)</b></p> <p>(a) A National Rainfed Areas Authority may be constituted immediately.</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is accepted.</p>	<p>(a) The National Rainfed Areas Authority has already been constituted</p>

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
	The Authority can deal inter alia, with all the issues of drought management mentioned in this chapter.(134)		under Ministry of Agriculture. The issue may be treated as completed. The Authority need to deal with the recommendation. Details are being gathered. It would be requested to consider the recommendation.

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**ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION'S 3<sup>rd</sup> REPORT TITLED  
'CRISIS MANAGEMENT: FROM DESPAIR TO HOPE'**

**Recommendations not accepted**

<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission</b>	<b>Government's Decision</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
1	<p><b>1. Constitutional provision - Is there need for a separate entry (Para 4.1.5)</b></p> <p>(a) A new entry, "Management of Disasters and Emergencies, natural or manmade", may be included in List III (Concurrent List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. <b>(1)</b></p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is not accepted as the existing dispensation in the Constitution of India adequately meets the objectives contained in the recommendation.</p>	<p>(a) No action called for.</p>
2	<p><b>2. Analysis of the Disaster Management Act, 2005: (Para 4.2.3.5)</b></p> <p>The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (Central Act) needs to be amended to bring in the following features:</p> <p>(b) The Act should provide categorization of disasters (say, local, district, state or national level). This categorization along with intensity of each type of disaster will help in determining the level of authority primarily responsible for dealing with the disaster as well as the scale of response -</p>	<p>(b) The recommendation is not accepted. For flexibility, it could be in the guidelines and not in the Act, and that categorization is possible only after the event.</p>	<p>(b) No action called for.</p>

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
3.	<p>detailed guidelines may be stipulated by the NDMA on this subject.(3)</p> <p>(e) The law should cast a duty on every public functionary, to promptly inform the concerned authority about any crisis, if he/she feels that such authority does not have such information.(6)</p>	<p>(e) The recommendation is not accepted. There is no need to amend the DM Act since the existing provisions adequately meet the objectives sought to be fulfilled by the recommendation.</p>	<p>(e) No action called for.</p>
4	<p>(i) The NEC as stipulated under the Disaster Management Act need not be constituted, and the NCMC should continue to be the apex coordination body. At the state level, the existing coordination mechanism under the Chief Secretary should continue (refer para 4.3.3).(10)</p>	<p>(i) The recommendation is not accepted since the NEC has already been constituted on 27.9.06. In addition to coordinating response measures, NEC also implements NDMA guidelines. Serious crises other than natural calamities would continue to be managed by the NCMC.</p>	<p>(i) No action called for.</p>
5	<p><b>3. Coordination at the Apex Operational Level: (Para 4.3.3.3)</b></p> <p>(b) The NEC as stipulated under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 need not be constituted, and the NCMC can continue to be the apex coordination</p>	<p>(b) The recommendation is not accepted since the NEC has already been constituted on 27.9.06.</p>	<p>(b) No action called for.</p>

Sl No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
	body. At the state level, the existing coordination mechanism under the Chief Secretary may continue. <b>(13)</b>		
6	<p><b>6. Creation of Legal and Institutional Framework for Managing Floods in Inter-State Rivers: (Para 4.3.8.2)</b></p> <p>(a) Using powers under Entry 56 in the Union List, a Law may be enacted to set up mechanisms for collection of data, managing flow in rivers and release of water from reservoirs, so as to prevent disasters, with interstate ramifications.<b>(17)</b></p>	<p>(a) The recommendation is not accepted. There is a law proposed on dam safety and protocols for release of water from reservoirs. The proposed National Flood Management Commission being set up in the Ministry of Water Resources would also look into these aspects. Hence no law is needed.</p>	<p>(a) No action called for.</p>