

**Relief to victims of communal incidents**

1827. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of communal violence have been reported from various parts of the country during each of the last three years and current year, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the number of persons killed/injured and sheltered in relief camps in such cases during the said period;

(b) the financial assistance provided to victims of such cases by Government during the said period along with number of beneficiaries of such assistance, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents and to provide adequate relief to the victims of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) The incidents of communal violence show a declining trend in the country. “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution. The responsibility of maintaining law and order including dealing with communal violence, providing relief and rehabilitation and compensation to the victims and maintaining relevant data rests with the respective State Governments. Details in this regard are not maintained centrally.

However, Government monitors the internal security and law and order situation in the country, and issues appropriate advisories from time to time to States/UTs to maintain peace, public tranquility and communal harmony. Government also deploys CAPFs to aid and assist State Governments in this regard.

**Life and property affected due to cyclones**

1828. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cyclones and severe cyclones in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal has risen rapidly during the last five years, which have been affecting life and property;

(b) if so, details thereof indicating loss occurred to the human life and property due to such cyclones during this period;

(c) how much amount has been spent for the relief to the cyclone hit areas and its people during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has taken any steps or proposes to take steps for improving fast relief services system and to control loss in cyclones hit areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) As per information received from India Meteorological Department, in terms of long term data, no significant increasing trend is established in the frequency of Cyclone occurrences over the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. However, the recent two years, viz., 2018 and 2019 have witnessed above normal cyclogenesis over these ocean basins. Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain any centralized data w.r.t. loss of life and property in the States due to cyclones. However, as per information received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Island, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep 434 human lives have been lost and 22,53,252 Houses/Huts were damaged during this period.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain any centralized data regarding the amount spent for relief in a particular area affected by natural disaster as the distribution of relief assistance on the ground is the responsibility of the State Government. The concerned State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters including cyclone from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. Additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedure. The details of funds sanctioned to the States under NDRF as an additional assistance for cyclones during the financial years 2016-17 to 2018-19 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) India with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. The National Policy and National Plan on Disaster Management seek to build a safe and disaster resilient India. There are institutional mechanisms at the National, State and district level in the country to develop appropriate preparedness and prompt response mechanism for effective management of natural disasters. Central Government has

established a robust early warning system and forecasting agencies are continuing their efforts for the improvement of warning and dissemination systems vigorously. Mock exercises and community awareness programmes are being regularly conducted to educate people/ farmers/ fisherman at the time of natural calamities.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), with a total outlay of ₹ 4903 crore, has been implemented in two States and is under implementation in 6 coastal States to mitigate the sufferings of the coastal community who are vulnerable to various types of disasters. Multi-purpose Cyclone Shelters and early warning system created under this project proved to be of great help during cyclones 'Phailin' in 2013, 'Hud-Hud' in 2014, 'Titli' in 2018 and recent cyclone 'Fani'. The measures taken by the Central and State Governments have significantly improved disaster management practices, preparedness, prevention and response mechanism resulting in significant reduction in casualties during natural calamities, including cyclones, in the country. Further, strengthening of the disaster management is a continuing and evolving process.

#### Statement

*Details of amount sanctioned as an additional assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the States between financial years-2016-17 to 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Cyclones	State	Details of amount sanctioned
1.	Vardah-2016	Tamil Nadu	₹ 264.11 crore and ₹ 2.06 crore*
2.	Ockhi-2017	Tamil Nadu	₹ 1 33.05 crore
		Kerala	₹ 169.63 crore+Air bills as per actuals
		Lakshadweep	₹ 2.16 crore
3.	Gaja-2018	Tamil Nadu	₹ 1146.12 crore
		Puducherry	₹ 13.09 crore
4.	Phethai-2018	Andhra Pradesh	₹ 82.65 crore
5.	Titli-2018	Andhra Pradesh	₹ 539.52 crore+Air bills as per actuals
		Odisha	₹ 1023.59 crore

\*From special component of NKDWP for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.