

- (iv) The time, place of arrest and venue of custody of an arrestee must be notified by the police where the next friend or relative of the arrestee lives outside the district or town through the Legal Aid Organization in the District and the police station of the area concerned telegraphically within a period of 8 to 12 hours after the arrest.
- (v) The person arrested must be made aware of his right to have someone informed of his arrest or detention as soon as he is put under arrest or is detained.
- (vi) Any entry must be made in the diary at the place of detention regarding the arrest of the person which shall also disclose the name of the next friend of the person who has been informed of the arrest and the names and particulars of the police officials in whose custody the arrestee is.
- (vii) The arrestee should, where he so requests, be also examined at the time of his arrest and major and minor injuries, if any present on his/her body, must be recorded at that time. The "Inspection Memo" must be signed both by the arrestee and the police officer effecting the arrest and its copy provided to the arrestee.
- (viii) The arrestee should be subjected to medical examination by a trained doctor every 48 hours during his detention in custody by a doctor on the panel of approved doctors appointed by Director, Health Services of the concerned State or Union Territory. Director, Health Services should prepare such a panel for all Tehsils and Districts as well.
- (ix) Copies of all the documents including the memo of arrest, referred to above, should be sent to Magistrate for his record.
- (x) The arrestee may be permitted to meet his lawyer during interrogation, though not throughout the interrogation.
- (xi) A police control room should be provided at all district and State headquarters where information regarding the arrest and the place of custody of the arrestee shall be communicated by the officer causing the arrest, within 12 hours of effecting the arrest and at the police control room, it should be displayed on a conspicuous notice board.

People killed and affected by floods

1681. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of people killed and those affected by floods, State-wise during the monsoon season of 2016; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for rehabilitation of the affected families and individuals till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The details of losses of lives, livestock, property and crops due to natural calamities including heavy rains/floods, landslides cloudburst etc. as reported by the State Governments during the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing necessary logistics and financial support. The concerned State Governments undertake necessary relief operations at ground level, in the wake of natural disasters including floods, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with the items and norms approved by the Government of India. When the available resources of State are inadequate, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team.

Regarding rehabilitation of people, who are affected by the natural calamities including flood, this has to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/Plan funds and also based on the availability of Government land as per their existing land policy.

Statement

*State-wise details of damage due to cyclonic storm/flash floods/floods/
landslides/cloudburst etc. during 2016-17 (Provisional)*

(As on 09.11.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	--	3351	0.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	15671	354	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	44	3191	66887	2.35
4.	Bihar	243	5383	129922	3.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	09	15	694	2.98
6.	Goa	—	—	119	—
7.	Gujarat	85	252	128	—
8.	Haryana	03	—	08	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	01	62	0.001
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	03	—	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	08	—	1483	—
12.	Karnataka	48	183	23654	3.78
13.	Kerala	48	56	5770	0.017
14.	Madhya Pradesh	184	400	80000	—
15.	Maharashtra	145	1035	8164	0.15
16.	Manipur	—	—	49436	0.018
17.	Meghalaya	04	—	—	—
18.	Nagaland	—	1200	3537	—
19.	Odisha	03	—	—	—
20.	Punjab	12	—	98	0.005
21.	Rajasthan	82	635	15010	—
22.	Sikkim	13	2090	361	0.018
23.	Tamil Nadu	06	—	—	—
24.	Telangana	46	6535	19437	1.23
25.	Tripura	05	01	937	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	82	287	46793	5.97
27.	Uttarakhand	114	1575	3324	0.10
28.	West Bengal	200	3320	84765	4.48
29.	Puducherry	—	—	05	—
TOTAL		1,459	41,830	5,44,297	25.29