

Haryana is an agrarian State. 75 % of the population of the State is dependent on Agriculture. The Government is very anxious to safeguard the interest of the farmers. Whenever the farmers suffer any loss due to damage to crops, it becomes the prime duty of the Government to compensate them to some extent. The scheme for constitution and administration of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as enumerated by the 13th Finance Commission provides for immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, cold wave and pest attack. For convenience all the relief norms have been consolidated. The relief norms of Haryana state are higher than the norms of Government of India under SDRF norms in most of the items of relief.

Following are the norms of payment of relief to victims on account of damage due to natural calamity in the state:-

Sr. No.	ITEM	NORMS OF ASSISTANCE	NATURAL CALAMITY	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
1	GRATUITOUS RELIEF			
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons	<p>₹ 2.00 lakh (in case of Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Hailstorm, Dust Strom, Electric Sparking, Lightning and Fire) and ₹ 1.50 Lakh (in case of Cloud Burst, Landslide and Pest Attack) per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of a Resident of the state who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity in a foreign country, his family would not be paid this relief. - In the case of a Foreign citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity within the territory of State, his family would also not be paid this relief. 	<p>Drought, Flood, Hailstorm, Dust Storm, Electric Sparking, Lightning, Fire</p> <p>Cloud Burst, Landslide, Pest Attack</p>	<p>Amended by State Govt.</p> <p>Adopted as it is from SDRF norms</p>
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s)	<p>₹ 43,500/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 80%. ₹ 62,000/- per person, when the disability is more than 80%.</p> <p>Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.</p>	<p>Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide Pest Attack</p>	<p>Adopted as it is from SDRF norms</p>
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	<p>₹ 9300/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. ₹ 3100/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week.</p>		
	d) Clothing and utensils /house-hold goods for families whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/ severely inundated for more than a week due to a natural calamity.	<p>₹ 1300/- per family, for loss of clothing. ₹ 1400/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods</p>		

Sr. No.	ITEM	NORMS OF ASSISTANCE	NATURAL CALAMITY	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
	<p>e) Gratuitous relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity.</p> <p>GR to be provided to those who have no food reserves, or whose food reserves have been wiped out in a calamity, and who have no other immediate means of support.</p>	<p>₹ 40/- per adult and ₹ 30/- per child, not housed in relief camps. State Govt. will certify that (i) these persons have no food reserve, or their food reserves have been wiped out in the calamity, and (ii) identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps. Further State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise.</p> <p>Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto to 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack.</p> <p>Note:- The relief will be admissible to those persons who cannot resort to insurance and are unable to bear the loss</p>		
2	SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS			
	(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>- By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities are already over. Therefore, the State Level Committee and the Central Team can recommend actual/near-actual costs.</p>	Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide, Pest Attack	Adopted as it is from SDRF norms
	(b) Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.</p>		
3	RELIEF MEASURES			
	a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc. for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	<p>As per assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period up to 30 days. The SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cases of severe drought.</p> <p>Medical care may be provided from</p>	Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide, Pest Attack	Adopted as it is from SDRF norms

Sr. No.	ITEM	NORMS OF ASSISTANCE	NATURAL CALAMITY	REMARKS
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		National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).		
	b) Air dropping of essential supplies	As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). - The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.		
	c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought.		
4	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS			
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.	Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide, Pest Attack	Adopted as it is from SDRF norms
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team(in case of NDRF).		
	c) Disposal of dead bodies / Carcasses	As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).		
5	AGRICULTURE			
A	Assistance for land and other loss to small and marginal farmers			
	a) De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	₹ 8,100/- per hectare for each item. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)		Adopted as it is from SDRF norms
	b)Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas			
	c) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms			
	d)Loss of substantial portion of land caused by change of course of rivers	₹ 12,000/- per acre to only small and marginal farmers who have been doing cultivation on the land lossed due to change of course of rivers for the past two years and normal soil erosion caused due to flow of river is not covered under this.		Amended by the State Govt.

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B	Assistance due to damage of crops as per loss %			
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	51-100 % ₹ 2,700/- (Wheat, Paddy, Cotton) per acre ₹ 2,100/- (Other Crops) per acre	Drought	Amended by the State Govt.
		26-50 % ₹ 3,500/- (Wheat, Paddy, Cotton, Sugarcane) per acre ₹ 2,500/- (Other Crops) per acre	Floods, Electric sparking, Hailstorm, Dust Storm, Fire	
		51-75 % ₹ 4,500/- (Wheat, Paddy, Cotton, Sugarcane) per acre ₹ 3,500/- (Other Crops) per acre		
		76-100 % ₹ 5,500/- (Wheat, Paddy, Cotton, Sugarcane) per acre ₹ 4,500/- (Other Crops) per acre		
		50-100 % ₹ 4,500/- per hectare in rainfed areas ₹ 9,000/- per hectare in assured irrigated areas and restricted to sown areas	Cold Wave/ Frost, Cloud Burst, Pest Attack, Landslide	Govt. of India has included Cold wave in list of Natural calamities in 2012 only. Initially norms for providing relief is as per SDRF norms Appendix 1
		Note: - 1. It is mentioned that the minimum assistance in case of any natural calamity should not less than ₹ 250/-. 2. The total compensation awarded to a farmer in an Estate should be clubbed together, so that he can be paid for the damage on his total holdings through one cheque.		
	b) Perennial crops	₹ 12,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops subject to areas being sown and subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹ 1500/- and restricted to sown areas	Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide,	Adopted as it is from SDRF norms
	c) Sericulture	₹ 3,200/- per hectare for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar and ₹ 4,000/- per hectare for Muga to small and marginal farmers	Pest Attack, Cold Wave/Frost	
6	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			
	i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	Milch animals - ₹ 16,400/- Buffalo/ cow/ camel. ₹ 2,000/- Sheep/ Goat (in case of Drought, Flood, Hailstorm, Dust Strom, Electric Sparking, Lightning and Fire) ₹ 1,650/- Sheep/ Goat (in case of cold wave/frost, Cloud Burst, Pest Attack and Landslide) Draught animals - ₹ 15,000/- Mare/ horse/ bullock. ₹ 10,000/- Calf/Donkey/ Pony/Mule - The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject	Drought, Flood, Hailstorm, Dust Strom, Electric Sparking, Lightning, Cloud Burst, Landslide, Fire, pest Attack and Cold Wave/frost	Amended as well as adopted from SDRF

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		<p>to a ceiling of 1 large milch animal or 4 small milch animals or 1 large draught animal or 2 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals. (The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government).</p> <p>Poultry:- Poultry @ ₹ 37/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of ₹ 400/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.</p> <p>Note 1: - Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>		
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate in cattle camps	Large animals- ₹ 50/- per day Small animals- ₹ 25/- per day, As per actual for 15 days, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team. (in case of NDRF)	Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide, Pest Attack	Adopted as it is from SDRF norms
	iii) Water supply in cattle camps	As per actual for 15 days, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF)		
	iv) Additional cost of medicines and vaccine	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.		
	v) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps	As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.		
7	FISHERY			
	i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of boats, nets – damaged or lost -- Boat -- Dugout-Canoe -- Catamaran -- net (This assistance will not be provided if the	<p>₹ 3,000/- for repair of partially damaged boats only</p> <p>₹ 1,500/- for repair of partially damaged net</p> <p>₹ 7,000/- for replacement of fully damaged boats</p> <p>₹ 1,850/- for replacement of fully</p>	Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide, Pest Attack	Adopted as it is from SDRF norms

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	beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)	damaged net		
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	₹ 6,000/- per hectare. (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture.)		
8	HANDICRAFTS/ HANDLOOM – ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS			
	i) For replacement of damaged tools/ equipment	₹ 3,000/- per artisan for equipments. - Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement	Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide, Pest Attack	Adopted as it is from SDRF norms
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	₹ 3,000/- per artisan for raw material. Subject to certification by competent authority designated by the State Govt. about loss and its replacement.		
9	HOUSING			
	a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses		Drought, Flood, Hailstorm, Dust Strom, Electric Sparking, Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide and Fire	Amended as well as adopted from SDRF norms
	i) Pucca house	₹ 70,000/- per house		
	ii) Kutcha House	₹ 15,000/- per house		
	b) Partially Damaged Houses – both pucca/ kutcha (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %			
	i) Pucca house	₹ 10,000/- per house (in case of Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Dust Strom, Electric Sparking) ₹ 1,900/- per house (in case of Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide)		
	ii) Kutcha House	₹ 5,000/- per house (in case of Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Dust Strom, Electric Sparking) ₹ 1,900/- per house (in case of Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide)		
	(c) Severely damaged houses		Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Earthquake,	Adopted as it is from SDRF norms
	i) Pucca house	₹ 6,300/- per house		
	ii) Kutcha House	₹ 3,200/- per house		

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	d) Damaged / destroyed huts:	<p>₹ 2,500/- per hut</p> <p>(Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.)</p> <p>Note: -The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.</p>	Cloud Burst, Landslide	
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	₹ 1,250/- per shed		
10	LOSS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY			
	On the first extent of loss of ₹ 10,000/-	50% of loss	Fire	Initiatives of State Government
	On the next extent of loss of ₹ 10,001/- to 25,000/-	25% of loss		
	On the next extent of loss of ₹ 25,001/- to 75,000/-	20% of loss		
	On the next extent of loss of ₹ 75,001/- to 1,00,000/-	10% of loss		
	Damage to Tube- wells	₹ 7,500 per damaged tubewell	Flood	
11	INFRASTRUCTURE			
	<p>Repair/restoration (of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure: (1) Roads & bridges (2) Drinking Water Supply Works, (3) Irrigation, (4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas), (5) Schools, (6) Primary Health Centres, (7) Community assets owned by Panchayat. Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/ restoration works from their own funds/ resources, are excluded.</p>	<p>Activities of immediate nature : Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the enclosed Appendix 2.</p> <p>Assessment of requirements : Based on assessment of need, as per States costs/ rates/ schedules for repair, by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>- As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, 2001, as amended from time to time, for repairs of roads affected by heavy rains/floods, cyclone, landslide, sand dunes, etc. to restore traffic. For reference these norms are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal and Urban areas: upto 15% of the total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR). • Hills: upto 20% of total of OR and PR. <p>Note: States shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair.</p>	Drought, Flood, Fire, Hailstorm, Earthquake, Cloud Burst, Landslide, Pest Attack	Adopted as it is from SDRF norms

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12	PROCUREMENT			
	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc. for response to disaster.	- Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF, as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC). -The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 5% of the annual allocation of the SDRF.		Adopted as it is from SDRF norms

Note: 1. Any assistance in case of Lightning, Dust Storm and Electric Sparking is provided from State Budget.
 2. In case where assistance provided by the State Government is higher than Government of India's SDRF Norms, after meeting the expenditure from SDRF budget, the balance amount is met from State Budget.

Disaster vocabulary and terminologies is annexed at Annexure 'A'.

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Following conditions/criteria stipulated as under will be taken into account while considering the assistance from SDRF/NDRF for the calamity of cold wave/frost:-

- a) Severe cold wave conditions would be said to prevail in an area:
 - i. If minimum temperature is lower than 7° C in an area where normal minimum temperature is 10° C or above; and
 - ii. If minimum temperature is lower than 5° C in an area where normal minimum temperature is less than 10° C.
- b) Frost conditions would be said to prevail when temperature falls below 0° C in an area where it is an abnormal phenomenon during the kharif/rabi season
- c) For declaring a district affected by frost/cold wave conditions by the State Government concerned, the meteorological data on departure of normal minimum temperature in the affected area, as released by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) shall be taken into consideration, for prevalence of frost/cold wave conditions.
- d) The composition of Central Team will be same as the Central Team constituted for the purpose of drought/hailstorm. The Central team would make a field visit for assessment of damage to agriculture and horticulture production due to cold wave/frost and shall take into consideration of all concomitant factors such as crops cutting experiment, fall in normal production, Normalized Differential Vegetation Index (NDVI), status of crops in the affected area, crops sown in the area affected, the vulnerability of the cold wave/frost on standing agriculture/horticulture crops etc. in the guidelines. The Ministry of Agriculture will be the nodal Ministry for natural calamity of cold wave/frost.

Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature.**1. Drinking Water Supply**

- i. Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps/ring wells/ spring-tapped chambers/public stand posts, cisterns.
- ii. Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof).
- iii. Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake – structure, approach gantries/jetties.

2. Roads

- i. Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments.
- ii. Repair of breached culverts.
- iii. Providing diversions to the damaged/washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.
- iv. Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/embankments of bridges., repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.

3. Irrigation

- i. Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.
- ii. Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/ embankments.
- iii. Removal of vegetative material/building material/debris from canal and drainage system.

4. Health

- i. Repair of damaged approach roads, buildings and electrical lines of PHCs/ community Health Centres.

5. Community assets of Panchayat

- i. Repair of village internal roads.
- ii. Removal of debris from drainage/sewerage lines.
- iii. Repair of internal water supply lines.
- iv. Repair of street lights.
- v. Temporary repair of primary schools, Panchayat ghars, community halls, anganwadi, etc

COLD WAVE: A cold wave is a weather phenomenon that is distinguished by marked cooling of the air, may be accompanied by high winds that cause excessive wind chills over a large area.

CLOUD BURST*: A cloudburst features very heavy rainfall over a localized area at a very high rate of the order of 100mm per hour featuring strong winds and lightning.

DISASTER: An unforeseen and often sudden event that causes great damage, destruction and human suffering. Though often triggered by a natural hazard, Disasters can have human origins. An event is classified as a disaster when it results in a serious disruption of the functioning of society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society, causing to cope using only its own resources.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT: A collective term encompassing all aspects of planning for and responding to disasters, including both pre-and post-disaster activities. It may involve the management of both the risks and consequences of disasters.

DROUGHT: A normal, recurring feature of climate that originates from a lack of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. Drought can occur in virtually all climates.

EARTHQUAKE: A shaking of the earth caused by a sudden movement of rock beneath its surface. An earthquake occurs on a fault, which is a thin layer of crushed rock between two blocks of rock. A fault can range in length from a few centimeters to thousands of miles.

FLOOD: Floods, especially flash floods, kill more people each year than hurricanes, Tornadoes wind storms or lightning. Flood water can be deceptively strong. Fresh water moving at 4 mph (a brisk walking pace) exerts a force of about 66 pounds on each square foot of anything it encounters.

HAZARD: A hazard is a natural or human-made phenomenon which may cause physical damage, economic losses or threaten human life and well-being if it occurs in an area of human settlement, agricultural or industrial activity

HEAT WAVE: A heat wave is a combination of high temperature and high humidity for a prolonged period. It is a dangerous phenomenon, often fatal for lives.

LIGHTNING: A flash of bright light produced by electric discharge between the clouds or between clouds and the ground is a powerful part of earth's weather.

NATURAL HAZARDS: A natural hazard or geophysical hazards is a threat of an event that will have a negative effect on people or the environment. Many natural hazards are related, e.g. earthquakes can result in tsunamis and drought can lead directly to famine and disease.

Source: Hand Book for training and capacity building of civil defence & sister organizations prepared by National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi

**Source: India Meteorological Department (IMD)*