

utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) based databases such as National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) and National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). The NPDM also stresses the need to establish, upgrade and modernize the forecasting and early warning systems for all types of disasters. It recognizes the need for partnership with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Pacific Tsunami Warning System and other regional and global institutions. The NPDM has also stressed for Research and Development support to the Disaster Management architecture in the country.

The Department of Space (DOS), has also informed that in the 10th five Year Plan, they has also embarked upon a comprehensive Disaster Management Support (DMS) programme. The DMS Decision Support Centre (DSC), established at National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), serves as a single-window for providing the products and services emanating from the aero-space systems. Under the DMS programme, detailed geospatial databases are created for all the disaster prone areas. Software tools and decision support systems are used in quick analysis of the real-time information from aerospace data, in conjunction with the already available geospatial database, to provide impacts at village/block/district levels on the disaster impact.

Such measures are expected to strengthen and enhance the functional capability for response, relief and rehabilitation and reduce the adverse impact of natural disaster in the country.

This Ministry is not developing any software for detecting, implementing, and estimating financial inputs for immediate relief and rehabilitation.

Considering the doctrine of rarest of rare cases in death sentence

2406. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after reducing the death sentence to life in Priyadarshini Matto murder case, Government is considering the doctrine of “rarest of rare” cases on death sentence;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) how many cases of death sentence have been reduced to life imprisonment during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Under the present scheme of sentencing process, death penalty is inflicted only on dangerous incorrigibles for crimes of heinous nature in rarest of rare cases.

(c) During the period from 01.01.2007 to till date, five mercy petitions cases of 14 death

convicts have been considered and their death sentence commuted into life imprisonment by the Hon'ble President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India.

Monetary compensation to victims of custodial deaths

2407. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many custodial torture deaths have taken place in police and judicial custody during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of custodial deaths have increased considerably during these years;

(c) whether there is any proposal for monetary compensation to the victims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) and (b) The number of cases registered by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on the basis of intimations received from concerned authorities about deaths in police custody and judicial custody during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Custodial Deaths in Police Custody	Custodial deaths in Judicial Custody
2007-08	187	1789
2008-09	127	1527
2009-10	125	1480

On the basis of intimations received by the NHRC during the last three years, there is a clear trend of decline in the number of deaths in police/judicial custody.

(c) and (d) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in accordance with the provisions of Section 18(a) of Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, recommends to the concerned Government authorities for payment of compensation or damages to the complainant or the action against the erring public servant.

Pursuant to the guidelines issued by the NHRC to the State Governments, all deaths in police or judicial custody, whether natural or otherwise, are to be reported to NHRC within 24 hours of their occurrence. In order to evaluate any foul play or acts or omission/commission on the part of public servants which lead to death in custody, the NHRC call for reports including Inquest report, Post mortem report and Magisterial Enquiry report.

During the period 1/4/2007 to 31/3/2010 (including cases of previous years), the NHRC recommended monetary relief of Rs. 3,92,95,000/- in 270 cases of deaths in judicial custody.