

specified on the bill, a surcharge, @ 1.5% for domestic category and 2% for all other categories, on the principal amount of the bill which has not been paid shall be levied for each 30 days successive period or part thereof until the payment is made in full without *pre-judice* to the right of the NDMC to disconnect the supply after the due date in the event of non-payment in accordance with Section 24 of Electricity Act. This will also apply to temporary connection, where payment of final bill amount after adjustment of security deposit, is not made by due date.

NOTES -

- 1 Minimum charges are to be levied on per KW or part thereof sanctioned/connected/declared connected load, whichever is higher
- 2 The entitlement of various slabs under domestic category shall be worked out on pro-rata basis depending upon the duration of the billing cycle
- 3 If the Maximum Demand Indicator (MDI) reading exceeds contract demand by more than 5%, a surcharge of 30% shall be levied on the total demand plus energy charges for such billing cycle
- 4 The incumbent shall be entitled for a rebate of 2.5% on the energy charges on 11 KV rates for availing three phase supply on 33/66KV and 4% for supply on 220 KV
- 5 The tariff structure under category 3 is applicable to industrial consumers having valid NDMC licence
- 6 The above tariff is based on the supply being given through a single delivery and metering point at single voltage
- 7 Rs. $1260 \times (2.97A + 5)$ where 'A' is contract/maximum demand, whichever is higher, in MVA subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000
- 8 The simultaneous maximum demand, for all metering points, shall be considered for levying demand violation charges

Disaster mitigation programme in Orissa

312. SHRI B.J. PANDA
MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa State was in the grip of calamities 5 times during the last five years and properties worth 150 billion were destroyed,

(b) whether National Disaster Mitigation Committee has suggested implementation of special disaster mitigation programme in the State since it frequently gets hit by one or the other natural calamity; and

(c) if so, the help rendered by the Centre to formulate a long-term plan to render assistance and control frequent loss of lives and property in such an eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI SWAMI CHINMAYANAND): (a) Orissa was affected by super

Cyclone in 1999, drought in 2000, flood in 2001 and drought in 2002. The total loss of property due to these disasters was substantial. It is not feasible to access the exact financial implications of the overall losses in community and private assets due to these calamities.

(b) The Government of India has been stressing the need for greater emphasis on disaster prevention and mitigation programmes, besides relief and rehabilitation. The recommendations made to States including Orissa in this regard *inter-alia* focus on the establishment of State Disaster Management Authority, formation of specialized search and rescue teams, integrating disaster mitigation concerns with development plans, drawing up of disaster management plans at the State, district and village levels, preparation of specific hazard related plans for hazard prone district, maintenance of online inventory of resources for disaster management, training, education, awareness etc. The State Government has taken several steps for disaster preparedness and mitigation which *inter-alia* include setting up of Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority, development of specialized search and rescue teams, implementation of community based disaster preparedness programmes in ten coastal blocks, construction of 102 multi-purpose cyclone shelters, 901 high school-cum-cyclone shelters, 549 primary schools which can be used as cyclone shelters, improvement of 215 health institutions, strengthening of district control rooms, procurement of relief line equipments, and awareness generation.

(c) The Government of India has been extending advice and support to the State Governments including Orissa in the formulation of long term disaster management plans, and building up capacity. The Central Government has also released an assistance of Rs. 999.47 crore to Government of Orissa from the National Calamity Contingency Fund during 1999-2000 to 2002-2003, besides Centre's share of assistance under the Calamity Relief Fund.

Outcome of discussions held in Inter-State Council's Standing Committee

313. SHRI ABANI ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a meeting of the Inter-State Council's Standing Committee was held at New Delhi in the middle of May, 2003,