

sentenced or the severity of the offence with which he/she is charged with and is facing trial or any other relevant factor, which the Committee may consider appropriate.

(b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics reported to it by States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes it in its annual report "Prison Statistics India". The latest published report is of the year 2019. This data has not been reported by States/UTs to NCRB.

(c) to (e) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are 'State' subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. States/UTs are competent to make appropriate assessment in their jurisdictions.

Improving efficiency in disaster response and mitigation

1165. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made assessment to identify areas in disaster response and mitigation which need drastic improvements despite the fact that excellent work has been done by disaster response agencies in the past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what immediate plans Government has to improve the efficiency of the agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Disaster Response and Mitigation is continuous process. Government of India with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. There have been significant improvements in multi-hazard monitoring and warning system in recent years.

The primary responsibility of undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a natural disaster rests with the concerned State Government. The Central Government, wherever required, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistics and financial support in cases of natural disasters of severe nature and beyond coping capacity of the State resources. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates each State Government to take all measures specified in the

guidelines issued by National Disaster Management Authority (NOMA) and such further measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of disaster management. Some of the recent significant efforts of the Government of India are given in Statement.

Statement

- (i) The 15th Finance Commission have recommended a total corpus of ₹ 41,373 crore for disaster risk management for the year 2020-21, out of which ₹ 28, 983 crore has been allocated for State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) and ₹ 12, 390 crore for National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF). While 80% of the total corpus have been earmarked for Response, 20% have been allocated for Mitigation.
- (ii) Setting up of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for prompt response and pre- positioning of NDRF in disaster vulnerable areas. The 12 Battalions have been strategically deployed across the country. In addition, NDRF teams have been deployed in 28 Regional Response Centers (RRC) for immediate response.
- (iii) Encouraging States to set-up their own State Disaster Response Forces.
- (iv) Strengthening of State and District Disaster Management systems through various schemes of Central Government.
- (v) Capacity buildings of various stake holders including State Disaster Response Force of States/ UTs by providing training through NDRF.
- (vi) Government has approved setting up of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Academy to provide specialized training in disaster response to NDRF, State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), Civil Defence and other stakeholders.
- (vii) Government of India laid down the National Policy on Disaster Management in 2009 to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.
- (viii) National Disaster Management Plan in 2016 was released in 2016 and revised in 2019.

- (ix) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued 30 guidelines for management of various disasters on various cross cutting issues. These guidelines are available on NDMA's website: www.ndma.gov.in.
- (x) The establishment of Global Coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 23rd September 2019 during UN Climate Action Summit in New York.
- (xi) Improving disaster communication and ensuring last mile connectivity through Common Alerting Protocol.
- (xii) Scoping Study on role of UAVs/Drones in Disaster Management
- (xiii) Priority Call Routing, for prioritizing the telephone numbers of important administrative officials during disaster.
- (xiv) Multi-State and State level mock exercises involving NDRF, Armed Forces, CAPFs, State/District administration and Central early warning agencies.
- (xv) Training of SDRF, Civil Defence, Youth organizations NCC, NYKS for effective disaster response.
- (xvi) Training of Community Volunteers (200 Volunteers per district) in Disaster Response in 30 most flood prone states.
- (xvii) Construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters in coastal States and training of coastal communities on shelters management under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.

Shortage of doctors in CISF

1166. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any step to cover the shortage of doctors in CISF as recommended at Para 2.7.3 of the 215th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government plans to review CISF's recruitment policy to include demand specific recruitment component as recommended at para 2.5.4 of the 215th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs; and