

2022



Office of The Deputy Commissioner

*District Disaster Management
Authority-Deoghar, Jharkhand*

District Disaster Management Plan

FOREWORD

Disaster is taken into account as a situation resulting from an environmental phenomenon or an event leading to human injury & loss including damage to property & economic disruption. Handling disaster is a social process that requires public support for planning. India has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. The State of Jharkhand in particular, generally faces numerous natural incidences like earthquake, cyclone, heat stroke, thunder/lightning, flash-flood, drought, famine etc. also the man-made disaster like fire hazards, stampede, Maoist attacks, building collapses, road/ train accidents, mining hazards and as in exceptional cases drowning and snake bites are a recurrent phenomenon.

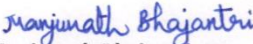
Disasters are not new to mankind. They have been the constant, though inconvenient, companions of the human beings since time immemorial. It is well recognized that natural disasters are beyond the control of human beings but loss can be mitigated & minimized by preparedness, awareness & preventive measures in the same way man-made disasters can be overcome too. Past experiences have reflected that human suffering & misery from large number of natural disasters could be mitigated by taking instantaneous actions, effective mechanism, measures & undertaking necessary action in long & short term as well.

During COVID-19 outbreak, testing was paramount to tackle the virus in Jharkhand State at present the Deoghar district administration is still facing major challenges to mitigate & extend their extreme effort to cope up with the coordination of all stakeholders. It was crucial to identify which areas needed more attention first & at which point. Human migration, one of the important indicators linked with this outbreak, needed to be mapped using better surveillance, & the planning. Importantly, healthcare workers & other frontline workers (FLWs) - altogether people of Deoghar district in different capacities - were trained in COVID-19 awareness & strategies in field & respective reporting framework.

The government has brought about a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management for the current year in the district Deoghar to acknowledge the disaster risk, mitigation measures & strengthening the resources of the district. Usually, the most affected sections among the society are the poor & marginalized like insignificant & landless labor, daily wage workers, agricultural harvesters, workers from informal sectors (unorganized) & slum dwellers etc. Among these women, children, old aged & physically challenged are the most vulnerable victims of any disasters.

The DDMP is well –furnished through a participatory & consultative process where in community /CBOs & other stakeholders have participated & ascertained their specific disaster needs. Hazard Vulnerability & Capacity (HRVC) updating is a decentralized participatory people-centric & transparent disaster management system, which includes not only far post –disaster responses but also pre-disaster preventions & preparedness actions to play a greater role in minimizing as well as deducing the disaster potentiality & their impact.

I appreciate District Disaster Management Officer Mr. Rajeev Rajan & Technical personal Mr. Rocky Prajapati to facilitate district disaster management authority regarding preparation of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) & their input. I am hopeful that DDMP of district Deoghar has been prepared to spell out a standard operational mechanism for disaster management in the district.


Manjunath Bhajantri, IAS
District Magistrate & Chairman
DDMA, Deoghar



Office of Deputy Commissioner District Disaster Management Authority-Deoghar

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Chapter-I: Introduction:

Disaster management is major subject/issue of scenario dealing and avoiding hazard of risks. It involves preparing for a disaster before it happens, immediate disaster response, various communications means to serve better, as well as supporting and rebuilding society after natural or human-made disasters have occurred.

District Disaster Management Act 2005:

The Disaster Management section 31 Act 2005 mandates to lay down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management and for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. The relief centric approach in the past years have shifted its focus to more proactive approach in a coordinated manner..

1.1 Objectives of plan:-

- Strengthening viable resources through effective planning.
- Improving and equipping early warning systems to reduce or save human losses.
- Awareness about do's and don'ts through various demonstrative means for different kinds of disasters at regular basis.
- Potential and disaster resilience teams to be develop and trained.
- Emergency helplines numbers spread-out at the mass and regularly monitored.
- Ensuring resources availability for effective uses and track-down interval basis.
- To develop the standardized mechanism to respond to disaster situation to manage the disaster efficiently.

1.2 Scope of plan:

District Deoghar Demographic-Profile:

Name of Blocks and Nos. of Grampanchayats under the District: ---

Sl. No	Name of Blocks	No. of Panchayats	No. of Villages
1.	Deoghar	29	377
2.	Sonaraithadi	12	225
3.	Karown	14	165
4.	Madhupur	21 & 06 Nagar Parisad	242
5.	Mohanpur	29	494
6.	Palojori	25	329
7.	Sarath	27	257
8.	Devipur	17	276
9.	Margomunda	13	134
10.	Sarwan	14	257

1.3. Disaster = Hazard X Vulnerability.

Hazards are natural or man-made; we humans can't prevent hazards but can reduce the vulnerability of the risk, known as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). For better management of DRR it is important to have planning well in advance so that people can act more professionally and for doing so, the advance planning is required at the national, state, district, Grampanchayat and village as well family and individual levels.

Chapter II: District at a Glance

2.1 About Deoghar:

District Deoghar is known as one of the most famous temple of **lord Siva temple** where every year 35 to 40 laths devotee comes for worship during the month end of July to end of August (**In Hindi the month called Saran**) they get the desire wish of their life. Deoghar is located at 24.48°N 86.7°E.[2] It has an average elevation of 254 meters (833 feet). Deoghar is set in an attractive, undulating landscape, with water courses and small hills. To the north of the town there is a wood called Baba Jungle, named after a fakir; to the north-west is a low wooded hill called Mandan Paha; and to the east about 10 miles away there is a low range of hills known as Tricot or Trikutaparvata. There are a number of small hills to the south-east, south and southwest. Two rivulets, Yamunajor and Dharua, run near the town.

2.2 Climatic Condition:- The district experience hot summer during March to till May, heavy monsoon rains from June to September and cool dry winters start from October to February. Average annual rainfall is 1239 mm, mean summer maximum temperature is 43 0 C and mean winter minimum temperature is 80C.



Tabular view for temperature and precipitation per month

Months	Temperature			Precipitation
	Normal	Warmest	Coldest	Normal
January	18.1°C	25.9°C	10.2°C	1
February	21.0°C	28.9°C	13.2°C	2
March	25.9°C	34.3°C	17.4°C	2
April	30.3°C	38.4°C	22.3°C	2
May	30.7°C	37.5°C	23.9°C	6
June	30.1°C	35.5°C	24.7°C	11
July	28.4°C	32.7°C	24.1°C	18
August	28.1°C	32.5°C	23.7°C	16
September	28.2°C	32.9°C	23.6°C	14
October	27.0°C	33.0°C	21.0°C	5
November	23.3°C	30.5°C	16.0°C	1
December	19.0°C	27.0°C	11.1°C	0

2.3 Establishment of Occupational Structure:-- Special Govt. beneficiary scheme like Backward Regions Grant Fund Program (BRGF) is running Presently Deoghar is in a verge development in diversify areas many big industries are sourcing for dist. Deoghar mainly development of International Airport and Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) at Tilaiya, Pharmacy and other sectors. This region apart from agriculturalist

produces good quality of Coal, Fire Clay and Silver apart from few major and few SMEs are also present working in industries like Glass, Steel, Refractories, Coal based power plant. The Jharhkand govt. new initiatives Atmanirvhar Bharat Rojgar, Yojan Birsa Harit Gram-Yojana, Neelamber Pitamver Jal samridhi Yojana is also seriously taken-up for the entire development of the villages.

2.4 Employment Status: --In rural areas, 26904 adult males are employed and 4760 adult females are employed and in total (including children) 32161 are employed. Also, 12119 non-hired Adult males usually working along with 2288 non-hired adult females and 14643 in total (including children) are non-hired workers of the district

In Urban areas, 17563 adult males are employed and 1741 adult females are employed and in total (including children) 19358 are employed. Also, 8343 non-hired Adult males usually working along with 339 non-hired adult females and 8711 in total (including children) are non-hired workers of the district.

2.5 Major Irrigated Source and Coverage:--

Nearly 44 per cent of the total area of the district is utilized for cultivation, out of which only 14.98 per cent is irrigated. The most common sources of irrigation are dug well, surface flow water, lift irrigation etc. Rice is the main crop followed by maize, sugar cane and wheat and vegetables are also grown in a limited scale.

2.6 Major Sources of Irrigation:--

Sources	Area(Ha)
Channels	6.25
Wells	2562.13
Rivers and Check dams Including Punasi Dam	13,730.73

2.7 Hydrology:--The development of any area largely depends upon the quality as well as the quantity of ground water. As far as Deoghar District is concerned drinking water / irrigation water is obtained from wells / tanks / ponds / canals and hand pumps. Below is a summary of water sources **Deoghar:**

	Numbers
Dug-wells	13641
Tanks/Ponds	790
Canals	10



शीत लहर से पहले और इसके दौरान

- आपदाकालीन किट जिसमें मूल और विशिष्ट दवाएं, हीटर, फायर प्लेस के लिए लकड़ी और पर्याप्त गरम कपड़े हों, उसे तैयार रखें।
- कम बॉट वाले बिजली के हीटर खरीदें जिससे आप कमरे का तापमान रात भर गरम रख सकें।
- मौसम की महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी के लिए स्थानीय रेडियो स्टेशन को सुनें।
- घर के अंदर रहें; अत्यधिक ठंडे समय के दौरान कम से कम यात्रा करें।
- शरीर को सूखा रखें। शरीर का तापमान कम होने से बचाने के लिए गीले कपड़ों को बदल लें।
- फ्रॉस्टवाइट के लक्षणों पर नज़र रखें जैसे हाथों और पैरों की अंगुलियों, कान के निचले हिस्से और नाक के ऊपर कुछ महसूस न होना और संकेत/पीले दाग पड़ जाना।
- घरों में केरोसिन हीटर या कोयले की अंगीठी जलाते समय हवा का समुचित प्रबंध रखें ताकि जहरीला धुंआ न भर सके।
- नियमित रूप से गरम पेय पदार्थ लें।

शीत लहर के बाद में

- यदि आपके घर में अत्यधिक सर्दी के दौरान बिजली की आपूर्ति न हो या गरम न हो तो निर्धारित सार्वजनिक शिविर में जाएं।
- गरम, ढीले और कई परतों में कपड़े पहनकर खुद को फ्रॉस्टवाइट और हाइपोथर्मिया से बचाए रखें।

Before & During Cold Wave

- Keep the emergency kit ready with basic and specific medicines, heaters, wood for fireplace and adequate warm clothing.
- Buy low-wattage electric heaters that you can leave on overnight to keep rooms warm.
- Listen to local radio station for critical information about the weather.
- Stay indoors; minimize travel during peak extreme cold hours.
- Keep dry. Change wet clothing frequently to prevent loss of body heat.
- Watch for signs of frostbite like loss of feeling and white/pale appearance in fingers, toes, ear lobes, and the tip of the nose.
- Maintain proper ventilation in houses when kerosene heaters or coal oven are being used to avoid build-up of toxic fumes.
- Take regular hot drinks.

After Cold Wave

- Go to a designated public shelter if your home loses power supply or heat during periods of extreme cold.
- Continue to protect yourself from frostbite and hypothermia by wearing warm & loose-fitting clothes in several layers.

2022

January

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1 New Year's Day
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 Martin Luther King Day	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Containment Zone has been worked out meticulously in persuasion to COVID-19 pandemic

Summary of the Cluster Containment Plan for COVID-19

Objective – to stop transmission and reduce morbidity and mortality form COVID-19

Cluster

- Aggregation of cases, grouped together in time and area
- Clusters are triggered when there is local transmission

Factors affecting containment

- Size of cluster / No. of cases
- Time since first case/cluster originated
- Active case finding
- Isolation of cases / quarantine of contacts
- Population density and movement
- Ability of administration to ensure basic services

Trigger for Action –

- Identification of ILI / SARI with or without epidemiological linkage to travel related case.

Actions

Deployment of RRT
 ✓ To do listing (of cases & contacts) and mapping .

- **Identify and Define Containment (3 KM) and Buffer Zone (7 KM)** , both geographically and **administratively**, with defined perimeters.
- Sahiya/AWW/ANM has to visit 40-50 houses for person having Fever, Dry Cough and shortness of breath

Perimeter Control

- To ensure that there is no unchecked movement of persons and vehicles from and into the containment zone.
- Create awareness at entry and exit points
- Vehicles moving out of perimeter to be decontaminated with 1% Sodium Hypochlorite.

Surveillance

In Containment Zone

- Contact Listing by RRT
- Mapping – including both Health facilities and Human Resource (Health staff, and Frontline Workers)
- Active Surveillance – residential areas to be divided into sectors of 50 Households and local ANM / SAHIYA / AWW to be tagged who will perform active H-H surveillance everyday by 2 PM to collect details of family members having symptoms (in the past 14 days). Such persons will be visited by RRT / MO by evening
- Passive Surveillance – All health facilities to report everyday of any suspect cases (including Nil reports)
- All Contacts to be listed and quarantined for 28 days

In Buffer Zone (7 Km)

- Review of any Influenza like illness (ILI) / Severe Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI) cases missed by any health facility in the past 14 days
- Enhanced passive surveillance

Chapter III: Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability & Assessment

3.1 DISASTER HISTORY

Disaster Occurrences and Probability Analysis:

S.No	Disaster Type	Year	Casualty
1	Drought	2018-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy Shortage of Fresh water, food due to which many health related issues came in existence. • Crops badly affected.
2	Road Accidents	Jan to Dec 2019 Jan to Dec 2020 Jan to Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Accidents : 170 • Total Accidents : 179 • Total Accidents : 127
3	Fire Accidents	Jan To Dec 2020 Apr 2021 To Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 08 cases reported • 39 cases reported
4	Heavy Rains	Apr 2019 to March 2020 Apr 2021 to Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 103 cases reported • 372 cases reported
5	Human Stampede in Satsang Nagar Aashram	24.09.2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 09 dead
6	Human Stampede in Baba Baidyanath Temple	10.08.2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 dead & 51 injured.
7	Lightening & Thundering	Jan To Dec 2020 Apr 2021 to Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 Cases reported • 19 Cases reported

3.2 Drought:

Deoghar district is prone to be affected by drought typically in the pre monsoon period of Mar-Jun. The district is 51% prone to suffering a drought year. The severity of drought is usually mild to moderate intensity. Only 10% of the net sown area is irrigated area. Major source of irrigation is through wells and channels. In the previous financial year five blocks suffered from drought. Under drought for relief the district received compensation from SDRF.

In the past five years there were two financial years i.e. **2016-17 & 2018-19** Deoghar district was declared drought by the State, govt. of Jharkhand.

The potential impact of Floods in this district is miniature and is very inconsiderate also. Overall, the probability of floods in Deoghar district is very low.

3.3 Earthquake:

Deoghar district is located on relatively stable tectonic plates and in recorded history has never been the epicenter of an earthquake. The district is marginally or least affected by earthquakes in neighboring areas of West Bengal, Bihar and Northeast India. In the previous year on **15.12.2015 (4.2-Rector-Scale & for 5 Second) and the epicenter was Deoghar.**

3.4 Accident:

The state highway and national highway number –SH 14, 15, 16- get ahead through Deoghar District. The District along the state highways and District along the national highway are highly accident prone.

3.5 Terrorism:

Deoghar district is prone to terrorist attacks by Maoists. Their recent terrorist actions include starting fires, homicide among a few.

3.7 DISASTER VULNERABILITY & IMPACT:

TYPE OF DISASTER	POTENTIAL IMPACT	AREAS TO BE AFFECTED
Fire	Medium	Rural area housing / infrastructure & Cattle
Road Accident	Medium	Highways – National and State
Lightening	Medium	
Hail / Storm	Low	Rural area housing / infrastructure & Cattle
Flood / Heavy Rains	Low	Rural area housing / infrastructure & Cattle
Sunstroke	Medium	
Drowning at Shiv Ganga	High	Temples and Other Holy places
Stampede	High	Temples and Other Holy places

Chapter IV: Institutional Mechanism

4.1. Deoghar District Disaster Management Authority:

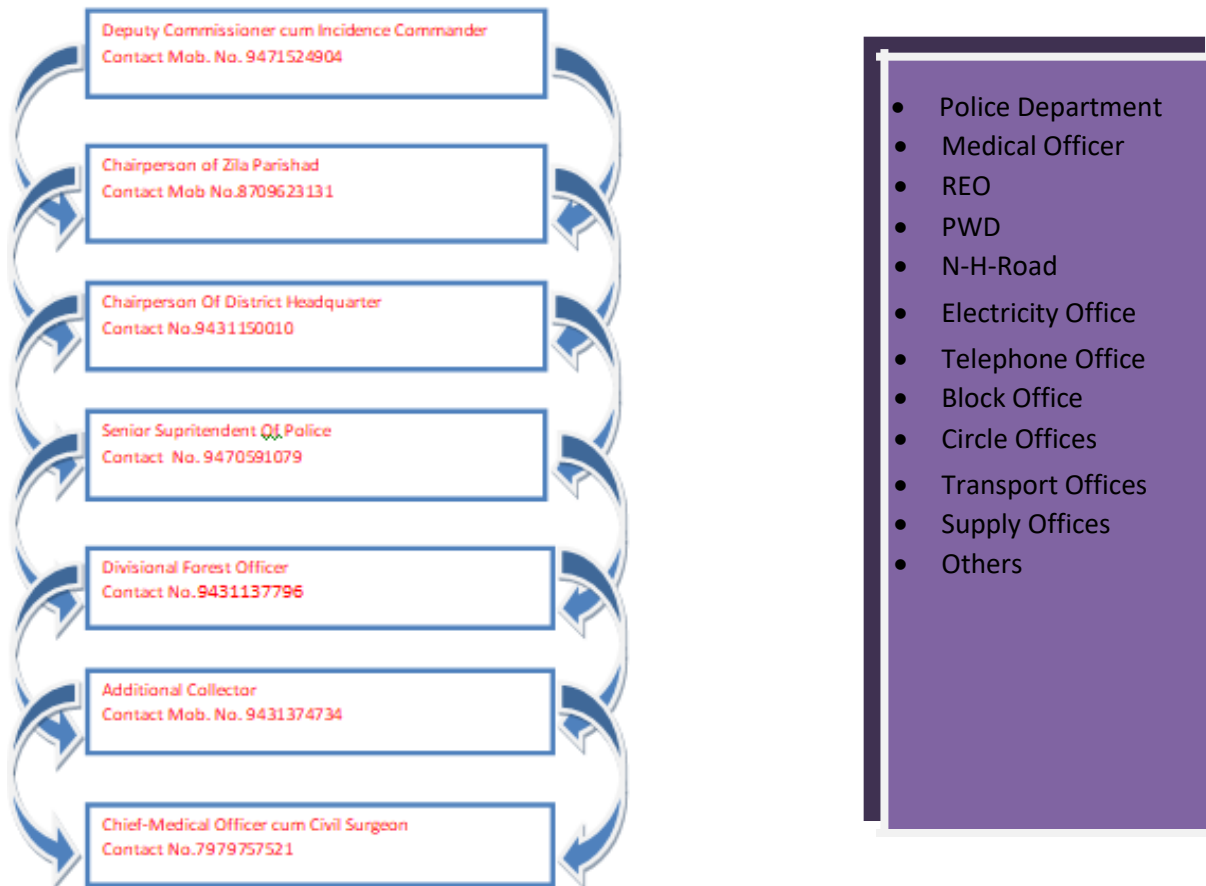
Deoghar District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted as per notification of Government of Jharkhand vide letter no.2/DM-40/2010-824/DM-Ranchi dated 22.09.10 as below –

DDMA Structure:

1. Deputy Commissioner, Deoghar
2. Chairperson, Zila-Parishad
3. Chairperson of Dist. Headquarter
4. Senior Superintendent of Police
5. Divisional Forest Officer
6. Additional Collector
7. Chief Medical Officer

4.2 Institutional Mechanism/Arrangements

Institutional Mechanism under Incident Response System



The District Disaster Management Authority will act as the District level planning, coordinating and implementing body for Disaster Management and take various measures for the purpose of Disaster Management. District is abide with the guidelines laid down by the National or State authority. The powers and Functions of District Authority as per Section 30 of DM ACT, 2005 are as under:-

- Prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan and guideline of the district
- Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State Plan and District Plan
- Ensure mitigation according to district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures departments of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities

- d. Give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary
- e. Lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at districts level and local authorities in the district;
- f. Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level;
- g. Lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the district level for purpose of integration of measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore;
- h. Review the state of capabilities and response system and direction to the relevant dept.
- i. Organize and coordinate specialized training programs for different levels of officer employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district
- j. Facilitate community training and awareness programs for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non- governmental organizations;
- k. Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public
- l. Ensure that the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the district response plan;
- m. Lay down guidelines for, or give direction to, the concerned Department of the Government at the district level or any other authorities within the local limits of the district to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- n. Advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Department of the Government at the district level, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organization in the district engaged in the disaster management;
- o. Coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the district are carried out promptly and effectively;
- p. statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;
- q. Examine the construction in any area in the disaster and, according to the standards as not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards
- r. Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places
- s. Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice
- t. Provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;
- u. Encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management;
- v. Ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically;
- w. Perform such other functions are the State Govt. Or State Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the District.



तीव्र गर्जन एवं बिजली गिरना - THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

nidm Resilient India - Disaster free India

राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन संस्थान
National Institute of Disaster Management
 (Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

- तीव्र गर्जन एवं बिजली गिरने से पहले और इसके दौरान**
- यदि आपको बारिश का गर्जन सुनाई दे तो बिजली गिरना का खतरा हो सकता है।
 - ताना जामकरी और तंतुकारी निर्देशों के लिए स्थानीय पोलिसेस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।
 - बाहर जाना स्थगित करें। अंदर रहें। खम्भों और जलकूपों के लिए भी यही सुनिश्चित करें।
 - तुफान पड़ने से पहले ही बिजली के उपकरणों का प्लग निकालें। स्थायी और अस्थायी से ताना जामकरी सूखे के लिए देखी से फलने वाला गर्जना सुनाएं न जाए।
 - बिजली के उपकरण या तारों से दूर रहें। उपकरणों का अन्य बिजली के माध्यम का प्लग निकालें और ताना-तुकना बंद कर दें। उपयोगिता लाइन (तारों) से दूर रहें। छत, गैरी, पार्क, पार्सों (खम्भों) के पास न जाए।
 - कंक्रिट पार्स पर न बैठें और न ही कंक्रिट दीवार का सहारा लें।
 - यदि घर से बाहर हों तो सड़क किनारे, मोटरगाड़ियों या अन्य वाहनों से दूर कर कर बिजली सुरक्षित स्थान पर जाए।
 - पेड़ के नीचे न खड़े हों क्योंकि ये बिजली से संभावक होते हैं।
 - नालए नहीं और नल के पाणी से दूर रहें क्योंकि पानी की पाइप भी बिजली की संभावक है।
 - यदि घर से बाहर हों, तो अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए जमीन पर सीधा गिरने की बजाय दसों पैरों को जोड़कर सिर झुकाकर बैठें।
- तीव्र गर्जन एवं बिजली गिरने के बाद:**
- ताना जामकरी या निर्देशों के लिए स्थानीय पोलिसेस और टेलीफोन स्टेशन को सूचना जारी रखें क्योंकि सड़कें या नल का कूप हिस्सा अवरुद्ध हो सकता है।
 - पानी में डूबी बिजली की तारों से दूर रहें और तंतुकार उपकरण सूचना दें।
 - यदि स्थान हो तो बिजली गिरने से पीड़ित व्यक्ति को प्राथमिक उपचार दें और नजदीक के अस्पताल में ले जाए।
 - यदि नहीं, निरा व्यक्ति पर बिजली गिरी है उम्में कोई इलेक्ट्रिकल चार्ज नहीं होता और उसे सुरक्षित दाय से सहायता जा सकता है।
- Before & During Thunder and Lightning**
- If you hear thunder, you may be close to be struck by lightning.
 - Keep monitoring local media for updates and warning instructions.
 - Postpone outdoor activities. Stay indoors. Ensure the same for children and animals as well.
 - Unplug electronic equipments well before the storm arrives. Use your battery-operated radio for updates from local officials.
 - Avoid contact with electrical equipment or cords. Unplug appliances & other electrical items and turn off air-conditioners. Keep away from utility lines. Do not go close to flag, TV mast, pipes or vertical metal fixtures.
 - Do not lie on concrete floors and do not lean against concrete walls.
 - If outdoors, get off bicycles, motorcycles or other vehicles. Look for a safe shelter.
 - Do not take shelter under trees, as they conduct electricity.
 - Avoid bathing and stay away from running water as lightning can travel along metal pipes.
 - If outside, do not lie flat on ground, crouch down with feet together and head down to make yourself a smaller target.
- After Thunder and Lightning**
- Continue to listen to local radio and television stations for updated information or instructions, as access to roads or some parts of the community may be blocked.
 - Stay away from downed power lines and report them immediately.
 - If possible, give First-aid to the person struck by lightning, take to nearest hospital.
 - Remember, person struck with lightning carry NO electrical charge and can be handled safely.

2022

February

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

President's Day

Chapter V: Preparedness and Mitigation plan

Baidyanath Temple Devotees Management:

5.1 Introduction:

Stampedes at temples are a very common issue in India and which need to urgent address of crowd management at the institutional level concerned at the recurring stampedes during mass gathering, including religious places and typically ad-hoc responses to those, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has embarked on formulating an integrated and structured approach to crowd and disaster management at such places.

5.2 Causes and Triggers for Crowd Disasters:

These have been categorized into 6 areas, namely Structural, Fire/Electricity, Crowd Control, Crowd Behavior, Security, and Lack of coordination between various stakeholders.

Structure Collapses

- Barricades/ bamboo railings/wire fence/ Metal barrier collapse
- Makeshift bridge collapses
- Temporary structure collapses
- Collapse of railings of the bridge caused by panic triggered by rumors.
- Barriers on the way
- Poor guard railings, poorly lit stairwells
- Windowless structure, narrow stairs
- Narrow and very few entry/exits
- Absence of emergency exits
- Difficult terrain (famous religious sites built on top of hills that are difficult to access)
- Narrow streets with illegal vendors on sides; sloped gradient; bad weather leading to crushing
- Slippery/muddy roads

Fire/Electricity

- Fire in a makeshift facility or a shop
- Cooking in a makeshift facility
- Wooden structure/ quick burning acrylic catching fire
- Fire at illegal structure
- Non-availability of fire extinguisher/fire extinguishers not in working condition
- Unauthorized fireworks in enclosed places
- Inappropriate points of manufacturing and sale of fireworks
- Building and fire code violations
- Electricity supply failure creating panic and triggering a sudden exodus
- Illegal electric connections
- Inappropriate fittings such as MCB, Aluminum wires instead of copper wires etc.

- Short circuit from electrical generator, (synthetic) tent catching fire, unauthorized construction surrounded by high brick walls preventing evacuation.

Crowd Control:--

- Sudden opening of entry door
- No access control
- Closed/locked exit
- Reliance on one major exit route
- Limited holding area before the entrance
- People allowed in excess of holding capacity due to overselling of tickets for an event
- Underestimation of audience, staffing, services
- More than anticipated crowd at store/mall/political rallies/ examinations/ religious gatherings/ public celebrations
- Uncontrolled parking and movement of vehicles
- Callous indifference in regulating traffic

Crowd Behavior

- Mad rush to exit/parking space
- Sudden flow of people in reverse direction
- A wild rush to force the way towards entrance/exits
- Crowds attempting to enter a venue after the start/closing time
- A collision between large inward flows and outward flows
- Free distribution of gifts/toys/food/Prasad/alms/blankets/cash/clothes triggering a surge and crush
- Rush during distribution of disaster relief supplies
- Sudden mass evacuation because of a natural disaster
- A large number of pilgrims trying to board a ferry for a sacred island site
- Mad rush to leave a school
- Tussle to catching a glimpse/autograph of a celebrity
- Rumors of landslide caused by rains leading to rush down a narrow stairway
- Angry crowd due to delay in the start of the event/late trains
- Last minute change in platform for train arrival/departure resulting in lots of movements within short time window
- A large (much more than expected) anxious and competitive crowd gathering because of limited period promotional events at malls
- Rush to get covered/free/unnumbered seats at the venue
- Scramble to get event tickets
- Crowds trying to re-enter the venue (flows inward/outward flows mixed)
- Religious leaders taking a route (in wrong directions) in violation of orders in force
- Unruly and irresponsible crowd behavior

Security:

- Security agency firing/teargas/using force leading to panic and stampede
- Weapon brandished in the crowd

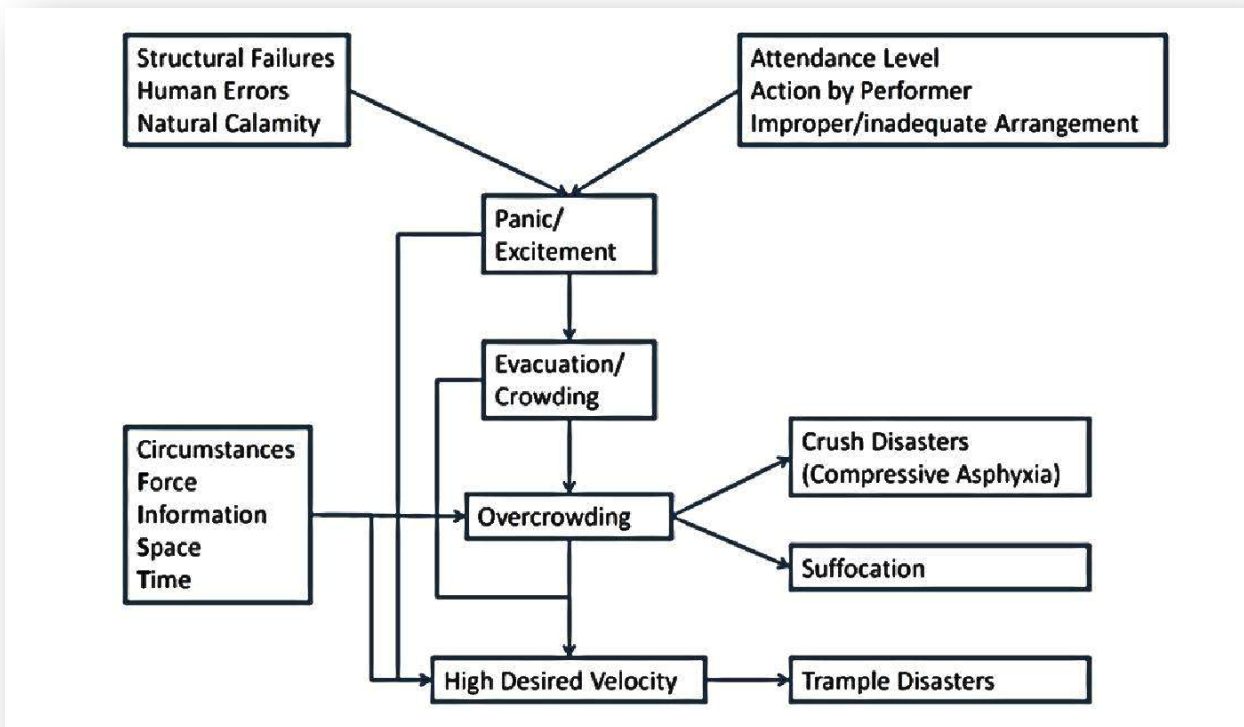
- Terrorists/separatists/extremists attack/explosions during rush hours
- Tear gas canisters fired towards exits
- Crowd forced against sharp metal fencing
- Ineptitude of the police in effectively managing the crowd and enforcing prohibitory orders
- Fights within groups of the crowd and with police, other officials etc.
- Absence of walkie-talkies for the police on duty
- Absence of public announcement systems or effective wireless system with the police

5.3 Lack of Coordination between Stakeholders

- Local decision to remove barricades on administrative route to allow a small group of pilgrims
- Lack of understanding of the range of duties entrusted
- Communication delays
- Coordination gap between agencies (e.g. Commissioner / Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate; Forest officials, Revenue officials, Medical officers and shrine management etc.)
- Vacant/late/delayed posting of key personnel
- Inadequate water, medical assistance, public transport/parking facilities
- Poor infrastructure (Plans on paper but no implementation due to lack of funds, resources, or will)

5.4 Crowd Disaster Process

Involved, and duration the incident (rapid ingress/egress) play a very important role resulting in either overcrowding the crowd disaster process is depicted in below figure:--



5.5 Guiding Principles

1. Control the crowd inflow,
2. Regulate the crowd at the venue, and
3. Control the outflow, if needed.

- Impact Control
- Registration
- Hold
- Release Control
- Hold
- Release Control
- Venue
- Output Control

Chapter VI: Capacity Level Strategic Planning

6.1. Characteristics:

Located atop hills/mountains with difficult terrain

An existence for many centuries

Mostly narrow, winding pathways along steep roads.

Access routes are prone to stampedes and other crowd related issues; Chances of accidents are high

Overall location Development Plan Long Term Perspectives is needed for infrastructure development and will depend on popularity, periodicity of event, weather, terrain, local population etc.

Staging Points (queue complex): Plan for physical or virtual locations through which each visitor must pass. Each staging point should have sufficient facilities for rest, food, water, hygiene. An effective way of counting/monitoring visitors passing through a staging point should be installed to regulate the flow.

Multiple routes should be encouraged (normal, express, emergency) with varying —route gradient. This will also help in movement of typically vulnerable groups (children, people with special needs etc.)

Guiding Principles:

Control the crowd inflow,

Regulate the crowd at the venue, and

Control the outflow, if needed.

6.2. Understanding of Demand and Supply

Understand the historical numbers, crowd arrival patterns, growing popularity, type of visitors

Identify mass arrival time windows creating peaks (season, days of the week, time in the day, festivals, holidays etc.),

Have knowledge of public transport timetables

Advance ticket booking/registration

Calculate the capacity at the venue: seating capacity; worships, offerings or prayers possible per hour etc.

Calculate the capacity of holding areas/ queue complex

Informing off-peak times

Have priority Queues, visitors with advanced internet booking, VIP visits during off-peak times

Promote use of a certain mode of transport

Adjusting the event time keeping in mind regular peak traffic times around the venue

Informing current crowd strength and the expected wait time

6.3. Stakeholder Approach

- Organizers/Temple trusts, Law enforcement agencies must rethink crowd control
- Community stakeholders (NGOs, Business Associations, Schools/ colleges, Neighborhood societies/associations/Mohalla committees) should be encouraged to take ownership in events
- For unity of purpose, faster decisions/response, better coordination etc. a **Unified Command Structure** is recommended.

6.4 Unified Command

A Unified Command allows agencies with different functional authorities, roles, and responsibilities to work together effectively without affecting individual accountability. Under a Unified Command, a single, coordinated Incident Action Plan will direct all activities. The commanders at the Incident command System will supervise a single Command and all stakeholders will seek the same purpose in conducting emergency operations.

6.5 Information Management and Dissemination

The review of past disaster experiences indicates that absence or poor information management itself a source of crowding, the appropriate information and its dissemination can be a useful weapon in managing crowds. Extreme coordination and communication with visitors and providing them with the correct information is a very critical factor in all situations viz. normal, disaster/emergency, and disaster recovery.

Visitors should be provided with the following information before their visit or on arrival:--

- Terrain, weather and climate (a medical fitness certificate may be required at certain places)
- An advisory on what is recommended allowed and not allowed to be carried along (torch, food, water, medicine, winter clothing etc.)
- Maps with places of importance (event venues, hotels, food joints, hospitals police stations etc.)
- Event route maps with entry/exit points, locker rooms etc.
- List of activities at the venue(s), and opening times
- Typical peak days/times; expected waiting time
- Police, Fire, Ambulance numbers
- Registration requirements, virtual queue if any
- Transport mode choices to go to/from the venue

6.6 During the visit

- Food, Water, toilets, police posts, information points
- Routes in and around event venue
- Access to first-aid facilities
- Suitable entry/exit for emergency situations
- Time to join virtual queue and approximate waiting time.

6.7 Venue/Event Organizers and administrators should have the following data/information

- Past data on number of arrivals, patterns
- Likely arrival times, means of arrival and needs (e.g. Sawan Special Trains)

6.8 Key suggest the following documentation for venue/event managers to bring in process orientation to crowd management

- Site planning, Master Plan
- Contingency Planning Document
- Process for identifying hazards
- Process for managing hazards
- Preparedness assessment check lists for fire/electrical safety for building/structures, queue control and management procedures,
- Time and motion studies to determine holding capacity
- Communication plan (internal/external, before the event/in case of emergency)
- Capacity building plan, Involvement of community, NGOs. Training need assessment
- Key contacts

6.9 Process for the end of event meeting and documentation. This is very important as these documents will preserve the institutional memory and can act a knowledge source for the generations to come. Security Personnel should have the following information with them:--

- A detailed map showing entry/exit routes, holding areas, location of emergency services etc.
- Intelligence on visitors, likely problematic visitors
- Timing of peak activities, the routes and venue details
- Critical control points
- Fire safety drills
- Command and control chains
- Evacuation and response plans

Local Residents should be provided the following information

- Various events, activities and their timings
- Evacuation and response plans
- Channels for information to be passed
- Temporary road closures, parking restrictions etc.

6.10 Controlling on Anti-Socials: (Strength of Para-military and other forces?)

Our main intention is to neutralize the guerilla hard core while at the same time avoid large scale collateral damage inherent in any counter militancy campaign.

Ensure strict vigil on the strategic entry points to check the movement of anti- socials. (Preparedness/Response/Mitigation)

Particular stress should be given on restricting the transportation of contraband items like liquor, arms and ammunitions, explosives and money from either side of the state that might be used by the groups having vested interests to influence the societal peace. (Preparedness)

The key to success in fighting Naxals effectively lies in obtaining accurate and reliable intelligence. Reliable Public sources should/can be used in this regard. (Response/Preparedness)

Use of Special Forces like “Greyhound” used in Andhra Pradesh that has shown good results in Anti-Naxalite regard (or) Proper training to the internal “Jharkhand Jaguars” with proper infrastructural development and required arms and ammunition. (Preparedness)

Finally it would require high level of tactical training with emphasis on mobility, hard hitting combat power, reliance on stealth, surprise and endurance to stay out in the jungles for protracted periods. (Mitigation)

6.11 Road Safety: prelude mythology validate

Preparedness:

It is especially important to lower speed while nearing road side habitations, schools, on narrow roads, hilly areas, and rural areas, when visibility is poor.

Preference is to be given to pedestrians and children crossing the road.

Caution signs are very important as they warn about accident-prone spots so that the driver can reduce the speed of the vehicle and Demarcation point.

Vehicle must be in good working condition- there should be no compromise on the quality of brakes and tires. RTO should ensure that the vehicles registered under them should be properly inspected before allowed to hit the roads.

Roads should be in good condition with proper signboards. It is vital to install reflectors on roads so that deviations and medians are clearly visible to drivers.

Response:

Single site - the treatment of specific types of accident at a single location

Mass action plans - the application of a known remedy to locations with a common accident problem

Route action plans - tile application of known remedies along a route with a high accident rate

Area with schemes - the applications of various treatments over a wide area of town/city, i.e. including traffic management and traffic calming (speed reducing devices).

6.12 Fire Accident

Fire accidents can be avoided and their impact can be reduced by:

Maintaining proper fire exits and proper exit signage (e.g., exit signs pointing to them that can function in a power failure).

Placing and maintaining the correct type of fire extinguishers in easily accessible places.

Prohibiting flammable materials in certain areas of the high population density.

Periodically inspecting buildings for violations, issuing orders to comply and, potentially, prosecuting or closing buildings that are not in compliance, until the deficiencies are corrected or condemning it in extreme cases.

Obtaining and maintaining a complete inventory of fire safety equipment.

Maintaining a high level of training and awareness of occupants and users of the building to avoid obvious mistakes, such as the propping open of fire doors.

6.13 Ground Water Related Issues & Problems as the state facing severe problem

Some of key ground water related issues can be controlled by some of the below mentioned methods:

Locating suitable sites for bore wells

Suitable design of dug wells and hand pumps

Taking up artificial recharge projects to augment the ground water resource availability in the urban area

Optimal development of irrigation potential by developing ground water available for future uses. Rain water harvesting at HHs level has to be implement

Creating public awareness for conserving ground water through awareness camps, NGO's and mass media.

Mass awareness campaigns should regularly be organized in both rural and urban areas, which, both, have different problems of the same issue.

Control of communicable disease

Epidemic cholera in refugee camps:

Cholera can spread very quickly in overcrowded living areas. If an epidemic breaks out:

Control

- An emergency treatment facility should be established.
- Apart from patients, people visiting the facility should be limited to those giving care.
- Stored drinking water should be purified with at least 0.2mg per litre of free residual chlorine.
- Sodium hypochlorite or calcium hypochlorite should be added to water at the following chlorine concentrations:
 - 0.05% (0.5g per liter) for washing;
 - 0.2% (2g per liter) for cleaning walls and floors;
 - 1% (10g per liter) for disinfecting contaminated bedding and clothes, and for cleaning latrines.

6.14 Public-health measures

Treat wells in the affected area; cover them if possible. Appoint someone to treat each collected bucket of water with sodium hypochlorite or calcium hypochlorite. Ideally this should be done at every well when the water is collected.

Health workers should regularly visit households to detect cases.

Gatherings of people should be restricted.

Carry out precautionary measures to reduce contamination of food sold in markets.

Test samples of water for the presence of *Escherichia coli*. This indicates faecal pollution and the possible presence of bacteria that cause diarrhea.

Send stool samples for laboratory testing, if possible, to confirm the presence of cholera.

Good record keeping (number of cases and deaths) at clinics and treatment centers will help in assessing whether the epidemic is getting worse, or whether public-health measures are having a positive effect.

Use patient records to plot outbreaks on a map of the camp.

Disinfect homes of patients if resources are available.

Before Disaster	During Disaster	After Disaster
Installation of an effective lightning rod system Staying inside for at least 30 minutes after the last strike Seeking shelter in a low area and staying away from trees while being caught up in an open area Staying away from metal objects and tall objects, such as telephone poles, light standards, antennas and tall trees Staying away from water sources like swimming pool, ponds, lakes or rivers	Mobilization of specialized equipment and machinery to affected areas Arrangements to be made for quick transportation of injured victims to the hospitals	Arrangements for distribution of gratuitous relief and cash doles

6.15 Boating at Nandan-Pahar & Other places

Deoghar district has recreational outdoor boating activity for tourists. Tourists mainly come to visit the Baba Baidhnath Temple at Deoghar and boating facility is available at the Nandan Pahar area.

Pre-start check list

Vessel

- Make sure your vessel is seaworthy and the vessel is capable of
- Making the trip you have planned.
- Check lights are working and electrics operation such as radios, gauges
- Ropes and lines should be in good condition and ready for use.

Equipment

- Ensure you have the correct safety equipment for the area you intend to operate in.
- Make sure all safety equipment is easily accessible and in good working order
- Carry a radio.

Supplies

- Check that your vessel is not overloaded; take into account luggage and heavy equipment.
- Stow all gear securely and with even trim in mind.
- Ensure you have a complete First Aid kit.

Clothing

- Check you have adequate clothing for a change in the weather, make sure you won't be overexposed to sunlight, wind and rain.

Taking off

- Insist that everyone aboard is within the boat itself, not on the side decking, and especially not on the bow or where they will obstruct your view.
- Move off slowly. The same goes for returning to jetty, mooring or ramp.

- Always check for trailing ropes that may be caught in your propeller.

Coping with emergencies

Most emergencies afloat can be avoided by good seamanship. However, they can happen on even the best-run vessels, so you need to be equipped to handle them.

6.16 Man overboard

When people fall overboard, the worst thing to do is jump in after them. The potential drowning immediately double. Put the motor in neutral and raise the alarm, swing the propeller quickly away from them, throw a lifebuoy ring, horseshoe or PFD to them and keep them in sight at all times .**First aid afloat**

Every vessel should have on board a suitable first-aid kit. A simple kit can be purchased from a chemist shop and supplemented with sunburn cream, seasickness tablets and a pair of side cutting pliers for removing fish hooks. Make sure it contains adequate wound and burn dressings. The kit should be kept in a sturdy, watertight plastic container, clearly marked and secured in a position where anyone on board can reach it if necessary. A booklet giving basic first-aid methods is an essential addition to the kit.

Hypothermia

The term 'hypothermia' means lowering deep-body or core temperature. 'Immersion hypothermia' is an acute type of hypothermia produced when a person is immersed in cold water. Victoria's coastal waters range from about 9.5°C in midwinter to about 22°C in midsummer. The 'H.E.L.P' (Heat Escape Lessening Posture) position pictured combats hypothermia and can be a lifesaver to people in cold water.

Key points for treatment

1. Remove victim from the cold-inducing environment.
2. Protect victim from cold wind.
3. Warm the area of high heat loss, that is, head and neck, sides of chest, armpits, and groin. Do not warm, rub or massage limbs.
4. Observe the victim for deterioration in condition.
5. Manage unconscious victim by placing in the lateral position, making-sure airway is clear and performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation if necessary. Continue warming procedures.
6. Do not give alcohol or liquids.
7. Do not allow victim to walk around & seek medical aid.

6.17 Drowning and other water related issues

Drowning, which can be defined as death arising from impairment of respiratory function as a result of immersion in liquid, is a major cause of death worldwide. It has been estimated that, in 2000, 449 000 people drowned worldwide, with 97% of drowning occurring in low- and middle-income countries.

Contributory Factors:

- Alcohol consumption
- Cold
- Current (including rip currents, river currents, and tidal currents)
- Offshore winds (especially with flotation devices)
- Ice cover
- Pre-existing disease
- Underwater entanglement
- Bottom surface gradient and stability

- Waves (coastal, boat, chop)
- Water transparency
- Impeded visibility (including coastal configuration, structures and overcrowding)
- Lack of parental supervision (infants)
- Poor or inadequate equipment (e.g. boats or lifejackets)
- Overloading of boats
- Overestimation of skills
- Lack of local knowledge

Preventive and Management Actions:1.

- Public education regarding hazards and safe behaviors
- Regulations that discourage unsafe behaviors (e.g., exceeding recommended boat loadings)
- Continual adult supervision (infants)
- Restriction of alcohol provision
- Provision of properly trained and equipped lifeguards
- Provision of rescue services
- Access to emergency response (e.g., telephones with emergency numbers)
- Local hazard warning notices
- Availability of resuscitation skills/facilities
- Development of rescue and resuscitation skills among general public and user groups
- Coordination with user group associations concerning hazard awareness and safe behaviors
- Wearing of adequate lifejackets when boating

Safety Measures:

- Never leave a child or adolescent alone near water: on the beach, at a pool or in the bathtub. If you must leave, take them with you.
- Safety Precautions should be posted near all the places where drowning is possible
- Approved Personal floating devices should be advised whenever necessary.
- First-Aid kit should be kept available near all the places that have the precautions posted.
- Important phone numbers should also be posted on the boards along with the safety precautions.
- Training should be provided to the locals and other stakeholders on CPR (Cardiopulmonary resuscitation).
- Diving should be banned in unclear and shallow waters.
- Marshy places and rocks closer to deep waters should be off-limits for visitors and other people.
- Swift should be notified regularly to the people going into water.
- Depth of the water should also be posted, so that swimmers will be aware if the conditions they would enter.



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National Institute of Disaster Management
 (Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

- महामारी से पहचान और इसके दौरान**
- पीने का पानी और भोजन कुछ दिनों के लिए संग्रह करें। संक्रमण से बचने के लिए उबला हुआ या छाना हुआ पानी पिएं।
 - समय-समय पर अपनी नियमित निर्धारित दवाइयों की जांच करें ताकि आपके घर में निरंतर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित हो सके।
 - मूल दवाओं जैसे दर्द से राहत देने वाली, पेट की बीमारियों, खांसी और जुकाम की दवा, बुखार की दवा तथा इलेक्ट्रोलाइट, विटामिन, सैनिटरी पैड, बेबी फूड आदि का स्टॉक रखें।
 - अपने आसपास सफाई रखें और पानी इकट्ठा न होने दें।
- महामारी के बाद में**
- बीमार लोगों के पास न जाएं। यदि संभव हो तो बीमारी की दशा में घर पर ही रहें। प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली चीजों को शेष न करें।
 - बीमार होने पर, अन्य लोगों से दूर रहें ताकि संक्रमण न फैले।
 - खांसते या छींकते समय अपने मुंह और नाक को टिश्यू से ढकें।
 - हाथ धोने (यदि संभव हो तो साबुन के साथ) से आप कीटाणुओं से अपनी रक्षा कर सकते हैं।
 - कीटाणुओं को फैलने से रोकने के लिए अपनी आंखों, नाक या मुंह को न छुएं।

- Before & During Epidemics**
- Store drinking water and food to last for few days. Use boiled or filtered water to avoid contamination.
 - Periodically check your regular prescribed drugs to ensure a continuous supply in your home.
 - Keep a stock of basic medicines such as pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines, fever, fluids with electrolytes, and vitamins, sanitary pads, baby food items etc.
 - Keep your surrounding clean and do not let the water be stagnant in neighborhood.

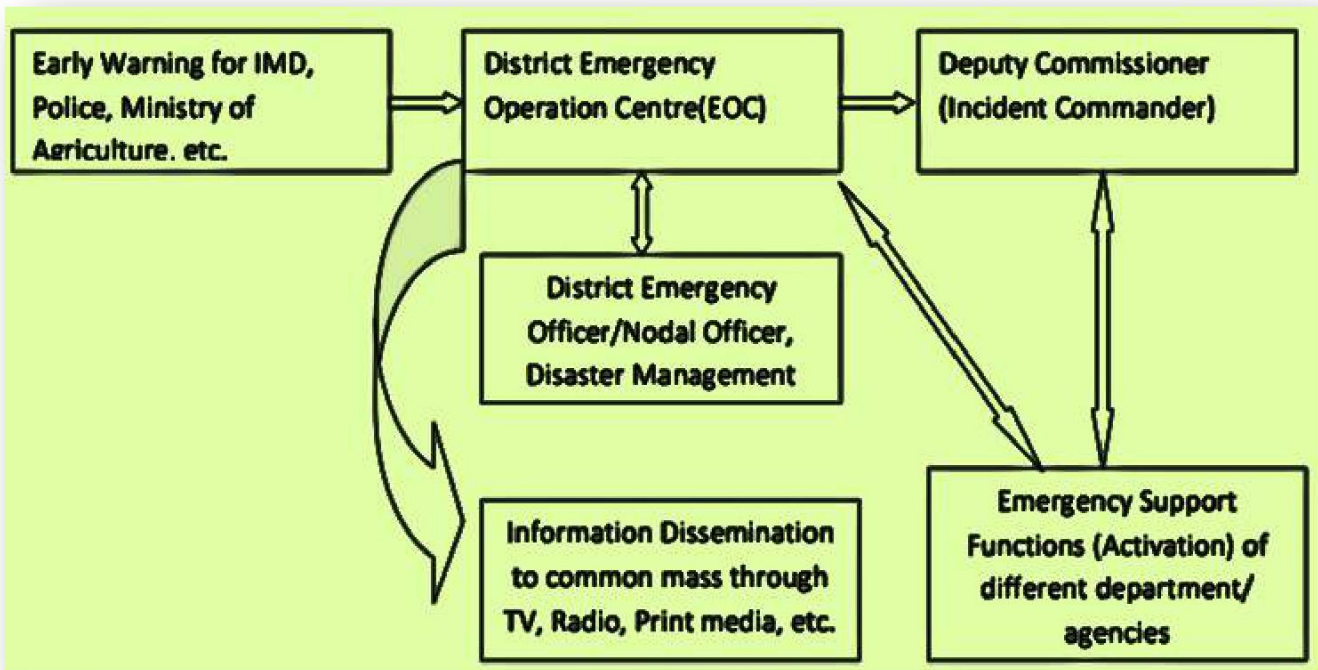
- After Epidemics**
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick. If possible, stay at home when you are sick. Do not share usable items.
 - When sick, keep distance from others to protect them from catching infections.
 - Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing.
 - Washing your hands (with soaps if possible) often will help protect you from germs.
 - Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth to prevent spread of germs.

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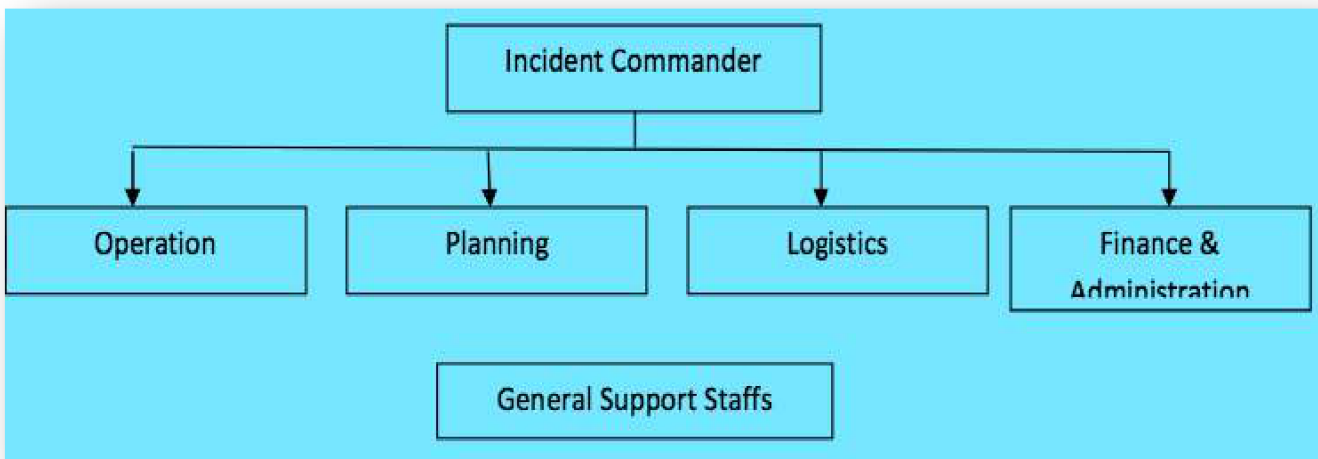
March

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Chapter. VII: Response Plan:



7.1 District Incidence Command system



7.2 GR of Helipads in the District

S No	Location	N	E
1	Godda college Jamua	24 ⁰ 48' 04"	87 ⁰ 12' 39"
2	Lalmtiya Urjanagar	24 ⁰ 01' 38"	87 ⁰ 19' 06"
3	Deoghar Hawai Patti	24 ⁰ 26' 47"	86 ⁰ 42' 21"
4	Deoghar College Ground	24 ⁰ 30' 33"	86 ⁰ 42' 00"
5	Mohanpur Hut	24 ⁰ 30' 30"	86 ⁰ 46' 05"
6	Primary school Market Bharunath	24 ⁰ 28' 45"	86 ⁰ 52' 57"
7	Primary School Ground Bhagwan	24 ⁰ 30' 55"	86 ⁰ 51' 19"
8	Charki Pahari Gaon W	24 ⁰ 34' 21"	86 ⁰ 38' 20"
9	Ghasko Hatiya Maidan	24 ⁰ 19' 46"	86 ⁰ 44' 49"
10	Koyotidih	24 ⁰ 28' 53"	86 ⁰ 35' 28"
11	Sarwan High School	24 ⁰ 22' 0.72"	86 ⁰ 46' 0.559"
12	Sarwan Baliya Choki	24 ⁰ 25' 47"	86 ⁰ 44' 48"
13	Sonaryathathi High School	24 ⁰ 21' 23"	86 ⁰ 54' 03"
14	Sonaraithathi High School	24 ⁰ 22' 30"	86 ⁰ 55' 45"
15	Sarath Gopibandh High School	24 ⁰ 14' 0.283"	86 ⁰ 51' 0.570"
16	Madhupur Saithbhilla Maidan	24 ⁰ 16' 57"	86 ⁰ 38' 18"
17	Madhupur Gandhi Ground	24 ⁰ 16' 21"	86 ⁰ 38' 46"
18	Madhupur Gajdishpur Nobha	24 ⁰ 16' 08"	86 ⁰ 31' 18"
19	Madhupur Bhargomunda	24 ⁰ 09' 59"	86 ⁰ 35' 31"
20	Madhupur Laharjori Primary School	24 ⁰ 09' 02"	86 ⁰ 37' 22"
21	Karo High School	24 ⁰ 07' 45"	86 ⁰ 45' 46"
22	High School Gopibandh Sarath	24 ⁰ 14' 0.283"	86 ⁰ 51' 0.578"

23	Palojori School	24 ⁰ 14' 06"	87 ⁰ 00' 29"
24	Madhupur Badiya	24 ⁰ 19' 30"	86 ⁰ 39' 39"
25	Mohanpur Ghaghara	24 ⁰ 31' 01"	86 ⁰ 49' 40"
26	Devipur Dohosoho Ground	24 ⁰ 21' 43"	86 ⁰ 37' 21"
27	Madhupur Football Ground	24 ⁰ 15' 58"	86 ⁰ 38' 44"
28	Mohanpur Tapowan Waradh	24 ⁰ 27' 53"	86 ⁰ 45' 5.7819"

Chapter VIII: Recovery & Reconstruction Plan

8.1 Functions of Recovery

For the purpose of effective coordination aspects of recovery are conceptually grouped into four functions. It is important to acknowledge that the four functions of recovery overlap and recovery arrangements must reflect the inter-relationship between each of these functions.

8.2 Economic

Economic recovery includes renewal and growth of the micro economy (within the affected area) and the macro economy (overall economic activity of the state). Economic recovery includes individual and household entities (e.g. employment, income, insurance claims),

8.3 Environment

Environment, or natural environment, recovery includes restoration and regeneration of biodiversity (species and plants) and ecosystems, natural resources, environmental infrastructure, amenity/aesthetics (e.g. scenic lookouts), culturally significant sites and heritage structures. It includes management of environmental health, waste, contamination and pollution and hazardous materials.

8.4 Human-social

Human-social recovery includes personal support and information, physical health and emotional, psychological, spiritual, cultural and social well-being, public safety and education, temporary accommodation, financial assistance to meet immediate individual needs and uninsured household loss and damage.

8.5 Infrastructure

Infrastructure, or built environment, recovery includes repair and reconstruction of residential and public buildings, commercial, industrial and rural buildings and structures, government structures, utility

structures, systems and services (transport, water, sewage, energy, communications) and other essential services.

8.6 Parameters and Constraints

In many instances multiple agencies may be involved in the delivery of specific community recovery services. This is particularly the case with more significant or complex disaster events. In providing community recovery services agencies can adopt either a lead agency role or a support role.

8.7 Operational and Action Plans

Where a recovery team is formed and which undertakes recovery as the result of an event, a Recovery Group Implementation Plan is to be developed and forwarded to the DDMA for review and approval.




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भूकंप से पहलने और इसके दौरान

- जहाँ तक संभव हो, व्यावसायिक संरचनात्मक इंजीनियर के परामर्श में नए निर्माण को भूकंप रोधी बनाया जाए।
- आपातकालीन किट और कुछ सुरक्षित पारिवारिक फिल्मों के स्थानों के साथ परिवार आपदा प्लान तैयार करें।
- स्थानीय बच्चों के लिए नियमित चॉक ड्रिल आयोजित करें।
- गिरने वाली चीजों को अच्छी तरह रखें ताकि वे भूकंप के दौरान गिरें नहीं और नुकसान न पहुँचाएँ।
- भूकंप के दौरान शांत रहें, यदि अंदर हैं, तो अंदर रहें, "झुके, ढंके और पकड़ें"। मजबूत फर्नीचर के नीचे झुके। जहाँ तक हो सके अपने सिर और शरीर के ऊपरी भाग को ढंके। किसी सुरक्षित फर्नीचर को पकड़ें।
- यदि बाहर हैं, तो सभी संरचनाओं विशेषकर भवनों, पुलों, वृक्षों और बिजली की उपरी लाइनों से दूर खुले स्थान पर जाएँ।

भूकंप के बाद में

- सावधानीपूर्वक चलें, और देखें कि कहीं आपके ऊपर और आसपास कोई गिरने वाली वस्तु और अन्य खतरा न हो।
- देखें कि कहीं आपको चोट तो नहीं आई। जिन लोगों को मदद की जरूरत हो, उनकी मदद करें।
- घर/कार्यालय में बिजली के सभी कनेक्शनों की जांच उन्हें ऑन करने से पहले करें।
- सावधान: शॉर्ट सर्किट की संभावना हो सकती है।
- क्षतिग्रस्त इमारतों में न जाएँ।
- यदि कंपन दो मिनट से अधिक समय तक रही हो तो आपत्कालीन की संभावना हो सकती है।
- आपातकालीन सूचना और अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा निर्देशों के लिए रेडियो सूनें या लोकल टेलीविजन देखें।

Before & During Earthquake

- Make new constructions earthquake resistant in consultation with professional structural engineer, if possible.
- Prepare a family disaster plan including emergency kit and identification of few safe family meeting places.
- Conduct regular Mock Drills for school children.
- Falling objects must be given additional fixing so that they don't fall while shaking and cause harm.
- During an earthquake stay calm; if inside, stay inside. "DROP COVER and HOLD!" Drop under firm furniture. Cover as much of your head and upper body as you can. Hold onto any secure furniture.
- If outdoors, move to an open area away from all structures, especially buildings, bridges, trees and overhead power lines.

After Earthquake

- Move cautiously and check for unstable objects and other hazards above and around you.
- Check yourself for injuries. Help those in need.
- Check all power connections at home/office before switching them ON.
- BEWARE: Chances of short circuits might happen.
- Stay out of damaged buildings.
- Anticipate aftershocks, especially if the shaking lasted longer than two minutes.
- Listen to the radio or watch local TV for emergency information and additional safety instructions.

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April

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Chapter IX: Standard Operating Procedures

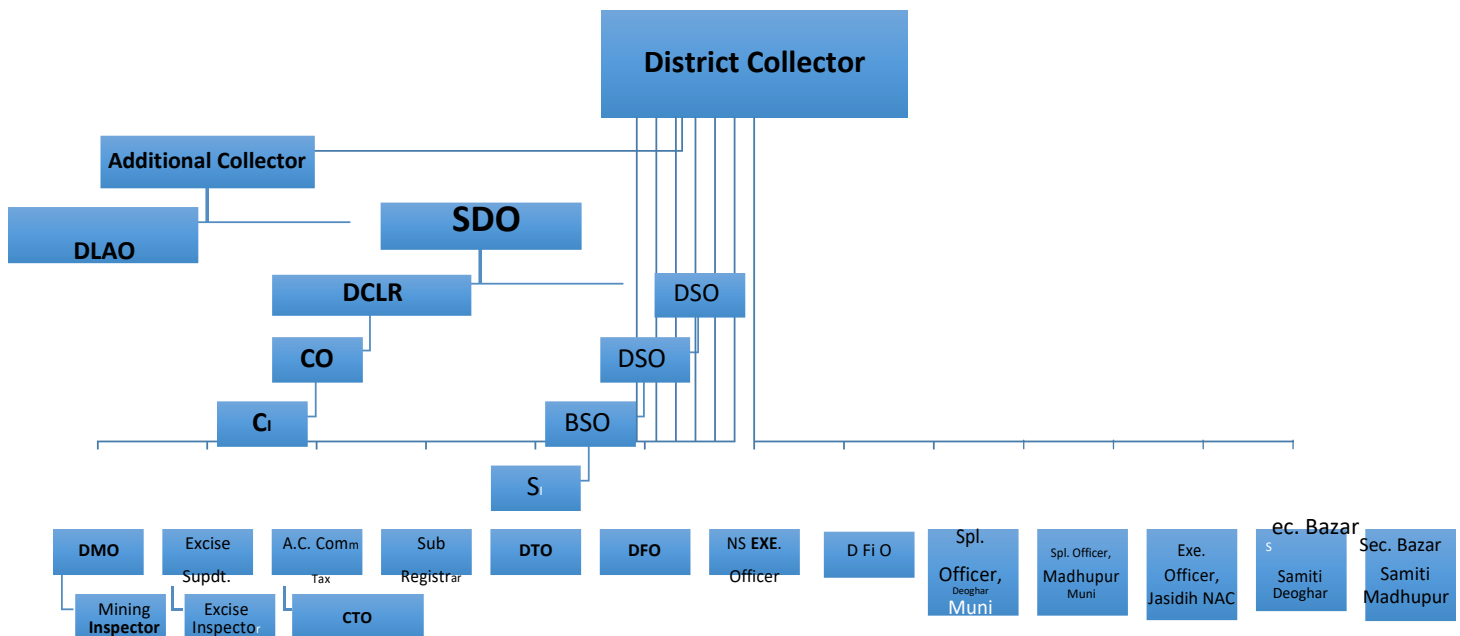
Under the section 30(2) (xvi) of the Disaster Management Act stipulates that the DDMA under the chairmanship of the Collector and the Co-chair of the elected representative of the local authority, shall 'coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster'. The Collector/District Magistrate as the head of administration at the district shall be the focal point in the command and control for disaster response at the district level, in accordance with the policies/guidelines/instructions from the national and state levels. Depending on the nature of disaster and response he will be the Incident Commander himself or delegate the responsibility to some other officer.

The Procedures for dealing with disasters will be as per the District Disaster Management Plan for Cyclones, Floods, Drought, etc. In the normal times a high powered committee holds a meeting of the stakeholder departments twice in a year in the 2nd /3rd week of April and September every year, headed by the district collector. DDMA meetings shall be held once every half yearly.

9.1 Objective of SOPs:

To provide, in a concise and convenient form, a list of major executive actions involved in responding to natural disasters and necessary measures for preparedness, response and relief activities to be taken

- To prevent/ reduce potential losses/damages due to hazards.
- To attain and resilient recovery.
- To indicate various actions this would be required by the District Administration within their sphere of responsibilities so that they may prepare and review the Departmental Action Plans accordingly.
- To ensure that all concerned Departments of the Government, know the precise measures required of them at each stage of the process and also to ensure that all actions are closely and continuously monitored.



1. REVENUE DEPARTMENT

DLAO: District Land Acquisition Officer

SDO: Sub-Divisional Officer

DMO: District Mining Officer

DCLR: Deputy Collector, Land Reforms

DSO: District Supply Officer

BSO: Block Supply Officer

SI: Supply Inspector

CO: Circle Officer

CI: Circle Inspector

DFO: Divisional Forest Officer

NS Exec. O: National Savings Executive Officer

D Fi O: District Fisheries Officer

CTO: Commercial Taxes Officer

NAC: Notified Area Committee

DTO: District Transport Officer

AC: Assistant commissioner

Sec: Secretary

SPL: Special

The Revenue Department has been the main department entrusted with the responsibility to coordinate and manage the disasters caused by the Hazards. The department is assisted by the concerned departments/agencies to fulfill the responsibilities assigned. Pre disaster period is the normal times before the disaster months and also the time period just before the first hazard alerts are given by the meteorological department or the CWC/ Irrigation department (Floods).

9.2 Normal Times

1. Holding a meeting of DDMA and with district officials concerned twice in a year before the months of April and September for reviewing the precautionary measures to be taken as per the DM Plans.
2. Updating the District Disaster Management plan once every six months. This will be done by District Disaster Management Officer.
3. Ensure the communication systems are fully functional for easy and quick dissemination of information. Identify any additional requirement of equipment and operating personnel
4. Updating the list of Voluntary Organizations and NGOs their contact addresses in the district, and provide them to MROs and Gram-Panchayats.
5. Ensure Mock drills are carried out periodically. Plan and organize training programs, mock drills etc. for improving community awareness and preparedness for facing the disasters till the other agencies step in.
6. Prepare an exhaustive list of equipment used during emergencies such as tractors, bulldozers, transport vehicles, communication equipment, pump sets, power generators etc., their availability with Govt. and private agencies and ensure that they are in operational condition.
7. Identify vulnerable points/areas in the flood banks.
8. Prepare a list of all utility items for meeting any emergency, check their availability in sufficient quantities, make inventory and provide them for reference and use at all levels.
9. Devise and implement continuous plan of action to cut, remove and destroy all thorny bushes and trees in vulnerable areas. They become death traps for people.

10. Keep adequate number of floats like tires, inflated rubber tubes, wooden planks, and bamboos tied as small platform for people to use for floating during floods.
11. Ensure positioning of adequate quantities of vaccines in the respective storage depots. And medical facilities should be increased and Hospitals/PHCs equipped in such a way that they are able to meet emergency situations and requirement of the affected people.
12. Ensure that the Veterinary Dept. should plan and strengthen the systems for ensuring prompt veterinary services to the animals and poultry birds. And ensure positioning of adequate quantities of life saving drugs and constitution of medical / Para medical teams.
13. Identification of suitable higher places for construction of Helipads. And Plan for construct shelters in any newly identified vulnerable areas. Ensure that the existing shelters are maintained in fit condition.
14. Storage facilities for food and essential items should be augmented and inventories are maintained.
15. Review the existing flood control structures such as river dams and bunds of rivers, canals and tanks. Based on previous experience, build new bunds and raise/strengthen the existing bunds.
16. Review the power distribution system the transmission and distribution towers should be designed to withstand the extreme condition of winds in cyclone.
17. Ensure that the line departments mainstream DM activities in their departmental Plans and also review the progress made during each year.

9.3 Pre- Disaster:

1. The control Rooms should function round the clock till the necessity ceases. Its contact numbers should be notified in the district editions of the News Papers and also communicated to all Officers in the district. All reference data, copies of all the contingency plans of district and departments with maps and updated DM Plan should be made available.
2. Appoint Nodal Officers to oversee the implementation of Disaster Situation to cover all the vulnerable Mandals and Villages. They should be positioned in the threatened area to coordinate the evacuation and response action of the stakeholders.
3. Inspect the Cyclone Shelters and take up repairs as necessary. And identify all vulnerable points/areas in the flood banks. Ensure that inspection of lock points of rivers and mouths and outlet points of drains.
4. Ensure inspection of flood and cyclone stores and make available the required material.
5. Organize mass media campaign for Awareness generation among public on natural hazards, which will help build the knowledge, attitude and skills of the people in vulnerability reduction and suitable disaster risk management measures.
6. Communicate immediately the first flood warning to the likely affected area up to Village level and alert all concerned to prepare for facing the disaster. The Control Room at Dist. will keep in constant touch with flood warning centers, obtain updates and communicate at frequent intervals.

9.4 During Disaster Phase:

1. The Officer in-charge of the Control Room should maintain a record of incoming and outgoing messages. All the incoming messages should be sent to Collector and Joint Collector and in their absence the DRO.
2. All the warnings should be communicated immediately to all the district officers, Divisional officers, Tahasildars by-email, wireless, Telephone etc. Record of the messages sent should be maintained.
3. The Collector shall convene a meeting with all the District Officer at the earliest and issue instructions to all the Nodal Officers or Special Officers to proceed to the areas allotted immediately and report to the Collector that they have reached their Mandal headquarters, allotted to them and should not leave the area till the clearance is received from the Collector.
4. Evacuate marooned and stranded people to safer places such as flood shelters, high raise buildings, schools etc.
5. Keep details of availability of equipment such as power generators, tractors, bulldozers, transport vehicles, communication equipment, pump sets etc.; their availability with Govt. and Private agencies, for evacuation and ensure that they are in operational condition. (District, Division, Mandal)
6. Keep adequate number of vehicles ready at the nearest possible point/area to evacuate people in time before the hazard strikes. (District, Division, Mandal)
7. Keep adequate number of floats like tires, inflated rubber tubes, wooden planks, bamboos tied as small platform for people to use for floating during flood situation.(Community, village and Mandal)
8. Provide first-aid and medical assistance for injured and sick people. Special care should be taken for the aged and disabled people, children and pregnant women.
9. Deployment of staff in their respective areas with medicines. Nominate medical officers to coordinate with Mandals officers.
10. Finalize shelter places in the villages as per the inventory and identified locations in the map, and arrange temporary shelters using tents, Tarpaulins, Plastic sheets etc. Provision of electricity to identified shelters.
11. Deploy Police personal and Volunteers for law and order and provide medical help, if needed transport cases to nearby PHCs/Medical Aid-posts. Liaise with Railways, APSRTC and RTA to provide rescue and relief to stranded passengers.
12. Relief camps for provision of food and drinking water for the evacuated people. Provide temporary sanitation measures for men and women. Ensure adequate security through police at relief camps and at the evacuated villages.
14. Identify safe elevate places for animals and advise cattle owners to move them as soon as the order for evacuation is given. And provide fodder & water to the animals where feasible, Carcasses of dead animals should be done quickly to prevent outbreak of infection.

9.5 Post-Disaster

1. Huge relief material stocks would be arriving from out-side of the affected area and this requires advance planning, provision of staff for receiving, sorting, distribution and dispatch to the areas needing the material.

2. Restoration of Road and telecommunication, Electricity, Drinking Water Supply and House construction to the effected people on priority basis.(District, Mandal, Village)
3. Proper record should be made for the dead and missing persons and notify to the concerned authorities for providing compensation on short and long term basis.
4. Ensure Mass inoculation and vaccination programs in the affected areas to prevent outbreak of epidemics by coordinating with Medical & Health Department. Additional medical facilities, hospital and PHCs may be planned and built for meeting increasing requirements.
5. Continue Search and disposal of the dead bodies and the carcasses. Ensure sanitation of highest order is maintained at relief camps and affected villages.
6. It is essential that spread of epidemics is prevented among people and animals. Respective Departments should take adequate measures by improving sanitation, drinking water and by vaccination. NGOs and other voluntary organizations should be encouraged to run community kitchens at relief camps and marooned.
7. The Dist. authorities and Line departments should provide comprehensive loss reports to the visiting State and central Govt. teams for arranging compensation. Record all the relief measures taken
8. Supply of all essential commodities, such as rice, wheat, pulses, salt, kerosene, diesel etc. should be ensured to all the habitats in the disaster affected areas.
9. Sub- Collector/ Tahasildar to arrange for documentation/ record of relief items received from various agencies, distributed and remaining and remaining balances. Reports to be sent to the district administration
10. Enumeration of Losses and Damages in a systematic manner, documenting and reporting the same.

9.6 Divisional level:

1. Holding on divisional level Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Divisional officer/ Sub- Collector in the months of April and September, every year, inviting peoples Representatives in the Division.
2. Updating the list of Mandals and Villages vulnerable to disaster.
3. Organize teams for evacuation, enumeration of damages and distribution of relief in the division. Gazetted Officers or an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahasildar should be Head of the teams. Ensure they are fully conversant with their responsibilities.
4. Organization of training to the members of the above teams on the activities entrusted to them in the months of April and August of every year.
5. Updating the telephone numbers of Mandal Level Officers, Railway Station Masters, Depot Managers of RTC, and Police stations including their Cell Nos. located in the Division.
6. Identification of the availability of Generators in the Division and the place as which the generators are to be placed.
7. Updating of the list of cyclone shelters, buildings of educational institutions Temples, Churches, Masques, and other public buildings.
8. Plan for emergency accommodation at Mandal Headquarters for Officers and staff coming from outside the jurisdiction of the Division.
9. Coordinate with Divisional level Officers in the implementation of department wise disaster plans.
10. Ensure keeping adequate stock of essential commodities with the Fair Price Shop dealers.

9.7 Mandal Level

1. Identification of villages vulnerable to disasters in the Mandal on a map.
2. List of names of villages likely to be marooned
3. Preparation of list of PBL families, village wise.
4. Holding Mandal level meetings with the Mandal level Officers/ RIs, VROs, and elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions in the months of April, and September.
5. Updating of the list of building of Education Institutions, Temples, Churches, Mosques and Public buildings other community Buildings.
6. Updating the list of Government Hospitals, Private Hospitals, and Primary Health Centers and Sub-Centers with addresses and telephone numbers.
7. Identification of go-downs (both Government and Private) with location and capacity.
8. Updating of the list of telephone numbers, addresses of local as well as the District and state level Functionaries concerning with Disaster management .
9. Preparation of Village level Contingency plans for all villages in the Mandal.
10. Preparation of inventory of rescue and relief materials available and listing them in register with the addresses of owners to make them available when any calamity strikes.
11. Inspect the functioning of the Rain gauge stations and early warning systems.
12. Prepare an exhaustive list of equipment used during emergencies such as tractors, bulldozers, transport vehicles, communication equipment, pump sets, power generators etc., their availability with Govt. and private agencies and ensure that they are in operational condition.
13. Updating the list of available Government and civilian vehicles. Review deployment of vehicles as per plan.
14. Updating the Village Organizations, SHGs and Youth Clubs.
15. Identify adequate number of floats like tires, inflated rubber tubes, wooden planks, and small bamboo platforms for people to be used for floating during floods.

9.8 Village level

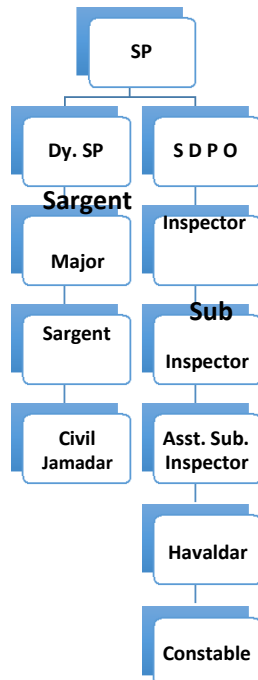
1. Convening of the meetings of the Village Committees under the Chairmanship of the concerned Sarpanch during the first week months of April and September to discuss about the preventive steps.
2. Formation of Village Level Teams for assisting evacuation, patrolling etc.,
3. Identification of area from which people are like to be evacuated to safer places in case of cyclone or floods.
4. Identification of low lying areas in the village.
5. Identification of areas which people are likely to be evacuated to safer places in case of cyclone or floods.
6. Preparation of list of phone numbers of Officials concerned at District, Divisional, and Mandal and Village level.
7. List of fishermen families and particular of boats with addresses of owners, if it is a fishermen village.
8. Identification of Relief Centers and the areas tagged and on to the Relief Centers. Preparation of the list of BPLs families in the village.
9. List of fishermen families and particulars of boats with addresses of owners, if it is a fishermen village.
10. Identification of storage facilities.
11. Availabilities of cooking vessels.

12. List of private vehicles such as Tractors, Jeeps, etc., in the village.
13. List of nearby private hospitals with phone numbers of Doctors etc.,
14. List of tanks affecting Railway, if any, in the village.
15. Identify higher places for the standing for the cattle in the case of flooding.
16. List of cyclone shelters, other public & Private buildings, temples, churches etc.,

2. Police Department:

9.9 Pre-Disaster Phase

1. The Police authorities shall provide VHF/Mobile wireless sets with operators in Control Room at Dist. Collectorate and at other temporary Control Rooms already setup. Ensure adequate numbers of VHF sets are provided at Mandal and vulnerable villages for effective communication.
2. Establish communication with Control Room. Wireless station to be kept round the clock if necessary wireless stations to be set near the villages. And keep the officers standby.
3. Collect information of vulnerable points and diversion routs for all Roads in the district from the engineering departments responsible for the maintenance and plan for traffic control.
4. Procurements of necessary equipment, storage of petroleum and other lubricants.
5. Pass effectively all communications of warnings and precautions received from Control rooms and media to the public through announcements and by loud speakers.
6. Shall obtain sufficient maps from the Collectorate regarding vulnerable village's areas/habitations. These maps shall be distributed to the sub-divisional officers/circle inspectors on as required basis.
7. Training to teams on Disasters, roles and responsibilities and allotment of duties to these affected areas.



9.10 During Disaster Phase

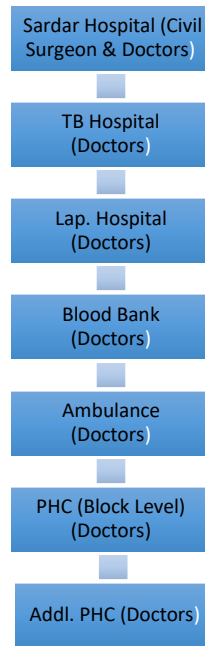
1. Ensure passage of warnings and precautions to the people in affected areas of Mandals and Village Police Communication network. Alert teams and arrange to deploy them at risk points.
2. Keeping close contact with District Collectorate, and collect all vital information and inform district authorities. And Coordinate the search & rescue operations.
3. Superintendent of Police will coordinate with District Collector, DROs and other agencies for providing assistance to rescue and evacuate people in the affected areas of Mandals and Villages.
4. Provide guidance and assistance for forming task forces by MROs for evacuation, rescue and emergency relief operations.
5. Help revenue and medical department in transporting Injured and sick persons to Medical centers.
6. Ensure enforcement of law and order in the affected/evacuated villages and at shelters to avoid thefts and unlawful acts.
7. Assisting the community in organizing emergency transport for injured.

9.11 Post- Disaster Phase

1. Continue to pass warnings and precautions to the people in affected areas. Introduce latest transport and communication facilities.
2. Assist local officers in identifying the dead persons and for making proper records. Continue to Coordinate with DCs for rescue, relief and rehabilitation. Police Dept. should provide maximum services by getting additional persons from Police stations of unaffected Districts. They should further coordinate and assist NCC, Scouts, Guides, Army, Navy and Air force personnel in all rescue, relief and rehabilitation activities.
3. Update list of trained Police personnel at Districts. /Mandals and provide them to concerned authorities. And up-date lists of retired constables and drivers in each Dist. /Mandals for use during future disasters.
4. Provide assistance to people who are in a position to move from relief camps to their places where ever normalcy returns. Ensure strict maintenance of law and order in the affected/evacuated villages and at shelters.
5. Officers made available to inquire into and record of deaths, and make arrangements for post mortem of dead person with legal procedure for speedy disposal. Assistance to district authorities for taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers and those found manipulating relief material and Provide security / Band bust to VIPS.

NORMAL PHASE:

**3. MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Response Structure:**



- 1) District Superintendents of District Hospital shall prepare a Hospital Disaster management Plan to deal with mass causality management and emergencies.
- 2) Take precautionary measures for hospital safety during disasters since hospitals are life line buildings son as to serve uninterruptedly. All structural and non- structural measures shall be taken up to make hospital safe.
- 3) Conduct mock drills in normal times to have an idea about hospital preparedness.
- 4) To identify the requirements of equipment and medical stocks that is needed during various kinds of emergencies.
- 5) To build network with referral hospitals, blood banks, ambulance services, etc.
- 6) To prepare a contingency plan as a part of Hospital DM Plan to handle specialized emergencies during Chemical, Industrial, Nuclear Disasters, etc.

9.12 Pre- Disaster Phase

1. Prepare a list of precautions to be taken by the public before, during and after the disaster to ensure that they maintain normal health under adverse conditions during the disasters and arrange for propagation in the Dist.
2. DMHO to prepare and circulate in vulnerable areas, a list of precautions to be taken by the public before, during and after the disaster to ensure that they maintain normal health under adverse conditions.
3. Plan methods for quick transportation of seriously injured and sick person from disaster areas to specialties hospitals for effective treatment.
4. DMHO will have arrangements for providing funds to Dist./Mandal/Village medical centers during emergencies. DMHO will nominate a nodal officer from his Dept.to be with MRO-MPDO, assist and coordinate all the medical relief activities during the disaster.
5. After receiving the first flood warning, alert Dist. Medial Health Officer (DMHO) to plan and keep in readiness mobile hospitals, emergency field medical teams, Para medical teams, surgery facilities, first aid kits etc. with sufficient equipment and medicines at Dist. Hospitals and PHCs. They should be in a position to move to the affected areas at short notice.
6. Keep teams of doctors ready with stocks of medicines required for relief to move to vulnerable areas in short time. Stock adequate quantities of medicines, life saving drugs, disinfectants, vaccines, inoculations and chlorination equipment.
7. Ensure availability of adequate doctors, trained personnel, medical stores and equipment for movement at short notice to vulnerable areas. Make provision of sufficient number of ambulances and transport vehicles. Plan additional space for extra beds in hospitals/PHCs.
8. Plan for establishment of field medical centers, mobile clinics, emergency operation centers and trauma counseling centers at vulnerable areas on short notice.
9. Plan for stocking sufficient quantities of blood of different groups at near by Blood banks. Update the list of Govt. /private doctors and supporting staff whose services can be utilized during emergencies. Instruct them to be in readiness to move at short notice.
10. DMHO to prepare and circulate in vulnerable areas, a list of precautions to be taken by the public before, during and after the disaster to ensure that they maintain normal health under adverse conditions.

9.13 During Disaster Phase

1. DMHO will be in regular touch with District Collector and Control room to know the severity of situation and extend medical services accordingly in the affected areas. A medical control room at district and division levels shall be established with help lines.
2. Where ever necessary seriously injured and sick persons are shifted to Dist./State/Referral hospitals for specialist services. Provide fist aid and medical assistance for injured and sick people. Special care should be taken for the aged and disabled people, children and pregnant women.
3. DMHO will move maximum number of medical and Para medical teams, ambulances and mobile hospitals with adequate equipment, medicines etc. to the affected area and provide medical assistance

round the clock to the people. Each team should be allotted specific place in the disaster area and specified relief centers.

4. DMHO should take all measures to ensure that replenishments are made continuously. DMHO will requisition the services of medical teams from unaffected District for use in disaster-affected areas. DMHO will liaise with State for providing additional specialists teams and equipment from State headquarters and other States.

5. Ensure that sufficient numbers of temporary medical camps are set up in the affected areas. DMHO will take maximum precautions to prevent breakage of epidemics/water borne diseases in the disaster areas.

6. Utilize the services of private doctors, allopathic, Ayurveda and Homeopathic in the disaster-affected areas. Organize mobile health units and temporary hospitals for providing medical relief and for preventing break of epidemics. Teams of specialist doctors will tour affected areas with adequate medicines and equipment for providing on the spot specialist services.

9.14 Post-Disaster Phase

1. Ensure that DMHO and other medical authorities at Dist. and Mandal levels are in constant touch with Control rooms, know the latest situation and expand medical facilities accordingly. Ensure continuation of educating people on precautions to be taken for maintaining hygiene and health in adverse conditions.

2. DMHO to continue provision of medical facilities at the affected areas and relief camps till the people return to their places. Ensure adequate measures to continue for preventing break of epidemics by using disinfectants and chlorination.

3. DMHO will obtain information on the medical relief provided at disaster areas, quantities of medicines used, the quality of services provide by medical and Para medical staff, the adequacy of medical facilities available at vulnerable areas and forward to State for future action.

4. Ensure that DMHO and other medical authorities at Dist. and Mandal levels are in constant touch with Control rooms, know the latest situation and expand medical facilities accordingly.

6. Ensure continuation of educating people on precautions to be taken for maintaining hygiene and health in adverse conditions. DMHO has to continue the provision of medical facilities at the affected areas and relief camps till the people return to their places.

5. Ensure adequate measures to continue for preventing break of epidemics by using disinfectants and chlorination. DMHO will obtain information on the medical relief provided at disaster areas, quantities of medicines used, the quality of services provide by medical and Para medical staff, the adequacy of medical facilities available at vulnerable areas and forward to State for future action.

6. Maintain a record of persons treated with full details and particulars for reference at later date. Update and send plans for additional requirement of facilities, infrastructure to be created at vulnerable areas. Prepare a document on the event and send to State authorities for reference in future.

7. Vector borne like malaria, filarial, dengue, Chikungunia, Japanese encephalitis, sprinkling of bleaching power and lime on the drains and roads to prevent gastro enteritis with the help of Sanitation team.

8. During the natural calamities the immune states of the children will reduce naturally. Hence there is need of Post disasters immunization like Polio, Measles and Vitamin- A.

4. ANIMAL HUSBANDARY DEPARTMENT

9.15 Normal Phase:

1. Demographic profile of families engaged in fishing, fish farming, poultry, dairy, sheep, goat and pig rearing, their location, unit size etc., will be mapped and provided to Mandal and Village levels. The fishing activity includes, fishing on sea, rivers, canals, lakes, tanks, brackish waters etc.
2. Cattle rearing community at vulnerable places will be advised not to go for heavy animals, since shifting them during disaster period would be difficult. Plan and implement schemes for educating fishermen and animal rearing communities of the vulnerable villages, on the measures to be taken before/during/after cyclones to avoid loss of lives and properties and animals.
3. Sufficient publicity will be planned at villages through visual education, training and mock drills. Identify safe shelter places for animals with adequate fodder and water facilities in all vulnerable villages for use during disasters.
4. The department has to prepare a departmental DM plan including resource inventories, list of shelter places, medical needs, awareness generation plan, etc. The mitigation measures for life loss shall be detailed worked out.

9.16 Pre-Disaster Phase:

1. District authorities will activate control rooms, flood-warning centers. Ensure that flood warnings and precautions are properly received by the vulnerable communities and prepare them to face the disaster.
2. Demographic profile of families engaged in fishing, fish farming, poultry, dairy, sheep, goat and pig rearing, their location, unit size etc., will be mapped and provided to Mandal and Village levels. The fishing activity includes, fishing on sea, rivers, canals, lakes, tanks, brackish waters etc.
3. Cattle rearing community at vulnerable places will be advised not to go for heavy animals, since shifting them during disaster period would be difficult. Move cattle, sheep, goats, pigs etc., to safer cattle yards from vulnerable areas and provide fodder and water
4. Ensure that boats and other equipment of fishermen are moved to safer places and secured in association with fisheries department. Staff meant for emergency duties will be sent to their respective places of work and will be ready to undertake rescue and relief measures.
5. Provide medical help to distressed animals.
6. Chalk out a strategy to deal with drought situation so as to ensure continuous supply of fodder and water to the animals.

9.17 During Disaster Phase:

1. The control rooms and flood-warning centers at Districts will provide/send warning and other information to all affected areas. The dept. will ensure that flood warnings and precautions are properly received by the vulnerable communities and face the disaster.

2. Mandals and Villages will arrange for shifting fishermen staying very near the sea and at low lying areas to safer places and relief camps. Ensure that boats and other equipment of fishermen are moved to safer places and secured.
3. Ensure that poultry farms take measures to safeguard their poultry birds and equipment. Move cattle, sheep, goats, pigs etc., to safer cattle yards from vulnerable areas and provide fodder and water
4. Arrange for providing medical help to distressed animals. Ensure sufficient quantities of medicines and vaccines are stored at places nearer to the vulnerable villages. Arrange for visits of veterinary doctors to affected villages.

9.18. Post-Disaster Phase:

1. Ensure that control rooms and flood-warning centers at Mandals will continue sending messages to the affected villages.
2. Plan and implement schemes for educating fishermen and animal rearing communities of the vulnerable villages, on the measures to be taken before/during/after floods to avoid loss of lives and properties and animals. Sufficient publicity will be planned at villages through visual education, training and mock drills.
3. For increasing the awareness among fishermen community, provide training/conduct mock drills.
4. Coordinate for veterinary help to distressed animals. Ensure supply of medicines and vaccines at places nearer to the vulnerable villages. Coordinate for mass vaccination wherever necessary and its storage facilities.
5. Private Doctors to establish veterinary service centers in vulnerable areas. Planning for more mobile health units for cattle.
6. Provide sufficient food/fodder/water for animals kept at safe yards. Coordinate for veterinary help to distressed animals. Ensure supply of medicines and vaccines at places nearer to the vulnerable villages.

5. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agriculture Department always sustains losses/damage when floods and cyclone occur in the State. The quantum of losses is proportional to the intensity, time and duration of the hazard.

It is difficult to prevent such losses but remedial measures can be taken to save the crops and if this is not possible to go in for alternative measures suitable for the area and type of soil.

9.19. Normal Phase:

1. Plan and equip the Dist. to have latest technologies to assess the standing crop position, with reference to probable disaster, mechanism to advice farmers for safe guarding and in case of losses, procedures to estimate the damages and to inform State authorities.
2. Ensure that regular feedback is provided by Mandals indicating seriousness of disaster, level of distress, position of standing crop and likely losses.
3. Districts will prepare a long term action plan for meeting relief requirements of farmers in vulnerable areas.
4. Estimate drought proneness and plan for such contingencies

5. Create awareness among farmers on various kinds of threats and possible mitigation measures
6. Prepare departmental action plans with all plausible mitigation measures to minimize crop losses with long term perspective

9.20 Pre-Disaster Phase

1. Collect standard data base village wise, crop wise, survey number wise, former wise data from village revenue officer (VRO)
2. Formation of village, Mandal, Division, and District level disaster team with other departments consisting Agriculture, veterinary, Sericulture, Fisheries, Horticulture, Revenue, Panchayat Raj, Irrigation, and Drainage etc.
3. Contingency crop plans prepared by ANGRAU may be made available up-to Mandal level in the month of May. Prepare vulnerability maps of villages likely to be prone in the Mandal based on previous year's data (viz. irrigation sources wise areas prone to flood).
4. Existing seed storage godowns (Seed store/oil seed godowns etc.,) are to be repaired for storing of seeds during calamities. Formation of seed banks with the help of RMGs. RMGs are encouraged to construct pukka godowns to store harvested produce under Govt. schemes (Grameena Bandar Yojana Scheme)
5. Update credit facilities and crop insurance details from financial institutions
6. Ensure that sufficient quantities of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, equipment and fodder are available at three levels. If necessary, they will be supplied at short notice at vulnerable areas.
7. Move and position the staff meant for disaster management duties at their pre-decided places. They should move in villages and advise farmers on precautions to be taken for protecting the standing crop.
8. The nodal officer should ensure that suitable instructions are issued to their field officers including their duties and function before, during and after disasters.

9.21 During Disaster Phase

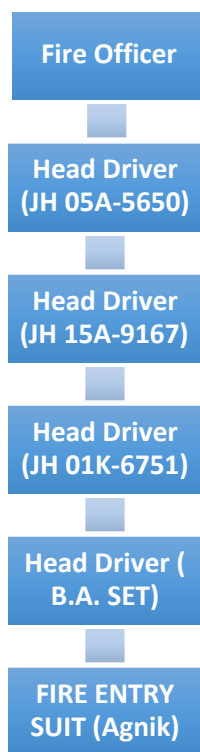
1. Coordinate with Mandals and Villages to get feedback on seriousness of disaster, level of distress, relief provided, steps taken for saving maximum standing crop, extent of flooded agricultural lands and estimated loss of crop.
2. Dist. will direct Mandals/Villages to be in close coordination with other line departments to ensure adequate relief is provided to the farming community.

9.22 Post Disaster Phase

1. Village level team should visit the vulnerable cropped area and give suitable technical advices received from MAO's.

2. Ensure that adequate and timely relief/credit is made available to farmers for purchase of agricultural inputs through Govt. /private and easy loans through banks.
3. Seeds, fertilizers and pesticides should be provided at subsidized rates. Ensure all relief measures, credit facilities and inputs are made available continuously to farmers till their next crop is harvested.
4. Develop data base village wise crop wise, irrigation, source wise, insurance details, credit facilities tec., with an objective of forecast of damages due to disasters.
5. Fodder should be supplied in sufficient quantities at low prices.
6. The enumeration team while enumerating the crop loss, should also record the names of the tenant farmers, along with the owners name. They should also record extent cultivated by tenant farmer.

6. Fire Services response structure:



Checklist:

S.NO	Action to be taken	Yes/No	Details/Remarks
A	Before Disaster		
1	Planning of team and control room		
2	Preparation of data base information		
3	Preparation of damage prone maps in advance		
4	Preparation of schedule of trainings in advance		
5	Advance indent and positioning of inputs duly make ready of seed store and oil seeds godowns for storage of inputs		
6	Preparation of pamphlets on cyclone/flood damage areas		
7	Make ready of plant protection equipment in the villages		
8	Removal weeds & cleaning drainage to avoid flood.		
B	During Disaster		
1	Disseminating warning to lower level officers AEO has to conduct trainings to farmers at villages		
2	Inspections damage prone sources		
3	Suggestions to the farmers about precautionary measures		
C	After Disaster		
1	Preliminary enumeration		
2	Preparation pamphlets on control measures to protect the moderate damaged crops		
3	Meetings to be conducted at village level on rejuvenation of crops		
4	Breaches to sources to be closed locally		
5	Detailed assessment of damages in Performa		
6	Positioning seeds and other inputs etc.,		
7	Credit facilities to affected farmer liaison with financial institutions		

7. PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTE (PRIs) DEPARTMENT

9.23 Normal Phase:

1. Convening the special meeting of Gram Panchayat meeting inviting VOs, CBOs, Youth Groups, Village elders, NGOs, and other organizations institutions and officials working in the Gram Panchayat to discuss on the management of disasters and constitution of Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee.
2. Energize the Control Rooms to monitor warning signals and to pass on necessary information through wireless, HAM Radio sets, etc.
3. Identification of Vulnerable areas discusses for various activities and prepare database.
4. Selection of Cyclone shelters/ relief centers for shifting people / livestock to safer places. Ensure periodic inspection and repair of shelters and other buildings identified for running relief camps.
5. The plans prepared for disaster management for implementation at Mandal and Village levels will include all works related to drinking water, minor irrigation canals, minor tanks and bunds, safe shelters, sanitation, food other essential items. These plans will be sent to district and Mandals much in advance for implementation.
6. Direct Districts Mandals and Villages to implement plans for provision of safe drinking water. Lay down procedures and mechanism for implementing long term sanitation requirements and their maintenance.
7. Plan and provide sufficient number of hand pumps, bilge pumps and other suitable equipment to drain water quickly. Drinking water hand pump sets should be planned and constructed about the normally expected flood level.
8. A list of water tankers available with public/private departments /agencies will be prepared with requisite details. Their services will be used during floods for supply of safe drinking water.
9. Depending on the topography, high and low levels of lands in Mandals and Villages, the natural drainage routes for rainwater will be identified. They will be suitably mapped. Steps will be taken to ensure that these routes are maintained and never blocked.
10. Private buildings will be identified suitable for use as shelters by the departments at Districts and Mandals. Prepare list of such buildings and provide them to necessary authorities.

9.24 Pre-Disaster Phase

1. District level committee shall have public representatives and the will participate and take steps for facing the disaster. The control room will be activated.
2. Mapping of resources of NGOs/CBOs/ Charitable Organization to arrange training programs and to make special arrangements for evacuation of old, handicapped, children, expectant and lactating mothers.

3. Identification of alternative road/ path/ route to reach the cyclone centers/ relief centers safely and constitute volunteers teams in consultations with the members present in the Gram-Panchayats meeting habitation wise.
4. Conduct training program and Mock drills on the disaster management for the following:
Members of Gram Panchayat, officials of other institutions and NGOs or other voluntary organization .
5. Ensure flood shelters and other buildings identified for running relief camps are kept ready for operation. And maintain keep the shelters and other identified public buildings in good condition ready for use.
6. Direct the 3 levels to take advance action for provision of safe drinking water during crisis. Make arrangements for maintaining continuous supply and availability of food, kerosene and other essential items.
7. Direct line authorities to position sufficient number of hand pumps, bilge pumps and other suitable equipment to drain water quickly.
8. Alert the Dept.to position water tankers available with public/private departments/agencies for providing safe drinking water in the likely affected areas.
9. Direct authorities to ensure that the natural drainage routes are kept free in all vulnerable villages to allow flooders to drain quickly. Rural Water supplies should be maintained efficiently to avoid disruption. Chlorine/bleaching powder should be stocked in sufficient quantities.
10. Identify low-lying areas and arrange for bailing out water in case of inundation. Clear all the drains to ensure free flow of storm water.
11. The village Disaster management committee should be in touch should be in touch with the revenue authorities convened for supply and storage of essential items like Oil, food grains saws, axes, old tires, ropes, lantern lights, gas lights, etc. and keep them ready on hearing cyclone warning.
12. The village Disaster Management Committee shall procure tarpaulins other materials from agricultural market committee, corporations and locally, to meet the future requirements.
13. Identity dried branches of trees of roads sides and cut them to avoid accidents, the dried up wood stored and may be used at cooking centers.
14. The Gram Panchayats shall take steps to keep the required sand bags and wooden poles at the vulnerable points like M.I of tanks, ponds etc.
15. The Gram Panchayat shall clean the drainage system and arrange additional drainage system to drain the excess water.

9.25 During Disaster Phase

1. The control room will be further strengthened.

2. Control Room will monitor warning singles / precautions and pass the information to the people through wireless, HAM Radio sets.
3. Direct the 3 levels to take suitable action for provision of safe drinking water in affected villages and at relief camps through tankers and other means.
4. Coordinate with line authorities to drain water quickly. First priority for water pump hoses, sub stations hospitals etc. Second priority will be residential areas. Ensure that flood water drains out through natural drainage routes by removing obstructions if any.
5. Direct officials to make up stocks of essential food items, medicines etc. required for distribution to affected villages and relief camps. Similarly for items required for repair works and for de- watering.
6. Keep ready the required rice and other provisions at centers, along with Civil Supplies Department, and required fire wood, gas, gas stoves. Assist Civil Supply Department in keeping ready the requirement in keeping ready the required rice and other provisions at centers and required fire wood, gas, gas stoves.
7. Keep ready for first aid teams with required medicines by contact the PHC, M.O. and Mandal Tahsildar/ MPDO and position them at the cyclone centers/ relief centers.
8. Arrange vehicles for transport of people from the low lying areas to cyclone shelters. Assist Revenue department in evacuating the people from low lying areas to safe places. Inform the people through mikes, tom-tom through the volunteer teams and help people prepare for to evacuation from the areas.
9. Inform the people to drive away the cattle sheep and goat to the safe and elevated places.
10. Make arrangement for the cooking and supply of food at the cooking centers identified. And keep all the sanitation material at cyclone centers/ relief centers.

9.26 Post-Disaster Phase

1. Removal of dead bodies, animal carcasses with the help of Revenue, Police and Medical Departments. Arrange for their disposal/ cremation, to prevent any epidemic.
2. Planning and implementation of Rehabilitation of affected people, Rehabilitation of affected people; Repair and Reconstruction of damaged houses, physical infrastructure, etc., and return to normal economic activities including farming etc., should start immediately
3. Assist Revenue department in the assessment for dead persons, livestock and damages to houses and properties of individuals, agriculture, community assets.
4. Supervise the preparedness levels of Gram Panchayat by inspecting the vulnerable houses, roads, buildings, water sources contingency plan etc.
5. The long term mitigation plan should integrated normal development plan in such manner that protective and preventive measures against the disasters are included in the implementation of all development projects under each and every sector.
6. Identification of material availability locally for construction of temporary sheds.

7. Ensure communication facilities such as Telephone, cell phones, wireless sets and their functioning. And procure sanitation material like lime, phenyl, bleaching power, with equipment.
8. The repair and reconstruction activities should be integrated with the long term mitigation planning so that the quality of reconstruction and repair is in consonance with the specifications provided for disaster resistant structure.
9. List out donor's philanthropists, trusts, and request them to assist in relief and rehabilitation measures.
10. Mapping of Hazards and vulnerability should be initiated, if it is not done and detailed maps should be prepared for each block and district and should be placed in both district and blocks.
11. Control room will continue its activities. Restore normal communication, power and drinking water facilities on priorities.
12. Coordinate with line authorities to drain water quickly. First priority for water pump houses, sub stations, hospitals etc. Second priority will be residential areas.
13. Special funding should be made available for the construction of physical infrastructure to include disaster resistant technologies particularly in the construction of Houses, Roads, Electric Transmission Lines, Drinking Water facilities, Bridges and Culverts, Tele – Communication Irrigation Canals, Tanks and Reservoirs, etc.
14. District Officials to make stocks of essential food items, medicines etc., and continue supply to affected people and relief camps. And make arrangement supply of food, kerosene and other essentials items.

9.27 Roles and Responsibilities of PR Officials

Sr. No	Designation	Roles and Responsibility
1.	Gram Panchayat Secretary	<p>Convene meetings to ensure timely warning</p> <p>Update information on civic amenities/ population, etc.</p> <p>Select safe locations for people and livestock.</p> <p>Arrangements to evacuate the disable people.</p> <p>Sanitation facilities at relief camps</p> <p>Storing food grain, drinking water, sanitation material.</p> <p>Keep emergency fund in Panchayat funds at Panchayat level.</p> <p>To establish village level teams for various tasks.</p>
2.	Mandala-Parishad Development Officer, MandalPrajaParishad	<p>Supervise Preparedness of GP.</p> <p>Consolidate village level Assessing preparedness of information on items listed under GP</p> <p>Assessing Preparedness of primary health centers.</p> <p>Engineering staff at the Mandal level should repair drainage, road etc.</p> <p>Function as link between district and village level counter disaster activities.</p> <p>Provide Emergency Fund at mandal level</p>
3.	A.E./ D.E.E./ E.E/ S.E	<p>Inspection and emergency repairs of roads/ bridges, public utilize and buildings.</p> <p>To ensure alternative routes/means of communication for movement of relief material and personnel to marooned areas or likely to be marooned.</p> <p>Clearing of roads and establish connectivity, restore, roads, to traffic at the earliest.</p> <p>In case of floods, the district level team headed by SE will be coordinating with the district administration regarding intensity</p>
4.	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla-Parishad	<p>Convene a meeting of all Engineering staff, MPDOs DLPOs, DPOs, and ZP members before the start of likely cyclone period.</p> <p>To take up necessary repair and maintenance and related works for preparedness</p> <p>Check inventories of items required at short notice for rescue and relief operations</p> <p>Providing Emergency Fund at Zilla-Parishad.</p>

8. ROADS AND BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

9.28 Normal Phase:

1. Private buildings will be identified suitable for use as shelters by the departments at Districts and Mandals. Prepare list of such buildings and provide them to necessary authorities.
2. The identified weak bridges and culverts weak once should be demolished and the new ones are to be constructed. Buildings which are in collapsible stage should be demolished. New roads/repair of roads should be carried out. The roads/buildings should be made hazard proof.
3. Ensure that building codes are strictly followed by public in disaster prone areas. They should be made mandatory.
4. In case of heavy rains, the roads are prone to breaches. Vulnerable points have to be listed out in advance and indicated in maps. They shall be reviewed every year before the monsoon and repair accordingly.
5. Ensure that the new construction does not block natural drainage lines. Enough culverts etc. may be provided.
6. A good network of commutable roads should be constructed in all vulnerable coastal areas. This not only facilitates quick evacuation at the time of need, but also the supply of relief to the needy, in the aftermath of flood.
7. Retrofitting of buildings, building foundations and structures should be made as a component of disaster management policy, applicable in vulnerable areas. Suitable guidelines may be issued for retrofitting.
8. Dist. authorities will inspect and identify roads, bridges, culverts and buildings which are vulnerable for floods and repair/strengthen them.
9. The identified weak bridges and culverts should be demolished when the new ones are constructed. Buildings which are in collapsible stage should be demolished. New roads/repair of roads should be carried out. The roads/buildings should be made hazard proof.
10. Ensure that building codes are strictly followed by public in disaster prone areas. They should be made mandatory.
11. In case of heavy rains, the roads are prone to breaches. Vulnerable points have to be listed out in advance and indicated in maps. They shall be reviewed every year before the monsoon and repair accordingly.

9.29 Pre-Disaster Phase

1. S.E shall conduct the disaster preparedness meeting twice in a year and advice the field functionaries to gear up for the situation such meetings shall be organized well advance before the onset of monsoon.
2. The AEE shall keep the available machinery such as Power saws under the control of one competent Work Inspector/ Gang Mazdoor who frequent trails so that the available machinery will be in working condition, at all times.
3. The Dy. EE shall verify the working condition of the machinery once in three months.
4. Shelters and private buildings identified for use as relief camps should be checked and strengthened where ever necessary. Special attention should be given for securing weak doors, windows and compound walls.
6. Shelters and private buildings identified for use as relief camps should be checked and strengthened where ever necessary. Special attention should be given for securing weak doors, windows and compound walls.

7. Dist. authorities to make a final check of roads, bridges, culverts and buildings and carry out urgent repairs where ever necessary.
8. Shelters and private buildings identified for use as relief camps should be checked and strengthened where ever necessary. Special attention should be given for securing weak doors, windows and compound walls.
9. Move machinery and equipment meant for repair of roads and buildings and removing obstructions nearest to the vulnerable areas for use during emergency.

9.30 During Disaster Phase

1. Observation of the cyclone movement and situation
2. Alerting of field teams.
3. Enquiring the availability of machinery and requesting them to keep them ready for deployment were ever necessary.
4. Deputing of field staff from non-effected areas to assist staff in likely effected areas.
5. Staff on leave should return to their Head Quarters.
6. No leave shall be sanctioned at the time of disaster.
7. Preparation for post disaster activities.

9.31 Post Disaster Phase

1. Ensure restoration of traffic movement where ever possible by quick repair of breaches and Inspection of roads and removal of traffic obstruction.
2. Coordinate with State and plan for providing adequate number of drains by the side of roads, particularly considering the past experience.
3. Sanction and entrustment of temporary restoration works. And up-dation of maps
4. Steps will be taken for raising the stretches of roads passing through low areas and increase drainage facilities with prior approval of the State.
5. R&B/PRE will create a reliable road network that connects vulnerable areas and selected nodal centers, from where transport, relief and rehabilitation operations can be undertaken during future disasters.

9. IRRIGATION AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

9.32 Normal Phase

1. Materials such as empty cement bags, sand, metal, stone bellies etc. will be stocked in adequate quantities in all flood stores for immediate use before and during floods.
2. Ensure no human encroachment near the drains and settlements in the low-lying areas.
3. Ensure repair /restoration of canals, Irrigation tanks and desalination of damaged agricultural fields.

9.33 Pre-Disaster Phase

1. Catchments maps are to be ready for all irrigation sources. And all the vulnerable locations in the sources are to be identified along with the Water Users Associations / Distributary Committees / Project Committees.
2. Check and repair the main Irrigation canal system and control structures.
3. After receipt of first flood warning discharge through dams all lower riparian rights villages downstream of the dam are required to be given the information along with District Collector/ RDO/ MRO of the concerned district.
4. During the closure period the irrigation staff has to procure required stores i.e. empty gunny bags, sand, bullies of 1m length with 100mm dia, gaslights, bamboo (Thatties & Gamelas), country twine, needles, crow bars and hammer with handles, torch light etc.
5. One flood store will be maintained under the control of each Dist. Collector. The flood store will keep empty sand bags, dewatering pumps, diesel generators, tarpaulins, tents etc.
6. The Asst. Engineer should make arrangement to intensify patrolling of river banks round the clock and as soon as the reservoir comes to full tank level and the spillway gates are to be operated to avoid further storage in the reservoir with intimation to Revenue Authorities.
7. Before cyclone / flood the AEE / DEE will inspect each and every vulnerable point and the areas prone for inundation for taking precautionary temporary measures and the summary of all actions intimated to the higher officers.
8. Materials such as empty cement bags, sand, metal, stone bellies etc. will be stocked in adequate quantities in all flood stores for immediate use in the event of disaster.
9. Strengthen the weak bunds of all irrigation sources and arranges for patrolling weaker points to avert breaches.
10. Ensure that all the irrigation drains are cleared of blockades and obstructions.
11. Move all emergency duty officers/staff and equipment to vulnerable area.
12. They should be ready to take up emergency works.

9.34 During Disaster Phase

1. Materials such as empty cement bags, sand, metals, stone bellies etc. will be stocked in adequate quantities in all flood stores for immediate use for plugging the breaches.
2. After receiving 1st warning the status of flood is to be intimated to the District Collector, RDO, and NGOs, MRO to address public by in all adjacent villages & it is to be intimated to AIR and for live telecast channels.
3. Strengthen the weak bunds of all irrigation sources wherever necessary to prevent breaches. Assistance from local people will be used.
4. After receiving cyclone/ flood warning from catchment area to source utilization location the departmental field officers have to inspect all the sources jurisdiction wise.
5. After flood / cyclone warning, control room are to formed at SE/EE/ offices respectively and required vehicles are to be kept at store sheds to carry the materials to the spot required. Ensure that all the irrigation drains are cleared from obstructions.

6. Continue to clear the mouths of all drains for free flow of flood water.

9.35 Post- Disaster Phase

1. After floods recede necessary arrangements have to be made to the farming community to safe guard agriculture by making temporary restoration arrangements to the affected irrigation sources, which include forming ring bunds, close breaches, removing of all shoals and rectifying damages to structures.
2. The officers involve for restoration of post disaster damaged irrigation sources are AEE/ AE, DEE, EE, and SE. and identify the breaches and take up restoration work.
3. Restore the damaged infrastructure. Attempts will be made for farming community to start agriculture within minimum possible time to bring the socio economic life back to normal in the affected areas.
4. Review and request for construction of dams, check dams and new irrigation/drainage canals for long term improvement and for sustained economic growth.
5. Suggest measures for strengthening the river banks and canal bunds to avoid breaches.

10. FISHERIES DEPARTMENT:--

9.36 Pre-Disaster Phase

1. *Demographic* profile of families engaged in fishing, fish farming. The fishing activity includes, fishing on sea, rivers, canals, lakes, tanks brackish water etc.
2. Establish control room and a monitoring Cell with operational field teams with available staff; assist district administration and co – ordinate with line departments.
3. Arrange medical relief to fishermen. Provide medical help to distressed animals. Ensuring ready stock of required medicine and vaccines to the vulnerable villages/places.
4. The FDO and fisherman elder will elder ill identify the vulnerable fishermen colonies likely to be damaged by floods/ cyclones including the assessment of emergent requirement of food and drinking water supply, kerosene, clothing, medical aid etc.
5. List of NGOs involved with fishermen activities and their capability for providing assistance.
6. Identification of vulnerable habitations, creek points, likely marooned areas, rate of inundation and receding waters, identify the locations where fishing craft are anchored and prone do damages.
7. Fisheries department should educate fishermen families to stop sea fishing activity soon after receiving first flood warning.
8. Up keeping of the available life-saving appliances, communication equipment i.e., life jackets, life floats, Very High Frequency communication sets, cyclone warning kits etc.,
9. Assessment of probable damages to the boats ad nets, fishermen huts, house hold articles in terms of quantity and value i.e. one time pre cyclone survey.
10. Constitution of teams with officers/ NGOs for pre, during, and post disaster activities.

11. Ensure that boats and other equipment of fishermen are moved to safer places and secured. And ensure positioning the relief boats and expert swimmers, life saving appliances at vulnerable points for preventive and rescue activities.
12. Conducting Mock drills to alert all fishermen, about the precautions and rescue measures to be followed during disasters.
13. Telephone numbers and others contact of officers of officers also to be collected and shall be provided to all concerned up to habitation level.
14. The fisheries development officer shall check the functioning of life saving appliances and provide and render services of such equipment.
15. List to be prepared active fishermen, families with Livelihood activities and complete address for identification in case of emergency.

9.37 During Disaster Phase

1. Mandal and villages will arrange for shifting fishermen staying very near the sea and at low lying areas to safer places and relief camps.
2. Ensure that boats and other equipment of fishermen are moved to safer places and secured.
3. Dissemination of cyclone warnings, weather reports to the fishermen localities, fishing boat operator's departmental personnel and liaison.
4. Alerting fishermen elders and fishing boat operators at sea to return to shore.
5. Collect data of number of boats operating at sea and guide them to a probable route of escape for safe return.
6. Evacuation of field staff / volunteers from other safe areas to provide assistance in most vulnerable areas.
7. Mobilize expert swimmers to the cyclone / flood hit areas.
8. Arrange for providing medical relief to fishermen.

9.38 Post-Disaster Phase

1. Plan and implement schemes for educating fishermen communities of the vulnerable villages on the measures to be taken pre/during/post disasters to avoid loss of the lives and properties.
2. For increasing the awareness among fishermen community, provide training/ conduct mock drills.
3. Coordinate for medical relief to fishermen. And plan for strengthening storage facilities for medicines and vaccines.
4. Ensure quick disposal of carcasses.
5. Seek help of Coast Guard in case of any emergency for search operations and asses the casualties if any

6. Asses the loss/damages to household articles, fishing implements.
7. Visit of teams to the affected fishermen habitations, shore areas to inspect the type of loss/ damages to the fishing boats and nets.
8. Preparation of estimated value of such loss/ damages
9. Consolidation of the assessed losses/ damages and reporting.

Roles and Responsibilities:

Sr. No	Designation	Roles and Responsibility
1.	Fisheries development Officer	<p>The FDO shall be responsible for data gathering within the jurisdiction and liaison with the fishermen community and the Divisional officers and furnish timely reports to the Divisional level cyclone and flood relief committee and officer for Fisheries activities.</p> <p>He will record the movement of fishing vessels and ensure registration/ licenses and monitor the same</p> <p>Identifies the vulnerable areas and cyclone / flood maps in the jurisdiction.</p> <p>Identifies the requirement of field level teams and NGOs and required assets.</p> <p>Transport and guide the expert swimmers, relief boats and rescue team before the crisis situation and supervise the search and rescue and relief activity.</p> <p>Assess the requirement of funds and furnish to the ADF for the emergency relief work</p> <p>Co-ordinate and work with other Line department for proper relief operations</p> <p>Assess the value and quantity of losses, make proposals on such losses and temporary restoration as per norms of calamity relief fund (CRF)</p> <p>Distribution of compensation to the affected fishermen as per norms</p>
2.	Director of Fisheries / FDO at Division Level	<p>He is the member of the divisional level cyclone, flood relief committee</p> <p>Identify and consolidate the information on vulnerable areas and cyclone / flood maps and information</p> <p>Review and ensure the movement and registration of fishing vessels</p> <p>Consolidate the requirement of field level teams and NGOs</p> <p>Timely reports and appraise progress of all activities to the District monitoring cell</p> <p>Deployment of expert swimmers relief boats and rescue teams in</p>

areas noted
 Monitoring the flood / Cyclone areas and related activities
 Liaison with other Line departments for proper co – ordination of relief operations
 Formulate and submission of proposals for compensation of losses and temporary restoration as per norms of calamity relief fund (CRF)
 Monitor distribution of compensation to the affected fishermen as per norms

3.	Director of Fisheries / FDO at District Level	<p>The FDO is the member of District level cyclone and flood relief committee and officer for Fisheries activities.</p> <p>Consolidates the information on vulnerable areas and cyclone / flood maps and information</p> <p>Consolidates the requirement of field level teams and NGOs and required assets</p> <p>Arrange for training of staff / NGOs /Fishermen elders</p> <p>Activate the district monitoring cell and supervise the divisions and villages</p> <p>Deployment of expert swimmers relief boats and rescue teams in the areas identified by the divisions</p> <p>Supervise the Flood / cyclone related activities</p> <p>Consolidates the requirement of funds and procure from the District Collector for emergency relief work</p> <p>Submission of proposals to Commissionerate for compensation of losses and temporary restoration as per norms of calamity relief fund (CRF) through the Collector.</p> <p>Takes steps for distribution of compensation to the affected fishermen as per norms.</p> <p>Submission of audited utilization certificates to the commissioner, Disaster management through District Collector and HOD.</p>
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11. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

9.39 Pre-Disaster Phase

1. AEE/ AE will identify the non – functioning schemes or Hand Pumps, repairs to platforms and Tap fountains including its surroundings in coordination with the GP level teams and action is to Abe taken to get them repaired.
2. The Gram Panchayat shall be suitably instructed the DPO/ CEO to utilize the funds for restoration of Water Supply sources on top priority

3. The AEE/AE will identify the vulnerable water sources which are to be chlorinated before and after the Disaster with the help of Gram Panchayat teams.
4. The Hand pumps existing in the low lying area shall be raised to the expected maximum flood water level by raising the casing pipes and plat forms to avoid possible contamination.
5. Keeping ready stock of Liquid Chlorine / Bleaching power with the Gram Panchayat and to observe proper chlorination being done regularly
6. Ensure that identify the Safe sources in the Gram Panchayats area and adjacent areas where safe water can be brought in case of submergence of the area.
7. The unsafe sources if any shall be suitable marked and shown to concern team members.
8. The safe source including private sources are to be identified with proper testing for portability using the field testing kits available.

9.40 During Disaster Phase

1. Keep ready stock of all relevant with the department
2. The team has to observe the required stock of H₂S vials availability with GPs to check bacteriological contamination. Chronoscopes are to be kept available with the all vulnerable areas in order to verify the residual chlorine in the drinking water.
3. Ensure that the list of tankers are to be ready by the AEE/AE/ MPDO along with capacity of tankers , their address, contact members and distance from a vulnerable areas.
4. Availability of generators and their owners along with contact address and distance to the vulnerable area are too ascertained by the assigned team members.
5. During the disaster awareness is to be created by the team members among people to construct and use ISLs in order to avoid open defecation during Cyclone/ Floods. The vulnerable villages are to be brought up to Nirmal Gram Purskar status.
6. Ensure that in the time of relief should be provide good water.

9.41 Post Disaster Phase

1. The list of damages occurred during cyclone/ floods are to be identified by the AEE/ AE in consolidation with the Team along with required budget for temporary / permanent restoration.
2. Ensure that permanent restoration may also be taken with local funds if the amounts required are small.
3. Monitoring of water quality should be restored or initiated immediately. Post disasters daily determination of the chlorine residual in public water supplies is sufficient.
4. Ensure that Chlorine – liberating compounds are the most common disinfectants. Chlorine compounds for water disinfection are usually available in hit forms.
5. Chlorinate lime or bleaching power, which has 25% by weight of available chlorine when fresh, its strength should always be checked before use.

6. If the damage for water is urgent, or the repaired main cannot be isolated, the concentration of the disinfecting solution may be increased to 100 mg/ liter and the contact period reduced to 1 hour.

Roles and Responsibilities:

Sr. No	Designation	Roles and Responsibility
1.	Superintending Engineer	<p>Consolidate the information on vulnerable areas and location of hand pumps and schemes safe / unsafe low lying areas and maps.</p> <p>Indent for required pump sets, hand pump spares, minimum stock for material required for PWS/ CPWS schemes with proper sanctions at district level</p> <p>Arrange for training of RWS & S Staff and awareness through DEE/ AEE to Sarpanch / Secretaries on maintenance of Schemes / Hand pumps, Chlorination etc.,</p> <p>Active the Monitoring cell at District level, Division level, Sub - Division level, Mandal level and GP level.</p> <p>Deployment of DEEs/AEEs /AEs of not affected areas to the affected areas.</p> <p>Monitoring the Cyclone / Flood related activities.</p> <p>Consolidate the requirement for funds and take sanction from district collector for emergency relief works.</p> <p>Consolidate requirement of funds for permanent measures and submission to the head of the department for sanction.</p> <p>Liaison with other line department for proper coordination of relief operations.</p> <p>Submission of audited utilization certificates to the commissioner, Disaster Management through District Collector and HOD</p>

2.	Executive Engineer	<p>Consolidate the information on vulnerable areas and location of hand pumps and schemes safe/ unsafe low lying areas and maps.</p> <p>Submission of requirement of pump sets , hand pump spares, minimum stock of all materials required for PWS / CPWS schemes to the SE</p> <p>Arrange for training of RWS staff and awareness through DEE/ AEE to Sarpanch/ Secretaries on maintenance of Schemes / Head pumps, chlorination etc.,</p> <p>Activate the monitoring cell at Division level, Mandal level, and GP level.</p> <p>Deployment of DEE/AEE / AEs from unaffected areas to the affected areas.</p> <p>Monitoring the Cyclone/ Flood related activities.</p>
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		<p>Consolidate the requirement of funds for permanent measures and submission to the superintending Engineer for sanction. Liaison with other line department for proper coordination of relief operations.</p> <p>Submission of audited utilization certificates to the Commissioner, Disaster Management through SE.</p>
3.	Deputy Executive Engineer	<p>Consolidate the information on vulnerable areas and location of hand pumps and schemes safe / unsafe low lying areas and maps Submission of requirement of pump sets, hand pump spares, minimum stock of materials required of PWS/ CPWS schemes to the EE.</p> <p>Arrange for training of RWS staff and awareness through AEE to Sarpanchs / Secretaries on maintenance of Schemes / Hand Pumps, Chlorination etc.</p> <p>Activate the monitoring cell at Sub – Division level, Mandal level, and GP level.</p> <p>Monitoring the Cyclone/ Flood related activities</p> <p>Consolidate the requirement of funds and submit to EE for emergency relief works.</p> <p>Consolidate requirement of funds for permanent measures and submission to the Executive Engineer for sanction</p> <p>Liaison with other line department for proper coordination or relief operations.</p>
4.	Assistant Executive Engineer / Assistant Engineer	<p>Consolidate the information on vulnerable areas and location of hand pumps and schemes safe / unsafe low lying areas and maps / Submission of requirement of pump sets, hand pump spares, minimum stock of materials required of PWS/ CPWS schemes to the DEE.</p> <p>Conducting training awareness to Sarpanchs / Secretaries on maintenance of schemes/ Head pumps, Chlorination etc.</p> <p>Activate the monitoring cell at Mandal level, and GP level.</p> <p>Monitoring the Cyclone/ Flood related activities.</p> <p>Consolidate the requirement of funds and submit to DEE for emergency relief works.</p> <p>Consolidate requirement of funds for permanent measures and submission to the Dy. Executive Engineer for sanction.</p> <p>Liaison with other line department for proper coordination of relief operation.</p>

12. TRANSCO DEPARTMENT

9.42 Normal time activity

Establish at each sub-station a disaster management tool kit comprising cable cutters, pulley blocks, jungle knives, axes, crowbars, ropes, hacksaws and spinners. Tents for work crews should also be in storage.

Action Plan Objective in a Disaster Situation should be to restore the power supply and ensure uninterrupted power to all vital installation/facilities at sites.

9.43 Activities on Receipt of Warning or Activation of DDMP

Within the affected district/mandal, all available personnel will be made available to the District Collector. If more personnel are required, the cut of station officers or those on leave may be recalled.

All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Collector.

Establish radio communications¹ with district control room and departmental offices within the district.

All district level officials of the department would be asked to report to the collector.

Appoint one officer as "NODAL OFFICER - Power Supply" at district level.

Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment and the post disaster procedures to be followed.

Assist the district authorities to make arrangements for standby generators in the following public service offices from the time of receipt of alert warning

Hospitals

- Water department
- Collectorate
- Police stations
- Telecommunications buildings
- Meteorological stations.
- Fill department vehicles with fuel and park them in a protected area
- Check emergency tool kits, assembling any additional equipment needed.
- Immediately undertake inspection from the time of receipt of alert warning of
- High tension lines
- Towers
- Substations
- Transformers
- Insulators
- Poles

On the recommendations of the collector/district control room/" Officer-in- Charge - Power Supply" of the department in the district will Instruct district staff to disconnect the main electricity supply for the affected area.

Dispatch emergency repair gangs equipped with food, bedding, tents, and tools.

On the recommendations of the collector/district control room/" Officer-in- charge.

13. RELIEF and REHABILITATION

9.44 Field office priorities

Hire casual laborers on an emergency basis for clearing of damaged poles and salvage of conductors and insulators.

Begin repair/reconstruction.

Assist hospitals in establishing an emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipment, if necessary.

Establish temporary electricity supplies for other key public facilities, public water systems, etc.

Establish temporary electricity supplies for transit camps, feeding centres, relief camps, district control room and on access roads to the same.

Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various cities supplied electrical receiving centres and sub-centres.

Report all activities to the head office.

Establish temporary Plan for emergency accommodations for staff from outside the area.

14. TELECOM DEPARTMENT

9.45 SOPs for Department of Telecom (DOT), Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL).

Activities on Receipt of Warning or Activation of DDMP

Establish radio communications with state control room, district control room and departmental offices within the district. All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Collector.

Appoint one officer as "NODAL OFFICER- Communication" at the district level.

Review and update precautionary measures and procedures, and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment and the post-disaster procedures to be followed.

Fill department vehicles with fuel and park them in a protected area.

Inspect and repair all

- Radio masts
- Anchorages
- Foundations and cables
- Poles
- Overhead circuits

Upgrade outside equipment to withstand wind speeds and other adverse weather conditions.

Designate at each exchange a member of staff (such as an inspector) as a disaster officer.

He must live in the area, be instructed in the likely effects of a disaster, and should be knowledgeable about necessary precautions and post-disaster procedures.

House all electrical and switching equipment in damage-proof buildings.

All storage batteries should be charged fully during alert for long use in the post disaster period, when the electricity supply is not likely to be available.

Establish an emergency tool kit at each exchange, including:

- Cable cutters
- Cutting pliers
- Spanners
- Ropes
- Ratchet tension
- Crosscut saws
- Pulley blocks with rope
- Hand gloves
- Check emergency tool kits and assemble any additional equipment needed.

Provide at least two tarpaulins in every building with radio equipment,

Teleprinter, equipment and manual and auto exchanges.

Install standby generators in all exchange buildings for the recharging of batteries.

Secure all outside equipment to the extent possible.

Arrange for the transport of additional vehicles for inspectors.

Assemble equipment and emergency stocks of materials likely to be necessary for restoration of services.

Arrange emergency standby cable for dispatch to the affected area immediately after the disaster.

Remove fuses from the lines and disconnect the power supplies to equipment in disaster areas, if necessary.

9.46 Relief and Rehabilitation

Field priorities

Give priority and concentrate on repairs and normalization of communication in disaster areas.

- Identify the public services within the affected community for which communication links are most vital, and establish a temporary service, if feasible.
- Establish a temporary communication facility for use by the public.
- Identify requirements, including;
- Manpower needed
- Vehicles needed
- Materials and equipment needed.

Begin restoration by removing and salvaging wires and poles from the roadways through recruited casual laborers.

Establish a secure storage area for incoming equipment and salvaged materials.

Carry out temporary building repairs for new equipment.

Report all activities to head office.

15. ROLE OF NGO's

The Non-governmental organizations play an important role in disaster management and provide valuable resources and expert manpower. Their capacity to reach out to community groups and their sensitivity to local traditions of the community give them added advantage during the disaster situation.

The specific areas where the NGO can be involved are.

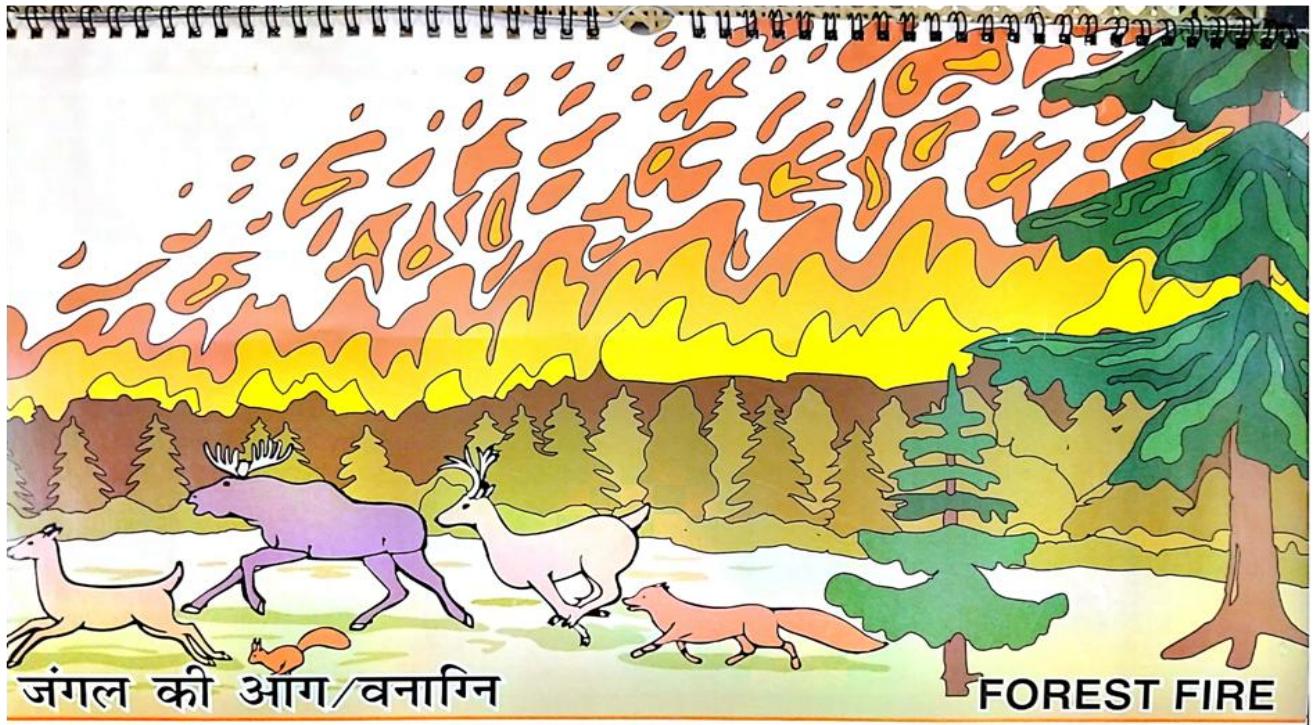
Emergency First Aid

Management of Relief Camps

Trauma Care

Services to Vulnerable Groups

Rehabilitation, etc.



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राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन संस्थान
National Institute of Disaster Management
 (Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

जंगल की आग/वनाग्नि से बचने और इसके दौरान

- धने पेड़ों के आसपास धूम्रपान न करें, जलती हुई सिगरेट/बीड़ी सूखे जंगल में न छोड़ें।
- वन में इलेक्ट्रिक के ब्याद आग जलती न छोड़ें।
- सूखे पेड़ पत्तियों में बिजली गिरने से आग लग सकती है, यदि संभव हो तो, ऐसी आग को नियंत्रित करने के लिए प्रतिरोधक शोध बनाएं या फिर वन अधिकारियों को सूचित करें और उनकी मदद लें।
- आग को बुझाने के लिए इसके चारों ओर घेरा बनाकर पानी डालें, यदि संभव न हो तो, फायर थिफ्ट बुलाएं।
- पशुओं और बाल वस्तुओं को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर ले जाएं।
- आग लगने के दौरान पूर्व सूचना के लिए नियमित रूप से रेडियो सुनें और सुरक्षित स्थानों पर जाने के लिए निर्देशों का पालन करें।
- अपने परिवार, मित्रों और अन्य लोगों को आग के कारणों और हानि की जानकारी दें। लोगों को वन अग्नि सुरक्षा के बारे में बताएं।
- जंगल में अचानक आग लगने पर डरे नहीं, शांत रहें और अन्य लोगों व समुदाय को धैर्य से सामना करने के लिए प्रेरित करें।
- सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं के ब्याद सुनिश्चित करें कि बोन-फायर शोध न रहे।
- जंगल में वृक्षों के आसपास जलती हुई लकड़ी न छोड़ें।
- आग के दौरान वन में न जाएं।
- लोगों को चेतावनी के लिए काटने और जलाने की विधि के लिए हतोत्साहित किया जाए। इसके कार्टन ड्राइंग/विडियो का स्तर बढ़ने से स्वास्थ्य पर भी घुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

Before & During Forest Fire

- Do not smoke near thick vegetation, do not leave behind a lighted cigarette/ bidi in dry vegetation areas.
- Extinguish fire in forest areas after use.
- Lightning in places of dry vegetation causes fires, create a buffer zone to prevent such fires, if possible, else alert forest officials and seek help.
- Try to put the fire out by digging a circle & fill it with water. If not possible, call a Fire brigade.
- Move farm animals & movable goods to safer places.
- During fire, listen regularly to Radio for advance information & obey the instructions cum advice regarding moving to safe locations.
- Teach the causes and harm of fire to your family, friends and others. Make people aware about forest fire safety.
- Do not get scared when a sudden fire occurs in the forest, be calm & encourage others & community to deal with patience.
- After adventure activities, ensure no lighted bon-fire is left behind.
- One should not leave behind the burning wood sticks in or near the forest vegetation.
- Don't enter the forest during the fire.
- Discourage community from using slash & burn method for cultivation. This also has severe health impacts as rise of Co₂ level.

2022

May

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Memorial Day

Chapter X: Checklist.

10.1. Checklist for DC

Sr. No	During Normal Times / During Bi-annual review meeting	Yes / No	Remarks
1	Has DDMP up-dation person been nominated?	Yes	More facilities/services required
2	Has the following items been updated in DDMP? Communication equipment numbers & functioning List of contact numbers of key members of each department List of NGO's and their contact details List of resources read for DM HRVC - vulnerable villages / areas identified and updated List of possible emergency shelters (schools, hospitals, churches, temples, other public buildings)	Yes No Yes Yes In process	
3	List of trained persons responsible at district, Mandal and village level is available and updated	No	
4	Police dept. training has been conducted with latest techniques and equipment for effective disaster management and maintenance of law and order?	No	
5	Maps detailing the vulnerable villages / localities are updated and available for use in time of disaster?	In process	
6	Has the medical dept. made/updated plans for hospital level disaster management?	In process	
7	Has mock drills been conducted at key departments: police, medical, education Institutions, Industry search and rescue etc.	Yes	
8	Has mock drills or community awareness programs been conducted and plans for coming period have been made?		
9	Has the resource list (rend for disaster management) been updated by concerned?		
10	Training program for general public have been conducted by concerned departments (example - animal rearing and fisherman communities given training on measures to protect against cyclone, farmers being taught agricultural vulnerability reduction measures by agricultural dept. etc.)	Yes	
11	Has each department updated / reviewed their departmental DM plan?	No	
12	Latest technologies being monitored and being checked for feasibility by various departments as preparedness, mitigation measures?		
13	Check status of various long term action plans for preparedness and mitigation and gauge its progress; so that corrective actions can be taken where necessary	In process	
14	Monitor whether the long term mitigation plans are being incorporated in		

	the normal development plans for most effective results?
15	Monitor whether public infrastructure development has been incorporated with the long term mitigation strategies?
16	Are the physical infrastructure being checked for vulnerability improvement and repairs being made where necessary (ex- for roads, bridges, electricity lines etc.)

Sr. No	Pre Disaster Phase	Yes / No	Remarks
1	Has medical dept. circulating awareness on do's and don'ts		
2	Are the medical dept. preparations are underway (vehicles, ambulances, food facilities, stockpile of medicines, blood banks etc.)		
3	Are all departments in working to mitigate disaster impacts? (Relocation of equipment, people and cattle; information to departmental designates for DM etc.)		
4	For droughts, are sufficient quantities of seeds and food available and stored? Is the condition of go- downs acceptable or immediate repairs are needed?		
5	Enquire about the quantities and availability of various resources as listed in IDRN resource network	In process	
6	Sufficient quantities of chlorine / bleaching powder available for use in water / drinking water		

7	Check the daily list of incoming and outgoing messages	Yes	
	During Disaster Phase		
1	Meeting with DM team to brief them on the warning / disaster situation and also to issue instructions	Yes	
2	Are the emergency shelters usable and are known to everyone?		
3	Availability of drinking water, food, clothing and sanitation at the emergency shelters?		Need to improve
4	Is police dept having sufficient resources to enable search and rescue?		
5	Medical dept is sufficiently informed of severity of disaster to plan to improve / expand medical services		Ned to Improve
6	Sufficient number of temporary medical camps are available		
7	Ensure replenishment of emergency resources by co-coordinating / requisitioning from nearby unaffected areas		
8	Timely information being provided to all department designates and monitor whether departments are making optimum use of the information	No	Need to Improve
	During Post Disaster Phase		
1	Have sufficient rehabilitation materials (ex- seeds to farmers) been provided for the affected or relocated persons?		
2	Rehabilitation work is underway and progress is reasonable?		
3	Restoration of essential facilities (road, rail, electricity, telephone, gas, house construction) are underway and progress is reasonable?	Yes	
4	Adequate steps are taken to prevent epidemic outbreaks at the		

	emergency centers		
5	Have the Various dept. made and submitted loss reports to decide compensation and also for record?	Yes	
6	Various dept. have submitted a written record on the disaster and lists of resources consumed, losses incurred and problems faced?	Yes	
7	Is support measure in place for people who can move from relief camps to their places whenever normalcy returns?		
8	Ensure quick and sooth process for distribution of relief funds to effected		
9	Is the information related to disasters is continually given at community shelters (ex-flood warning situation, cyclone warning etc)		
10	Are steps being taken for rejuvenation of crops at village level?		

10.2 Preparedness Checklist for the Police Department:--

The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.

Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.

Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.

Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed Adequate warning mechanisms established for evacuation.

An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.

Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

10.3 Preparedness Checklist for the Health Department:--

The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.

Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.

Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.

Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.

A hospital plan for the facilities, equipment and staff of that particular hospital based on "The Guide to Health Management in Disasters" has been developed.

Hospital staff is aware of which hospital rooms / buildings are damage-proof.

All the staff of the hospital has been informed about the possible disasters in the district, likely damages and effects, and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property. An area of hospital identified for receiving large number for casualties.

Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed.

Field staff oriented about DDMP, standards of services, and procedures for tagging.

An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.

Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

10.4 Preparedness Checklist for Energy Department:--

The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.

Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.

Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.

Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.

An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.

Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

10.5 Preparedness Checklist for Water Supply Department:--

The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.

Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.

Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.

Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.

Adequate warning mechanisms for informing people to store an emergency supply of water have been developed.

Procedures established for the emergency distribution of water if existing supply is disrupted.

An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.

Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

10.6 Preparedness Checklist for Irrigation Department:--

The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.

Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.

Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.

Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.

Flood monitoring mechanisms can be activated in all flood prone areas from 1st of June.

All staff is well aware of the precautions to be taken to protect their lives and personal property.

Each technical assistant has instructions and knows operating procedures for disaster conditions.

Methods of monitoring and impounding the levels in the tanks evolved.

Methods of alerting officers on other dam sites and the district control room, established.

Mechanisms evolved for forewarning settlements in the downstream, evacuation, coordination with other dam authorities.

An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.

Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

10.7 Preparedness Checklist for Telephone Department:--

The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.

Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.

Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.

Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed

An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.

Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

10.8 Preparedness Checklist for PWD:--

The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.

Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.

Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.

Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.

All officers are familiar with pre-disaster precautions and post-disaster procedures for road clearing and for defining safe evacuation routes where necessary.

An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.

Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

10.9 Preparedness Checklist for Agriculture Department:--

The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.

Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.

Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.

Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.

Information provided to all concerned officers about the disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same.

The NGOs and the other relief organizations are informed about the resources of the department. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

10.10 Preparedness Checklist for Animal Husbandry Department

The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.

Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.

Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.

Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.

Hospital staff is aware of which hospital rooms / buildings are damage-proof.

All the staff of the veterinary hospitals and centers has been informed about the possible disasters, likely damages and effects, and information about the ways to protect life, equipment and property. An area of the hospital identified for receiving large number of livestock.

Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed.

An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.

Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.



गर्म हवाएं/लू

HEAT WAVE

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गर्म हवाएं / लू से पहले

- अस्थायी विंडो रिफ्लेक्टर जैसे एलुमिनियम फॉयल-कवर्ड कार्डबोर्ड लगावाएं ताकि गर्मी बाहर रहे। इससे कमरे का तापमान सही रहेगा।
- दिन शिफ्टियों पर सुबह या दोपहर में धूप आती तो, उन्हें परदे, शेड आदि से ढके।
- स्थानीय मौसम पूर्वानुमान सुनें और तापमान में परिवर्तन की जानकारी लेते रहें।
- छाया के लिए पेड़ लगाएं।

गर्म हवाएं / लू के दौरान

- बच्चों या भास्तु जानवरों को ज्यादा समय के लिए बंद बाहों या सीधे धूप में अकेला न छोड़े।
- जहां तक संभव हो घर में रहें और धूप में कम से कम जाएं।
- यदि यातासुकूलित उपलब्ध न हो तो सबसे निचली मंजिल घर रहें जहां धूप न आती हो।
- संतुलित, हल्का और नियमित भोजन करें।
- पानी ज्यादा पिएं, चाहे प्यास न भी महसूस हो। शरीर में पानी की कमी न होने दें।
- मिर्गी, हृदय, किडनी या लिवर के रोगों से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति; कम फ्लूयिड वाली डाइट लेने वाले व्यक्ति; या फ्लूयिड रिटेंशन की समस्या वाले व्यक्ति द्रव्यों की मात्रा बढ़ाने से पहले डॉक्टर का परामर्श लें।
- हैट या कपड़े से अपना चेहरा और सिर ढके।

Before Heat Wave

- Install temporary window reflectors such as aluminium foil covered cardboard so as to reflect heat back outside. This will help keep the rooms pleasant.
- Cover windows that receive morning or afternoon sun with drapes or shades.
- Listen to local weather forecasts and stay aware of temperature changes.
- Plant trees for shades.

During Heat Wave

- Never leave children or pets alone in closed vehicles or under direct sunlight for long.
- Stay indoors as much as possible and limit your exposure to the sun.
- Stay on the lowest floor out of the sunshine if air-conditioning is not available.
- Eat balanced, light and regular meals.
- Drink plenty of water; even if you do not feel thirsty. Keep yourself hydrated.
- Persons with epilepsy, heart, kidney, or liver disease; on fluid-restricted diets; or having a problem with fluid retention should consult a doctor before increasing liquid intake.
- Protect face and head by wearing a hat or cloth.

2022

June

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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Chapter XI

Co-ordination with Armed Force, Para-Military Force and Non – government organization.

11.1 Involvement of Defense, Para Military Forces and NGOs:

At district level whatever help would be required during disaster that will be immediately informed to the various departments by the district collector and possible support NGOs and other line agencies in the district would be tapped up. If the District Collector thinks that it cannot cope with the disaster then he can ask help from the defense and paramilitary force.

11.2 NDRF in Disaster Management

Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India National Disaster Response Force, has raised the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). The two broad mandate of NDRF is to undertake search and rescue operations during disaster and conduct training and capacity building program during peace time.

11.3 Temporary Shelter Management

In many emergencies, local authorities would set up public shelters in schools, municipal buildings and places of worship. While they often provide water, food, medicine and basic sanitary facilities.

11.4 Living in Designated Emergency Shelters

Stay in the shelter until the local authorities say it's safe to leave

Restrict smoking and ensure that smoking materials are disposed safely.

Cooperate with local authorities and others staying in the shelter.

Listen to radio broadcasts

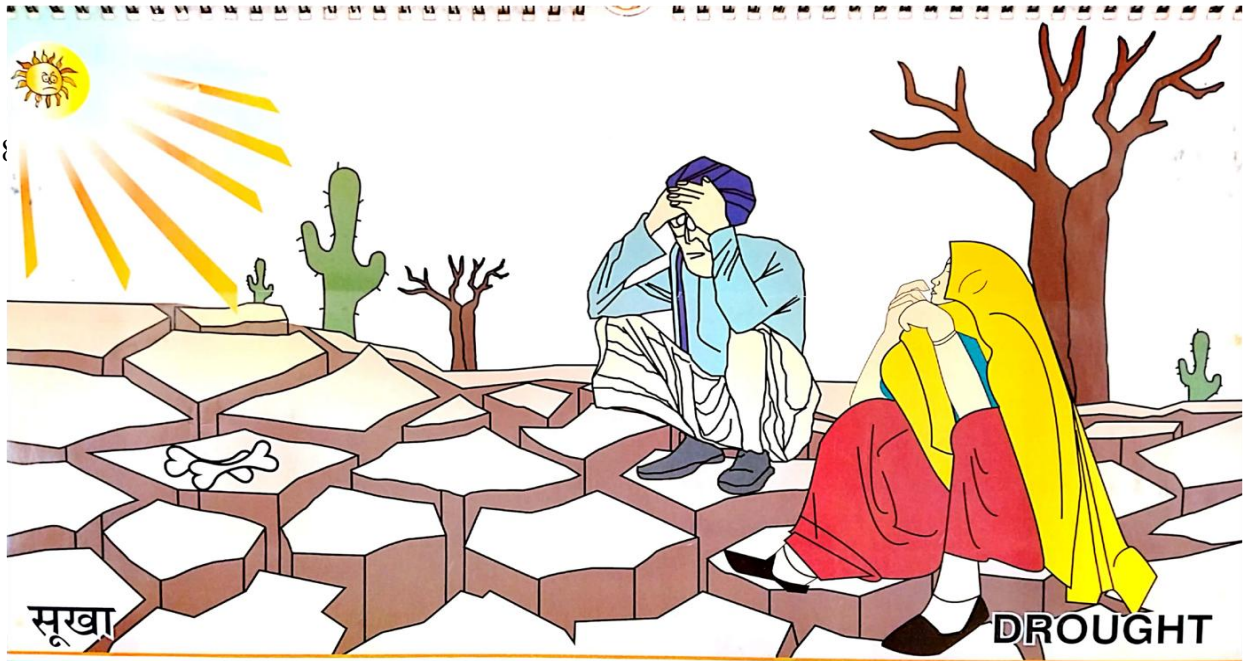
Watch out for fires

Assist local authorities and volunteers in the management of water, cooked food and other relief supplies including medical care, if required.

Make arrangement for pets and cattle before going to a public shelter.

Organize recreation for children.

Assist local authorities with the assistance of community members to maintain law and order to immunize the population against epidemics.



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सूखे से पहले और इसके दौरान

- पानी बर्बाद न करें।
- वृक्षारोपण के लिए अपशिष्ट जल का पुनः उपयोग करें।
- रिसने वाले नलों को वॉशर बदलकर ठीक करें।
- पानी की सभी लाइनों के रिसाव की जांच करें और उनकी मरम्मत करवाएं।
- ऊर्जा और पानी की बचत वाले उपकरण चुनें।
- सूखा - सहनीय घास, झाड़ियां और पेड़ लगाएं (ऐसे पौधे जो कम पानी पर जीवित रह सकते हैं)।
- सिंचाई के ऐसे उपकरण लगाएं जिनमें प्रत्येक इस्तेमाल में कम से कम पानी लगता हो जैसे माइक्रो और ड्रिप सिंचाई।
- जहां कहीं व्यवहार्य हो, बरसाती पानी का संचयन करें।
- शौचालय में अनावश्यक फ्लश न करें।
- दांतों पर ब्रश करते समय, चेहरा धोते समय या शेव आदि करते हुए पानी को चलता न छोड़ें। नहाते समय शावर के स्थान पर बाल्टी एवं मग का प्रयोग करें।

Before & During Drought

- Never waste water.
- Re-use the waste water for plantation.
- Repair dripping taps by replacing washers.
- Check all plumbing for leaks and get them repaired.
- Choose appliances that are more energy and water efficient.
- Plant drought-tolerant grasses, shrubs and trees (plants that thrive on less water).
- Install irrigation devices that are most water efficient, such as micro and drip irrigation.
- Consider rainwater harvesting wherever practical.
- Avoid flushing the toilet unnecessarily.
- Don't let the water run while brushing your teeth, washing your face or shaving etc. Use bucket and mug instead of showers while bathing.

2022

July

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31						

Chapter XII

Budget and Financial Provision.

12.1 Budget and other financial allocations:

(According to ACT No. 53 of 2005 – the Disaster Management Act, 2005, Chapter IX, Finance, Account and Audit.)

48-Establishment of funds by the State Government

The State Government shall immediately after notifications issued for constituting the State Authority and the District Authorities establish for the purposes of this Act the following funds, namely:-

- a) The fund to be called the District Disaster Response Fund;
- b) The fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund;

50 – Emergency procurement and accounting

Where by reason of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the National Authority or the District Authority is satisfied that immediate procurement of provisions or materials or the immediate application of resources are necessary for rescue or relief, -

- a) It may authorize the concerned department or authority to make the emergency procurement and in such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting of tenders shall be deemed to be waived;
- b) A certificate about utilization of provisions or materials by the controlling officer authorized by the National Authority, State Authority or District Authority, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a valid document or voucher for the purpose of accounting of emergency, procurement of such provisions or materials.

Special budget at District, Taluka and Village level should be allocated for training of various teams against disaster, purchasing of equipment to save the life and property of the people, organizing mock drills to create awareness among the people, updating the disaster management plans, etc.

Fund allocation should be made by Zilla-Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram-Panchayat to carry out the following DRM activities:-

- a) To train Search and Rescue, First Aid groups
- b) To create awareness among the people
- c) To procure search and rescue materials
- d) To evacuate and set up temporary shelter for disaster victims



बाढ़ **FLOOD**

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बाढ़ से पहले और इसके दौरान

- आपके परिवार के सभी सदस्यों को निकटतम सुरक्षित स्थान/बचाए गए सुरक्षित स्थान का सुरक्षित मार्ग पता होना चाहिए।
- चेतावनी और परामर्श के लिए स्थानीय रेडियो/टेलीविजन देखें।
- मूल दवाएं और सेनिटरी पैड, बेबी फूड, महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेजों आदि के साथ आपातकालीन किट तैयार रखें।
- सूखे खाद्य पदार्थ, पीने का पानी और कपड़े तैयार रखें।
- केवल उबला हुआ पानी पिएं। खाने को ढक कर रखें, भारी भोजन न करें।
- दरवाजों और खिड़कियों के आसपास प्रवेश द्वारों को सील करने के लिए रेत की बोरीयां रखें। यदि पानी की ऊंचाई ज्यादा होने की आशंका हो तो खिड़कियों को भी सील करें।
- बच्चों और गर्भवती महिलाओं को भूखा न रहने दें।
- सांप के काटे जाने से सावधान रहें जो बाढ़ के दौरान एक सामान्य घटना है।

बाढ़ के बाद में

- गर्म कपड़े, जरूरी दवाएं, कीमती वस्तुएं, व्यक्तिगत कागजात आदि वाटरप्रूफ बैग में रखें जिसे आपातकालीन किट के साथ ले जाया जा सके।
- ऊंचे तल पर जाएं, फर्नीचर, कपड़ों और कीमती सामान को भीगने से बचाने के लिए पलंग, मेज़ आदि पर रखें।
- मैन पावर सप्लाय बंद कर दें। पानी में भीगे हुए बिजली के उपकरण का इस्तेमाल न करें।
- बिना जाने गहरे और बहते पानी में न जाएं।
- बच्चों को बाढ़ के पानी में या उसके आसपास न खेलने दें।

Before & During Flood

- All your family members should know the safe route to nearest shelter/raised shelters.
- Tune to your local radio/TV for warnings and advice.
- Have an emergency kit ready with basic medicines and sanitary pads, baby food items, important documents etc.
- Keep dry food, drinking water and clothes ready.
- Drink preferably boiled water. Keep your food covered, don't take heavy meals.
- Use sandbags to seal entry points around doors and vents. Also seal windows if the water is likely to rise that high.
- Do not let children and pregnant woman remain empty stomach.
- Be careful of snake bites which are common during post floods.

After Flood

- Pack warm clothing, essential medication, valuables, personal papers, etc. in waterproof bags, to be taken with your emergency kit.
- Move to high rise floor, raise furniture, clothing and valuables onto beds, tables etc. from getting wet.
- Switch off the main power supply. Avoid using electrical appliances, which have been in floodwater.
- Do not get into water of unknown depth and current.
- Do not allow children to play in, or near flood water.

2022

August

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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Chapter XIII

Review & Evaluation

13.1 Detail of review and evaluation plan

The District Disaster Management Plan shall be reviewed periodically and also after every disaster that occurs in the district or in a neighboring district where support relief was provided by Deoghar district. The effectiveness of the DDMP and Sub-plans shall be reviewed against the below mentioned criteria:

The plan specifies roles and responsibilities of all lead combat and support agencies in response and recovery.

The plan identifies key individuals by title who are responsible for carrying out specific functions in response and recovery.

The plan identifies individuals by title with responsibility for plan development and maintenance.

The plan includes a logical aim.

The plan is consistent with higher level plans.

The plan provides for special needs of vulnerable community groups (e.g. the aged, disabled or destitute).

The plan is reviewed and agreed to by all agencies assigned responsibilities.

Provision is made for distribution of amendments to all plan holders.

Private sector and voluntary organizations that can provide assistance are identified.

13.2 Post disaster Review Plan

The District Disaster Management Plan is to be reviewed and updated after the occurrence of a disaster in the district. The main objective of the review is to record the event facts and first hand experiences of the department personal. This activity will help to make the DDMP better by identification of gaps and suggestions for filling of the same.

13.3 Creation of District Disaster Resources Network and Link up SDRN & IDRN

As there are a lot of possible issues that might cause a lot of commotion and public distress. **A permanent NDRF team (Regional Response Center)** stationed in the district to control of these gatherings and other religious crowd pulling to the holy places in the district as well other disaster issues addressed by NDRF adjoining dist. of the Deoghar District.

S. No	Teams required, Location	Remarks
1	A permanent NDRF team stationed in the district	Controlling all the holy gatherings and stampede issues that are most possible throughout the Year
2	A permanent Rapid Action Force (RAF) for BaidyanathMandir	A RAF team dedicated to Shrawan Gatherings of about 35 to 45 Lac Devotees visit in entire season at Baidyanath-Mandir
3	A Fire Sub-station at Madhupur	There is only one fire station in entire district that succumbs to fire accidents and a sub-station will be of greatest use
4	Diver Teams – 1	At Shiv-Ganga, Nandan-Pahad, Jal-Saar, Sikitia Dam where drowning cases are frequently reported
5	600 Tons of Wheat	Additional Storage for Grain Banks. (Currently 49 Qunitals of Rice per Panchayat (201) is available) *Recommendation to add 30 Quintals Wheat to each Grain bank




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भूस्खलन से पहले और इसके दौरान

- तीव्र झलनों, पर्वतों के किनारों के पास, पानी के निकास मार्गों के निकट या प्राकृतिक भूखलन घाटियों के साथ सावधान न बनाएं।
- मृदा बहाव क्षेत्रों में बहाव भवनों के आसपास से ले जाने के लिए गलियां बनाएं।
- सीढ़ियां खंड और जगहों को खंडित रखें, धक्काएं नहीं। साथ फिल्लर रखें।
- असाधारण आवाजों को सुनें जो पलक्या गिरने, पेड़ टूटने या चट्टानें टुकड़ों में टूटने से हो सकती हैं।
- जिनकी जल्दी संभव हो भूस्खलन या मलबे के बहने के मार्ग से हट जाएं।
- यदि आप किसी धारा या झरने के पास हैं तो पानी के बहाव में अचानक किसी वृद्धि या कमी के संकेत में सावधान रहें और ध्यान दें कि क्या पानी का रंग जो पहले साफ था, मटभेला हो गया है। यह पास में मृदा स्खलन/भूस्खलन का संकेत है।
- मिट्टी के क्षरण को रोकने के लिए पेड़ लगाएं और पहाड़ियों पर जाली लगाएं।

भूस्खलन के बाद में

- यदि आपसे स्थान छोड़ने के लिए कहा गया है तो निर्धारित सार्वजनिक स्थिति में जाएं।
- और भी स्थान हो सकता है इसलिए स्थान क्षेत्र से दूर रहें।
- सीधे स्थान क्षेत्र में प्रवेश किए बिना घायल और फंसे हुए लोगों का पता लगाएं। बचाव गए व्यक्तियों का मार्गदर्शन करें।
- घायल व्यक्तियों को यदि अत्यधिक गंभीर हालत में न हों, तो प्राथमिक उपचार दिए बिना हिलाएं नहीं।
- नदियों, झरनों, कुंजों आदि से प्रदूषित पानी न पिएं।

Before & During Landslide

- Avoid building houses near steep slopes, close to mountain edges, near drainage paths or along natural erosion valleys.
- In mudflow areas, build channels to direct the flow around buildings.
- Stay alert and awake. Stay calm and do not panic. Stay together.
- Listen for unusual sounds that might indicate moving debris, such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together.
- Move away from the path of a landslide or debris flow as quickly as possible.
- If you are near a stream or channel, be alert for any sudden increase or decrease in water flow and notice whether the water changes from clear to muddy. It is a sign of mudslide/landslide nearby.
- Plant trees and mesh the hillocks to protect soil from eroding.

After Landslide

- Go to designated public shelter if you have been asked to evacuate.
- Stay away from the slide area as there may be danger of additional slides.
- Check for injured and trapped persons near the slide, without entering the direct slide area. Direct rescuers to their locations.
- Do not move injured person without rendering first-aid unless in acute danger state.
- Do not take contaminated water from rivers, springs, wells etc.

2022

September

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5 <small>Labor Day</small>	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Chapter XIV

Relief and Rehabilitation

“Minimum Standards of Relief for victims of disasters “

Disaster Management act (Section-12) mandates National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to recommend Guidelines for minimum standard of relief to be provided to the person affected by disaster which shall include:

- a. The minimum requirements to be provided in the relief camps in relation to shelter, food, drinking water, medical cover, sanitation
- b. B. Special provision to be made for widow and orphans
- c. Ex gratia assistance on account of loss of life as also assistance on account of damage to houses and for restoration of means of livelihood
- d. Such other relief as may be necessary

The following method shall be followed:

A First three days ---- Basic norms to the possible extent may be followed

B. 4 to 10 days ---- Efforts should be made to follow most of the norms recommended by NDMA in the guideline

C. 11 days and above ---- NDMA’s prescribed the norms shall be followed

The factors like terrain. Climatic condition of the site of disaster etc. will also impact the requirement and ability of the administration and other stakeholders to deliver relief. These constraints should also be kept in view while prescribe minimum std. of relief.

14.1 Minimum Std. in respect of shelter in relief camps

- a. State/ UT/District administration shall take necessary steps to pre-identify location buildings like local schools, Anganwari centers, Cyclone shelters/community centers/marriage halls etc. which can be used as a relief shelters where people can be accommodated incase of disaster in the area. In such centers, necessary facilities like sufficient number of toilets, water supply, generators with fuel for power back-up during disaster shall be ensured.
- b. After a disaster, large covered space shall be required to accommodate the affected people in order to avoid last minute arrangement and high cost States/UTs can explore the option of advance MoUs with manufacturers/suppliers for supply of factory made fast track pre-fabricated shelters/tents/toilets/mobile toilets and urinal etc. This can be dismantled and taken back by the suppliers after the closure of the camp. The arrangement shall avoid delay in setting up of camp and exorbitant billing of essential supplies.
- c. In the relief centers, 3.5 Sq.m. of cover area per person with basic lightening facilities shall be catered to accommodate the victims. In mountainous areas, minimum covered area shall be relaxed due to lack of unavailable flat land/built area. Special care shall be taken for safety and privacy of inmates, especially for women, widows and children. Special arrangement should be made for differently-able persons, old and medically serious patients.

- d. Relief center shall be temporary in nature and be closed as soon as normalcy returns in the area.
- e. Sufficient number of sites based on population density shall be indicated as relief centers and embarked well in advance at the time of planning and development of a metro/city/town



चक्रवात

CYCLONE


राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन संस्थान
National Institute of Disaster Management
 (Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

चक्रवात से पहले और इसके दौरान

- रेडियो या टीवी पर मौसम की रिपोर्ट सुनें और लाइवउपडेट पर या घर-घर जाकर सभी को सतर्क करें।
- अपने क्षेत्र से सूचित आशय दें। अपनी आपातकालीन किट और मूल खाद्य आपूर्ति, दवाएँ, टॉर्च और बैटरी आदि तैयार रखें।
- चक्रवात का मौसम आने से पहले दवावने, छिड़कियाँ, छत और दीवारों की रिपेयरिंग और मरम्मत करके मजबूत करें। पर्याप्त खाने की चीजें और पानी सुरक्षित स्थान पर इकट्ठा करें। ध्यान दें कि क्या गार्डन शेड और गैरन के दवावने सुरक्षित है।
- बिजली की सप्लाई बाधित होने की स्थिति में फ्लैशलाइट, मोमबत्तियाँ और माचिस रखें।
- समुद्र में न जाएं। यदि आप चक्रवात आशय में न गए हों तो घर के अंदर रहें और घर के सचने मजबूत हिस्से के नीचे खड़े रहें।
- जब तक चक्रवात समाप्त न हो जाए तब तक अंदर रहें।
- पेड़ों के नीचे या पूल आदि जैसी भारी निर्माण संरचनाओं के नीचे न खड़े हों क्योंकि शराफ़े टूट सकती हैं या पेड़ भी उखड़ सकते हैं और आपके ऊपर गिर सकते हैं।
- यदि घर से बाहर हैं तो उड़ने वाली वस्तुओं, पैदों, इमारतों के गिरने और क्षतिग्रस्त बिजली की लाइनों से सतर्क रहें।
- स्थान खाली करने के लिए अपने और समुदाय के लिए मार्क ड्रिल करें।

चक्रवात के बाद में

- हवाओं के रुकने के बाद, अपना आशय छोड़ने के लिए कम से 1/2 घंटा प्रतीक्षा करें।
- आधिकारिक रूप से सूचित घोषित होने तक बाहर न जाएं। यदि घर खाली किया हो तो वापस जाने का परामर्श दिए जाने तक प्रतीक्षा करें।
- जांच किए बिना बिजली के प्वाइंट का प्रयोग न करें।
- अपने घर लौटने के लिए बहाए गए मार्ग का प्रयोग करें। जल्दवासी न करें।
- गिरि हुई बिजली की तारों, क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों और चकनों, गिरे हुए वृक्षों से सतर्क रहें।

Before & During Cyclone

- Listen to radio or TV weather reports and alert everyone through a loud speaker or by going home to home.
- Identify safe shelter in your area. Keep ready your emergency kit and basic food supply, medicines, torch and batteries etc.
- Doors, windows, roof and walls should be strengthened before the cyclone season through retrofitting and repairing. Store adequate food grains and water in safe places. Check that doors to garden sheds and garages are also secure.
- Keep flashlights, candles, and matches in case of power outages.
- Do not venture into the sea. Stay indoors and stand below the strongest part of the house if you have not moved to the cyclone shelter.
- Remain indoors until advised that the cyclone has passed away.
- Do not take shelter close to trees because branches may break off or trees may even be uprooted, and fall on top of you or heavy constructions such as bridges etc.
- If you are outside, be aware of the dangers of flying objects, falling trees, buildings that may collapse, and damaged power lines.
- Conduct Mock Drills for yourself and the community for evacuation.

After Cyclone

- After the winds die down, wait for at least 1/2 hour before leaving your shelter.
- Do not go out till officially advised that it is safe. If evacuated, wait till advised to go back.
- Do not use power points until they have been checked.
- Use the recommended route to return to your home. Do not rush.
- Be careful of fallen power lines, damaged roads and houses, fallen trees.

2022

October

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10 <small>Columbus Day</small>	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

14.2 Minimum Std. in respect of flood in relief camps

- a. Milk and other dairy products shall be provided for the children and lactating mothers. Every effort shall be taken in the given circumstances to ensure sufficient quantity of food is made available to the affected people (Especially for aged people and children) staying in the relief shelters/camps.
- b. Sufficient steps shall be taken to ensure hygiene at community and camp kitchens. Date of manufacturing and date of expiry on the packaged food items shall be kept in view before distribution.
- c. It shall be ensured that men and women are supplied food with minimum calorie 2,400 Kcal per day. In respect of children / infants, the food to be kept supplied would be 1,700 Kcal per day.

14.3 Minimum Std. in respect of water in relief camps

- a. Sufficient quantity of water shall be provided in the relief camp for personal cleanliness and hand wash.
- b. It may be ensured that the minimum supply of three Ltr. Drinking water per person per day made available in the relief camp. Further, the state/UT/District authorities shall adjust the minimum quantity of water etc. as the geographic, demographic and social practices of the region. If other means of providing safe drinking water is not possible at least double chlorination of water needs to be ensured.
- c. In order to ensure adequate water supply, the location of the source of water supply shall preferably be within the premises of relief, shelter/camp. However the maximum distance from the relief camp to the nearest water-point shall not be more than 500 Mtrs. If tapped water supply is available

14.4 Minimum Std. in respect of Sanitation in relief camps

- a. Number of Toilets: 1 toilet for 30 persons may be arranged/built. Separate toilet and bath area be catered for women and children. At least 15 Ltr. of water per person needs to be arranged for toilets/bathing purposes. Hand wash facility in toilets should be ensured. Steps may be taken for control of spread of diseases. Dignity kits for women shall be provided with sanitary napkins and disposable paper bags with proper labeling.
- b. Toilets shall not be more than 50 meter away from the relief camps. Pit-Latrines and soak ways shall be at least 30 meters from any ground water source and the bottom of any latrine has to be at least 1.5 meter above the water level.
- c. Drainage or spillage from defecation system shall not run towards any surface water or shallow ground water source.

14.5 Minimum Std. in respect of medical cover in relief camp

- a. Mobile medical teams shall visit relief camp to attend the affected people. Steps shall be taken to avoid spread of communicable diseases.
- b. If the relief camps are extended over a long-time, then necessary arrangement may be made for psychological treatment

- c. Helpline should be set-up and contact number and details of which shall be displayed at the relief/shelter and adequately publicized to inform the people
- d. For pregnant women, necessary basic arrangements shall be made by the local administration for safe delivery.
- e. Advance tie up/arrangement shall be made with the government/private hospitals so that necessary doctors/Para-medical staff are available at short notice for relief camp to attend the affected people. In respect of people who are affected and being referred to hospitals for treatment/operation etc, suitable transportation shall be arranged to reach to refer hospital.
- f. In order to manage mass casualty in a disaster, advance contingency plans for management of multiple casualties shall be developed.

14.6 Minimum Std. of relief for Widow and Orphans

- a. In each camp, a separate register shall be maintained for entering the details of women who are widowed and for children who are orphaned due to the disaster. Their complete details shall be entered in the register, dully counter signed by the concerned officials and this register shall be kept as a permanent record with the District Administration.
- b. Special attention shall be given to widow and orphans who are separated from their families. For widow, certificate by the district administration shall be issued stating that she lost her husband in the disaster and the same shall be issued **within 15 days of Disaster.**
- c. As the widow/family shall be economically weak. The state administration shall provide a reasonable amount for the funerals rites of her husband and the payment shall be deducted from the subsequent financial compensation/relief that shall be paid by the Govt.
- d. Necessary Financial Compensation and other govt. assistance to be arrange within 45 days of the disaster to the widow and to the orphaned children in respect of orphaned children similar certificate shall be issued and the children need to be taken care properly and the fund that may be given to the children by the govt. shall be dully deposited in a PSU Bank in joint A/C where the collector/DC shall be the first account holder of the Bank account. Interest from the fund can be given to the child/guardian every month for his/her proper upkeep. Education for the child shall be ensured by the district/local administration.
- e. As far as ex-gratia assistance on account of loss of life as also assistance on account of damage to houses and for restoration of means of livelihood, the norms provided by govt. of India (Ministry of Home Affaires) for assistance from SDRF should be minimum standards of relief




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आग के दौरान क्या करें

- अपने परिवार की अग्नि जांच करवाएं; दीले बिजली के कनेक्शनों की जांच करें, बिजली की दीदी तारों के पास ज्वलनशील सामग्री न रखें।
- आग लगने की स्थिति में 101 (या अपने क्षेत्र/नगर में अग्निशमन सेवा का कोई विशेष नंबर) डायल करें।
- यदि फंस गए हों तो फर्श के पास लेटे/बैठ जाएं; कमरों में धुएँ को आने से रोकें; बाहर निकलने का मार्ग ढूँढ़ें; गीले कपड़े के द्वारा सांस लें; निकलने के लिए कम से कम दो रास्ते ढूँढ़ें और सुनिश्चित करें कि वे बाधा मुक्त हों।
- लात रहें, सभी बिजली के उपकरणों का प्लग निकाल दें। निकलने के बाद सुरक्षित स्थान पर एकत्र हों।
- पानी की बाल्टियाँ और कंबल तैयार रखें। अनिश्चित रूप से न भरें।
- यदि कपड़ों में आग लगी हो तो रुकें; जमीन पर लेटें और लुढ़कें। नियमित अभ्यास करें।
- अनियंत्रित आग की स्थिति में चौकित को तब तक कंबल में लपेटें जब तक आग न बुझ जाए।

आग के दौरान क्या न करें

- भीड़भाड़ वाले स्थानों, तंग गलियों और घर के अंदर पटाखे न जलाएं।
- ज्यादा आधान करने के लिए पटाखे दिन के दिख्यों या कांच की बोतलों से ढककर न चलाएं।
- लंबे दीले घबरा न पहनें क्योंकि ये जल्दी आग पकड़ते हैं।
- जलती हुई सिगरेट के टुकड़े लापरवाही से न फेंकें।
- जले हुए घबरा ना उतारें (सभी उतारो जब यह आसानी से उतारे जा सकते हों)।
- जले हुए स्थान पर चिपकने वाली पट्टी न बांधें।

Fire Do's

- Get your premises fire audited; check for loose electric connections; don't store combustible material near loose electric wires.
- In case of fire, dial 101 (or the special number for FIRE SERVICE in your area/town).
- If trapped lay down/sit near the floor; curb entry of smoke into the room; look for exit, breathe through wet cloth; lean in at least two escape routes and ensure they are free from obstacles.
- Remain calm, unplug all electrical appliances. Meet at safe place after exit.
- Keep buckets of water and blankets ready. Keep fire extinguishers and regularly re-fill them.
- If clothes catch fire, STOP, DROP and ROLL. Conduct regular drills.
- In case of uncontrolled fire, wrap the victim in a blanket, till the fire ceases.

Fire Don'ts

- Don't burn crackers in crowded, congested places, narrow lanes or inside the house.
- Don't cover crackers with tin containers or glass bottles for extra sound effect.
- Avoid long loose clothes; as they are fast in catching fire.
- Don't dispose lighted cigarette ends carelessly.
- Don't remove burnt clothing (unless it comes off easily).
- Don't apply adhesive dressing on the burnt area.

2022

November

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11 <small>Veterans Day</small>	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24 <small>Thanksgiving Day</small>	25	26
27	28	29	30			

14.7 According to the check-list- Preparedness for South-West Monsoon-2019

1. Status of State Disaster Management plan (SDMP) and District Disaster Management Plans (DDMP) as require by DM Act, 2005. The state governments are requested to furnish the latest status in the matter.
 - The DDMP of the district Deoghar has been updated as per the NDMA guideline and will be sent to SDMA very soon for approval after incorporation of suggestions from line departments.

2. Vulnerability assessment:

The profile of the various districts vulnerability to the different disaster has been prepared. This includes vulnerability assessment past history, geographical features and impacts and intensity as also the damage of the past disaster. Based on this, a list of most vulnerable village district-wise has been prepared.

- Vulnerability assessment has been carried out in analysis of the past incident conditions of the Deoghar district. Generally lightening, water logging & stampede happens during monsoon period.

3. Dissemination of Warning System:

Whether a review of early warning and forecasting system has been made in the context of floods, heavy rain cyclone, land slide, avalanches and Tsunami in association with concern department of the state government and the government of India office located in state. This includes India metrological Department (IMD), central water commission, India national centre for Ocean information centre (INOIS), Geological Survey of India (GIS). Snow and avalanches study Establishment, All India radio, T.V, Electronic media, local sirens and other traditional means.

- Telephones
- Wireless radios
- Sirens (hand operated)
- Colored flags/light
- Hand mikes
- FM radio and television stations

4. Emergency Response Activities:

- i. **Coordination:** Whether State and District level coordination have met and review the preparedness with all concerned stakeholders.

Regular Liaison and discussions with concerned line departments/organizations, NGO's, CBO's/PRIs, etc. and their representatives at various locations, keeping Incidence Commander (IC) informed about arrivals of all the Government and Non-government agencies and their available resources, and briefing meetings to all Government and Non-government agencies with the IC. This coordination will also involve facilitating disaster-response by addressing special needs of services delivery mechanism.

- ii. **Rapid Damage Assessment:** Whether the mechanism for assessment damage has been put in place. The rapid damage assessment is required to prepare immediately for forwarded to all concerned including the state government and control room of ministry of home affairs (MHA).

A report describing the magnitude of disaster in respect to life loss, property loss and other urgent needs of the affected areas a team will conduct rapid damage and needs assessment. This assessment

Provides a base for planning response activities. This report should further be shared to SDMA, Jharkhand.

- iii. **Maintenance of essential service:** During disasters like floods, heavy rain, cyclone the first casualty is the essential service line, power, telecommunication, roads, weather coordination meetings has been organized with these departments to ensure the immediate restoration of these services in the events of disruption due to floods cyclones
- iv. **Stocking of essential commodities:** whether adequate stocking of essential commodities like food grains, kerosene oil, salt edible oil etc. have been made of different strategic location/places
 - Stocking of essential commodities like food grains, kerosene oil, salt, etc. have been made at different strategic places.
- v. **Medicines:** Whether review of availability of essential medicines needed in the wake of floods and heavy rains for likely waterborne disease like diarrhea have been adequately stocked at various vulnerable centers.
 - A full-fledged Mobile medical team shall visit to the relief camps to attend the affected people. Preventive measures shall be taken to avoid spread of communicable diseases.
 - Helpline should be set up and contact number and details of which shall be displayed at the relief camps and adequately publicized to inform the people.
 - Special focus on old age person, physically challenged person and pregnant women to the basic arrangements and of safe delivery of the pregnant mothers.
- vi. **Arrangements of Drinking Water:** Whether position has been reviewed with all concerned ensuring supply of safe drinking water during crisis period. This includes transportation of drinking water.
 - Required quantity of drinking water shall be provided in the relief camps for personal health & hygiene
 - Adequate and sufficient water supply/storage at location of the source of water supply shall preferably be within the premises of relief camps.
 - Proper coordination with the PHED and Municipal Corporations department officials to resolve the potable water crisis.
- vii. **Temporary shelter/relief camps:** A list of the shelters identified for organizing relief camps for person evacuating from the low lying areas has been made. Weather adequacy of these shelters has been review and plan for putting up temporary shelters put in place. These include arrangements for organizing relief camps like provision of essential foods, drinking water supply, sanitation medicines etc. Weather provision of shelter material like tarpaulin, tents have reviewed at state/district levels.
 - Necessary steps will be taken to identify location like local Schools, Anganwadi Centres/ community centers etc. which can be used as relief shelters where people can be accommodated in case of disaster in the district. The relief camps have equipped with necessary facilities like free distributions adequate quantity food, sufficient number of toilets, water supply, generators with fuel for power back up during disasters.

8. Pre-Contract: Whether a list of relief materials required during emergency response phase has been prepared based on past experiences. This ministry had advised to the state government to enter into pre-

contract for the items which are not available with the state government and required in bulk. This will ensure the timely availability of relief items.

- Zila-Nazarat with the support of district supply officer shall be in contract with concerned supplier to provide all items which may be required in case of disaster situation.

9. Evacuation Plan: Based on the vulnerability assessment weather evacuation plan for the persons residing in the low lying areas has been drawn up. This includes identification of places, mode of transportation, evacuation route.

- An evacuation plan will be prepared and incorporated in DDMP.

10. Dissemination of forecasting / warning plan: Based on the forecasting agencies, whether dissemination of these forecasting/warning etc. plans for persons residing in the areas likely to be affected has been drawn up. These include identification of forecasting agencies means of dissemination of warning to the end users etc.

- To the concern district administration is well prepared for early warning in the district via print and electronic media.

11. Plan to regulate flow of People: Based on the forecasting agencies, Whether any plan have been drawn-up to regulating the pilgrims/tourist in the wake of any eventually in the religious / tourist places for the persons residing/visiting in the areas. These include identification of regulating agencies, evacuation/alternative route etc.

- The district administrations will vigil and make onsite Disaster Management plan in case of any forecasting and religious activates in the district.

12. Activation of control rooms: Whether control rooms at vulnerable districts and state Headquarters have been activated with adequate number of trained personnel and equipment.

At the district level required space will be earmarked for activation of DEOC in the district administration

- Emergency operation center will be equipped with the skilled personals to substantiate any emergency requirement

13. Search and rescue teams: how many search and rescue teams in the state response team have been trained and equipped for cyclone storms/ floods/heavy rains. Whether the procedure for their deputation at short notice has been finalized. Whether search and rescue team of your state can be deputed to the neighboring state, during crisis period?

- District Police, Home Guard, Fire Department and other key stakeholders as well NGOs will be in the search and rescue team in the district
- According to the district need and requirements hundreds volunteers will be trained so that during the situation their support can be taken.

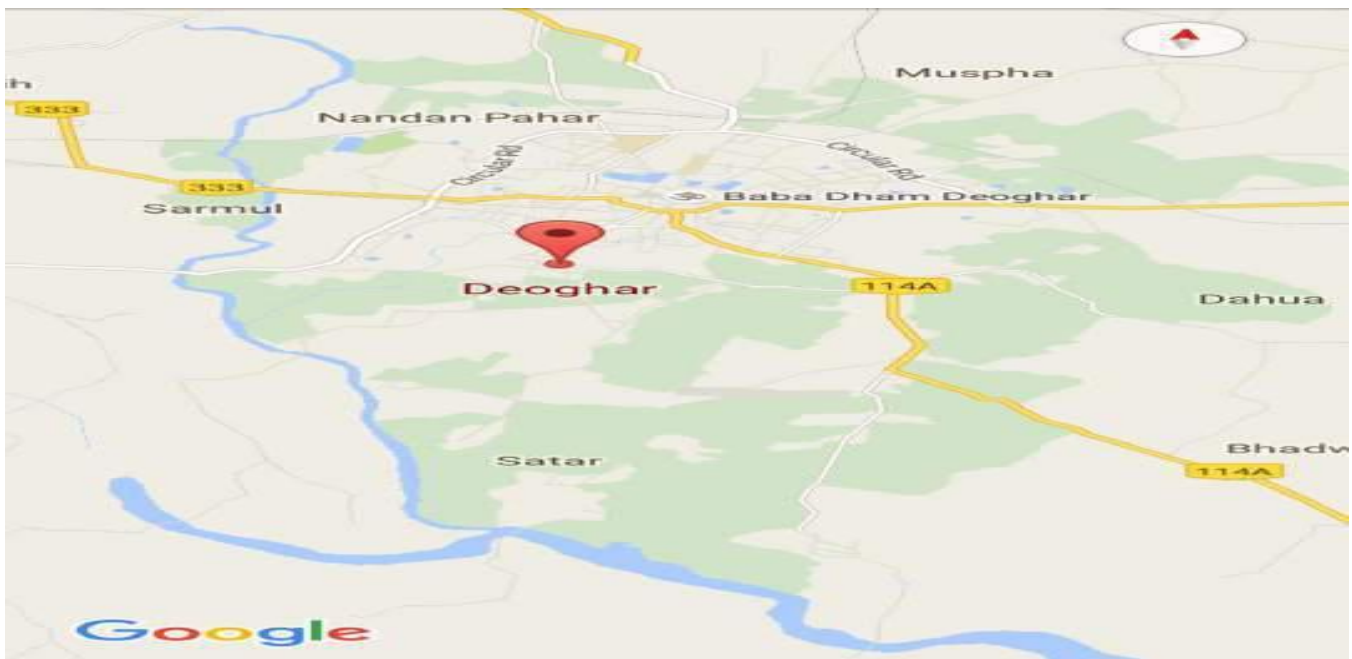
14. Identification of Nodal Officers: Whether a list of Nodal Officers in various concerned departments of the state and government of India located in the state has been made. These list of required to made activity/sub-activity wise. The name, designation, telephone Nos, fax No, email address of identified Nodal Officers is to be prepared, printed, circulated to all concerned

- A district Incident Response Team will prepare a list and identification of Nodal officer's forms all the line departments.
- 15. Preparedness Drill:** The state governments are required to organized preparedness drills and to carry out mock exercise. Whether such exercise has been carried out by the state government during current year based on the field experience and lesson learnt from previous disaster.
- DDMA Deoghar conducted training program and mock exercises regular interval at different level for preparedness of various disasters also take support of NDRF
- 16. Transparency in relief Operation:** The Ministry of Home Affairs has been requesting to the state government that a list giving details of the beneficiaries with their name and address along with the quantity/volume and quality of relief distributed may be prepared made available to the local representatives of the public in Panchayates / Municipalities. The consolidated list should also be maintained and displayed at Block/Taluka levels and made available to general public on demand on normal charge of Rs. 10/-. The state governments are requested to indicate the action taken in the matter.
- Relief guidelines as per the SDRF norms and District Administration always prepared the list of beneficiaries along their name and address to involve in relief distributed.
- 17. National Building Code:** Whether state government have proper mechanism in place of planning and implementation various provisions of national building code towards earthquake resistant design and construction of buildings structure of various zones/ parts of the prevent and minimize the loss of life damage of property caused by earthquakes.
- District Administration takes concern of the National Building Code for proper mechanism for planning and implementation to various provisions towards earthquake resistant design and construction of buildings to prevent and minimize the loss of life and damage to property cause by earthquakes.
- 18. Flood plain zoning:** Whether state government has legislation on floodplain zoning. Flood plain zoning is a procedure to prevent flood hazard on river banks. As a part of zoning, locations are determined so that flood damages reduce to minimize. It also envisages lying down limitation development of both the unprotected and protected areas. Flood plain zoning is not necessary in case of floods by river but also useful in reducing the damage caused due to drainage congestion particularly in urban areas.
- District Deoghar is in very low-risk zone as there is no flood prone area.
- 19. Urban Flood:** Does the state government have any concrete plan to address the issues of urban flood of the cities so the flash flood can flows in their natural process? Whether planning of the cities drainage system is robust and up to mark to address the likely issues of urban flood. Whether any assessment of preparedness has been carried by the state government in this regards?
- There is as such no incident reported in the District Deoghar. Whenever Deoghar gets heavy rainfall then in urban are water stagnate. .
- 20. Conservation, Harvesting and recharging of water management:** Whether state government have concrete scientific plan in place for conservation of river, river corridors water bodies as well harvesting and recharging water management especially in rain fed areas of the state.

- Creation and Renovation of Wells, Ponds and Dhobhas have been initiated in the district for conservation and recharging of water.

Chapter XV: Important Details

15.1 Road map of District



15.2 Media & Information Management

प्रिंट मीडिया			
क्र० सं०	नाम	पदनाम	मोबाइल नंबर
1	संजीत कुमार मंडल	प्रिंसिपल कॉरिसपोण्डेंट	9431190718
2	राकेश कर्म्हे	ब्यूरो चीफ	9431369363
3	आर सी सिन्हा	ब्यूरो चीफ	9431165005
4	जेम्स कुमार नवाब	मुख्य संवाददाता	9031126527
5	प्रो० राम नंदन सिंह	जिला संवाददाता	8340300365
6	अनल कांत मिश्रा	उप सम्पादक	8210268156
7	कमलेश तुलस्यान	श्वेत पत्र	9431132132
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया			
1	अमरनाथ पाठक	न्यूज-11	8051552299
2	सुनील कुमार	ताजा टीवी	9934306526
3	मनीष दूबे	नेटवर्क-18	8709370115
4	विकास कुमार	जी बिहार / झारखण्ड	8271989698
5	धनंजय भारती	आज तक	9431396955
6	शैलेन्द्र कुमार मिश्रा		9431190466
7	पिताम्बर तिवारी	साधना न्यूज	9546787546

Chapter XVI: Lightning Occurrences Details

वर्ष 2021-212 में आपदा प्रबन्धन के अधीन बज्रपात से प्रभावित परिवारों को मुआवजा भुगतान से संबंधित प्रतिवेदन

क्र०सं०	अंचल कार्यालय का नाम	कुल अभिलेखों की सं०	स्वीकृत अभिलेखों की सं०	लम्बित अभिलेखों की सं०	त्रुटिनिराकरण हेतु अंचल कार्यालय को वापस किये गये अभिलेखों की सं०	अभियुक्ति
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	देवघर	4	4	—	—	
2	देवीपुर	2	2	—	—	
3	मोहनपुर	1	1	—	—	
4	सारवाँ	2	—	2	—	
5	सोनारायठाढ़ी	—	—	—	—	
6	मधुपुर	1	1	—	—	
7	सारठ	4	4	—	—	
8	पालोजोरी	3	3	—	—	
9	करौँ	2	2	—	—	
10	मारगोमुण्डा	—	—	—	—	
	कुल:—	19	17	2	—	

वर्ष 2021-22 में आपदा प्रबन्धन के अधीन अग्नि कांड से प्रभावित परिवारों को मुआवजा से संबंधित प्रतिवेदन

क्र०सं०	अंचल कार्यालय का नाम	कुल अभिलेखों की सं०	स्वीकृत अभिलेखों की सं०	लम्बित अभिलेखों की सं०	त्रुटिनिराकरण हेतु अंचल कार्यालय को वापस किये गये अभिलेखों की सं०	अभियुक्ति
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	देवघर	3	3		—	
2	देवीपुर	2	2	—	—	
3	मोहनपुर	6	6	—	—	
4	सारवाँ	—	—	—	—	
5	सोनारायठाढ़ी	2	2	—	—	
6	मधुपुर	9	4	—	5	
7	सारठ	3	3	—	—	
8	पालोजोरी	13	13	—	—	
9	करौं	—	—	—	—	
10	मारगोमुण्डा	1	1	—	—	
	कुल:—	39	34		5	

वर्ष 2021-22 में आपदा प्रबन्धन के अधीन चक्रवात से प्रभावित परिवारों को मुआवजा से संबंधित प्रतिवेदन

क्र०सं०	अंचल कार्यालय का नाम	कुल अभिलेखों की सं०	स्वीकृत अभिलेखों की सं०	लम्बित अभिलेखों की सं०	त्रुटिनिराकरण हेतु अंचल कार्यालय को वापस किये गये अभिलेखों की सं०
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	देवघर	—	—	—	—
2	देवीपुर	—	—	—	—
3	मोहनपुर	—	—	—	—
4	सारवाँ	—	—	—	—
5	सोनारायटाढ़ी	—	—	—	—
6	मधुपुर	—	—	—	—
7	सारठ	—	—	—	—
8	पालोजोरी	15	10	—	5
9	करौँ	—	—	—	—
10	मारगोमुण्डा	—	—	—	—
	कुल:-	15	10	—	5

वर्ष 2021-22 में आपदा प्रबन्धन के अधीन अतिवृष्टि से प्रभावित परिवारों को मुआवजा से संबंधित प्रतिवेदन

क्र०सं०	अंचल कार्यालय का नाम	कुल अभिलेखों की सं०	स्वीकृत अभिलेखों की सं०	लम्बित अभिलेखों की सं०	त्रुटिनिराकरण हेतु अंचल कार्यालय को वापस किये गये अभिलेखों की सं०
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	देवघर	47	—	47	—
2	देवीपुर	72	5	—	67
3	मोहनपुर	6	6	—	—
4	सारवाँ	1	1	—	—
5	सोनारायटाढ़ी	—	—	—	—
6	मधुपुर	79	22	57	—

7	सारठ	53	53	—	—
8	पालोजोरी	83	35	48	—
9	करौं	—	—	—	—
10	मारगोमुण्डा	31	31	—	—
	कुल:-	372	153	152	67

वर्ष 2021-22 में आपदा प्रबन्धन के अधीन सड़क दुर्घटना से प्रभावित परिवारों को मुआवजा से संबंधित प्रतिवेदन

क्र०सं०	अंचल कार्यालय का नाम	कुल अभिलेखों की सं०	स्वीकृत अभिलेखों की सं०	लम्बित अभिलेखों की सं०	व्युत्तिनिराकरण हेतु अंचल कार्यालय को वापस किये गये अभिलेखों की सं०	अभियुक्ति
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	देवघर	—	—	—	—	
2	देवीपुर	—	—	—	—	
3	मोहनपुर	—	—	—	—	
4	सारवाँ	2	—	2	—	
5	सोनारायटाढ़ी	—	—	—	—	
6	मधुपुर	2	2	—	—	
7	सारठ	—	—	—	—	
8	पालोजोरी			—		
9	करौं	—	—	—	—	
10	मारगोमुण्डा	—	—	—	—	
	कुल:-	4	2	2	0	

कोविड-19 से मृत व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों/दावेदारों को मुआवजा भुगतान हेतु सिविल सर्जन देवघर के IDSP सेल द्वारा निर्गत कोविड-19 से मृत व्यक्तियों सूची के अनुसार अभिलेखों की विवरणी:-

क्र०सं०	अंचल कार्यालय का नाम	अभिलेख सं०/स्वीकृत्यादेश सं०	आश्रित का नाम एवं पता	घटना की तिथि	घटना का स्थान	मृत व्यक्ति का नाम
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	करौं	01/2021-22	विभा देवी, पति-स्व० कृष्णा प्रसाद साव, ग्राम-करौं, पंचायत-करौं, अंचल करौं जिला-देवघर	21.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० कृष्णा प्रसाद साव
2	मधुपुर	01/2021-22	विकाश डालमियाँ, पिता-स्व० जय प्रकाश डालमियाँ, ग्राम/मुहल्ला-काली मंडा रोड, मधुपुर, वार्ड नं०-10, अंचल-मधुपुर, जिला-देवघर	27.07.2020		स्व० ललीता डालमियाँ
3	मधुपुर	06/2021-22	अजीत कुमार सिंह, पिता-बनमालिक सिंह, ग्राम/मुहल्ला-बिल्ली, पंचायत-गोनेया, अंचल-मधुपुर, जिला-देवघर	09.05.2021		स्व० गीता देव्या
4	मधुपुर	11/2021-22	चंद्रिका देवी, पति-स्व० जय कुमार मंडल, ग्राम-छोटा मधुपुर, कुर्मीडीह, पंचायत-गोविन्दपुर, अंचल-मधुपुर जिला-देवघर	05.05.2021		स्व० जय कुमार मंडल
5	मधुपुर	16/2021-22	मंजु देवी, पति-श्रीकान्त वर्मा, ग्राम/मुहल्ला-पिपरासोल, पंचायत-भेड़वा, अंचल-मधुपुर, जिला-देवघर	07.05.2021		स्व० श्रीकान्त वर्मा
6	मधुपुर	18/2021-22	प्रमिला देवी, पति-स्व० छोटू ठाकुर, ग्राम/मुहल्ला-कुण्डु बंगला रोड, मधुपुर, वार्ड सं०-10, अंचल-मधुपुर, जिला-देवघर	26.04.2021		स्व० छोटू ठाकुर
7	मधुपुर	19/2021-22	सुनील महतो, पिता-कृष्णा महतो, ग्राम/मुहल्ला-बड़ा शेखपुरा, वार्ड नं०-18, अंचल-मधुपुर	09.05.2021		स्व० बेदामी देवी
8	मोहनपुर	16/2021-22	अजित प्रसाद यादव, पिता-मोहन प्रसाद यादव, ग्राम-धावाघाट, पंचायत-बारा, अंचल-मोहनपुर	19.05.2020	देवघर	स्व अरुणा देवी

9	मोहनपुर	17 / 2021-22	विनित तिवारी, पिता-हरेन्द्र प्रसाद तिवारी, ग्राम-दहीजोर, पंचायत-दहीजोर, अंचल-मोहनपुर	28.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० विमला देवी
10	मोहनपुर	19 / 2021-22	धनमन्ती देवी, पति-स्व० अशोक कुमार यादव, ग्राम-नावाकुरा, अंचल-मोहनपुर	28.10.2020	देवघर	स्व० अशोक कुमार यादव
11	मोहनपुर	20 / 2021-22	आर्यन कुमार, पिता-गणेश प्रसाद, ग्राम-पुनसिया, अंचल-मोहनपुर	02.06.2021	देवघर	स्व० आशा देवी
12	देवघर	66 / 2021-22	मंजु देवी, पति-स्व० गोपीनाथ राजहंस, साकिन-कुशमील, देवघर अंचल-देवघर जिला-देवघर	25.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० गोपीनाथ राजहंस
13	देवघर	70 / 2021-22	प्रगति देवी, पति-स्व० राजीव कुमार सिंह, साकिन-करनीबाग, देवघर अंचल-देवघर	17.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० राजीव कुमार सिंह
14	देवघर	71 / 2021-22	सुरेन्द्र कुमार मिश्रा, पिता-नोखेलाल मिश्रा, साकिन-शिवपुरी, बिलासी टाउन, देवघर अंचल-देवघर	23.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० मनोरमा देवी
15	देवघर	72 / 2021-22	श्री शम्भु सिंह साकिन-हनुमान नगर जसीडीह, सिमरिया, अंचल-देवघर	29.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० बच्ची देवी
16	सारवाँ	01 / 2021-22	धर्मेन्द्र कुमार सिंह, पिता/पति-स्व० कामदेव प्रसाद राय, ग्राम-परसोडी, पंचायत-बैजुकुरा, अंचल-सारवा	09.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० कामदेव प्रसाद राय
17	सारवाँ	02 / 2021-22	राधामनी देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० जगन्नाथ प्रसाद महतो, ग्राम-जियाखाड़ा, पंचायत-जियाखाड़ा, अंचल-सारवाँ	06.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० जगन्नाथ प्रसाद महतो

18	सारवाँ	03 / 2021-22	प्रमोद कुमार झा, पिता/पति-स्व० गोबिन्द प्रसाद झा, ग्राम-बाधापाथर, पंचायत-नारंगी, अंचल-सारवा	29.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० गोबिन्द प्रसाद झा
19	मधुपुर	20 / 2021-22	संजय कुमार मुर्मू, पिता/पति-राज कुमार मुर्मू, मुहल्ला-मीना बाजार, वार्ड नं०-21, अंचल-मधुपुर	18.11.2020	मधुपुर, देवघर	स्व० लतिका मुर्मू
20	मधुपुर	21 / 2021-22	रूही शहजादी, पिता/पति-स्व० फैयाज आलम, मुहल्ला-मीना बाजार, वार्ड नं०-20, अंचल-मधुपुर	02.11.2021	देवघर	स्व० फैयाज आलम
21	मधुपुर	22 / 2021-22	दिलीप कुमार, पिता/पति-स्व० अखिलेश्वर महतो, मुहल्ला-52 बीघा, सपहा, वार्ड नं०-15, अंचल-मधुपुर	28.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० अखिलेश्वर महतो
22	सारठ	66 / 2021-22	सुनीता झा, पिता/पति-स्व० मथुराकान्त झा, ग्राम-गोपीबाँध, पंचायत-सारठ, अंचल-सारठ	18.08.2020	देवघर	स्व० मथुराकान्त झा
23	सारठ	67 / 2021-22	लखी देवी, पिता/पति-जगु महतो, ग्राम-दिग्धी, पंचायत-पलमा, अंचल-सारठ	08.05.2021	जामताड़ा	स्व० जगु महतो
24	सारठ	68 / 2021-22	राजीव रंजन, पिता/पति-अमरनाथ मिश्रा, ग्राम-लगवाँ, पंचायत-लगवाँ, अंचल-सारठ	19.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० बैजंती देवी
25	सारठ	69 / 2021-22	रूपा देवी, पिता/पति-विजय कुमार रवानी, ग्राम-डिंडाकोलीछित, पंचायत-लगवाँ, अंचल-सारठ	04.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० विजय कुमार रवानी

26	सारठ	70 / 2021-22	मधुबाला कुमारी, पिता/पति-बसन्त कुमार वर्मा, ग्राम-आराजोरी, पंचायत-पलमा, अंचल-सारठ	26.05.2021	राँची	स्व बसंत कुमार वर्मा
27	सारठ	71 / 2021-22	अब्दूल कबीर, पिता/पति-स्व० अब्दूल रफीद, ग्राम-चाँदडीह, पंचायत-चाँदडीह	28.04.2021	वर्द्धमान	स्व० सययदा खातुन
28	मारगोमुण्डा	01 / 2021-22	मेघनी देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० रामेश्वर मंडल, ग्राम-गंगपुर, पंचायत-बनसीमी, अंचल-मारगोमुण्डा	08.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० रामेश्वर मंडल
29	देवघर	78 / 2021-22	देवयन्ती देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० नवल दास, ग्राम/मुहल्ला-नन्दन पहाड़ राड, देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	26.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० नवल दास
30	करौं	06 / 2021-22	कान्तलाल महतो, पिता/पति-अर्जुन महतो, ग्राम-मांझतर, पंचायत-सिरसा, अंचल-करौं	20.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० रानी देवी
31	करौं	07 / 2021-22	दिपीका कुमारी, पिता/पति-स्व० संदीप कुमार चौरसिया, ग्राम-पाथरोल, पंचायत-पाथरोल, अंचल-करौं	01.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० संदीप कुमार चौरसिया
32	पालोजोरी	02 / 2021-22	संजया देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० भाग्यधर पाल, ग्राम-रामनगर पालोजोरी, पंचायत-पालोजोरी, अंचल-पालोजोरी	22.04.2021	जामताड़ा	स्व० भाग्यधर पाल
33	पालोजोरी	01 / 2021-22	नीतु देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० बच्चू महतो, ग्राम-रघुवाडीह, पंचायत-रघुवाडीह, अंचल-पालोजोरी	03.05.2021	जामताड़ा	स्व० बच्चू महतो

34	सारठ	72 / 2021-22	शंकर मांडी, पिता/पति-केलु मांडी, ग्राम-भूरा, पंचायत-बोचबाध, अंचल-सारठ	07.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० पार्वती देवी
35	मारगोमुण्डा	02 / 2021-22	गोरी शंकर पंडित, पिता/पति-डेगो पंडित, ग्राम-खमरबाद, पंचायत-पिपरा, अंचल-मारगोमुण्डा	03.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० सरस्वती देवी
36	देवघर	84 / 2021-22	नुतन वर्मा, पिता/पति-स्व० मुकुन्द देव वर्मा, साकिन-सत्संग, अंचल-देवघर, जिला-देवघर	02.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० मुकुन्द देव वर्मा
37	देवघर	83 / 2021-22	मनोज कुमार, पिता/पति-स्व० रामाशंकर राय, साकिन-कास्टर टाउन, देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	25.11.2020	देवघर	स्व० रामाशंकर राय
38	देवघर	89 / 2021-22	रेनु देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० पन्ना लाल झा, साकिन-बिलासी देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	28.07.2020	देवघर	स्व० पन्ना लाल झा
39	देवघर	90 / 2021-22	पुनम देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० प्रदीप कुमार केशरी, साकिन-कुष्ट आश्रम रोड़, अंचल-देवघर	26.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० प्रदीप कुमार केशरी
40	देवघर	92 / 2021-22	संजु कुमारी, पिता/पति-स्व० धनेश्वर राम, साकिन-आसाम रोड़ धर्मपुर, अंचल-देवघर	19.10.2020	देवघर	स्व० धनेश्वर राम
41	देवघर	94 / 2021-22	दुखनी देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० विरेन वर्मा, साकिन-कल्याणपुर, देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	10.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० विरेन वर्मा

42	देवघर	95 / 2021-22	चन्द्र प्रभा देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० विमल कुमार, साकिन-बमबम बाबा कॉलोनी, देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	26.11.2020	राँची	स्व० विमल कुमार
43	देवघर	96 / 2021-22	निर्मला झा, पिता/पति-स्व० रूपकान्त झा, साकिन-तिवारी चौक, देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	23.03.2021	देवघर	स्व० रूपकान्त झा
44	देवघर	100 / 2021-22	राहुल कुमार सिंह, पिता/पति-स्व० प्रमोद कुमार सिंह, साकिन-कास्टर टाउन, टाईटनिक कोठी देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	17.10.2020		स्व० प्रमोद कुमार सिंह
45	देवघर	102 / 2021-22	डॉ० दिवाकर प्रसाद पासवान, पिता/पति-अप्राप्त, साकिन-सदर अस्पताल देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	08.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० दुर्गेश विद्यार्थी
46	देवघर	103 / 2021-22	मनीषा गुप्ता, पिता/पति-स्व० सुनिल प्रसाद साह, साकिन-एस०बी० राय रोड, देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	21.03.2021	देवघर	स्व० सुनिल प्रसाद साह
47	देवघर	105 / 2021-22	शोभा देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० राजीव चौरसिया, साकिन-जलसार रोड, देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	08.08.2020	देवघर	स्व० राजीव चौरसिया
48	देवघर	108 / 2021-22	सीमा देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० बबलू कुमार सिंह, साकिन-केनमनकाटी, देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	10.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० बबलू कुमार सिंह
49	देवघर	109 / 2021-22	अर्चना कुमारी सिन्हा, पिता/पति-स्व० आलोक कुमार घोष, साकिन-विद्युभूषण सरकार रोड अंचल-देवघर	09.07.2020	इरबा, राँची	स्व० आलोक कुमार घोष

50	देवघर	110 / 2021-22	आशा देवी, पिता / पति-स्व० शंभु प्रसाद गुप्ता, साकिन-राम मंदिर रोड अंचल-देवघर	02.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० शंभु प्रसाद गुप्ता
51	देवघर	111 / 2021-22	रमन ठाकुर, पिता / पति-स्व० हेमकान्त ठाकुर, साकिन-आर०एल० सराफ देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	11.07.2020	देवघर	स्व० हेमकान्त ठाकुर
52	देवघर	112 / 2021-22	प्यारे लाल पाण्डेय, पिता / पति-स्व० दामोदर पाण्डेय, साकिन-चक्रवर्ती लेन वार्ड नं०-21, अंचल-देवघर	14.07.2020	देवघर	स्व० दामोदर पाण्डेय
53	करौं	08 / 2021-22	बिन्दु देवी, पिता / पति-स्व० कौशलेन्द्र कुमार कोशिक, ग्राम-कुशमाहा मधुपुर, अंचल-करौं	30.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० कौशलेन्द्र कुमार कोशिक
54	मधुपुर	25 / 2021-22	रीता देवी, पिता / पति-स्व० नरेश कुमार शर्मा, ग्राम-भगवानपुर, पंचायत-गडिया, अंचल-मधुपुर	29.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० नरेश कुमार शर्मा
55	देवघर	93 / 2021-22	रीचा मिश्रा, पिता / पति-स्व० राजेश कुमार दुबे, साकिन-सम्राट अपार्टमेन्ट जलसार रोड, महावीर अखाडा, अंचल-देवघर	26.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० राजेश कुमार दुबे
56	देवघर	104 / 2021-22	संध्या भवाल, पिता / पति-स्व० निमाई भवाल, साकिन-कल्याणपुर, देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	11.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० निमाई भवाल
57	देवघर	106 / 2021-22	अनिता सिंह, पिता / पति-स्व० पदम कुमार सिंह, साकिन-हिरणा, देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	03.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० पदम कुमार सिंह

58	देवघर	107 / 2021-22	राजेश कुमार शाही, पिता/पति-स्व० मदन प्रसाद शाही, साकिन-करनीबाग, देवघर, अंचल-देवघर	28.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० मीनु शाही
59	देवघर	113 / 2021-22	मंती देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० शिव कुमार यादव, ग्राम-टोडराडीह, अंचल-देवघर	05.02.2021	देवघर	स्व० शिव कुमार यादव
60	देवघर	115 / 2021-22	शंभू सिंह, पिता/पति-केहार सिंह, ग्राम-सिमरिया, अंचल-देवघर	29.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० बच्ची देवी
61	मोहनपुर	25 / 2021-22	प्रेमलता देवी, पिता/पति-अखिलेश पाण्डेय, ग्राम-बंधा, अंचल-मोहनपुर	22.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० अखिलेश पाण्डेय
62	मोहनपुर	27 / 2021-22	कंचन देवी, पिता/पति-स्व० संदीप कुमार वर्मा, ग्राम-पुनसिया, अंचल-मोहनपुर	13.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० संदीप प्रसाद वर्मा
63	मधुपुर	05 / 2021-22	रिंकी देवी, पिता/पति-संदीप प्रसाद राय, ग्राम-ढाव, पंचायत-जाभागुड़ी, अंचल-मधुपुर	07.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० संदीप कुमार राय
64	मधुपुर	08 / 2021-22	मुना देवी, पिता/पति-नूनमनी झा, ग्राम-जमुनी, पंचायत-जमुनी, अंचल-मधुपुर	22.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० नूनमनी झा
65	मधुपुर	14 / 2021-22	टार्जन माँझी, पिता/पति-प्यारी भुइया, ग्राम-बड़ा शेखपुरा, वार्ड सं०-17, अंचल-मधुपुर	04.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० प्यारी भुइया

66	मधुपुर	12 / 2021-22	राम दुलारी देवी, पिता / पति-वैद्यनाथ सिंह, ग्राम-बुढई, पंचायत-बुढई, अंचल-मधुपुर	28.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० वैद्यनाथ सिंह
67	मधुपुर	10 / 2021-22	निरंजन कुमार पाण्डेय, पिता / पति-रविन्द्र पाण्डेय, ग्राम-चित्रगुप्त काँलोनी, वार्ड सं०-18, अंचल-मधुपुर	05.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० अनीता देवी
68	मधुपुर	09 / 2021-22	जयदेव वर्मा, पिता / पति-सुदर्शन वर्मा, ग्राम-रतुबहियार, पंचायत-चरपा, अंचल-मधुपुर	29.04.2021	देवघर	स्व० मालती देवी
69	मधुपुर	24 / 2021-22	सुबी खातुन, पिता / पति-मो० अलताफ हुसैन, ग्राम-पटवाबाद, पंचायत-पटवाबाद, अंचल-मधुपुर	01.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० मो० अलताफ हुसैन
70	मधुपुर	32 / 2021-22	सावित्री देवी, पिता / पति-स्व० राम किसुन बैठा, ग्राम-जमुनी, पंचायत-पाथरोल, अंचल-मधुपुर	08.05.2021	देवघर	स्व० राम किसुन बैठा

An emergency kit includes:

- a. portable radio, torch and spare batteries.
 - b. Stocks of fresh water, dry food (Chura, Mudi, Gur, Biscuits), kerosene, candle and matchboxes.
 - c. Waterproof or polythene bags for clothing and valuables, an umbrella and bamboo stick (to protect from snake), salt and sugar.
- A first aid kit, manual and strong ropes for tying things.

Chapter XVII The Response Infrastructure/Items Available at Deoghar District :

17.1

Activity Name-Search and Rescue		Category Name – Cutters
Item Code	Item Name	Item present in the Department/Agency(Yes/No)
101	Gas Cutters	YES
102	Cold Cutters	No
103	Bolt Cutters (Shears)	No
104	Electric Drill	YES
105	Circular Saw with Diamond Blade (Electric)	No
106	Chipping Hammer	YES
107	Chain Saw-Diamond	No
108	Chain Saw-Bullet	No
109	Pneumatic Chisel	No
110	Cutters-Hydraulic	No
111	Cutters-Battery	No
		Category Name – Spreaders
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
112	Spreaders-Hydraulic	No
113	Spreaders-Battery	No
		Category Name – Lifting equipment
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		

114	Air Lifting bags(Different capacity)/Tools	No
115	Jack with 5 ton lift	No
116	Iron shod leavers 10 ft. Long	No
Category Name – Light Equipments(Search and Rescue)		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
117	Sledge Hammer	No
118	Heavy Axe	No
119	Two handled cross cut saw	No
120	Chain tackle	No
121	Single sheave snatch block	No
122	Smoke Blower and Exhauster	No
123	Set of rope tackle(3 sheave, 2 sheave)	No
124	Gloves-Rubber, Tested upto 25,000 volt	No
125	Stretcher harness (set)	No
126	Scaffold poles for sheer leg	No
127	Jumping Cushions	No
128	Rescue Rams	No
129	Glass remover (Punch Mark)	YES
130	Crescent/adjustable wrenches	No
131	Slotted Screw Drivers	YES
132	Traps 4 x 4 meters	No
133	Blankets	YES
134	Lifting tackle- 3 ton	No
135	Chains – 6 feet (3 ton lift)	No
136	Aspects Blanket	No
137	Soaking kit	No
Category Name – Lighting Arrangements		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
138	InflatableLightTower	No
139	Light Mast	No
140	Search Light	YES
141	Electric Generator	YES
Activity Name - Heavy Engineering Category Name – Heavy Engineering Equipment		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
142	Trucks – Aerial Lift	YES
143	Bulldozers wheeled/chain	YES
144	Dumper	YES
145	Earth mover	YES
146	Cranes – Heavy Duty Fork type	YES
147	Tipper – Heavy Duty	YES
148	Recovery Vans Beam type	No
149	Snow Beetters wheeled	No
Category Name – Skilled human resource		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-B		
150	Search and Rescue Teams for Collapsed Structures	No

151	Search and Rescue Teams with canines	No
Activity Name – Flood Rescue		Category Name – Specialized flood/Rescue equipment
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
152	Rescue back boards	No
153	Diving suit	YES
154	Under water BA set	No
155	Lifebuoy	No
156	Life Jackets	YES
157	Basket Stretcher	No
158	Pneumatic Rope Launcher	No
		Category Name – Rescue boats
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
159	inflatable boat (12 persons)	No
160	Fiber boat (12 persons)	YES
161	Motor Boats	No
162	Motor Launch	No
163	Country oats	No
		Category Name – Skilled human resource
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-B		
164	Divers Teams	No
165	Search and Rescue teams for Flood	No
Activity – Fire Fighting		Category Name – Protective equipments-specialized
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
166	Suit – fire entry	YES
167	Suit – fire proximity	No
168	Suit – fire approach	No
169	Suit – NBC	No
170	Clothing – Chemical protective (A,B,C)	No
		Category Name – Breathing apparatus set
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
171	Breathing appratus – self contained	No
172	Breathing appratus – compressor	No
		Category Name – Pumps
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
173	Pump – high pressure, portable	No
174	Pump – floting	No
		Category Name – Ladder
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
175	Extension Ladder	YES
		Category Name – Fire extinguishers
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
176	ABC Type	No
177	CO2 Type	YES
178	Foam Type	YES
179	DCP Type	No

180	Halonsype	No
Category Name – Fire/rescue tenders		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
181	Fire tender	YES
182	Foam Tender	No
183	Rescue Tender	No
184	Control Van	YES
185	Hydraulic Platform	No
186	Tur Table Ladder	No
187	DCP Tender	YES
188	Hazmat Van	No
189	B.A. Van	No
Category Name – Critical supplies		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-C		
190	Fire Fighting Foam	YES
191	Dry Chemical Powder	YES
192	Halons	No
Category Name – Skilled human resource		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-B		
193	Oil installation – fire-fighting team	YES
194	High Rise uilding – fire-fighting team	No
195	Ports – fire- fighting team	No
196	Aviation – fire-fighting team	No
197	Mines – fire-fighting team	YES
198	Thermal Power Plant – fire-fighting team	No
199	Nuclear Power Plant – fire-fighting team	No
Activity Name – Health Services		Category Name – Equipments
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
200	Spine boards	No
201	Stretcher normal	YES
202	Stretcher medical evacuation	YES
203	Incubators for adults	No
204	Incubators for children	YES
205	First aid kits	YES
206	CT Scan	YES
207	MRI	YES
Category Name – Portable equipments		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
208	Portable oxygen cylinders	Yes
209	Potable ventilators	No
210	Portable x-rays	YES
211	Portable ultrasound	YES
212	Portable ECG	YES
213	Portable suction unit	YES
Category Name – Lifesaving equipments		

Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
214	Mechanical ventilators	No
215	Defibrillator	YES
Category Name – Mobile units		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
216	Mobile OT unit	YES
217	Mobile blood bank	No
218	Moble lab service	YES
219	Mobile hospital	YES
220	Mobile medical van	YES
Category Name – Hygiene		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
221	Water filters	No
222	Water tank	YES
223	reservoirs treatment tank	YES
Category Name – Critical supplies		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-C		
224	Bronchodilators	YES
225	Vaccines	YES
226	Anti snake venom	YES
227	Chlorine tablets	YES
228	Halogen tablets	No
Category Name – skilled human resource		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-B		
229	General physician	YES
230	Trauma specialist	No
231	Surgeon	YES
232	Anesthetist	YES
233	Gynecologist	YES
234	Radiologist	No
235	Paramedics	YES
236	Lab technicians	YES
237	OT assistants	YES
238	medical first responders	No
Activity – Shelters Category Name – Tents		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
239	Tent 80 Kgs	No
240	Tent 40 Lbs	No
241	Tent MK-II Private	No
242	Tent Store	No
243	Tent extendable 4 meters	No
244	Tent extendable 2 meters	No
245	Tent Arctic	No
Category Name – Sheets		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		

246	Tarpaulin	YES
247	Plastic Sheet	YES
248	Polythene Sheet	YES
249	Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheet	No
Category Name – Pre-fab shelters		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
250	Polypropylene Corrugated Unifold shelter	No
251	FRP Shutter	No
Activity – Transportation		Category Name – Light vehicles
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
252	4 wheel drive vehicle	YES
253	Metador	YES
Category Name – Medium vehicles		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
254	Truck	YES
255	RTV	No
256	Mini Bus	YES
Category Name – Heavy vehicles		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
257	Bus	YES
258	Tractor	YES
259	Trailer	YES
260	Truck	No
Category Name – Special vehicles		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
261	Light Ambulance Van	YES
262	Medium Ambulance Van	YES
263	Equipment Towing tender	No
264	Mobilization Truck	No
265	Water Tanker – Medium capacity	YES
266	Water Tanker – Larger capacity	No
Activity – Tele Communication		Category Name – Wireless system
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
267	VHF Sets Static	YES
268	VHF Sets Mobile	YES
269	UHF Sets Static	No
270	UHF Sets Mobile	No
271	Walkies Talkies Sets	YES
272	HF Sets Static	No
Category Name – Sat phones		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
273	Mini – M3	No
274	V-SAT	No
275	INMARSAT	No
Category Name – Mobile phones		

Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
276	Mobile Phone GSM	YES
277	Mobile Phone CDMA	No
Category Name – GPS		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
278	GPS Hand Sets	No
Category Name – Video system		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
279	Video Phone Set	No
280	Video Camera Digital	YES
281	Video Camera Beta	No
282	Camera Digital	YES
283	Video Camera DVD	YES
Category Name – skilled human resource		
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-B		
284	Ham Radio Operators	
– Nuclear, Biological & Chemical		Category Name – NBC Specialized Equipment
Enter details of items under this category on form 2-A		
285	Air Sampler – battery operated	No
286	NBC face mask	No
287	Body bags	No
288	C.D.Kit danger make	No
289	Monitor - for chemical agetns	No
290	Capping kit – for chlorine leak	No
291	Containers for AFFF	No
292	Containers for soda ash and hydroxide	No
293	Monitors – for contamination	No
294	Decontamination gears	No
295	Direct reading dosimeter	No
296	Distress signal unit	No
297	Emergency response guide book	No
298	First aid kit as per MFR	No
299	First aid kit NBS type A	No
300	First aid kit NBS type B	No
301	Flame ionization detector	No
302	GM survey meter	No
303	High visibility vest	No
304	Leak storing device	No
305	Leak faster for B.A. set	No
306	LEL Meter	No
307	Mini rad meter	No
308	Multi gas detector with cut gum bottle	No
309	Non sparking brush, brooms shovels	No
310	Non sparking tool	No

311	PH meter	No
312	PH tester	No
313	Pipe squeezer	No
314	Plastic drums	YES
315	Detector kit – for poison in water	No
316	Portable alpha monitor	No
317	Portable decontamination apparatus	No
318	Safety line with chemical resistant	No
319	Safety touch	No
320	Teletector	No
321	TLD	No
322	Traffic cones	No
323	Ultrs violet photo ionization detector	No

District Proposed to establish Vsat & EOC

Note- 1 - Above mentioned items which are not available at district may be made available with necessary expertise.

Note 2 - Response Infrastructure submitted by Deoghar Hospital, Fire Brigade, Deoghar & Other Dept. enclosed here with.

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सुनामी से पहचाने और सुनामीके दौरान

- ध्यान दें कि क्या आपका घर खाने के क्षेत्र में है।
- ध्यान दें कि आवाजी गलती पर समुद्र तल से कितना ऊंचा है और तब से कितना दूर है।
- अलग क्षेत्रों पर रहने वाले लोगों को भूकम्प या जमीनी गतिशीलता को चेतावनी मानना चाहिए।
- यदि "सुनामी खबरें" बदलाव "सुनामी चेतावनी" हो जाए तो घर खाली करने की तैयारी करें।
- जब सुनामी लट के पास होती है तो लहरें धीमी और ऊंची हो जाती हैं।
- पहली लहर लट पर पहुंचने से पहले, समुद्र तटीय रेखा से बहुत पीछे भागना जरूरी है।
- धार रखें, धार वाली लहरें 5 से 90 मिनट के अंतराल पर आती हैं और पहली लहर आफती पर सबसे बड़ी लहर होती है।
- किसी ऊंचे स्थान या किसी मकान या चट्टान, जो भी दिखाई दे, उसकी सहायता उंची सड़क पर जाने का प्रयास करें।
- निरुद्धनी की योजना बनाने और सुनिश्चित रहना चाहिए। तब से दूर रहें।
- सुनामी लहरों को देखने के लिए नीचे कितने पर न जाएं।
- चेतावनी संकेतों जैसे तटीय जल स्तर में अचानक होने वाले परिवर्तनों की जानकारी लें।
- यदि कोई अधिकारी चेतावनी सूरी तो तत्काल स्थान खाली कर दें। घर लगे लगे जब अधिकारी परामर्श दें कि ऐसा करना सुरक्षित है।

सुनामी के बाद में

- सर्वोत्तम आपातकालीन सुधार के लिए हेतु योजना तैयारी करना।
- आपन और कंसे हुए लोगों की मदद करें। प्राथमिक उपचार दें।
- वाइडन और क्षतिग्रस्त क्षेत्रों से दूर रहें जब तक कि अधिकारी न बताएं कि जोरता सुरक्षित है।
- अपने घर में साफ़ादी से प्रवेश करें।
- क्षतिग्रस्त घर में जाते समय फ्लैगलाइट का प्रयोग करें। किसी के शरं सर्विज और नंगी तांगों का ध्यान रखें।
- खाद्य आपूर्ति और पाने के पानी की जांच करें।

Before & During Tsunami

- Find out if your home is in a danger area.
- Know the height of your street house above sea level and the distance from the coast.
- People living along the coast should consider an earthquake or a strong ground rumbling as a warning signal.
- If a "tsunami watch" turns into a "tsunami warning," prepare to evacuate your home.
- As the tsunami nears the coast, the waves slow down and increase in height.
- Before the first wave reaches the shore, the sea may be dramatically "moved back" away from the shoreline.
- Remember, successive waves appear at intervals of 5 to 90 minutes and the first wave is usually not the largest, the following ones cause the most damage.
- Try and climb a raised platform or climb the highest floor of any house or building which you might see.
- Make evacuation plans and a safe route for evacuation. Stay away from the beach.
- Never go down to the beach to watch an approaching storm surge.
- Familiarize yourself with warning signs, such as a sudden change in the level of coastal water.
- If you hear an official warning, evacuate at once. Return home only after authorities advise it is safe to do so.

After Tsunami

- Stay tuned to battery-operated radio for the latest emergency information.
- Help injured and trapped persons. Provide them first-aid.
- Stay away from flooded and damaged areas until officials say it is safe to return.
- Enter your home with caution.
- Use flashlight when entering damaged houses. Check for electrical short circuits and live wires.
- Check food supplies and test drinking water.

2022

December

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Christmas Day	Christmas Day (observed)					

Disaster Management Calendar for Deoghar of the State, Jharkhand

S.No.	Month	Season	Calamity	Other Calamities	Preparedness	Measures/ Agency
1	January	Winter	Cold wave, Fire, Epidemic	Stampede	Bonfire, Capacity building	Fire Brigade, Hospital, Community, NGOs
2	February	Winter / Spring	Cold wave, Fire, Epidemic	Stampede	Bonfire, Capacity building	Govt. DDMA, Health Dept., Police, Community, NGOs
3	March	Spring	Fire, Epidemic, Hailstorm	Euthenics / religious Riot	Capacity Building, Social coordination meeting among different comm.	Fire Brigade, Hospitals, Community, NGOs
4	April	Summer	Fire, Epidemic, Typhoon, Hailstorm, snake biting	Elephant Menace	Capacity Building, retrofitting, Creating drinking water facilities on roads	Fire Brigade, Hospitals, Community, crop insurance, NGOs
5	May	Summer	Fire, Epidemic, Typhoon, Hailstorm, snake biting	Elephant Menace	Capacity Building, retrofitting, Creating drinking water facilities on roads	Fire Brigade, Hospitals, Community, crop insurance, NGOs
6	June	Summer	Fire, Epidemic, Typhoon, Hailstorm, snake biting		Capacity Building, retrofitting, Creating drinking water facilities on roads	Fire Brigade, Hospitals, Community, crop insurance, NGOs
7	July	Summer /	Flood, Lightening, Epidemic, Drought, snake		Capacity Building, Response	Met Dept., Agriculture Dept., Hospital

		Rainy	biting		and rescue team with equipment	NDRF, Govt. and Civil Society
8	August	Summer / Rainy	Flood, Lightening, Epidemic, Drought, snake biting		Capacity Building, Response and rescue team with equipment	Met Dept., Agriculture Dept., Hospital, NDRF, Govt. and Civil Society
9	September	Summer / Rainy	Flood, Lightening, Epidemic, Drought, snake biting		Capacity Building, Response and rescue team with equipment	Met Dept., Agriculture Dept., Hospital, NDRF, Govt. and Civil Society
10	October	Autumn	Fire, Cyclone	Stampede	Capacity Building	Fire Brigade, Police, Hospitals, Community, compensation, NGOs
11	November	Autumn / Winter	Fire, Epidemic	Elephant Menace	Capacity Building,	Fire Brigade, Forest Dept., Hospital, Community, crop insurance, compensation, NGOs
12	December	Winter	Cold wave, Fire	Elephant Menace	Bonfire, Capacity building	Fire Brigade, Forest Dept., Hospital, Community, crop insurance, compensation, NGOs