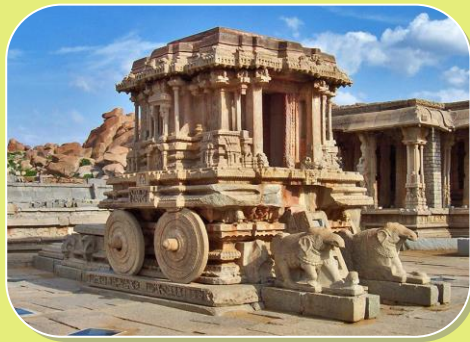




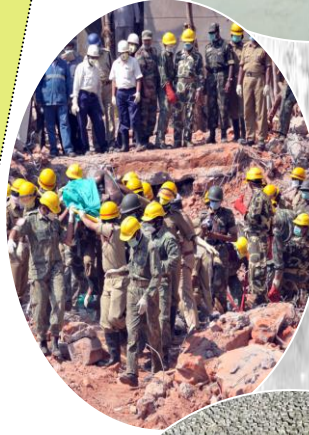
Government of Karnataka

**Ballari District  
“Disaster Management Plan”  
2019-20**

**ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ  
“ವಿಪತ್ತು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು  
2019-20**



**ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ವಿಪತ್ತು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು  
2019-20**



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**Sri.S.S.Nakul I.A.S**  
**Chairman of Disaster Management  
& Deputy Commissioner  
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## **PREFACE**

The District Disaster Management Plan is a key part of an emergency management. It will play a significant role to address the unexpected disasters that occur in the district effectively. The information available in DDMP is valuable in terms of its use during disaster. Based on the history of various disasters that occur in the district, the plan has been so designed as an action plan rather than a resource book. Utmost attention has been paid to make it handy, precise rather than bulky one. This plan has been prepared which is based on the guidelines provided by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). While preparing this plan, most of the issues, relevant to crisis management, have been carefully dealt with. During the time of disaster there will be a delay before outside help arrives. At first, self-help is essential and depends on a prepared community which is alert and informed. Efforts have been made to collect and develop this plan to make it more applicable and effective to handle any type of disaster.

The National Disaster Management Act was brought in year 2005 to promote a proactive approach focusing on all phases of Disaster Management and to give more coherence to the institution a structure required to take forward the paradigm shift in the approach to Disaster Management in the country. Accordingly, the State of Karnataka has formed the State Disaster Management Authority and District Disaster Management Authorities at all the districts for effective management of disasters in the District through the implementation of District Disaster Management Plans. Ballari district has Geographical area of **8,13,196 Hector** which has covered most of the dry/wet lands, and often faces drought (2012,2015, 2016 and 2018), and occasionally cyclones and floods like 2005-06 and 2006-07, 2009-10 and 2014-15 While not all natural calamities can be predicted and prevented, a state of preparedness and ability to respond quickly to a natural calamity can considerably mitigate loss of life and property and human suffering and restore normalcy at the earliest. Therefore Regional Commissioner Office and Deputy Commissioner Office played a major role in preparation and reformulation of **District Disaster Management Plans (DDMP) in the year of 2019-20**. As a whole this is a genuine effort of district administration to develop the plan and if you have any suggestions and comments are free to convey the same so that we can include them in the next edition. We are thankful to Regional Coordinator, Concern Departments/institutions and persons who have provided us the vital information in time. Also some blank space has been provided wherever possible so that any further new information can be included as and when required.

Place: Ballari

Date:

**(Sri.S.S.Nakul)**

## **GLOSSARY**

**Hazard** is an event or occurrence that has the potential for causing injury to life or damage to property or the environment.

**Disaster** can be defined as an occurrence, due to natural causes or otherwise, which results in large-scale deaths or imminent possibility of deaths and extensive material damage. In magnitude and intensity it ranks higher than an accident and requires special measures of mitigation, which is beyond the capabilities of the existing fire, rescue and relief services.

**Risk** is defined as a measure of the expected losses due to a hazard event of a particular magnitude occurring in a given area over a specific time period. The level of risk depends upon:

- The nature of the hazard.
- The vulnerability of the elements, which it affects.
- And the economic value of those elements.

**Risk Assessment** means the quantitative evaluation of the likelihood of undesired events and the likelihood of harm or damage being caused by them, together with the value judgments made concerning the significance of the results.

**Risk Analysis** means the identification of undesired events that lead to the materialization of a hazard, the analysis of the mechanisms by which these undesired events could occur and, usually, the estimation of the extent, magnitude, and likelihood of any harmful effects.

**Risk Management** means the program that embraces all administrative and operational programs that are designed to reduce the risk of emergencies.

**Vulnerability** of an area is determined by the capacity or its social, physical and economic structures to withstand and respond to hazard events.

**Preparedness.** Those activities which governments, organizations, communities and individuals develop to minimize loss of life and damage and to organize and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation in case of disaster.

**Preventive Action** may be described as measures designed to prevent natural phenomena from causing or resulting in disaster or other related emergency situations, it involves the formulation and implementation of long - range policies and programs to prevent or eliminate the occurrence of disasters.

**Mitigation,** The concept of mitigation spans the broad spectrum of disaster prevention and preparedness. Mitigation means reducing the actual or probable effects of extreme disaster on man and his environment.

**Response** is the first phase, which occurs after the onset of an emergency and is intended to provide emergency assistance for disaster effects and casualties. This includes search, rescue, shelter, medical care, and other efforts to reduce the probability or extent of secondary damage.

# **CHAPTER - 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

Natural Disasters are known to mankind before it evolved and will happen afterwards also. It reminds us of a meteorite that had hit the earth which eventually wiped off the entire dinosaurs, million years ago. Today, also we witness them in the form of Earthquake, Floods, Landslides, Cyclones, Wildfires, Avalanches, Cloudburst, Heat and cold waves and the tsunamis (giant tidal waves). Many countries have suffered loss of human lives and damage to property; their economic losses have been in million dollars. Thus, disasters not only kill people, but also have tremendous effect on economy. It enhances the poverty of an already poor country and makes it impoverish. In disasters, it is the poor and under privileged, who are the worst affected, they tend to lose their shelter, livelihood and become more impoverished.

### **1.2 Need for Disaster Management**

Data on disaster occurrence, its effect upon people and its cost to countries, are primary inputs to analyze the temporal and geographical trends in disaster impact. Disaster losses, provide the basis for identifying where, and to what extent, the potentially negative outcomes embedded in the concept of risk is realized. They help to understand where, and to whom, disaster risk becomes impact. They also provide the basis for risk assessment processes, a departing point for the application of disaster reduction measures.

Development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built into development process. Investments in mitigation are more cost effective than expenditure on relief and rehabilitation. Prevention and mitigation contribute to lasting improvement in safety and are essential to integrated disaster management. Disaster response alone is not sufficient as it yields only temporary results at very high cost. So emphasis must be on Disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, which help in achieving objectivity of vulnerability reduction.

### **1.3 What is a Disaster?**

"A **Disaster** is a sudden, calamitous event that causes serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human material economic or environmental losses and impacts which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources."

---- **UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,  
(UNISDR)**

A Disaster is a "Situation or event, which overwhelms local capacity, necessitating a request to national or international level for external assistance; an unforeseen and often sudden event that causes great damage, destruction and human suffering".

----- **Centre for Research of Epidemiology of Disaster (CRED),  
Belgium**

**1.3.1 Hazard:** is a natural physical event which has a potential to convert into a disaster, causing widespread injury or deaths and damage to public or private property or the environment.

**1.3.2 Vulnerability:** means inability to resist a hazard or respond when a disaster has occurred. It depends on several factors such as people's age and state of health, local environmental and sanitary conditions, as well as on the quality and state of local buildings and their location with respect to any hazards. --- UNISDR

### **1.3.3 Disaster Preparedness**

Pre-disaster activities that are undertaken within the context of disaster risk management and are based on sound risk analysis. This includes the development/enhancement of an overall preparedness strategy, policy, institutional structure, warning and forecasting capabilities, and plans that define measures geared to helping at-risk communities safeguard their lives and assets by being alert to hazards and taking appropriate action in the face of an imminent threat or an actual disaster.

#### **--- Office of Commissioner for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**

**1.3.4 Disaster risk reduction (DRR),** attempts to look back at the root causes of risks and vulnerabilities in a society, state, town or even a single household. Factors can be broad or specific, depending on the scope of risk and vulnerability assessments.

**1.3.5 Natural hazard:** Natural process or phenomenon that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

The **Natural disasters** were split into 3 specific groups:

1. **Hydro-meteorological disasters:** Floods and wave surges, storms, droughts and related disasters (extreme temperatures and forest/scrub fires), and landslides & avalanches;
2. **Geophysical disasters:** Earthquakes & tsunamis and volcanic eruptions;
3. **Biological disasters:** Epidemics and insect infestations.

### **1.3.6 Man made disasters**

Disasters due to human activities could be unintentional, but lack of safety measures and abiding by certain safety rules and regulations, Most of these (barring coordinated terrorist activities) are due to certain accidents. Terrorism, Bomb blast, Wars, Riots, technology related, Accidents (Road, Ship, Air), Chemical and Nuclear, Industrial accidents etc.

### **1.4 Worst Disasters in the world**

1. **Bam earthquake, Iran,** Dec 2003, magnitude 6.6 and 26,271 dead, 30,000 injured
2. **South Asian tsunami,** Dec 2004, magnitude 9.3 and 230,000 dead in 14 nations, 125000 injured, 45,752 missing and 1.69 million homeless
3. **Sichuan earthquake, China,** May 2008, magnitude – 7 and 8 69,195 dead, 18,392 homeless and 374,643 injured and 115 billion dollars loss
4. **Haiti earthquake,** Jan 2010, magnitude 7 and 150,000 dead, 300,000 injured and 100 million dollars loss

5. **Pakistan floods**, Jul 2010 --- 2,000 dead, 20 million affected and loss of 43 billion dollars
6. **Japan tsunami**, Mar 2011, magnitude 9 and 15,188 dead, 5,337 injured, 8,742 missing and loss of 300 billion dollars

### **1.5 The Indian scenario**

India has been vulnerable to many disasters in the past both natural and man made. Nearly, 60% of the landmass is prone to earthquake, 8% for cyclones (east and west coast) and 68% for drought. Some of them are mentioned below along with number of people dead and the economic losses incurred.

#### **A. Natural disasters in India**

1. **Latur earthquake**, Sept. 1993, magnitude 6.4 and 20,000 dead and 30,000 injured
2. **Orissa super cyclone**, Oct 1999, 15,000 dead 275,000 homes destroyed and 8,119 injured and 4.9 billion dollars loss.
3. **Gujarat earthquake**, Jan 2001, magnitude 7.7 and 20,000 dead and 167,000 injured and 400,000 homes destroyed and 5.5 billion dollars loss
4. **South Asian Tsunami**, Dec 2004, magnitude 9.3 and 12,405 dead, 5,640 missing and 647,599 homeless.
5. **Cyclone Aila**, 25 May 2009, 325 dead and 8,000 missing, one million homeless and loss of 552.6 million dollars and 7,000 infected with diarrhea due to floods

#### **B. Man made disasters in India**

1. **Bhopal gas tragedy**, Dec1984 and 3,787 dead and 558,125 affected with disabling injuries.
2. **Gujarat riots**, Mar 2002
3. **Serial bomb blast**, Mumbai, Mar1993
4. **Bomb blast in suburban trains**, Mumbai, Jul 2006
5. **Terrorist attack**, Mumbai, Nov 2008
6. **Air plane accident**, Mangalore, May 2010

Thus, we can notice that most of the disasters have occurred within the last two decades, and the frequency, intensity and magnitude of the disasters are ever increasing.

### **1.6 National disaster management (NDMA) Act, 2005**

The National emergency management authority was constituted in Aug 1999, which submitted a report in 2001, to have separate department for Disaster management in India Government enacted the National disaster management act on 23<sup>rd</sup> Dec 2005, which lead to the creation of National disaster management authority (NDMA).

## Nodal ministries responsible for various categories of disasters

1. Earthquakes and Tsunami	MHA/Ministry of Earth Sciences/IMD
2. Floods	MHA/Ministry of Water Resources/CWC
3. Cyclones	MHA/Ministry of Earth Sciences/IMD
4. Drought	Ministry of Agriculture
5. Biological Disasters	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
6. Chemical Disasters	Ministry of Environment & Forests
7. Nuclear Disasters	Department of Atomic Energy
8. Air Accidents	Ministry of Civil Aviation
9. Railway Accidents	Ministry of Railways
10. Terrorism, bombblast, Riots	Ministry of Home Affairs

### 1.7 Importance of Multi-hazard Management Plan

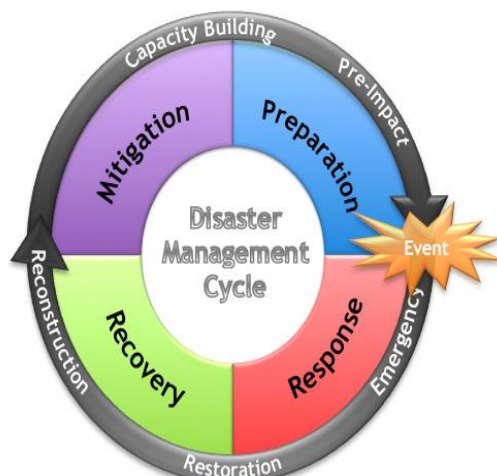
It is apparent that this district is prone to natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, landslides etc. Also, it cannot ignore the man-made disasters. So the district plan is designed as per the present need and the major strategies to respond to any unexpected situation have also been considered. In the multi-hazard district plan, all the disasters will be handled properly following the given response mechanism, like ICS, use of resource inventory, Standard Operating Procedures (**SOP**), keeping coordination with the line agencies and proper community based awareness activities. SOP of line departments is designed to make them alert. It highlights their role and responsibilities during, after and normal time of the disaster.

#### 1.7.1 The main features of multi-hazard plan are: -

1. It gives importance to all the disasters equally and helps to mitigate the situation beforehand.
2. All the departments are assigned with their proper role and responsibilities, which are clearly indicated in the SOPs.
3. The District administration has to be alert round the year as disasters may occur anytime, anywhere in the district, irrespective of time and location.

#### 1.7.2 Disaster Management Cycle

In multi-hazard response plan, the disaster management cycle has a significant role to play. The four stages of disaster cycle have their own importance in terms of their implementation during, after and before the occurrence of any disaster.





### **1.7.2.1 Pre disaster activities**

1. Policy development and National, State, district, local level disaster organization formation
2. Vulnerability and capacity assessment
3. Prevention and mitigation
4. Preparedness, planning and training

### **1.7.2.2 Emergency activities**

1. Warning (beginning before the actual event)
2. Evacuation, search and rescue
3. Emergency assistance (relief) – food, water, shelter, medical aid

### **1.7.2.3 Post disaster activities**

1. Repair and restoration of life lines (power, telecommunications, water transportation)
2. Reconstruction and rehabilitation

### **1.7.2.4 Mitigation methods**

**i) Structural measures:** Any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impact of hazards, which include engineering measures and construction of hazard-resistant and protective structures and infrastructure. --- **NDMA (2005)**

**ii) Non structural measures:** Non engineered measures to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards such as education, training and emergency planning, capacity development, general public awareness, early warning system, hazard vulnerability risk analysis, communication mechanism etc. --- **NDMA (2005)**

## **1.8 Vision of DDMP:**

There is need for a comprehensive Disaster Management Plan for the district authorities to manage disasters in the district, and to play a supportive and coordinating role, was realized in the wake of the frequent floods, droughts and various industrial and manmade disasters. For a long time now, Ballari district has been experiencing losses and damages due to various natural and manmade disasters such as drought, flood, cyclones, epidemic, pest attack etc. The risks due to these hazards are increasing every year. Although, the district has been taking care of relief and response operations during disasters, greater attention is required for preparedness, mitigation and reconstruction. A comprehensive district plan was required to guide district administrations, line departments and all the agencies and industrial establishments and the community at large to ensure that the management plans for preparedness, mitigation, response and reconstruction are in place so that the impact due to any emergency or disaster situation is minimum and be able to facilitate faster recovery. The District Disaster Management Plan is intended to serve as an effective guide book to help the district administration better prepared for disasters to safeguard the lives, livelihoods and property. The vision of the plan is fail proof communication, authentic and accurate data base documented, rehearsed to be activated in the shortest possible

time with minimum simple orders and procedures ensuring participation by administration, communities, industries, private/NGOs, Volunteers at all levels, making optimal utilization of human and material resources with no gaps or no overlaps to prevent/minimize loss to lives and property and faster restoration of normal life in the affected areas.

### **1.9 Objectives of DDMP**

1. To prevent loss of human life and property damage
2. To study, analyze and evaluate the disasters
3. To identify the vulnerable locations and do the vulnerability and risk analysis
4. To improve preparedness, prevention and mitigation at district level
5. To ascertain the status of existing resources and facilities available
6. To recommend appropriate strategies and responses to deal with future disasters

### **1.10 Who formulates and carryout the Plan?**

The disaster management plan has been formulated starting from the village level up to the district level. The deputy commissioner, sub-divisional officer and Thahasildar will head the management teams at their respective levels. Urban & rural local bodies, various engineering wings & civil society form an essential component of DDMP. The DDMP is executed by the district disaster management committee, chaired by the Deputy Commissioner.

## **CHAPTER-2**

### **BALLARI DISTRICT PROFILE**

#### **General Description**

Ballari district is located in the eastern part of Karnataka State. It has a geographical area of 8450 sq.kms. The district lies between 75° 42' to 77° 10' E longitude and 14° 33' to 15° 50' N latitude. The area is approachable from Guntakal-Hubli section of South Eastern Railway and National Highway No.13. The mineral bearing area lies in parts of Ballari, Hospet and Sandur taluks (North Latitude 14°-55'to 15°-20' and East Longitude 76° -20'to 76° -55') popularly known as Ballari Hospet and Sandur (BHS) Sector. For this reason the present EIA study has confined itself to assessment of this region in terms of impacts of mining on environment and consequent degradation of the area. This district is bounded by Ballari district on the north by Koppal district on the west, Chitradurga and Davangere districts on the south and Anantapur, Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh on east. It comes under the administrative control of Gulbarga division and development jurisdiction of H.K.D.B, Gulbarga. The main source of irrigation is Tungabhadra Dam. The Canal network accounts for 64 % of irrigated area. The important rivers are Tungabhadra, Hagari and Chikkahagari. The western taluks of the district are dogged with scarcity conditions with the failure of rains during successive years. However during 2009-10 year heavy rains have created havoc in the district leaving many in lurch.

Ballari district is rich in natural resources which need to be tapped to a great extent for overall development of the district. This district is endowed with rich mineral resources. It has both metallic and non-metallic minerals. The metallic minerals include Iron ore, Manganese Ore, Redoxide, Gold, Copper and Lead. The non-metallic minerals include Andalusite, Asbestos, Corundum, Chay, Delomite, Limestone, Limekankan, Moulding sand, quartz., soap stone, granite and red ochre. The metallic minerals are abundant is only three taluks viz., Sandur, Hospet and Ballari in the order of mining activity intensity. Despite the availability of minerals in large quantities, this district is considered to be an industrially backward district. There are 23 units of large and medium scale industries in this district with an investment of Rs.447.76 crores employing around 9,222 persons At present it occupies ninth place in the state.

<b>STATISTICS AT A GLANCE - BALLARI DISTRICT</b>			
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Key Indicator</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Ballari</b>
1.	Total Population - 2011	No.	2452595
2.	SC & ST Population - 2011	No.	968815
3.	Density (per Sq. Km)	Sq.Km	240
4.	Rural Population	No.	1523256
5.	Urban Population	No.	920239
6.	Including Parttime workers	No.	1116880
7.	Total Non Workers	No.	11,06,319
8.	Agriculture	No.	508525
9.	Total Geographical Area 2018-19	Hect.	8,13,196
10.	Forest Area 2018-19	Hect.	119247
11.	Gross Sown Area 2018-19	Hect.	508525
12.	Area Sown More Than once 2018-19	Hect.	91188
13.	Gross Irrigated Area 2018-19	Hect.	123626
14.	Net Irrigated Area 2018-19	Hect.	99802.30
15.	Electrification for pump sets as on 2017-18	No.	74985
16.	Total No. of banks 2017-18	No.	348
17.	Co-Operative Societies 2017-18	No.	144
18.	Members in Co-Operative Societies 2017-18	No.	387522
19.	Total No.of Motor Vehicles 2017-2018	No.	<b>258505</b>
20.	Road Length	Km.	3128.64
21.	Post Office 2017-18	No.	385
22.	Telephone in use 2017-18	No.	20099
25.	Primary Schools 31.03.2005	No.	2117
26.	High Schools 31.03.2005	No.	569
27.	Govt. Hospitals 2017-18	No.	105
34.	Population per PHC	No.	1,91,544
36.	No. of beds per lakh of Population	No.	
39.	Population Below poverty level	per 1000	46.50
40.	Percentage of house holds with access to safe drinking water	%	18
41.	Illiterate Female Adults 2001	%	32.60
42.	Female Literacy 2011	%	58.1
43.	Male Literacy 2011	%	76.6
44.	Total Literacy 2011	%	67.40

### **Administration**

Ballari comes under the administrative control of Gulbarga division and development jurisdiction of H.K.D.B, Gulbarga.

It has 3 revenue sub divisions: The Ballari Sub- Division has 4 taluks while there are 4 taluks in Hospet Sub-Division and 3 Taluks in Harapanahalli Sub-Division. There are 36 hoblies, 2 city corporation, 13 Town Municipality, 627 Revenue villages.

Sl.No	Taluks	Nada Offices	VA Circles	Hoblies	Grama Panchayats	(2011) Villages		TOTAL Villages
						Inhabited	Un inhabited	
1	BALLARI	5	80	5	39	97	6	103
2	HADAGALI	3	29	3	26	56	1	57
3	H.B. HALLI	4	31	4	24	53	3	56
4	HOSPET	4	42	4	22	67	7	74
5	KUDLIGI	4	50	4	36	89	2	91
6	SANDUR	3	31	3	26	76	11	87
7	SIRUGUPPA	4	52	4	27	84	00	84
	<b>Dist.Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>552</b>

(\*)

### Land Use in the District

The land use pattern for the year 2009-10 reveals that out of the total land area of the district, forests occupy 11.93%, non agricultural use (8.44%), barren and wasteland (6.58%), uncultivable wasteland (3.05%), pastures, (0.67%), trees and groves (0.44%), and net sown area (53.63%). An overview of the land use in the district is given in Fig 2.1. The Chapter 7 on Land Cover and Land Use Change has given decadal variations in the land use pattern in the district from 2017 to 2018

SL.NO	Taluks	Forest Area
		(Area in Hect)
1	BALLARI	2877
2	HADAGALI	4738
3	H.B. HALLI	2482
4	HARAPANAHALLI	22230
5	HOSPET	19230
6	KAMPLI	5740
7	KOTTUR	3600
8	KUDLIGI	30061
9	KURUGODU	2000
10	SIRUGUPPA	2171
11	SANDUR	24118
	<b>Dist.Total</b>	<b>119247</b>

(\*)

**2018-19 Crop Pattern (Area in Ha.)**

Sl. No.	Type of Crops	Total	
		Area Cultivated in (Hect.)	Area under Crop insurance (Hect.)
<b>I</b>	<b>Cereals:</b>		
1	Rice	<b>75441</b>	<b>3283</b>
2	Jowar	<b>14215.6</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Ragi	<b>6287</b>	<b>54</b>
4	Maize	<b>112848</b>	<b>3049</b>
5	Bajra	<b>21101.4</b>	<b>0</b>
6	Minor Millets	<b>3792.9</b>	<b>30</b>
	<b>Total Cereals:</b>	<b>233686</b>	<b>6416</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Pulses:</b>		
1	Tur	<b>10049.2</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Horsegram	<b>730.52</b>	<b>2</b>
4	Blackgram	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5	Greengram	<b>469.82</b>	<b>0</b>
6	Cowpea & others	<b>158.19</b>	<b>0</b>
7	Mothbean (Madake)	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total Pulses:</b>	<b>11420.8</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>I+II</b>	<b>Total food grains:</b>	<b>245106</b>	<b>6418</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Oilseeds:</b>		
1	Groundnut	<b>43460.9</b>	<b>3968</b>
2	Sesamum	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Sunflower	<b>8346.14</b>	<b>149</b>
4	Castor	<b>101.76</b>	<b>0</b>
5	Niger	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>
6	Soyabean	<b>15.2</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total Oilseeds:</b>	<b>52106</b>	<b>4117</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Commercial Crops:</b>		
1	Cotton	<b>44170.5</b>	<b>1212</b>
2	Sugarcane	<b>7676.61</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total Com. Crops</b>	<b>51847.1</b>	<b>1212</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>349059</b>	<b>11747</b>

(\*ÀiÁ»w \*ÄÄÆ@:- dAn PÄÊ¶À CçüPÁjUÀ¼À PÄbÉÄj, §¼Áíj)

**Details of Hospitals:**

Taluku	Indian System of Medicine Hospitals		Private Hospitals (Including Nursing Homes)		Primary Health Centres	
	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds
BALLARI	1	6	50	128 9	17	102
HADAGALI	1	10	3	5 2	11	66
H.B. HALLI	0	0	8	94	8	48
HOSPET	1	10	29	37	8	48
KUDLIGI	1	0	2	56	5	30
Sandur	1	6	3	30 0	5	30
Siruguppa	1	6	2	20	9	54
Kurugod	1	0	0	0	5	30
Kampli	0	0	1	10	4	24
Kotturu	0	0	0	0	2	12
Harapanahalli	1	0	5	70	18	108
Dist.Total	<b>8</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>226</b> 2	<b>92</b>	<b>552</b>

\*ÀiÁ»w \*ÄÄÆ@:- f Àè DgÉÆÛÀâ CçüPÁjUÀ¼À PÀbÉÄj, §¼Áíj

**Climate:**

Ballari district is part of the northern maiden region with an extensive undulating plateau. Ballari district is known for hot summer and very dry weather for a major part of the year, and the temperature varies between 22 C and 43o C. The annual rainfall varies from 350 mm to 650 mm with an average rainfall of 574.9 mm. The rainfall is mostly (60%) confined to the period from June to September during south west monsoon. October to November are the months of retreating monsoon (24%), and another 16% of rainfall occurs as sporadic in other months of the year. On an average, the district has 39 rainy days in a year. The rainfall decreases from southwest to northeast. The year wise rainfall data are presented in Table-2.1. In general, the annual average rainfall has shown a decreasing trend except for the year 2009-10.

## ANNUAL RAINFALL AND RAINYDAYS-YEAR 2011 TO 2018

Taluks	Rain gauge Stations		Annual Normal Rainfall (1951 to 2000)									
	Working R,Gs	Not Working	Rainy days	Normal Rainfall	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>BALLARI</b>	7	1	27	519	363	348	420	488	587	248	727	237
<b>HADAGALI</b>	2	1	51	642	493	461	527	593	365	391	622	376
<b>H.B. HALLI</b>	5	2	42	518	460	485	442	538	508	347	605	438
<b>HOSPET</b>	6	0	40	700	440	490	636	691	415	370	592	420
<b>KUDLIGI</b>	5	1	45	610	318	378	417	526	431	260	494	464
<b>SANDUR</b>	3	1	54	817	537	257	538	675	577	299	458	451
<b>SIRUGUPPA</b>	8	0	52	667	537	527	538	675	577	299	485	451
<b>HARAPANAHALLI</b>	7	0	49	576	497	565	644	915	542	437	684	547
<b>Dist.Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>380</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>386</b>

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## Geography and climate

[hide]Climate data for Ballary													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	36.0 (96.8)	38.0 (100.4)	41.5 (106.7)	44.7 (112.5)	44.2 (111.6)	41.6 (106.9)	37.0 (98.6)	38.5 (101.3)	37.8 (100)	38.0 (100.4)	34.5 (94.1)	35.0 (95)	44.7 (112.5)
Average high °C (°F)	29.8 (85.6)	33.4 (92.1)	36.0 (96.8)	37.6 (99.7)	37.2 (99)	32.5 (90.5)	29.9 (85.8)	30.3 (86.5)	30.9 (87.6)	30.7 (87.3)	29.4 (84.9)	29.0 (84.2)	32.22 (90)
Daily mean °C (°F)	22.8 (73)	25.5 (77.9)	27.6 (81.7)	31.2 (88.2)	31.3 (88.3)	28.2 (82.8)	26.7 (80.1)	26.8 (80.2)	26.7 (80.1)	26.2 (79.2)	23.2 (73.8)	22.0 (71.6)	26.52 (79.74)
Average low °C (°F)	15.9 (60.6)	17.2 (63)	20.9 (69.6)	24.3 (75.7)	25.0 (77)	23.5 (74.3)	22.5 (72.5)	22.2 (72)	21.9 (71.4)	21.4 (70.5)	17.0 (62.6)	15.5 (59.9)	20.61 (69.09)
Record low °C (°F)	7.0 (44.6)	8.5 (47.3)	10.0 (50)	15.0 (59)	16.0 (60.8)	18.0 (64.4)	18.0 (64.4)	15.0 (59)	14.0 (57.2)	12.0 (53.6)	8.4 (47.1)	8.0 (46.4)	7 (44.6)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	2.7 (0.106)	3 (0.12)	15 (0.59)	24 (0.94)	65 (2.56)	75 (2.95)	82 (3.23)	88 (3.46)	131 (5.16)	108 (4.25)	44 (1.73)	14 (0.55)	651.7 (25.646)
Average rainy days	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.3	5.2	5.8	7.2	8.0	10.0	7.9	3.5	1.4	53
Average relative humidity (%)	54	46	40	41	48	58	63	66	67	71	67	63	57
Mean monthly sunshine hours	279.5	275.5	288.0	300.0	270.0	178.0	140.0	144.0	165.0	196.0	210.0	252.0	2,698

Bellary has a semi arid climate, it is located at 15.15°N 76.93°E.<sup>[3]</sup> It has an average elevation of 495 meters (1459 ft).<sup>[3]</sup> The city stands in the midst of a wide, level plain of [black cotton soil](#).<sup>[10]</sup> As the city lies in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats, it receives little rain from the southwest monsoon. Temperatures remain high from the months of March to mid-June, with highest temperature recorded at 44.9 °C (110 °F), hereby one of the hottest cities in Karnataka. The months



from July to October are relatively pleasant, and the months from November to February are mild warm with average mean temperatures of around 22 °C (71 °F). The city receives about 25 inches (634 mm) of rain every year, mainly in the months from August to October, but can receive up to 36 inches of rain sometimes.

**Bellary has four distinct seasons:**

- December to February - winter (10 °C - 30 °C)
- March to May - summer (24 °C - 44 °C)
- June to September - monsoon (22 °C - 32 °C)
- October to November - post-monsoon (20 °C - 31 °C)

**ECONOMY & INDUSTRIAL PROFILE**

- Industrial base for steel, cement, rice mills, readymade garments and textiles
- Cotton based industries and oil extraction units contribute significantly to Ballari's growing economy
- Sathavahana I spat Ltd. is the first pig iron plant setup in the region to utilize the abundant iron ore reserves available, Kirloskar was the next to follow with their pig iron plant.
- Cotton, being a commercial crop, contributes heavily to the 48 cotton based industries in the district
- Groundnut and sunflower cultivation contribute to the 45 oil-extraction units in the district

**Focus Sectors**

- Mining, • Textiles and apparels • Automobiles and auto ancillaries • Agriculture & food processing

**Industries:**

There are 48 large and medium industries in the district with an investment of Rs.6, 193.28 corers and there are 353 Factories in the district.

**Prominent Players:**

- JSW Ltd.
- JSW Cements
- MSPL
- Ballari Thermal Power Corporation
- Sirugappa Sugars and Chemicals
- Mukund Steels
- Kalyani Steels

**Mineral Profile of the District:**

Ballari is endowed with a number of major economically important metallic and nonmetallic minerals. Large deposits of lateritic haemostatic iron ore in association with manganese ore from prominent ridges are found in Sandur schist belt in Ballari district

known as Ballari-Hospet-Sandur (BHS) region. This region is known for its mining activity since 50 years mainly due to the availability of mineral sources. The metallic minerals include iron ore, manganese ore, red oxide, and gold, copper and lead. The non-metallic minerals include asbestos, corundum, clay, dolomite, limestone, lime Kankan, molding sand, quartz, soap stone, granite and red ochre. The metallic minerals are abundant only in three taluks of Ballari, Hospet and Sandur. In the order of high grade 65 to 68% haemostatic iron ore, BHS Sector is considered among the world's richest deposits. Most of the mining lease areas are located at the crest of the hill ranges at an altitude of about 900 m to 1000 m iron ore deposits in the district. Various mineral deposits are distributed over eight mountain ranges of Sandur Schists Belt consisting of 960 km<sup>2</sup> area (Map-2.3). There are six mountain ranges carrying iron ore deposits, viz., Donimalai, Kumaraswamy, Ramandurg, Kanavehalli, Devagiri and Thimmappanagudi. The Ramandurg deposit is about 10,400 m long and 150 m wide with 62.3 to 62.6% Fe. Donimalai has been estimated to have six ore bodies with sizeable reserves of 65.2% Fe. In Kumaraswamy, Geological Survey of India (GSI) has estimated iron ore over a strike length of 2.5 km and width of 465 m. GSI has estimated a reserve of about 1876 million tons of iron ore with about 63% of total iron in Sandur belt. The important iron ore deposits of BHS region are grouped into the following main blocks:

- i. North Eastern Block
- ii. Kumaraswamy block
- iii. Ramghad block
- iv. Donimalai block
- v. Devagiri block
- vi. Thimmappanagudi block
- vii. Belgal range or Copper mountain block
- viii. Ettinahatti block

**Iron Ore in Ballari District: Total** iron ore reserves of Ballari, Sandur and Hospet sectors have been conservatively estimated at around 1000 million tons (NEERI, 2004). However, as per United National Framework Certification (UNFC) system as on 1.4.2005, IBM has estimated the total Hematite reserve to be 1148 million tons in the district. Out of these 528 million tons ore reserves and 620 million tones are resource.

The details of the reserve in terms of proved, certified by GSI and probable are given in The total hematite from BHS sectors is estimated to be 1148.324 million tonnes. It has been reported that this amount could be double if deeper unexplored ores are included (Steel Times, 2011). The BHS sectors have been estimated by GSI for Iron ore up to 40 meters depth, whereas the proved depth persistence is up to 200 meters.

**Geology and Rocks:** The important geological rock formations in the district are crystalline schists, epidiorites, granites gneisses and later granites. The basic and acidic dykes are common in the area. The crystalline schists and epidiorites of Dharwar system are reckoned as the oldest rocks which due to lateral pressure were crumpled into folds with general northwest-south-east strike. The schistose formations (Dharwar

series) occur in the form of prominent bands striking across the district northwest to southeast direction. These are generally associated with volcanic flows, sills and other minor intrusions. The Kunchur-Kallahalli gudda band occupies the western most part of the district. The Sandur Synclines and the copper mountain band occupy the central portion of the district. The Pennar-Hagari band runs from the Nadivi on the bank of the river Tungabhadra towards southeast upto the Valley of Hagari River. The schistose rocks consist of complex series of crystalline schists, phyllitic schists (giving rise to pockets of manganese ore), quartzite's and band ferruginous quartzite's with frequent concentrations of haematitic iron ore. Schistose rocks are the repositories of economically important ores and minerals, and are encountered in Hospet, Kudligi and Sandur taluks. Peninsular gneisses are exposed mostly in the eastern parts of the districts

### **Transportation:**

**Air:** Bangalore Airport is the nearest Airport - 300 Kms away. Air strips are available at Ballari and Jindal, Toranagallu.

**Rail:** Ballari is well connected by rail to Bangalore, Ballari, Tirupati, Hubli, Guntakal, Vijayawada etc. Gguntakal is one of the important junctions near Ballari from where many important trains pass through. Trains to Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai and other important places in India are available from this junction.

**Road:** Ballari city is well connected by road to all major cities, towns and important cities of neighboring states.

## CHAPTER-3

### HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY (HRV) ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with potential hazards which may have to be faced by the district, probable time of occurrence, vulnerability of the district to different disasters its analysis and analysis of the risk involved. This acts as a reference, upon which mitigate measures, rescue, restoration and rehabilitation plan etc. are planned successfully. Any error in HRV analysis will compound the problems / effects of a disaster. Therefore a careful attempt has been made to achieve the realistic analysis of hazard, risk and vulnerability pertaining to Ballari district.

#### HAZARD ANALYSIS

The Hazard may be termed as any event/ object/ rivers/ industries/ earthquake/ fire/ building/ excess or deficit of rainfall which can cause a potential damage to a population/Animals/property/environment etc., an analysis involving occurrence magnitude, volume of hazards and the impact caused by such hazards gives a proper direction to prepare a plan to deal with such eventualities. Hazard analysis of Ballari district comprises of seasonality of different hazards, history, and area affected etc. with a special emphasis on hazard due to breach of dams.

##### ➤ **Drought:**

Karnataka stands Second only to Rajasthan in terms of Drought Affected areas. The state is highly vulnerable to drought as compared to its neighboring states. Every year, more than 50% of the talukas are declared as drought affected. About 152.1 Lakhs ha (80%) out of 190.238 Lakh ha is affected by drought in Karnataka. 2018-19 six talukas are declared as drought affected. Groundwater levels are depleting due to successive droughts and quality of water is getting deteriorated in terms of Fluoride, Nitrate and Salinity. Although, drought may not pose great danger immediately within a few minutes as could happen in case of a severe earthquake, it has huge impact on the occurrence of loss of livelihoods, exodus, poverty, unrest, terrorism, robbery etc.

##### ➤ **Flood:**

Almost all the districts in Karnataka are facing the brunt of moderate to severe floods. Floods are associated with cloud bursts, cyclones or depressions in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. The floods are quite common in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkote, Raichur, Gulbarga, Shimaoga, Chikkamagalur, Udupi, Coorg, **Ballari**, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Davanagere, Gadag, Hassan, Uttara Kannada, Ballari, Bidar, Bangalore (R), Bangalore (U), Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Chamarajanagara. Ballari district also flood affected from some areas in Thunga Bhadra River. The Tungabhadra project is a joint venture of the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Tungabhadra dam, 2441 meters in length and 49.38 meters in height, is constructed on the Tungabhadra river at Mullapuram (in Ballari district) about 4.8 kilometers from Hospet.

## ➤ Industries:

Ballari district have famous for Iron manufacturing and other products. It is one type hazards in the district future days. There are 48 large and medium industries in the district with an investment of Rs.6, 193.28 corers and there are 353 Factories in the district.

**Prominent Players:** JSW Ltd, JSW Cements, MSPL, Ballari Thermal Power Corporation, Sirugappa Sugars and Chemicals, Mukund Steels and Kalyani Steels.

### Major Accident Hazard Industries:

1. M/s. J S W Steels Ltd. Toranagallu
  2. M/s. Jindal Prax Air Oxygen Co. Ltd. Toranagallu.
  3. M/s. Bellary Oxygen Co. Ltd, Toranagallu.
  4. M/s. B O C India (P) Ltd, Toranagallu
- All are located in the JSW complex, Toranagallu

### Potentially Hazard Industries:

1. M/s. J S W Energy Ltd, Toranagallu.
2. M/s. Bellary Thermal Power Station, Kudathini.
3. M/s. Monsanto India Ltd, Bellary.
4. M/s. United Galva (P) Ltd. Bellary
5. M/s. JAMIPOL, Toranagallu.

### Hazardous Chemical Stored and types of hazards identified:

S.N	Product Name	Storage	Mode of	Quantit	Purity		Hazards
o		container	storage	y			associated
01	Liquid Oxygen	LR 27	Double walled cryogenic tanks	1000 MT	> 99.5 %	02	Fire & Cold burn
02	Liquid Nitrogen	LR 19	Double walled cryogenic tanks	600 MT	< 5 PPM	02	Cold Burn
03	Liquid Argon	LR 13	Double walled cryogenic tanks	500 MT	< 2 PPM	02	Cold Burn
04	Liquid Oxygen	TK 702	Double walled cryogenic tanks	56 MT	> 99.5 %	02	Fire , Cold Burn
05	Liquid Nitrogen	TK 902	Double walled cryogenic tanks	40 MT	< 5 PPM	02	Cold Burn
06	Liquid Argon	TK 1002	Double walled	17 MT	< 2 PPM	02	Cold Burn

				cryogenic		<	2	PPM	
				tanks		N2			
07	Liquid Sulphuric Acid	Stored in 6 capacity tank	KL	Double walled with containm ent dike	6000 liters	98%			Corrosion
08	Corex	Only in pipeline .No storage tank			140 M3				Toxic

### Iron Ore Mining in Ballari District.

Sl. No.	Name of Lease Holder and Address	Village	Extent		Revenue / Forest land
			Acres	Hectares	
1	M/s. Tiffin's & Barites Asbestors Ltd No. 17/25, Dwarak, Jayanagar, cantonment, Ballari.	Haraginadoni	472.32	191.13	Revenue
2	Sri. Allam Prashant, Gadagi Palace, Car Street, Ballari	Haraginadoni	172	69.63	Revenue
3	Sri. Allam Prashant, Gadagi Palace, Car Street, Ballari	Sanjivarayanak ote	106	42.91	Revenue
4	M/s. Mineral Miners & Traders, Veeranna gouda colony, Near Ballari Club, Ballari	Janekunte	114	46.13	Revenue
5	V.Venkatesulu, Vaibhava nilaya, Near Ballari Club, Infantry Road, Ballari.	Janekunte	140.20	56.76	Revenue
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1004.52</b>	<b>406.54</b>	
6	M/s. Vibhiti Gudda Pvt.Ltd. Modi Bhavan, Hospet Road, Allipur, Ballari.	Belagal	135.85	55.00	Forest
7	M/s. Suggamma Gudda Mining Co. Modi Bhavan, Hospet Road, Allipur, Ballari	Belagal	25	10.11	Forest
8	M/s. Gavisiddeshwara Enterprises, Near Best School, Allipur, Ballari.	Belagal	14	5.66	Forest
9	M/s. Vibhiti Gudda Pvt.Ltd. Modi Bhavan, Hospet Road, Allipur, Ballari	Honnahalli	338.39	137.00	Forest
10	Ballari Mining Corporation, 98E, Ist Flower, Singavi Manson, Bangalore Road, Ballari	Halakundi	39.00	15.80	Forest
		<b>Total</b>	<b>552.24</b>	<b>223.57</b>	

**OCCURRENCE OF DISASTERS IN THE PAST IN BALLARI DISTRICT**

<b>Disasters</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Earthquake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floods	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
Cyclones/ Heavy Rains	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
Droughts	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Industrial accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Road/rail accidents	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building capsize	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mine accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Seasonality of Hazards in Ballari district:**

<b>Type of hazard</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
Flood						√	√	√	√	√		
Drought			√	√	√					√	√	√
Cyclone				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Fire	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Land Slide						√	√					
Accident	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Food poisoning	√	√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Earthquake												

**RISK**

The probability of harmful consequences, or expected loss (of lives, people injured, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environmental damaged) resulting from interactions between natural or human induced hazards, and vulnerable / capable conditions. Conventionally risk is expressed by the equation

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazards} \times \text{Vulnerability} / \text{capacity}$$

Beyond expressing a probability of physical harm, it is crucial to appreciate that risks are always created or exist within social systems. It is important to consider the social contexts in which risks occur and that people therefore do not necessarily share the same perceptions of risk and their underlying causes.

### **Risk Assessment / Analysis**

A process to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability / capacity that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

The process of conducting a risk assessment is based on a review of both technical features of hazards such as their location, intensity and probability, and also the analysis of the physical, social and economic dimensions of vulnerability, while taking particular account of the coping capabilities pertinent to the risk scenarios.

#### **Flood Effects on 2009 in Ballari District:**

Human Lives Lost	17 People
Loss of Livestock	558
House Damaged	69,878
Agriculture Crops loss:- Kharif season- Rabi season	39,447. Hector 803 Hector
Horticulture Crop Damaged	2,759 Hector
Roods Damaged	3,804 Kms
Bridge Culvert	610
Tank Damaged	38
Major Irrigation Damaged	217
Minor Irrigation Damaged	52
Water Supply Damaged	820
Power Supply Damaged	15,300
Govt Building Damaged	49
Health Hospital Damaged	02

*Sources: Govt of Karnataka Report on 20<sup>th</sup> October-2009*



**2009, Flood in Siruguppa, Ballari District**



## Heavy Rains Affects on 2015-16 in Ballari District

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು	ರಸ್ತೆ ಹಾನಿ		ಸೇತುವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲುವೆ ಹಾನಿ		ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಹಾನಿ		ಪ್ರಾಸಂಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ/ ಪಾಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಹಾನಿ		ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಹಾನಿ		ದಿವ್ಯುತ ಘಟಕ ಹಾನಿ		ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂದಾಜು ಹಾನಿ
	ಕಿ.ಮೀ.	ಅಂದಾಜು ಹಾನಿ	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಂದಾಜು ಹಾನಿ	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಂದಾಜು ಹಾನಿ	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಂದಾಜು ಹಾನಿ	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಂದಾಜು ಹಾನಿ	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಂದಾಜು ಹಾನಿ	
ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	326.5	4648	78	225	12	42	316	2022	2	23	228	76.5	7036.50
	326.5	4648.00	78	225.00	12	42.00	316	2022.00	2	23.00	228	76.50	7036.50

ಮಾನವ ಜೀವ ಹಾನಿ		ಜಾನುವಾರು ಜೀವ ಹಾನಿ		ಬೆಳೆ ಹಾನಿ		ಮನೆಗಳ ಹಾನಿ		ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಹಾನಿ		ಇತರೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು	ಒಟ್ಟು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಬಂದಗಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಯ
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಪರಿಹಾರ ಧನ	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಪರಿಹಾರ ಧನ	ಹಾನಿಯಾದ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (ಹೆಕ್ಟಾರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಪರಿಹಾರ ಧನ	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಪರಿಹಾರ ಧನ	ಪುನರ್ಮೂರು	ಪುನರ್ ನದೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಹಣ		
11	13.50	21	0.233	2502.6	218.83	1190	110.62	59	336.43	5.58	685.19
11	13.50	21	0.233	2502.60	218.83	1190	110.62	59.00	336.43	5.58	685.19

### Abstract of Agricultural and Horticultural Crops affected due to Heavy Rains Occurred During April 2015 in Bellary District

SI No	Name of the District	Particulars	Approx. number of farmers affected	Total Affected Area (in. Hectares)	Estimated Loss (in Lakhs)	Total Amount Required as per SDRF Norms (Rs.in lakhs)
1	Ballari	Agricultural Crop Loss	8750	14457.9	7712.58	1897.20
2		Horticultural Crop Loss	166	264.5	301.74	30.82
Total			8916	14722.4	8014.32	1928.02



### Impact on Health (Mining)

To assess the impact of mining on human health, data were obtained on incidences of various diseases from Primary Health Centers (PHC) of Ballari, Hospet and Sandur taluks. Data were provided from four PHC's of Sandur taluk, seven PHC's of Hospet taluk and twelve PHC's from Ballari taluk and is indicative of health status in and around mining villages. Under the table shows the number of patients treated/registered for diarrhea, respiratory infections and other diseases:-

#### Number of Patients Treated for Different Diseases in PHCs of Ballari, Hospet and Sandur taluka.

Year	Acute Diarrheal Disease			Acute Respiratory			Total
	Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child	
2006	7649	7649	5634	16307	16154	13525	66918
2007	8921	7673	4959	11223	11872	11026	55674
2008	10625	8716	6485	11817	12018	11600	61261
2009	10150	10057	6521	13575	13503	12588	66394
2010	10086	9040	5490	17226	18505	15238	75585
2011	21010	21771	11762	36494	39525	26783	157345
2012	22961	22921	11211	33838	39772	24835	155538
2013	21681	21290	8987	45037	33656	23236	153887
2014	14462	13780	432	26179	25063	2746	82662
2015	19658	16862	00	32658	27637	00	96815
2016	21604	18341	00	31321	26584	00	97850
2017	24268	19141	00	48902	40966	00	133277
2018	40955	32331	00	69369	55273	00	197928

(Source: District Health Office, Ballari)

Acute diarrhea and respiratory diseases contribute 42% of the total health related problems in the three mining taluks. A trend of the respiratory diseases treated in three taluks together is presented in Fig- 6.10. The number of patients suffering from acute respiratory diseases continues to rise from 2011 with a sharp increase in 2018 compared to the previous year. Very similar trend can be observed for diarrhea.

**Fig.: Number of Patients Treated for Respiratory Infections**

Deterioration in health, as suggested by the increasing number of patients, in these three taluks coincides with the growth in mining activity in the region. Respiratory diseases can be attributed to the fine dust present in the air all the time due to mining and allied activities. Similarly, rise in diarrhea cases can be attributed to poor quality of water.

**Road Accidents:**

With the increase in mining and allied activities, a large number of heavy vehicles ply on road in the surrounding area. The increasing vehicle population and deteriorating poor road conditions had a direct consequence in terms of road accidents. Number of road accidents in Ballari district along with the involvement of mining vehicles was obtained from the Superintendent of Police (SP) office of the Ballari district as shown in table below:

<b>Road Accident cases in Ballari District.</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Fatal</b>	<b>Non-Fatal</b>	<b>No.of Persons Deaths</b>	<b>No.of Persons injured</b>	<b>No.of Mine Vehicle Involved</b>
2000	143	723	148	977	67
2001	150	937	167	1918	76
2002	172	861	211	1678	70
2003	174	1284	196	1905	192
2004	249	1704	275	2406	215
2005	237	1860	259	2466	165
2006	233	1708	266	2900	205
2007	300	1374	343	2693	120
2008	291	1138	314	2346	140
2009	275	1096	320	2109	142
2010	332	978	370	2110	101
2011	276	840	291	1753	215
2012	273	843	308	1827	201
2013	286	819	324	1592	225
2014	304	810	331	1672	255
2015	317	1091	334	1614	265
2016	330	723	348	1406	263
2017	287	657	307	1338	215
2018	309	690	338	1338	243

(Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, Ballari)

**VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT**

There are instances of many man-made disasters such as strikes and incidents of fire and burning of buses and vehicles at the time of strikes, Road accidents are common. A few rail accidents have taken places.

**Proneness to different Disasters:**

Type of Hazard	Time of occurrence	Potential impact	Vulnerable area
Floods	When the Inflow to T.B.Dam increases with simultaneously heavy rain fall in the District	House Damages, Crop Loss, Cattle Loss and Human Deaths. Damage to infrastructures such as Roads, Buildings	Villages along the Tungabhadra river side( Few Villages of Hospet, Siruguppa and hadagali Taluk)
Heavy rainfall	June to Sept (During Monsoons)	House Damages, Crop Loss, Cattle Loss and Human Deaths. Damage to infrastructures such as Roads, Buildings	Entire District
Drought	October to may (in case of Monsoon Failure)	Crop Loss, lack of Drinking Water and Fodder in the District	Entire District
Fire accident	Any Time	House Damages, Cattle Loss and Human Deaths. Cold Storages	
Earth Quake	Any Time	-	-
Chemical disasters	Any Time		
Building Collapse	Any Time	House Damages, Cattle Loss and Human Deaths. Cold Storages	

**List of Vulnerable Villages (Flood Effected Villages)**

Taluk Name	Vulnerable Villages	Taluk Name	Vulnerable Villages	Taluk Name	Vulnerable Villages	Taluk Name	Vulnerable Villages
Harapanahalli	Halavagalu	Hada gali	Allipura	Hos pet	Hampi	Kampli	Kampli
	Grabhagudi		Rajaval		Venkatapura		Ramasagara
	Tavaragandhi		Navali		Ninbapur		Belodahal
	N Basapur		Honnaru		Hosur		Itagi
	Nitturu		Pura		Kalagatta		Sanapur
	Nadyal		Madalagatti		No.2 Muddapura		Haralahalli
	Kadathi		Magala				
	Vattalalli		Anguru			Siruguppa	Bhagewadi
			Byalahunsi				Bhrudhavana camp
			Herebannimatti				Kududharahalu
			kuravatti				Shreedharagaddi
			Linanayakanahalli				Honnaralli
	Haravi			Chikkaballari			
				hachholli			
				Challakudulur			

### **Ballari Building collapse:**

The under-construction five-strayed building collapsed on an adjacent students' hostel in Gandhinagar on January 26, 2010. With the recovery of three more bodies from the rubble, the toll in the five-strayed building collapse near here rose to 18, officials said. Bangalore-based Binyas Company, which began the clearing operations yesterday, broke the back wall of the half collapsed structure and retrieved three more bodies, they said. "Of the 18 casualties, 16 have been identified so far," they said. The under-construction five-strayed building collapsed on an adjacent students' hostel in Gandhinagar on January 26. The rescue operations being carried out by Pune-based National Disaster Response Team and Madras Engineering Group are being supervised by Deputy Commissioner and Ballari MLA. Deputy Commissioner said at least 15 more bodies are still suspected to be under the rubble and all efforts are being made to pull them out. The 19 rescued persons are "recovering" at Vijayanagara Institute of Medical Sciences (VIMS) hospital here.



*Building Collapse in Ballari, Collected from Hindu News Paper*

### **Fire in Cold Storage in Ballari:**

**June 4<sup>th</sup> - 2013:** Fire and Emergency Services personnel, after relentless efforts for nearly 60 hours, put out the fire in the cold storage unit in the industrial area here. Fire broke out in the early hours of Sunday and destroyed hundreds of tones of agricultural produce including paddy, wheat, jowar, maize, groundnut, Bengal gram, tamarind and chilli belonging to farmers and traders. The fire-fighters had a tough time in dousing the fire because the building had only one entry and exit point. Portions of walls had to be demolished to put off the fire. A portion of the five-storey building collapsed on Monday. Preliminary estimates have put the loss at more than Rs. 20 corer.

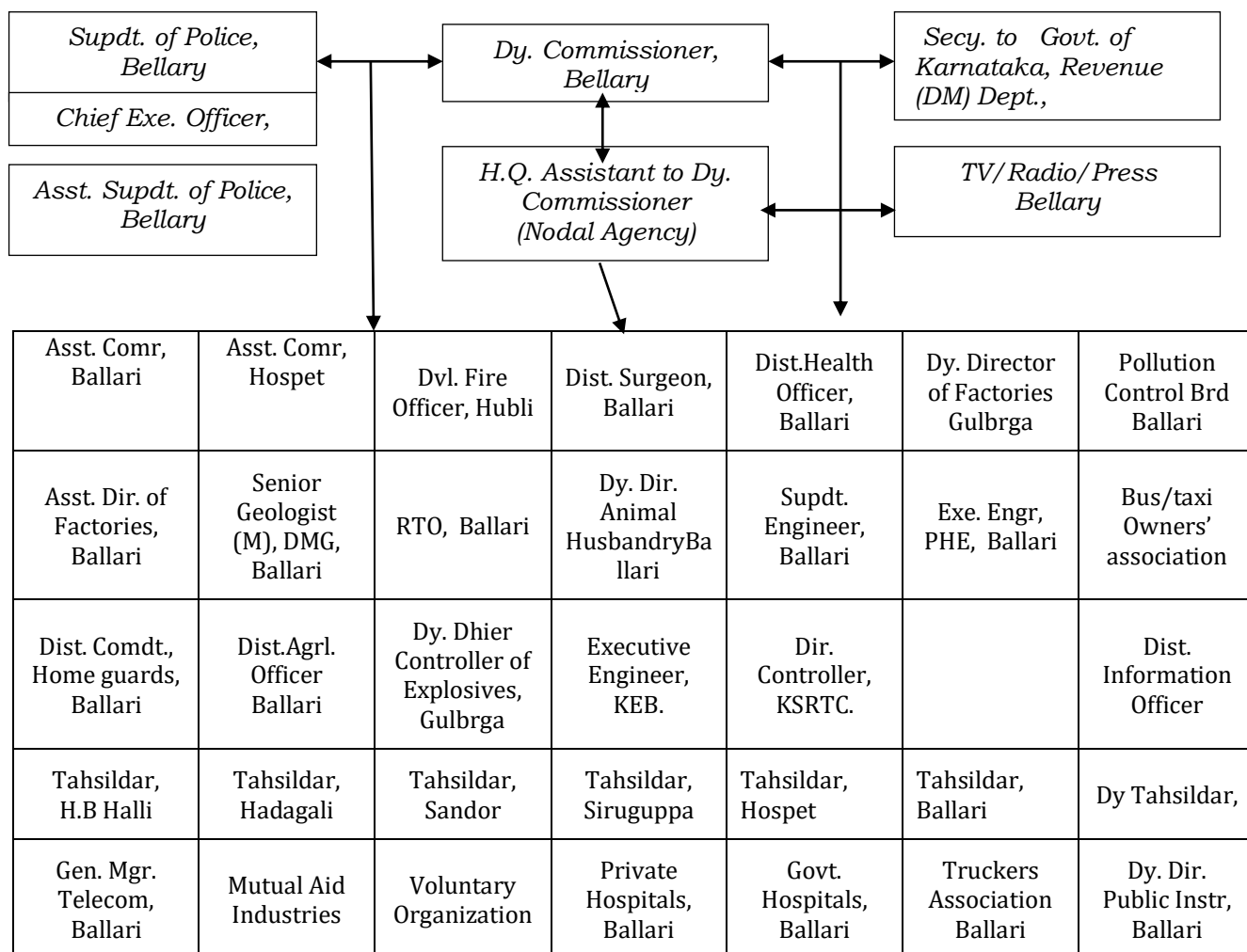
**January 14<sup>th</sup>-2014:** A major fire broke out in a cold storage building on the Ballari-Bangalore Road in the Ballari industrial area at around 2am on Tuesday and destroyed property and agricultural produce worth around Rs 25 corer. Fire fighters are still battling to completely put out the fire. When the fire fighters reached the five-strayed building, the fire was fast spreading to other floors. Eight water tenders with more than 30 fire fighters and Bronto sky lift machine were pressed into service to put out the raging fire. Over 1 lakh gunny bags of agricultural produce, including chilli and pulses, were gutted in the fire.



*Fire in Cold storage collected from Hindu Daily News Paper*

#### **CAPACITY ANALYSES:**

The existing capacity in terms of human resource, materials and machines necessary for disaster preparedness before, during and after the disasters are listed below; The existing capacity in terms of human resource, materials and machines necessary for disaster preparedness before, during and after the disasters are listed.

**Human Resource: Authorities & agencies involved in Disaster Management.****OFF SITE EMERGENCY PLAN AT A GLANCE****CHART****Storage of food**

All the Gram Panchayat offices are being used as storage points when need arises. Secretaries of Gram Panchayats and Asst. Directors and Deputy Directors are the contact persons. Adequate quantity rice/ragi has been kept for distribution to the victims in the godowns. These locations could also be used as storage points for medicines, blankets etc.

**IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANISATIONS**

All the departments working under the D.C. such as S.P., A.C., Tahsildar, S.E/E.Es of PWD/Irrigation, Commandant, Home Guards/Fire Force Officer, DHO, Municipal Commissioner/Chief Officers, etc., are connected with telephone (both external and

internal), VHF's will be installed. All the line departments are directed to keep themselves ready as per the guidelines mentioned in this plan. NGOs and private sector agencies including private firms and industries are asked prepare them with disaster management plans. The resources available with different agencies are identified.

### **Administrative preparedness**

The following steps have been taken to combat any eventualities during and after the disaster situations.

- 1) DC will be overall in charge of the disaster management in the district and could delegate any of the powers to other officers in the district.
- 2) Control Room will be functioning round the clock in the DC office, SP's office, Tahsildar's office with adequate facilities staff exclusive members assigned with the job.
- 3) The respective Taluk Tahsildars are working as taluk level incident commanders for managing the disasters.
- 4) Superintending Engineer of Irrigation department will be assigned the overall responsibility of flood management and rainfall data management.
- 5) SE, PWD has been assigned the overall responsibility of setting up of site operations centre during the disaster situation and provide all the necessary facilities.
- 6) Transport Department/KSRTC is in charge of providing the vehicles necessary for managing the response activities.
- 7) DHO is in charge of providing the necessary medical facilities such as Medicine, Ambulances, Statures at medical relief camps, mobile medical teams ready for the purpose.
- 8) SC, MESCOM/KPTCL is in charge of providing electricity supply during disaster situations.
- 9) Flood and Civil supplies officers have been directed by the DC to store adequate foodstuff at vulnerable areas and strategic points.
- 10) SP has been directed by the DC to set up and monitor the wireless stations and make arrangements to seek army assistance if required.



- 11) The SE/PWD; SE, Irrigation have been instructed to carry out the repair works of dams, canals, river embankments, bridges, old and unsafe buildings immediately and before the rainy season ever year.
- 12) City Municipal Commissioner and the Chief Officers of the respective Town Municipalities have been asked to clean the drains, manage solid and water wastes, supply of water, provide sanitary facilities and all the civic facilities needed for effective management of urban disasters.
- 13) Some NGOs in the district working at the levels of taluks and villages are asked to collaborate with local administrations to carry out the relief, rescue operations and rehabilitation activities.
- 14) HAM radio sets with operators are instructed to be ready.
- 15) The Deputy Director and Assistant Director of Veterinary Department are asked to keep the medicines ready to protect the animals against contagious diseases and medicines supplied to the field functionaries for routine treatment.
- 16) Review of pre-disaster arrangements has been carried out and contingency plan for the district has been provided to all the heads of the departments in the district.

The resources available in the district with both private and Government have been compiled. The list of vital installations such as Dam, transformers, telecommunication centers, wireless relay stations etc., have been provided with protection and security and the same will be intensified during disaster.

### **Capacity Available in the District**

#### **Human Resources of Experienced in Jindal Factory**

<b>Item(Skill) Name</b>	<b>No. of person Available</b>	<b>*Availability month</b>	<b>Experience in emergency</b>
Search and Rescue Team	49	12	5 Years
Oil Installation Fire Fighting	34	12	5 Years
High Rise Building Fire Fighting	20	12	5 Years
Aviation Fire Fighting	10	12	5 Years
Mines Fire Fighting	15	12	5 Years
Thermal Power Plant Fire Fighting	10	12	5 Years

<b>No of Persons Experts in the District</b>		
Search and Rescue Teams for Collapsed Structures	80 Persons	Fire Dept,NOPASANA NGO
Search and Rescue Teams for flood	154 Persons	Fire Dept,NOPASANA NGO, Home Guards

### **Human Resource Experts in VIMS, Ballari**

<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>No. of person Available</b>	<b>Availability month</b>	<b>Prior training in emergency</b>
Anatomy	07	permanent	Yes
Physiology	11	permanent	Yes
<b>Biochemistry</b>	12	permanent	Yes
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>	13	permanent	Yes
<b>MICROBIOLOGY</b>	11	permanent	Yes
<b>COMMUNITY MEDICINE</b>	13	permanent	Yes
<b>MEDICINE</b>	19	permanent	Yes
<b>PAEDIATRICS</b>	13	permanent	Yes
<b>SKIN&amp;STD</b>	06	permanent	Yes
<b>GENERAL SURGERY</b>	18	permanent	Yes
<b>ORTHOPAEDICS</b>	13	permanent	Yes
<b>OBG</b>	19	permanent	Yes
<b>UROLOGY</b>	04	permanent	Yes
<b>ANAESTHESIOLOGY</b>	15	permanent	Yes
<b>RADIODIAGNOSIS</b>	05	permanent	Yes
<b>RADIOLOGY</b>	03	permanent	Yes
<b>PAEDIATRIC SURGERY</b>	02	permanent	Yes
<b>TB &amp; CD</b>	03	permanent	Yes
<b>PLASTIC SURGERY</b>	02	permanent	Yes
<b>CARDIOLOGY</b>	01	permanent	Yes
<b>NEUROSURGERY</b>	01	permanent	Yes
<b>NEPHROLOGY</b>	01	permanent	Yes

**List of Sanction Strength and Actual Strength Civil and DAR, Ballari (Rank wise)**

<b>Police Department, Ballari</b>							
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Officer</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Mobile No. &amp; Office No.</b>	<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>		<b>Availability</b>	
				<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1	C.K.Baba	Superintendent of Police, Ballari	9480803001 258400 258300	1	--	--	--
2	Lavanya.B.N.	Additional Superintendent of Police, Ballari	9480803002 258837	--	1	--	1
3	Rama Rao.K.	Dy.S.P., Ballari City Sub-Division	9480803020 272322	1	--	1	--
4	Arun Kumar Koor	Dy.S.P. Ballari Rural Sub-Division	9480803021 276000	1	--	1	--
5	Shivakumar	Dy.S.P., Kudligi Sub-Division	9480803022 220326	1	--	1	--
6	Raghukumar	Dy.S.P., Hospet Sub-Division	9480803023 224204	1	--	1	--
7	Mallana Gouda S Hosamani	Dy.S.P. Hadagali Sub-Division	9480803024 240666	1	--	1	--
8	Simi Mariam George, IPS, ASP	Dy.S.P. Hampi Sub-division	9480803010 241600	--	1	--	1
9	Vacant	Dy.S.P., DCRB Unit, Ballari	9480803009 257966	1	--	--	--
10	Siddanagouda Y Patil	Dy.S.P., D.A.R. Ballari	9480803006 272966	1	--	1	--
<b>Armed Police Strength</b>							
1	--	RPI	--	2	--	2	--
2	--	RSI	--	7	--	2	--
3	--	ARSI	--	50	--	49	--
4	--	AHC	--	129	--	128	--
5	--	APC	--	260	--	196	--

**Dept of Home Guard**

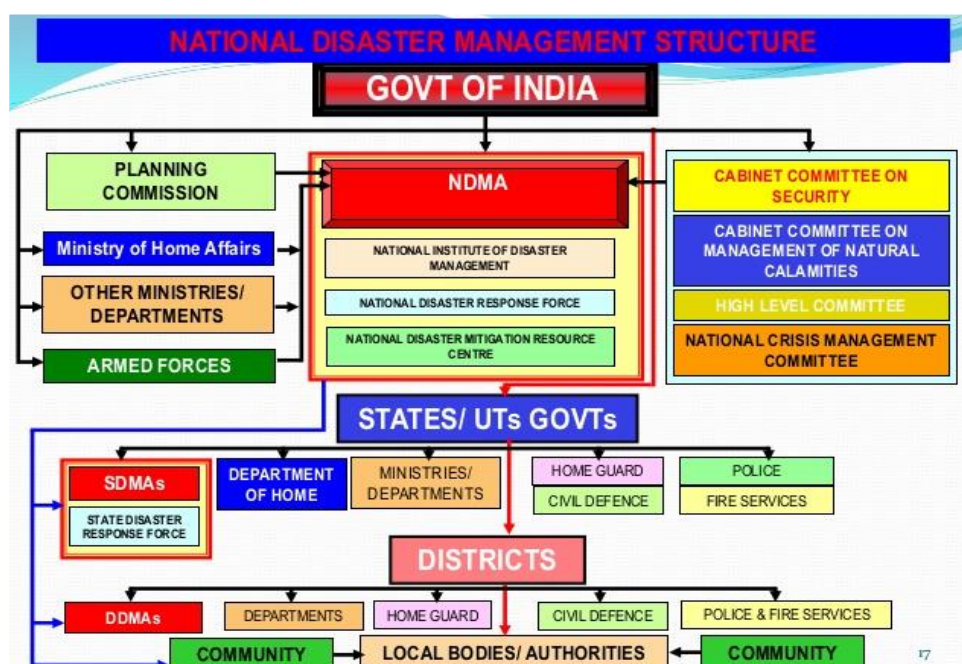
<b>Item(Skill) Name</b>	<b>No. of person Available</b>	<b>Availability month</b>	<b>Experience in emergency</b>
Search and Rescue Teams for flood	1398	12	YES

## CHAPTER-4

### INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

This chapter contains information about various authorities and institutions, their roles and responsibilities at pre and post disaster situations, with a special emphasis about their importance when disaster event occurs.

The Disaster Management function at district level is assigned to the district disaster management authority (DDMA), headed by the deputy commissioner. The Ballari district comprises of members from various govt. Department, major industries & institutions in the district.



#### THE DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, BALLARI.

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner, Ballari.            | <b>Chairman</b>                |
| 2. President Zilla Panchayath, Ballari      | <b>Co-Chairman</b>             |
| 3. Chief Executive Officer, Zp, Ballari     | Member                         |
| 4. Superintendent Of Police, Ballari        | Member                         |
| 5. Commissioner, City corporation, Ballari  | Member                         |
| 6. District Health Officer, Ballari         | Member                         |
| 7. Executive Engineer, ZP, Ballari          | Permanente invitee             |
| 8. Joint Director, Agriculture Dept Ballari | Permanente invitee             |
| 9. Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Ballari       | <b>Chief Executive Officer</b> |

**THE DISTRICT CRISES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, BALLARI.**

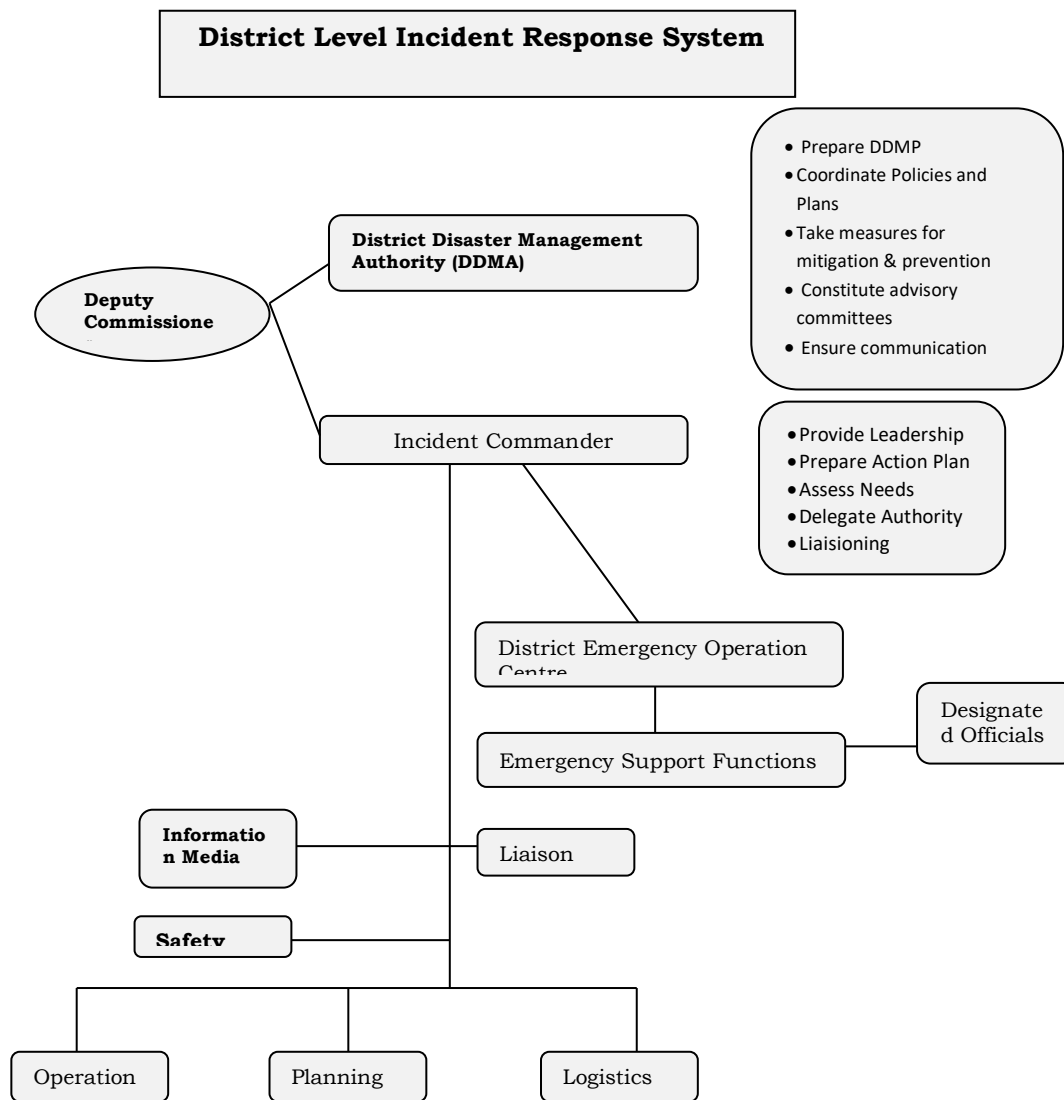
1. Deputy Commissioner, Ballari.	<b>Chairman</b>
2. Additional Deputy Commissioner, Ballari	<b>Emergency Officer</b>
3. Superintendent Of Police, Ballari	Member
4. Chief Executive Officer, Zp, Ballari	Member
5. District Forest Officer, Ballari.	Member
6. Assistant Commissioner, Hospet,	Member
7. Assistant Commissioner Ballari Sub-Divisions.	Member
8. District Commondant,Home Guards, Ballari	Member
9. District Fire Officer, Ballari	Member
10. District Health Officer, Ballari	Member
11. Deputy Chief Controller Of Explosives, Ballari	Member
12. Regional Environmental Officer, Ballari	Member
13. Commissioner, CMC, Ballari	Member
14. Regional Transport Officer, Ballari	Member
15. Information & Publicity Officer, Ballari	Member
16. Joint Director Of Agriculture, Ballari	Member
17. Trade Union Leader, Ballari	Member
18. DD Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	Member
19. Senior Inspector Of Factories, Ballari	Member
20. Station Director, All India Radio, Ballari.	Member

**Incident Response System at District level:**

Effective response planning requires realistic likely identification of response functions, assigning specific taska to individual agencies and supply of goods commodities and services to given agencies this crisis response plan requires incident command system in place. The ICS is an on scene management system to deal with wide variety of disasters the ICS management function includes following 5 functions,

- Command
- Operations
- Logistics
- Planning
- Finance

**Incident Response System teams forms an important component of IRS.**



- Prepare DDMP
  - Coordinate Policies and Plans
  - Take measures for mitigation & prevention
  - Constitute advisory committees
  - Ensure communication
- 
- Provide Leadership
  - Prepare Action Plan
  - Assess Needs
  - Delegate Authority
  - Liaisoning

**Flowchart showing command flow in IRS**

**The Deputy Commissioner as a district incident commander does the following;**

1. Assessment of situation
2. Determine objectives and formulate strategy
3. Establish immediate priorities
4. Establish incident command post
5. Set up organizational structure & response
6. Overall planning
7. Approve & authorize implementation of actions by deferent agencies
8. Ensure public safety measures
9. Co-ordinate between incident command post & general staff
10. Co-ordinate between people & officers.
11. Approve request for additional resources

12. Approve the use of students NGO's etc
13. Authorize the release of information to the media
14. Order the demobilization of teams at appropriate times.

**The following officers act as Deputy to the district incident Response.**

1. Information officer (district information officer) – Keep a close watch & organize media briefings.
2. Liaison officer- (ADC)
3. Safety officer (sub-division/ taluka police officer)

**Functions of ICS**

1. Operation functions – to mobilize
  - a. Ground or surface based tactical resources
  - b. Aviation resources
  - c. Staging areas (temporary location)
2. Planning function – collects evaluate processes and disseminates information to manage an incident. Involves the activation of following
  - a. Resources unit
  - b. Situation unit
  - c. Documentation unit
  - d. De-mobilization unit
3. Logistic function.- responsible for facilities transportation, communication, supplies, equipment maintenance food services, medical services & ordering services. This involves following 6 units
  - a. Supply unit
  - b. Facilities unit
  - c. Ground support unit
  - d. Communication unit
  - e. Food unit
  - f. Medical unit
4. Finance/ administrative functions- to manage all financial aspects of an incident. Comprises following units
  - a. Time unit
  - b. Procurement unit
  - c. Compensation/claim unit
  - d. Cost unit

**Duties and responsibilities of key functionaries in the district**

- The emergency responsibilities of key persons in the district are listed below. These duties and responsibilities are common to all types of major emergencies or disasters,(i.e., Natural or Manmade). The Emergency Organization Members will prepare, maintain and be guided by these during any major disaster in the district. Individuals assigned to these functions are expected to co-ordinate their actions with the Deputy Commissioner, who is the District Disaster Manager, will co-ordinate the overall action with all other agencies involved including the District Administration.

- It may be noted that depending on the type of emergency and also availability of staff and resources, functions of various agencies may vary. At times, each person may be required to assume additional responsibilities in addition to their normal duties. This would be the prerogative of Deputy Commissioner to assign the additional responsibilities to the members of the emergency organization.
- It may be necessary to develop agreements with neighboring districts or other organizations if resources are not available within the district for some of these functions
- Following are the duties and responsibilities of the members of the Emergency Organization. These are general in nature and applicable to all types of emergencies.

### **District Disaster Manager (Deputy Commissioner)**

#### ***Deputy: Additional Deputy Commissioner***

The Deputy Commissioner prepares, maintains and keeps updated the District Disaster Management Plan for prevention and minimization of injury and damage caused by a major emergency or disaster. Prompt and effective response to a major emergency or disaster, relief and recovery, is in consonance with the District Disaster Management Plan. The responsibility includes initiating and maintaining co-ordination and co-operation with various agencies involved , provide prompt information, take decisions and providing infrastructure facilities as requested, to mobilize, direct, and co-ordinate the emergency management staffs during emergency.

#### **Following are the main functions of the Dy.Commissioner during any emergency**

- Declaration of emergency after confirming the magnitude of the disaster.
- Activate the Emergency Control Room at Deputy Commissioner's office and make it functional.
- Co-ordinate and establish contact with all agency involved in the emergency actions.
- Ensure setting up of Local Emergency Control Room close to the scene of accident or at Taluk headquarters where the disaster has struck.
- Ensure actions have been initiated to contain the emergency.
- Have overall supervision of all the emergency relief operations.
- Initiate evacuation of people from affected area with the assistance of police, fire and other agencies.
- Depending on type of emergency, mobilize additional resources like heavy lifting gears line cranes, bulldozers for rescue and mitigation operation.
- Set-up safe shelters for evacuated people and ensure they are provided with food and medical attention as the need be.
- Monitor progress or disaster especially in case of natural disasters like cyclone or floods by getting information from various agencies involved and mobilize additional support to mitigate the effects of disaster.
- Keep the State Administration informed regarding the disaster and the steps taken to contain the same.



- Issue statement to the press (both print and electronic media) on the prevailing conditions and the steps being taken by the District Administration to mitigate effects of the disaster.
- Get mutual aid from neighboring districts the Major Hazard Industries or seek the assistance of voluntary organization.
- If required, set-up mobile first aid centre or temporary health centres in the affected area or in the safe shelters.
- Visit the scene of the disaster to have first hand information about the rescue or mitigative operations that are being carried out.
- In case of floods, carry out aerial survey of the affected area to have preliminary estimates of the extent of damage caused.

### **District Disaster Manager (Deputy Commissioner)**

#### ***Deputy: Additional Deputy Commissioner***

The Deputy Commissioner prepares, maintains and keep updated the District Disaster Management Plan for prevention and minimization of injury and damage caused by a major emergency or disaster. Prompt and effective response to a major emergency or disaster, relief and recovery, is in consonance with the District Disaster Management Plan. The responsibility includes initiating and maintaining co-ordination and co-operation with various agencies involved , provide prompt information, take decisions and providing infrastructure facilities as requested, to mobilize, direct, and co-ordinate the emergency management staffs during emergency.

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- Monitor progress or disaster especially in case of natural disasters like cyclone or floods by getting information from various agencies involved and mobilize additional support to mitigate the effects of disaster.

- Keep the State Administration informed regarding the disaster and the steps taken to contain the same.
- Issue statement to the press (both print and electronic media) on the prevailing conditions and the steps being taken by the District Administration to mitigate effects of the disaster.
- Get mutual aid from neighboring districts the Major Hazard Industries or seek the assistance of voluntary organization.
- If required, set-up mobile first aid centre or temporary health centres in the affected area or in the safe shelters.
- Visit the scene of the disaster to have first hand information about the rescue or mitigative operations that are being carried out.
- In case of floods, carry out aerial survey of the affected area to have preliminary estimates of the extent of damage caused.
- To co-ordinate with the state government through Principal Secretary, Dept. of Labor, Govt. of Karnataka and mobilize the help of Army/Navy/Air force or other agencies are requires.
- Call off emergency after confirming that all the actions have been taken to normalize the conditions and it is safe for people to re-enter the affected areas.

### **Disaster Manager (Assistant commissioner)**

#### ***Alternate: - Tahsildar***

The concerned Assistant Commissioner is Disaster Manager and he would rush to the Local Emergency Control Room (LECR) which is set up at the taluk headquarter of the affected taluk. He would function as the link between the affected area and the District Disaster Manager based at the main ECR located in the Deputy Commissioner office at Ballari.

#### **Following are the main functions during any emergency**

- Set up the LECR at the concerned Taluk headquarters or at a safe place close to the scene of the disaster.
- Depending on the nature of emergency, co-ordinate with the various agencies at local level.
- Initiate the rescue operation with the help of local police, fire or other voluntary organizations and mutual aid members.
- Have close interaction with the Site Controller to ensure proper actions have been taken.
- Visit the affected area to gain first hand information of various steps being taken to mitigate the effects of the disaster.
- Keep the main Emergency Control Room at district head quarters informed about the developments on a regular basis and request for additional help by way of resources or specialized manpower or equipment

**TASK FORCE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT DURING EMERGENCIES****Assistant Commissioner**

(To communicate with core committee, supervise and co-ordinate between Depts.)

<b>AEE, PWD</b>	<b>Dy. SP/CPI</b>	<b>Tahasildar</b>	<b>Taluk Medical Officer</b>	<b>AEE, ZP</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry &amp; Veterinary Services</b>
To provide transport to evacuees and Undertake repairs to roads And buildings.	To maintain law and order and provide free passage to evacuees	To provide food, drinking water and milk	To co-ordinate with PHCs and provide Medical relief.	To provide clean drinking water, temporary shelters (school buildings etc.,)	To provide fodder and veterinary services

**SITE CONTROLLER (Tahsildar of affected Taluk)*****Alternate: - Deputy Tahsildar***

The Site Controller would be at the scene of the disaster or accident and would be reporting to the Disaster Manager located in the Local Emergency Control Room. He is the person who is dealing with the disaster directly in association with the various other emergency services. He would be in direct contact with the Disaster Manager based at the Local Emergency Control Room (LECR).

His responsibilities vary widely depending on the type of emergency. It could be a natural disaster like flood the effects are wide spread where rescue work would be of main concern. It could be a road accident involving a tanker carrying hazardous chemical where quick action has to be taken to arrest the leakage, if any, followed by evacuation of people if required.

**Following are the main functions any emergency: -**

- Take measures to mitigate the emergency in association with various emergencies services like fire and police.
- Keep in constant touch with the Local Emergency Control Room at taluk head quarters with available means of communication and keep Disaster Manager informed about the developments on regular basis.
- Request for additional help like specialized manpower or equipment to effectively handle the emergency.
- Rescue and evacuate the people from affected area and shift them to safe shelters.
- Ensure setting up of safe shelters with basic amenities for food sanitation.
- Mobilize medical professional with the help of ECR or LECR and ensure the affected persons are given medical attentions.
- Arrange to shift the injured or sick to specialized hospitals if need be.

**Law and order function: Superintendent of Police**

***Alternate: - Sub-divisional Police Officer (SDPO)***

It is observed that the police are the first agency to reach the site during any emergency. The local police initiate the emergency action even before the declaration of emergency and setting up of the ECR at Deputy Commissioner Office, Hassan. Even though the main function of the Police is to maintain law and order, it is observed that most of the rescue and relief operation is initiated by the police before arrival of full-fledged rescue teams.

**Following are the main functions of Police (at various) levels during any emergency**

***Superintendent of Police (SP)***

After receiving instructions from Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police will rush to the ECR and establish contact with the local police station. He would then direct implementation of the action plan through the police station nearest to the scene of disaster. Depending on the type of disaster, ensure cordoning off the affected area by the local police.

- Mobilize additional police force from various sources depending on the requirement.
- Ensure co-ordination with various police and other agencies involved in handling the disaster.
- If necessary mobilize the home guards.

***SDPO of the concerned Sub Division:***

The SDPO of the sub-division where the disaster has struck would get in touch with the nearest police station and ensure the police team is rushed to the scene of the emergency. His main function would be to act as link between scene of the accident and the Emergency Control Room at Ballari.

- On receiving information from the Emergency Control Room, he would rush to the site, assess the situation, obtain first hand information, take control of the overall situation.
- Alert district administration to mobilize Reserve Police personnel for deployment for traffic regulations, supervision of evacuation and security duties.
- Alert area District Commandant of Home guards to mobilize home guards, as necessary (and keep the SP informed).
- Arrange for necessary transportation vehicles for rescue operation in consultation with RTO.
- Arrange for necessary ambulances and other medical facilities for the affected persons in co-ordination with various government and non-governmental agencies.
- Arrange for removal of the dead bodies, identifications and proper preservation.
- Prepare list of missing persons and take immediate steps to trace them.
- Communicate the information to other agencies through police control room.

- Keep in constant touch with ECR to ascertain latest status and intimate police personnel with up to date information regarding response actions and further instructions.
- Arrange for relief to policemen handling the emergency situation.

**Circle Inspector:** The Circle Inspector of the concerned area would also rush to the scene of the accident and direct the various operations like maintaining law and order, barricading and diversion of traffic away from the scene of accident. His main functions would include:

- Maintain direct contact with the local police station through the police mobile van.
- Keep monitoring the progress of various mitigative and rescue measures being undertaken.
- Ensure police personnel are given updated information for announcement during the emergency.
- Mobilize government and private buses through RTO for evacuation.
- Ensure that the bus/vehicle drivers are properly instructed regarding areas to be visited and routes to be taken during evacuation.
- Ensure security duty personnel are at their posts and that only authorized personnel/vehicles are allowed to enter the emergency/affected area with proper identity cards.

***Police Sub Inspector of nearest Police Station***

The local police station plays an important role during any Industrial disaster in the industrial area around concerned area as well as during any road accident in the district involving a tanker carrying hazardous chemicals.

- Divert traffic away from the scene of accident on major roads. Set up barricades and regulate crowd in affected area.
- Warn and advice people about emergency using vehicle mounted with Public Address system in the affected area.
- Evacuate people and livestock in affected areas using rescue routes identified in advance (depending on wind direction in case of gas leak),
- Provide relief to victims till arrival of rescue team.
- Maintenance of law and order at the scene of emergency and prevention of anti social elements from taking advantage of the situation.
- Ensure law and order and maintain security in evacuated areas.
- Assist in rendering first aid medical help to those in need,
- Ensure police personnel on emergency duty receive proper briefing about possible hazardous effects and are provided with personal protective equipment.

***Traffic Police:***

Depending on the type of disaster, the traffic police would take control of the traffic movement in the district. During a natural disaster like cyclone or floods the roads may be cut off for a longer period and hence traffic police play a very important role in handling any such emergencies. Their duties would include

- Stop traffic approaching the affected area and advise the crew regarding the impending danger.
- Ensure tankers containing hazardous chemicals are parked in safe places.
- Check for alternate routes and divert the traffic in a controlled manner to prevent congestion in diversions.
- Keep close liaison with other police agencies and assist in crowd control around the affected area.
- Make way for emergency and relief vehicles on priority basis.
- Monitor the condition of the blocked road and resume normal traffic only when the affected area is declared safe.

**Rehabilitation function: Chief executive officer & Project Director(DUDC)**

***Alternate; Executive Officer, Tq. Panchayath & Chief Officer of affected town***

The first and the foremost challenge after a relief operation is rehabilitation of victims. The CEO & PD sits in DCR and co-ordinates with officers of line departments and local bodies.

**Main functions:**

- Takes position in DCR and ensure the presence of their officers at sites of operation
- Receives directions of the dy.commissioner and provides him the required feedback about rehabilitation arrangements
- Prepare the list of govt. /pvt. Buildings which may be used as temporary shelters in advance.
- Put up temporary sheds if buildings are not available
- To ensure sanitary operations through local bodies
- To ensure repair and reconstruction of infrastructure in case of damage
- To mobilize local men and materials if required.

**Factory Inspectorate: Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories**

***Alternate: - Senior Inspector of Factories.***

Factory Inspectorate plays an important role during any industrial and transportation disaster in which there is large-scale release of hazardous chemicals. In case of such disaster, the Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories or Sr. Inspector of Factories would position themselves in the ECR and help the District Administration by providing expert advice for minimizing the effect of such a disaster.

**Main functions:**

- Ensure the on-site emergency management plan of the affected industry (in case of an industrial disaster) has been activated and the mitigate measures are taken to safeguard the people present in the premises.
- Visit the site of accident to ensure proper measures are taken to control the situation.
- Speed up help from mutual aid members, if required to contain the emergency.
- Mobilize the technical experts for advice if required.
- Inspect the area along with the tech. Co-coordinators and report to Deputy Commissioner for giving all clear signals.

**Fire fighting function: District Fire Officer**

***Alternate: - Station Fire Officer***

The Divisional fire Officer/Station Officer will place himself in the main Emergency Control Centre and maintain continuous contact on VHF with the Station Officer at the site. Depending on the need, the Divisional Fire Officer will place himself at the site and maintain contact with the Deputy Commissioner in the Main Emergency Control Centre. The Station Officer/ Sub-Officer/Asst. Sub-Officer of the fire station closest to the scene of disaster will direct fire-fighting operations at the site and keep the Divisional fire officer/station officer informed of the developments at the site.

**Main functions:**

- Initiate rescue and fire fighting operation with available means. Ensure that all fire fighters use proper personnel protective equipment while fighting a fire or controlling gas leak.
- Help the District Administration in evacuation of people from affected zones using escape routes decided in advance depending on the wind direction.
- Continuously evaluate the situation and decide the necessity to call in additional Fire Engines from neighboring taluks/district.
- Mobilize the services of the home guards for firefighting through the police.
- He will advise the Deputy Commissioner on the extent of evacuation necessary.
- Preserve valuable evidences, which may be useful for investigation later on.
- Ensure availability of water and make arrangement for private water tanker carriers.
- When the emergency is over, carry out joint inspection of affected areas along with site controller and Technical experts to ensure the emergency is under control.
- Send the message of "SAFE" to DC/SP etc to enable him to officially call off the emergency.

**Civil Defense function: District Commandant, (Home Guards)**

***Alternate: - Dy. District Commandant***

District Commandant/Dy. Commandant will position themselves in the Emergency Control Room and assist the District Administration in mitigating the emergency. They would be continuous in contact with the field officer/units.

**Main functions:**

- Assist the Police or Fire personnel in carrying out their duties.
- Carry out rescue and evacuation operation in close association with other emergency agencies.
- Evacuated areas would need to be guarded against looting.

**Public works/highway function: Superintendent Engineer**

***Alternate: - Executive Engineer***

Depending on type and location of the disaster, the in-charge of the PWD/Highway or Irrigation department representatives would make them available at the ECR and maintain close contact with their engineers who would be at the scene of the disaster.

**Main functions: -**

- Help the police to divert traffic away from the scene of accident along the entire major roads.
- Ensure diversion routes are in good condition and traffic does not get jammed.
- Exhibit proper diversion signs conspicuously at suitable places.  
Provide the mobile crane/heavy earthmoving equipment for the purpose of salvage operation.
- Provide necessary assistance as required and directed by Deputy Commissioner/Superintendent of Police.

**Transportation function: Road transport officer (RTO)**

***Alternate: Asst.RTO***

The transportation department plays an important role during any type of disaster as it would involve large-scale evacuation of people in the affected area. RTO/ARTO would be based at ECR and assist the District Administration in mitigating the emergency.

**Main functions:**

- Deploy required number of buses with drivers to evacuate people to safe shelters.
- Mobilize various earth moving equipment and other heavy machinery from different sources required for rescue operation.
- Provide mobile workshop if required for urgent repairs/breakdown.
- Provide assistance as required and directed by Superintendent of Police/Deputy Commissioner.

**Health function: District Health Officer (DHO)**

***Alternate: Taluk Health Officer.***

The DHO/THO would be based in the ECR and assist District Administration in ensuring prompt health care to all affected people through their network in affected areas.

**Main functions:**

- On receiving the information about the emergency DHO will mobilize all the available medical & paramedical Staff for handling emergency.



- Rush medical teams from the nearby hospitals to the scene of the disaster or safe shelters nearby.
- Set up first aid centre at the affected area and rescue shelters.
- Mobilize all the available ambulances and assist in shifting the injured/affected persons requiring the additional attention to hospitals.
- Alert all government & private hospitals to meet any emergency and line of treatment to be followed.
- Alert blood banks to maximize their stock.
- Set up temporary emergency wards with medical facilities to receive the affected victims.
- Inform all the doctors/para medicals regarding the nature of emergency as per the message received from the ECR and also inform about the line of treatment to be followed.
- Ensure sufficient stock of drugs and other medical facilities are available.
- Keep in touch with the district Emergency Control Room and Deputy Commissioner and appraise him of the situation and advice him on additional help required from outside agencies.

**Welfare function :Dy. Director, Food and Civil Supply**

***Alternate: - Assistant Director, Food and civil Supply***

The DD/AD, F&CS, would be based in the Emergency Control Room and assist the District Administration in running the safe shelters and relief centres set up during the disaster.

**Main functions:**

- Will be overall in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation activities.
- Identify the rehabilitation centre in advance and establish them in shortest possible time.
- Arrange for orderly transportation of population from the emergency zone and adjacent villages in case evacuation has been ordered by Deputy Commissioner.
- Co-ordinate with the other departments connected with relief measures.
- Provide basic amenities such as food, drinking water and sanitation at the rehabilitation centers.
- Distribute food packets at the affected areas to the people, emergency services agencies such as police, fire fighting personnel and others.
- Exercise any other powers to seek any assistance from the local authorities' in achieving this objective.
- Establish contact with the voluntary organizations for assistance.
- To ensure that necessary arrangements are made for the orderly return of all villagers to their respective places once the Deputy Commissioner informs about the termination of the emergency.

**Information function: District Information Officer**

***Alternate: - Assistant Information Officer.***

The District Information Officer would be based in the Emergency Control Room during any disaster and assist the district authorities in smooth operation.

Main functions: -

- Upon receiving the information from District Administration, the information officer should co-ordinate with media for giving information regarding emergency.
- Co-ordinate with the affected victims' families for giving information of their dear ones if missing/dead/injured.

**Pollution control function: Dy. Environment Officer**

***Alternate: - Assistant Environment Officer***

The representative of the Pollution Control Board would be based in the Emergency Control Room during any disaster and ensure the environmental damage is kept minimum.

Main functions: -

- Mobilize all possible resources at his disposal and keep the laboratory functioning for analysis of pollutants and emissions.
- Rush the team to the affected area for collection of samples and analyze the same.
- Keep the Emergency Control Room informed about the possible effect on human life as well as environment and corrective actions taken to minimize the same.

## CHAPTER-5

### MITIGATION PLAN

#### Mitigation, Definition

Mitigation and Prevention are used as synonyms. Some prefer to drop the term Mitigation and use only Prevention. The term Mitigation can be comprised in the term Prevention. Mitigation means to reduce the severity of the human and material damage caused by the disaster. Prevention is to ensure that human action or natural phenomena do not result in disaster or emergency. Primary prevention is to reduce -avert- avoid the risk of the event occurring, by getting rid of the hazard or vulnerability, e.g. to avoid overcrowding, deforestation and to provide services. Healthier people in a healthy environment will be less vulnerable to most hazards. E.g. immunizing people against smallpox made them less vulnerable to the virus, and slowly eradicated the disease. Secondary prevention means to recognize promptly the event and to reduce its effects, e.g. by staying alert to possible displacements of population; by being ready to provide immunization, food, clean water, sanitation and health care to refugees. Healthier people in a healthy environment will also be more capable to overcome the emergency.

#### Principal Objectives of Mitigation

- Save lives
  - Reduce economic disruption
  - Decrease vulnerability/increase capacity
  - Decrease chance/level of conflict
- } RISK REDUCTION

#### Mitigative measures to be taken in case of natural Disaster.

- Slowing down the spreading of mine, industrial and forest fires and their mitigation
  - Damage due to earthquake, landslides and other mass movements can be minimized through early warning systems and timely evacuation of population. Drainage, sub surface drainage, embankments, strengthening of slopes, raising vegetation on sloppy surfaces, constructing of culverts etc. helps mitigating the damage.
  - In case of earth quakes emergency evacuation, scratch resume and relief from important action plan in disaster management
  - Programs of disaster management/ mitigation encompass a wide range of options ranging from issuance flood warnings to reduction of flooding to actual evacuation.

#### Synopsis of Mitigation plan: -

Phase	Activities	Officials involved
Pre disaster plan	Identification of disaster prone major accident hazard units and industries involving hazardous processes periodically and update.	Dept. of Factories
	Hazard, risk and vulnerability (HRV) analysis has to	Management, CDC

	be identified and reviewed periodically.	
	All the identified major accident hazard units and industries involving hazardous process are required to develop a comprehensive on site emergency plan co-ordinating the resources available at the site against the HRV	Management, Dept. of Factories and Boilers
	Mock rehearsals shall be schemed to assess the strength and weaknesses in the mitigation procedure.	Management Dept., District Crisis Group
	Hording showing the Do's and don'ts in the event of emergency shall be displayed at all strategic location around the plant to sensitize the public around the plant.	Management of Industries
	Periodical training on first aid fire fighting and casualty handling during emergencies shall be programmed.	Management Police, Fire Services, Dist. Commandant
	Identification of resources against the HRV	Management
	The vulnerability area shall be periodically checked for its integrity and safe working conditions.	Management, Directorate Fire Services, Factories
	Preparation of Resource directory showing the resources available in and around the industry.	Directorate of Factories, DCG
	Community awareness programmed shall be designed by distributing pamphlets, classes highlighting about the hazards and do's and don'ts in the event of emergency.	Management Police, Fire Services, Dist. Commandant
	Duties and responsibilities of 1 <sup>st</sup> responders' viz., Fire Services, Police, Health, Home guards, shall be clearly defined and shall be informed.	CDC, Police, Fire, Revenue
	Periodical evaluation of resources at the control room	CDC, Fire Services
	Identification of shelters, temporary shelter camps with accessibility and infrastructures	Revenue department
	Identification of routes, rallying posts, parking places	Police, Fire Services
	Listing and documenting the home guards required for law order, assistance to the police assistance at the temporary shelters	Dist. Commandant, Home guards
	Preparation of list of experts to seek their opinion during emergency mitigation	CDC, Dept. of Factories
	Ensuring proper functioning of warning and communication system. Updating of telephone numbers at the control room.	CDC, Revenue

	Identification and listing of hospital - infrastructure facilities	DHO
	Identification and listing of blood banks, medical shops, stockiest	DHO
	Identification and listing of vehicles required for immediate requisition	RTO
	Identification of listing of earth moving equipment, vehicles for transportation and documenting	RTO
	Identifying resources for temporary electricity and lighting arrangement, identification and listing of personnel and support system for immediate action	KPTCL
	Identifying NGOs for deployment to work at the rehabilitation centers and to derive resources	Revenue, CDC
	Identification of any pollution effects due from the disasters and to advice CDC on the next course of action	KSPCB
	Identification and supply of availability of potable water sources, water purification tablets, construction of temporary shelters and maintenance	PHE, Commissioner
	Identification of safe shelters for animals	Veterinary Dept.

### **Administrative preparedness**

All the **11** Tahsildars have been inspired and instructed to form groups of Village Accountants, Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildars, wherever nodal officers are available and to identify the vulnerable areas and also to plan for the local publicity at the time of such incidents. The taluk level officers like Executive Officer, Asst. Executive Engineers, Block Educational Officers and all other departments are also asked to be in our team to provide necessary help to provide shelter, food, repairs of roads, culverts, etc., wherever required. Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd., GESCOM, Medical Staff and Municipality or Panchayath Staff has been asked to extend their services, within their limits. Almost all the social workers, NGOs and the likeminded people have been asked to provide their services in times of need.

All the officers were kept in touch with the DDM Heads, both in taluk and district level. Police, Home guards were kept in red alert especially in project areas and on river banks. And also to identify the places where rehabilitation camps are to be opened, facilities to provide drinking water, food providing facility and areas available resources are to be identified. Medical facilities, NGO assistance, maintenance of cattle, open space for all their activities are also to be kept in mind in identifying the mitigation plan. The slum areas, the people living in low line areas, backwater level areas were kept in mind, and high alert and wide publicity arrangements were also made.

## **1) Drought Mitigation Plan:**

Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate and characterized in terms of its spatial extension, intensity and duration. Conditions of drought appear when rainfall is deficient in relation to the statistical multi-year average for a region, over an extended period of a season or a year, or even more. Drought is a temporary aberration unlike aridity, which is a permanent feature of climate.

Drought produces wide-ranging impacts that span across many sectors of the economy and are felt far beyond the area experiencing physical drought. Direct or primary impacts of droughts are usually associated with reduced agricultural production; depleted water levels; higher livestock mortality rates and damage to wildlife and fish habitats. When direct impacts have multiplier effect through the economy and society, they are referred to as indirect impacts in terms of reduced income for farmers and agri-business, increased prices for food and timber, unemployment, reduced purchasing capacity and demand for consumption, default on agricultural loans, and reduction in agricultural employment leading to migration etc.

### **Drought Mitigation**

Mitigation measures are initiatives undertaken to reduce the incidence or minimize impacts of drought. Besides drought proofing, these measures help in adapting to climate change, restoring ecological balance and bringing development benefits to the people. However, drought mitigation programmes are not to be construed stand-alone interventions that are to be implemented only in the wake of a drought; but must form part of developmental planning in the domain of soil conservation, watershed development and forestry. As such, drought mitigation measures are to be mainstreamed in regular development programmes of Central and State Governments.

Government's policy towards drought management has changed considerably over the years and now rests upon early warning & preparedness, crisis management response, medium and long-term drought mitigation measures with greater application of state-of-the art technology and scientific tools. A number of Central Governments Schemes/Programmes have evolved over time to address the need for medium and long-term drought mitigation requirements. Notable among them are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), subsuming erstwhile Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY), Fodder & Feed Development Scheme etc. Besides, various area development programmes by State Governments either through their own resources or with Government of India's support like Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) are contributing significantly to enhance drought resilience. Central and State Governments continue to consider further possibilities of reorienting/synergizing regular development programs for achieving a robust drought resilient regime.

## **Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought**

- a) Artificial recharging of ground water, watershed programmes in privately owned small/marginal farms, laying of pipes/channels for exclusive transportation of water to dry areas;
- b) Programme for reconstruction and preservation of traditional water harvesting structures, construction of canals for transportation of water from surplus to non-surplus areas, establishment of cost-effective drip /sprinkle irrigation practices etc.
- c) Construction of watershed structures at the right place where water recharge can be enhanced/will be used for life saving irrigation at critical stages of crop growth and during drought situations.
- d) Construction of “Community Ponds” through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and maintenance by levying user charges.
- e) Augmentation of agro-based food processing industries in rural areas for sustenance of employment,
- f) Establishing chain of cold storages to minimise post-harvest losses along with adaptation of appropriate post-harvest management practices like pre cooling, cold storages and refrigerated transport. Pre-harvest losses due to diseases and pests can also be minimized through better management practices;
- g) Construction of shelters for cattle and development of infrastructure for storage and transportation of dry and green fodder etc.;
- h) Ensuring provision of medicines and critical health care in the risk prone areas during drought for humans and animals;
- i) Ensuring efficient functioning of the PDS in drought affected areas;
- j) Provision of adequate infrastructure for dissemination of weather based advisories to the farming community on real-time basis in regional languages through extension machineries;
- k) Providing credit promptly in the drought affected areas and extending marketing and price support to farmers;
- l) Insurance products need to be developed for different agro-climatic zones providing coverage against drought. The Central/State Governments need to promote, agricultural insurance programmes and ensure that farmers are informed about the availability of insurance products and educate them about the need for managing their yield and income risks through insurance coverage;
- m) Identifying, procuring and keeping in readiness drought proofing materials in required quantities before the onset of monsoon season such as :- Seed & fodder Plan (including alternative varieties, mini kits etc. keeping in view the impending drought);

### **Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought:**

For creating an enabling environment for the mitigation measures existing laws including the following (illustrative) would need to be considered/reviewed/updated:-

- (i) Revisiting Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act/Operational Guidelines of MGNREGS to include/strengthen drought mitigation measures;
- (ii) Updating of State Scarcity Relief Manuals which replaced the erstwhile famine codes on the lines of Manual for Drought Management at National level;
- (iii) Establishing a definite procedure and fixing of time frame for attending to drought relief measures;
- (iv) Establishing an appropriate water regulatory regime in consultation with the States; and
- (v) Empowerment of Panchayats, Municipalities, Local bodies and inclusion of drought mitigation measures as part of their role in Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules of Constitution of India.

**FMD CONTROL PROGRAMME:-** FMD is a highly Infectious & Economically Important Disease of cloven footed animals. To control this disease, Proper Control measures have been taken in our Dist. FMD-CP Programme had been initiated from 2011-12, Under this programme ,animals are vaccinated Twice in a year. During 2013-14 under, 5<sup>th</sup> Round of FMD control programme 460767 animals have been vaccinated.

6<sup>th</sup> round vaccination Programme is scheduled from Feb-2014. Due to satisfactory Vaccinations & Strict control measures outbreak of Foot & Mouth disease in our district was comparatively mild and was recorded in Inducted animals only. During the months of October-2013 and November-2013, 16 animals died due to FMD outbreak. Out of 16 animals died due to FMD, Compensation of Rs 2, 80,200=00 for 14 animals already distributed to Livestock owners & settlement of Claims for remaining two died animals is in progress

**AWARENESS CAMPS:-** Farmers are enlightened regularly regarding Various Animal Husbandry activities in **Grama Sabhas, Kissan Samparka Sabhas,& Health Camps** by Extension officers ( AH & VS) & Veterinary Officers of the Department.

**Regular Training Programmes regarding Modern Animal** Husbandry, activities have been conducted at Veterinary Assistant Training Centre, to **para veterinary staff & Farmers** with information leaflets, Booklets, brochures' & also with display charts, ensuring adaptation of Modern Methods to prevent disease outbreak, Proper managemental skills to augment Production & Productivity in Animals.

**MOBILE CLINICS:-** There are 7 Mobile Veterinary Clinics providing AI facility and veterinary services to remote villages of the district.



## **2) Mitigation Plan for Road Accidents:**

Road Accident is a major killer and takes place without warning. Rate on road accidents, are ported indicate that 70% of road accidents, areas from drivers negligence. Some other reasons are poor road condition, heavy traffic, poor vehicle maintenance possible impacts of accident of individuals are loss of life, Trauma Care & burns.

1. The provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and other related legislation's and regulations are strictly enforced.
2. Adequate Highway and traffic Aid post will be created.
3. Trauma Care Centers shall be established at every 100 kms. On the National and State Highway.
4. Speed monitoring equipments and computerization of movement of vehicles with adequate checkpoints on the National Highway will be introduced.
5. Fixation of timings to the passenger vehicles to avoid and traffic fan. Identify and designate routes and fixing the time for transportation of hazardous chemicals and other materials.
6. Prohibit the parking of vehicles on National Highway and State Highway.
7. Excavation on roads will be protected well particularly in the night with barricades fluorescent signs and red lights.
8. PWD and National Highway department should concentrate on removal of bottlenecks on National and State Highway.
9. Efforts will be made to provide road dividers on National and State Highway on priority basis.
10. Arrangements will be made adequate embankments/reflector/proper signs on curves.
11. Arrangements will be made information signs boards giving the local of the nearest village Police Station, Hospital, Ghat Traffic Position, Petrol pump, etc. at every traffic aid post.
12. All two-wheeler drivers including pillion riders must always wear the right kind of helmet.
13. Overtaking in vehicles is regulated.
14. Frequently accidents occurring spots will be identified and precautionary measures will be taken.
15. Lanes will be marked for pedestrians/Cyclists.

Since accidents general result in injuries, burns or loss of life providing emergency medical facilities is of utmost importance. Relief teams comprising medical personnel and transport authorities have to be rushed to the spot provide first aid and shifting the injured to the nearest hospital. Upon arrival at the accident spot the team should immediately provide first aid to the victims and look for persons trapped inside the vehicle. Assistance of the local police should be sought to disperse any crowds that may hinder effective relief measures. If the magnitude of the accident is high help of local NGOs and volunteers may be taken.

In case of major building collapse the major role is to be played by the Fire

Department with the assistance of the Police and Health Authorities. Shifting victims to the nearby hospital should be done after providing necessary first aid. Necessary equipment to remove debris should be kept readily available to save victims who may be buried inside. Volunteers and NGOs must be trained properly to handle such so that emergency relief is carried on smoothly. Fire disasters occur mainly due to carelessness or mischief by miscreants. Preventive measures such as avoiding storage of large quantities of combustible materials in one place, firefighting equipment in petrol filling stations, textile, plastic, paper and wood industries should be insisted upon during inspection by the concerned authorities. Personnel of the fire brigade are well equipped to handle any fire hazards and regular drills and training sessions are held.

### 3) Earthquake Mitigation Plan:

The recent devastation in Gujarat has been an eye-opener as regards the magnitude of loss to human life and property. Hence, the District Administration has geared up the various Departments to effectively meet the challenge of an earthquake.

Since, earthquakes strike without forewarning and generally any measurement on the Rector scale is usually a post operative measure, prevention in respect of earthquakes is imperative.

The main hurdles as regards planning are as follows:

- Structural planning of individual buildings.
- Communication lines.
- Electricity and water supply.
- Health hazards.
- Loss of life, property and employment.

Preventive steps are required in the following areas:

- Public structures.
- Dams.
- Roads.
- Maintenance of health and prevention of epidemic diseases.

Since, earthquakes are natural calamities dissemination of proper information, awareness, stocking of proper machinery and equipment are the prerequisites to tackle such a situation.

EARTHQUAKE MITIGATION		
Before the Disaster	During the Disaster	After the Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for hazards in the home</li> <li>• Identify safe places in each room</li> <li>• Locate safe places outdoors</li> <li>• Ensure all family members know how to respond after an earthquake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If indoors: Take cover under a piece of heavy furniture or against an inside wall and stay inside</li> <li>• If outdoors: Move into the open, away from buildings, street lights, and utility wires and remain there until shaking stops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be prepared for after shocks</li> <li>• Help injured or trapped persons and give first aid where appropriate</li> <li>• Listen to a battery operated radio for</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teach children when and how to call Emergency</li> <li>• Have disaster supplies on</li> <li>• Develop an emergency communications plan in case of separation during the earthquake</li> <li>• Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the family contact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If in a moving vehicle: Stop quickly, stay in vehicle, move to a clear area away from buildings, trees, overpasses, or utility wires</li> </ul>	<p>emergency information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stay out of damaged buildings and return home only when authorities say it is safe</li> </ul>
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#### 4) Mitigation Plan for the forest fire

Fire plays a very critical role in the habitat management. Forests are very valuable in this district and form a major portion of the area .One of the main factors that have accelerated the degradation of forest cover is the occurrence of fire which has almost become an annual feature. The glaziers, firewood and MFP collectors and tourists tend to set fire deliberately or by accident. Smugglers and poachers also set fire to the forest to divert the attention of field staff. Due to the forest fire the natural regeneration is lost and the forests are deprived of rich humus. Wild animals particularly herbivores and reptiles are the worst sufferers for want of green foliages while innumerable soil fauna will be destroyed , which play a very important role in maintaining the ecological balance by decomposing and releasing energy from dead plant and animals. Hence preventive and fire control measures have been given much importance in the habitat development.

##### Probable causes for forest fires

The forest areas are susceptible for fire in the months of January to end of June i.e. the summer season. Considerable damage takes place every year due to the ground fire that occurs in the forests. The leaves which fall on the ground is the fuel for fire. Also the grass dries because of sunlight & becomes fuel to the fire. Also dried bamboos in the forests act as fuel to the fire. Plantation which are raised are also susceptible to the fire and at the initial stages if there is fire then the plantation itself fail and causes heavy loss. In the high forests the regeneration is severely affected. The humus is also burns & causes losses of Carbon & fertility of soil, there is also resultant compaction of soil and consequent poor porosity. Further forest regeneration is also affected. The fire also affects the former and the young regeneration of the forest and destroys. Medicinalplants & rare herbs. Normally the fire occurs intentionally by the villagers for the purpose of getting fresh grass for the purpose of grazing. There are accidental fires due to negligence of the nearby villagers & Poachers. The fires are controlled immediately by fire watchers & staff with the assistance of villagers.

WILDFIRE MITIGATION		
Before the Disaster	During the Disaster	After the Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn and teach safe fire practices</li> <li>• build fires away from nearby trees or bushes, always have a way to extinguish a fire, never leave a fire unattended</li> <li>• Obtain local building codes and weed abatement ordinances for buildings near wooded areas • Use fire-resistant materials when building, renovating, or retrofitting structures</li> <li>• Create a safety zone to separate home from combustible plants and vegetables</li> <li>• Install electrical lines underground, if possible</li> <li>• Prune all branches around residence to a height of 8-10 feet</li> <li>• Keep trees adjacent to buildings free of dead or dying wood and moss</li> <li>• Remove all dead limbs, needles, and debris from rain gutters</li> <li>• Store combustible/flammable materials in approved safety containers and keep away from home</li> <li>• Keep chimney clean</li> <li>• Avoid open burning, especially during dry season Install smoke detectors on every level of your home</li> <li>• Make evacuation plans from home and neighborhood and have back up plans</li> <li>• Avoid using wooden shakes and shingles for roofing</li> <li>• Use only thick, tempered safety glass in large windows and doors</li> <li>• Have disaster supplies on hand (flashlights, extra batteries, portable radios, first aid kits, emergency food and water, nonelectric can opener, essential medicines, cash and credit cards, and sturdy shoes)</li> <li>• Develop an emergency communication plan in case of separation</li> <li>• Ask an out-of-state relative to serve as the "family contact"</li> </ul>	<p>If trapped in a wildfire, you CANNOT outrun it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crouch in a pond or river and cover head and upper body with wet clothing</li> <li>• If a body of water is unavailable, look for shelter in a cleared area or among a bed of rocks and lie flat and cover body with wet clothing or soil.</li> <li>• Listen to radio for emergency information</li> <li>• Remove combustible items (outdoor furniture, umbrellas, tarp coverings, and firewood) from around the home</li> <li>• Take down flammable drapes and curtains and close all Venetian blinds or noncombustible window coverings</li> <li>• Close all doors and windows inside home to prevent draft</li> <li>• Close gas valves and turn off pilot light</li> <li>• Turn on a light in each room for visibility in heavy smoke</li> <li>• Place valuables that will not be damaged by water, in a pool or pond</li> <li>• If hoses and adequate water are available, leave sprinklers on roofs and anything that might be damaged by fire</li> <li>• Be ready to evacuate all family members and pets when fire nears or when instructed to do so by local officials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be cautious when re-entering a burned wildland area - hot spots can flare up without warning</li> <li>• Check the roof immediately and extinguish any sparks or embers and the attic for hidden burning sparks</li> <li>• Re-check for smoke and sparks throughout the home for several hours afterward</li> <li>• Breathe the air close to the ground through a wet cloth to avoid scorching lungs or</li> </ul>

## **5) Mitigation Plan for Floods:**

Floods caused extensive damage to human, animal and plant life. Flood result in rendering many people homeless leading to devastation and total chaos to lack of communication and means of transportation. Ballari district is vulnerable to floods due to breach of dams. There is a major dam of **Thunga Bhadra Project** and **Hagari** situated in the district.

These dam and Hagari sites are thoroughly studied by the scientist and Engineers and ensured the safety of the construction at the time of foundation. Still precautionary measures have to be taken to mitigate the disaster.

### **Existing facilities**

Facilities available in the villages in the flood plain zone and also villages on higher elevations nearby have been identified. These facilities are in the form of school buildings, panchayat buildings land temples. In case of emergency such buildings will be mobilized to serve as shelters temporarily. In addition requirement of tents has also been assessed. Sources who can supply tents at a very short notice have been identified. Depending upon the need of the hour external relief will be mobilized.

Time of travel of flood wave from the time of occurrence of disaster is assessed in the Study of Dam breaks analysis. The minimum time available at the nearest habilitation is about ½ an hour. Transport requirement for emergency evacuation has been assessed. Keeping in view, the time available at respective locations, required transport facilities can be mobilized through transport department.

Number of boats and coracles available and their locations have been identified and are enlisted in chapter-logistics. These can be put to service at short notice. In case of extreme emergency, machine boat services will also be mobilized. Such facilities are available and can reach the spots within about 3 hours. During such situations maintenance of law and order is very important. Help of police and home guards will be taken. There are number of police stations and police out posts in the nearby areas. District administration will be informed to keep some additional force during the monsoon season. If need be help will be taken of the reserve police force, stationed at district head quarters. As evacuation during emergency has to be carried out immediately, the flood reaches a particular village such operation may be required to be done round the clock. For operation during night, illumination in the villages is very important. These are n surety of uninterrupted power supply. Therefore, alternate lighting arrangements are necessary. It is proposed to mobilize, LPG lanterns, petro maxes, etc., in addition, advantage will be taken of the head lights of transport vehicles.

In the nearby taluk head quarters, there are fair price shops. The Revenue Department will be requested to keep extra stock of food grains and kerosene, so as to mobilize the same for the affected villages in case of emergency. From the taluk headquarters transportation can be done within a period of 2 hours.

At the taluk headquarters there are primary health centers and so also in big villages.

During the monsoon season and in case of emergency medical facility and help can be mobilized. The distances are such that within two hours site can be reached. In addition there are private medical practitioners in almost all the villages. These can be mobilized for providing first aid in case of an emergency.

FLOOD MITIGATION		
Before the Disaster	During the Disaster	After the Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn warning signs and community alert systems</li> <li>• Stockpile emergency building materials</li> <li>• Install check valves in sewer traps to prevent flood waters from backing up in sewer drains</li> <li>• Plan and practice an evacuation route</li> <li>• Have disaster supplies on hand</li> <li>• Develop an emergency communication plan in case of separation</li> <li>• Ask an out-of-state relative to serve as the "family contact"</li> <li>• Teach family members how and when to turn off the gas, electricity, and water and teach children how and when to call 9-1-1</li> <li>• Ask your insurance agent about flood insurance</li> </ul>	<p>During a flood watch:</p> <p>If indoors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turn on battery operated radio to get latest emergency information</li> <li>• Get pre-assembled emergency supplies</li> <li>• If told to leave, do so immediately.</li> </ul> <p>If outdoors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climb to high ground and stay there</li> <li>• Avoid walking through any floodwaters.</li> <li>• If in a car, turn around and go another way; if your car stalls, abandon it immediately and climb to higher ground.</li> </ul> <p>During an evacuation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If advised to evacuate, do so immediately to avoid flooded roads, being sure to follow recommended evacuation routes and listen to radio for evacuation instructions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't return home until authorities express it is safe to do so</li> <li>• Help neighbors whom may need assistance</li> <li>• Use extreme caution when entering buildings</li> <li>• Inspect foundations for cracks or other damage and examine walls, floors, doors, and windows to make sure that the building is not in danger of collapsing</li> <li>• Watch out for animals, especially poisonous snakes, that may have come into your home with flood waters</li> <li>• Watch for loose plaster and ceilings that could fall</li> <li>• Take pictures of damage for insurance claims</li> <li>• Look for fire hazards</li> <li>• Throw away all food (including canned) that has come in contact with flood waters</li> <li>• Pump out flooded basements gradually (~ 1/3 amount of water per day) to avoid structural damage</li> <li>• Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems ASAP - damaged sewage systems are health hazards.</li> </ul>

## 6) Mitigation Plan for Mines

Ballari district of mining activities, described the baseline scenario of the environment in terms of physical, biological and socioeconomic parameters, and detailed the impacts of mining on the environment. It is the proposed mitigation measures in order to minimize the impact of mining in Ballari district on the environment and keep it within the recuperative limits.

### **Check/Stop Overloading of Trucks/Dumpers**

- Overloading of trucks/dumpers to be penalized
- Use of covered transportation
- All major roads to be metal led and properly maintained
- Application of chemical binder in the haul road
- Effective use of sprinkling system
- Remote control sprinkling system on haulage and transport road
- Regular watering on the haul road
- Regular cleaning of roads
- Constitution of independent governing body for able policy implementation

### **Mining**

- Mining areas are confined mostly inside the hills and activities are carried out on benches at different heights. However, noise generated during blasting operations will have considerable impact on the nearby human habitats and on the wild life of nearby forest as well. Low-noise technologies for blasting operations in mines should be implemented.
- Noise of excavation activities will not travel far and primarily will diminish within the mining area. However, transportation of lumps and overburden will generate noise which can be mitigated by minimum use of trucks and maximum use of closed conveyor belts. Plantation on overburden dumps will also help attenuate excessive noise levels.
- Vibration during blasting is the most serious cause of concern. The depth, charge, matrix of holes, delaying and decking of shots for blasting may be optimized to minimize vibrations. Vibration and related noise should be monitored regularly. This effect can also be minimized by development of thick plantations around mining areas.
- It is recommended that while procuring major noise generating machines/ equipments, it should be ensured that the manufactures have taken adequate measures to minimize generation of noise by these machines. Precautions should be taken at the time of installation. Properly insulated enclosure be provided to staff working close to the high noise sources.
- The equipments and machines should be maintained properly. Particular attention should be given to the silencers and mufflers. Earmuffs or other personal protective devices should be provided to the staff working in high noise prone areas.
- The forest cover around the mines should be maintained. Reclamation of dumping sites should be done on priority. Development of green belt surrounding the villages near mining areas will also attenuate noise.

### **Industries**

- Large and medium industries are also located close to the villages. But, the large industries are having comprehensive buffer zone surrounding their plants within their complexes. None of these industries were having properly developed green belt around them. Noise, generated by these plants is not having significant impact at their peripheries during day time. Hence, Residential locations, grown up

contemporarily along the periphery of these industries and nearby villages are not having significant impacts during day time due to this noise.

- For further mitigation of noise, during night time, these industries should develop proper green belt on their buffer zones.

**Traffic:**

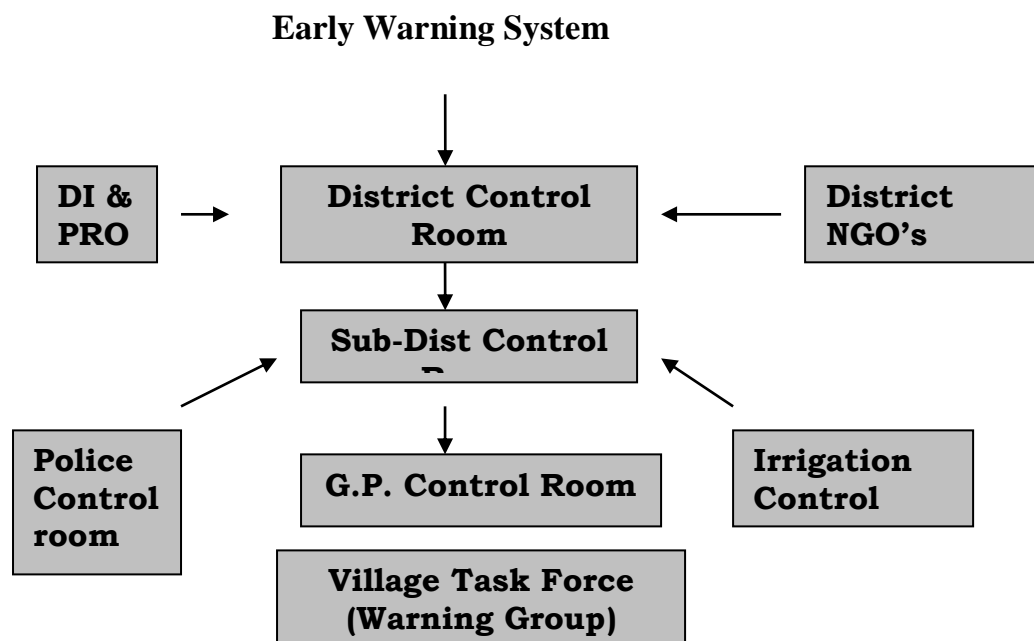
- In Ballari district, noise generated by traffic for ore transportation is the major issue of concern, particularly on State Highways (SH). Villages are situated along the SH. Residents of these villages are fully exposed to and highly affected by the transportation noise. Broken and pathetic conditions of the roads result in congestion of slow traffic on these SH. Thereby; frequent honking by them creates chaos in acoustic environment, almost unbearable for the local residents.
- To minimize adverse impacts on the inhabitants all along the roadsides, which are being used by the transport agencies, the state/local authorities should explore the possibility of diverting this traffic by constructing a bye-pass road to be exclusively used for the purpose. Alternate railway routes may also be established.
- The concerned authorities should undertake and monitor the implementation of roadside plantation programme.



## CHAPTR-6

### RESPONSE PLAN

The response plan has been prepared with an aim of reducing to a great extent the response time to any disaster. This in turn will minimize the extent of damage and sufferings to human/animal life and infrastructure considerably. The plan enables all those involved in rescue and relief to know exactly their roles, about available resources, structure etc. and with whom they have to co-ordinate. Inter departmental co-ordination weekly meetings are planned to reduce field level problems and to impart knowledge on standard operating procedures. Local engineers of PWD PRED, irrigation dept. have been asked to be in red alert to assess the damage and to immediately repair/ make alternate arrangements in their area without waiting for procedural aspects. Logistics arrangements for rescue operation has been put in place, including animal care and management of the deceased.



#### **Relief and Rescue Operation**

Rescue work will be taken up by the local police, home-guards, fire force along with local villagers and volunteers.

In case severe distress due to natural calamities like high flood or earthquake, emergent relief such as temporary shelter, rice, dal, potato, salt, kerosene, matchboxes, toothpaste soap, milk, clothing, blanket, etc., will be arranged from the identified traders and sources.

#### **Immediate response acts**

- Inform the core committee members to swing into action.
- Summon the fire brigade.

- Inform Road Transport Authorities to stop movement of vehicle.
- Mobilize volunteers, youth, sportsmen, social service workers, Ex-servicemen, Medical personal.
- Make shift arrangements for temporary shelters to displaced persons
- Providing water and food to the affected.

**Synopsis of Response Plan: -**

Phase	Activities	Officials involved
During disaster	Disseminating information 1 <sup>st</sup> Responders.	CDC
	Keeping the control room active round the clock.	CDC
	Arrangement of vehicle and public address system for information dissemination.	Police
	Distributing of duties to the district level officials, field functionaries on need basis.	CDC
	Asking the people in the vulnerable areas to move to the shelters and to move their domesticated animals to shelter places and to co-operate with the volunteers and other officials engaged in similar activities.	Fire services, Police, Revenue, Veterinary Dept.
	Informing the hospitals to be ready to receive the injured persons for immediate medical aid, and arrangement of special medical need if required.	Health Dept.
	Constituting of mobile health teams to visit shelters.	Health Dept.
	Arrangement and deployment of Fire Services, emergency response vehicles, first aid fire fighting personnel.	Fire services
	Arrangement and deployment vehicles for evacuation of persons.	RTO
	Arrangement and deployment of Home guards for law and order to work in association with Fire services and police.	Commandant Home guards
	Arrangement of specialized equipment for mitigation .	RTO Management
	Arrangement and deployment of Police for maintaining law and order.	Police
	Traffic management and patrolling to the disaster site.	Police
	Provision of security at the shelter.	Police
	Arrangement for evaluation of water and air pollution due to the disaster.	KSPCB
	Management of deceased.	Revenue, Health

## Response Plan for different Disasters.

**DROUGHT:** Task force for Disaster management during Drought.

AEE, PWD	AEE, ZP	Tahasildar	Taluk Medical Officer	AEE, MI	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services
To generate employment to the needy victims	To provide drinking water to affected areas	To provide food, drinking water and milk	To co-ordinate with PHCs and provide medical relief and set up medical camps if necessary	To generate employment to the needy victims	To provide fodder and veterinary services for live stock.

In all taluk face drinking water problem in case of rainfall deficit. panchayat and municipalities in the district are advised to repair the bore wells and pipelines which are not in good condition. New bore wells are drilled in such areas under Auxillirated drinking water supply scheme through ZP engineering dept. Awareness should be created in the public not to waste the water and bore wells points to dig the new bore wells have been identified . Places to open the ghoshalas in holbi head quarters have been identified. If need be the fodder will be procured from Ballari district. Food grains are stored in the KSFC and FCI gowdons. The list of such gowdons in the district and storage capacity has been worked out already by the district administration. Usually the people from Kudlagi, Hadagali, H.B Halli taluk will leave the villages in search of employment at the time of drought. Hence the list of tanks which are to be desalted, the amount required, number of labors to be employed has been prepared. The Grama Panchayats are advised to get the list of the laborers that usually will go in search of employment.

### **Drought Monitoring**

Since the District is prone to frequent droughts, emphasis is laid on monitoring the situation during droughts. Identification of drought-prone villages and taluks has been done and contingent plans have been worked out.

The following steps have been taken on a regular basis by the District Administration through Panchayat Offices to combat the menace of drought:

- Digging of bore wells.
- Providing hand pumps and motor pumps wherever required.
- Repair of existing hand pumps and motor pumps.
- Digging of wells.
- De-silting of wells, tank beds.

- Providing pipelines for supply of water.
- Providing water to problems areas through water tankers and other means.
- Providing water storage facilities at all block levels.

Since water contamination and water borne diseases can cause health hazards precautions are taken to ensure that drinking water is properly purified before consumption. The District Health officials and the ZP Department monitor supply of drinking water and ensure that there is no scope for water contamination.

### **PROVIDING FOOD AND FODDER DURING DROUGHT**

Since drought has a cyclic effect there is a drain on resources such as food, water, employment, etc., as there is inadequate soil moisture there is shortage of food and fodder.

**The focus during drought would be on the following vital areas:**

- Water conservation.
- Supply of essential commodities.
- Employment generation.
- Early warning systems.
- Health care.
- Water supply to remote areas by tankers etc.
- Emphasis on the poorer classes of society.
- Priority to drinking water over irrigation.
- Training to NGO's Volunteers and youth.

The following Action Plan has been formulated by the District Administration to deal with the situation of drought.

Contingency plan prepared in co-ordination with the Water Supply Department, ZP, TP, Municipal Corporations, Irrigation Department and Health Department to ensure availability of adequate quantity of drinking water.

**Food:** Department of Food and Civil Supplies is in readiness to face any situation of drought and has maintained stock register of availability of food grains.

**Health:** Department of Health has trained personnel on its rolls to deal with situation of drought and forms an important organ of the Core Committee.

**Fodder:** An adequate step taken to ensure that fodder for cattle is stored in case of impending drought.

**Veterinary Facilities:** Veterinary Department has been instructed to store adequate stock of medicines to save lives of cattle and live stock.

**FLOOD:**

Floods caused extensive damage to human, animal and plant life. Flood result in rendering many people homeless leading to devastation and total chaos to lack of communication and means of transportation.

**Preventive steps:**

Certain advance measures are taken to prevent extensive damages caused by floods.

- ◆ Embankments
- ◆ Flood ways and diversions of rivers.
- ◆ Protection of river banks.
- ◆ Community-cum-shelter buildings.

**Emergency measures to be taken**

It is imperative that rescue and evaluation operations are taken up by the district administration without any loss of time. People living in low-lying areas are forewarned to evacuate the place and are shifted to a safe environment. Relief centers are to be set up to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter and water to the persons shifted. For shifting people and animals rafts and boats are to be kept ready and services of ex-service men and sports persons who are good swimmers are employed for relief measures.

**Facilities available in case of floods**

- 1) Wireless communication with revenue authorities.
- 2) Motorized Boat of 12 members' capacity available at Munirabad
- 3) Police Wireless system, Fax, Telephone Facilities.
- 4) Tipper and Lorries are available in the office of the Executive Engineers located at Munirabad, Gangavathik, Kustagi and Ballari.
- 5) Inspection Bungalows, School and College Buildings are mainly available for shifting the affected peoples at Munirabad, Gangavathi, Kampli, and Kustagi.

**Arrangements during and after floods:**

- Organizing rescue operations.
- Relief measures by non-official and voluntary organization may be enlisted as far as possible.
- Organize relief camps.
- Provision of basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation and public health care and arrangements of cooked food in the relief camps.
- Organizing enough relief parties to the rescue of the marooned people within a reasonable time limit.
- Establish alternate communication links to have effective communication with marooned areas.
- Organizing controlled kitchens to supply foods initially at least for 3 days.
- Organizing cattle camps, if necessary and provide veterinary care, fodder and cattle feed to the affected animals.
- Grant of emergency relief to all the affected people.
- Submission of daily reports and dissemination correct information through

mass media to avoid rumors.

- Rehabilitation of homeless.
- Commencement of agricultural activities desolation, resowing.
- Repairs and reconstructions of infrastructural facilities such as roads, embankments, resettlement of flood prone areas.
- Health measures.
- Relief for economic reconstruction.

### **Functions of chief emergency coordinator (cec) in case of floods**

The following functions are delineated for the Chief Emergency Coordinator. He will take various emergency decisions by convening the immediate meeting/conferencing of Emergency Planning, Group together they are responsible for the following.

1. Formulation and implementation of the plan.
2. Guidance/decision on matters of basic policy.
3. Activation of the emergency control center and convening the emergency meeting.
4. Declaring the emergency zones with the help of technical personnel and experts.
5. Control on emergency operations.
6. Review of operational preparedness of emergency machinery.
7. Holding periodic mock/training exercises to ensure optimum preparedness at operational level.
8. Development and updating hazard scenarios and cascading effects from time to time.
9. Mobilizing organizations, financial and human resources for the plan.
10. Liaison with external/Govt. agencies and assessment of whether any public assistance is required.
11. Furnishing information on the incident to District, State and National Level authorities and if needed competent bodies may be called for assistance.
12. Liaison with press/media, to report the emergency.
13. Declaring rehabilitation centers in case of evacuation if called for
14. Monitoring post emergency situation in terms of health care, first aid, habilitation etc.,
15. Declare all clear, once everything is normal.

### **The emergency control centre consists of the following;**

1. At least two external telephones (one incoming and the others one out going fitted with simultaneous/selective boards casting systems) with a PABX.
2. Wireless/Radio equipment (VHF/mobile).
3. Inundation/vulnerability maps indicating risk zones, assembly points, alternate evacuation routes, safe areas, rehabilitation centers etc.,
4. Telephone directory of emergency response system.

5. List of all emergency equipment and personnel for evacuation, personnel protection, medical aid etc., under the plan as well as with Government agencies in the district.
6. List of ambulances, base medical facilities, hospitals, rehabilitation centers etc.,
7. Reference books/chemical dossiers.
8. Copies of Disaster Management Plan.

**Fire Accidents:**

The major portion of Ballari district is covered with forest which is susceptible to a fire hazard during summer and has a potential to inflict effects which are devastating. In addition, there are mines and two major hazardous industries in the district which are prone to fire accidents.

## CHAPTER-7

### RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

The biggest challenge thrown to the district administration after any disaster is recovery and rehabilitation. This has an array of activities like assessment of damage, construction of houses, provision for food, clothe, fodder, medical care, preventing the spread of contagious diseases, repair of damaged roads, bridges, culverts, dams, schools, hospitals, restoration of communication links, psycho-social counseling of survivors and economic support from the govt. , NGO s etc. District level functionaries have been identified to carry out these tasks in a rapid manner and their exact roles are defined.

#### **Synopsis of Recovery and Rehabilitation: -**

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Officials involved</b>
Post disaster	Assessment of damages and preparation of comprehensive damage report.	CDC, Revenue, Management, KSPCB
	FIRE the disaster, the damages and the death cases.	Police
	Maintenance of Law and Order.	Police
	Emergency cleaning of debris to enable reconnaissance.	Management, Fire Service, Police
	Deployment of earth moving vehicles, cranes.	RTO
	Temporary supply of food and drinking water and medicines to the shelter.	Corporation, Health, Revenue
	Arrangement of shelter for animals and other requirements.	Veterinary
	Providing of temporary lighting facilities to the shelters and the disaster area.	KPTCL
	Deployment of Home guards and constables to maintain law and order.	Police, Commandant, Home guard
	Encouraging NGOs to carry restoration and reconstruction works.	Revenue
	Supervising all the activities	CDC
	Collection of progress reports and furnishing report to the Government.	CDC

#### **Damage Evaluation:**

Damage to public , Private properties, crops and other vital infrastructures /installations are assessed by the respective department officials at taluka level, is compiled by the tahsildar, scrutinized by the assistant commissioner of the area. DDMA priorities the relief and rehabilitation works to be taken up immediately by keeping in view of availability of resources.



<b>Damage</b>	<b>Evaluating Authority</b>
1. Human lives & injuries	THO/MO
2. Loss of animals and livestock	Asst. director, animal husbandry & Veterinary services
3. Damages to dwelling houses, public buildings	Tahsildar & AEE, PWD.
4. Roads,Dams,bridges,culverts, drainages	AEE-PWD, ZP, DUDC& irrigation dept.
5. Crops	ADA, SADH, AD sericulture
6. Power lines	AEE-KPTCL, CHESCOM
7. Communication lines	BSNL
8. Railway lines	Railway engg. Dept.

#### **Assessment of crop damage:**

District Agriculture Officer such as Joint Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Director will have to undertake immediate survey of the damages as outlined below;

- a) Area covered under different crops.
- b) Approximate extent of crop damage
- c) Soil reclamation requirements.
- d) Cropping pattern, Rabi or Khariff.
- e) Requirements of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides, etc., to be assessed.
- f) It is to be examined if seeds/seedlings can be supplied to the affected cultivators at subsidized rates.
- g) Availability of seeds/seedlings etc. to be assessed and requirement of of pump sets to be evaluated.
- h) Assessment of need, availability and additional requirement of funds.

Municipal authorities, Gram Panchayath, Town Panchayath Officials were asked to keep an eye view of buildings and to take precaution care of such weak buildings, to keep up the bad drainage works repaired and to identify the risk oriented infrastructure. All the PWD, PRED officers were asked to be in the red alert.

#### **Rehabilitation of Earthquake victims**

The first and foremost requirement consequent upon the earthquake would be an alternate shelter that is capable of withstanding the next tremor. District Administration has taken steps along with the public works department to ensure that any new constructions that are taken up are capable of withstanding quakes according to requirement. Wherever possible old and dilapidated buildings are subjected to inspection by the Public Works Department and necessary reinforcements provided. Road and Rail network to be kept watch to ensure that people do not panic and desert their dwellings.

Control rooms with wireless, transportation and adequate food supplies to be set up at places affected by tremors to keep in constant touch with the District Administration.

First Aid and Medical facilities to be provided on war footing. Services of Jawans, NCC cadets, Scouts and Guides and other voluntary organization like Lions club, Rotarians to be sought.

### **Storage of food**

All the Gram Panchayat offices are being used as storage points when need arises. Secretaries of Gram Panchayats and Asst. Directors and Deputy Directors are the contact persons. Adequate quantity rice/Johor has been kept for distribution to the victims in the god owns. These locations could also be used as storage points for medicines, blankets etc.

### **Supply of Fodder**

Fodder of at least 1 kg/animal per day up to maximum of 3 days will be stocked and provided. The Revenue and Veterinary officers will be in charge

### **Post Disaster Measures**

- 1) Damage assessment by the respective officers.
- 2) Immediate restoration of infrastructure facilities.
- 3) It is to be examined if labor intensive works are required be undertaken to provide labor in the affected pockets.
- 4) Disposal of carcasses to be immediately taken up to prevent epidemics by the Deputy Director/AD of Veterinary Department.
- 5) DHO will take immediate steps for disinfections of drinking water sources.
- 6) Supplying potable water will be taken up by the Local Bodies.

### **Rehabilitation.**

House damage in the wake of major disaster in the rural areas presents a serious problem. As these houses are generally mud built with thatched roof, the worst sufferers are

the economically backward people who normally reside in vulnerable prone areas of these villages. Rehabilitations schemes are undertaken to provide housing to as many people as possible after a devastating disasters. Such houses are either to be located on the land allotted by the government or in their own safe land.

- Taluk Panchayat Officer and Engineers could visit the sites suitable for housing purposes in a village during normal times and if the people living in vulnerable prone areas are willing to shift to new sites. They can obtain their willingness in writing and furnish such lists to the AC/DC.
- The house shall be built according to the requirement of beneficiaries and their pattern of living subject to financial limitation. The people must involve themselves in the housing programme.
- For this purpose, facilities available under Ashraya, Indira Awaas Yojana schemes etc., should be availed of.

**RESTORATION**

The restoration programme may involve two stages of works. In the first stage some repairs are immediately necessary to avoid further deterioration for making the works worthy for immediate use. Restoration of communication power supply, hospital facilities, water and sanitary arrangements are some of the programme, which may come under this category. The concerned departments of government may lay down priorities in the restoration programme having regard to the necessary and availability of funds.

1.	Executive Engineer, PWD; DCF, Forest Department	They will take steps for clearance of fallen trees and departmental buildings from the roads for free movement of vehicles etc. Immediate repair of roads and bridges be taken up.
2.	BSNL	Immediate restoration of Telephone services.
3.	DD, Veterinary Dept.	Removal and disposal of carcasses, vaccination, cattle treatment, supply of fodder, etc.
4.	DHO	Disinfections of water sources & treatment etc.
5.	Agriculture Dept.	Treatment of saline inundation fields. Supply of seeds in area where crop has been damaged.
6.	KUWS & DB; Municipality & Panchayats	Repair of damaged tube wells/installations of new tube wells.
7.	KPTCL	Immediate restoration of power lines.

**ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE**

Phase	Activities	Other officials to be involved	Resources/ equipments to be procured from
Pre-Disaster	Preparedness before the disaster	All district level officials	The Secretary, Dept. of Disaster Management.
During disaster	Reviewing and analyzing the calamity situation in the district over the next one year through a meeting at the district level involving all the departments of the district as well as sub division and GP levels and the locally active NGOs/CBOs	All ACs; All Tahsildars; All Panchayats	Police/Fire/Fisheries/RTO/ Civil Defence.

	✓ Identifying disaster prone zones and strategies to stay prepared for the worst.	Field functionaries, District Information Officer.	Commandant/Co-Coordinator of NCC/NSS/NYKS
	✓ Ensure IEC through Panchayats/NGOs/AW plays/ workshops	Emergency section/ centers/Street	District Fisheries Officer Leading NGO/CBOs
	✓ Reviewing the DCR and making it functional as per SOP fixed by him (SOP to be prepared earlier)	NSS/NCC/NYKS/Police	VHF from the Police/Mike set/ batteries/generators available in the district office from the private parties on requisition.
	✓ Making the DCR well equipped and depute senior officers from time to time to review the receipt of information and dissemination.	Fire, Civil Defence	
	✓ Calling a meeting of officers/NGOs/CBO co-ordination and discuss issue such as capacity assessment of different NGOs/CBOs and ask them to adopt certain vulnerable areas to avoid overlapping and duplicity.	All district level officials. All ACs/Tahsildars	
	✓ Preparing a checklist (containing the dos and don'ts) and pass that on to the NGOs/CBOs.	All Panchayats District Fisheries Officer Leading NGOs Police	Power boats/country boats/ vehicle/rope/rescue kits and trained resource personnel from SRC/SSC/Army/unit/Civil Defense/Hired from the private parties according to the requirement.
	✓ Ensuring/installing communication system to the inaccessible villages	Police Fire Brigade, Leading NGO, Panchayats, Field functionaries programme coordinators of NSS/NCC.	
	✓ Checking stock of the public distribution system and arrangement of temporary godown. ✓ Checking the resources with other department such as Police, Fire and of NSS/NCC/NYKS.	ACs/Tahsildars, TPEO, DHO, CDPO, DDs, Panchayat Field functionaries Medical Officers, Police, KUWSDB,	

		Municipality, RTO/ Leading NGO.	
	✓ Preparing a list of vehicles/ ambulance already deployed and/or to be deployed on hire during crisis.		
	✓ Keeping stock of road cleaning equipments and vehicles for relief operation.		
	✓ Assigning specific duties to different officers/ Sr. Officers at headquarters.		
	✓ Staying in constant touch with other line departments.		
	✓ Ensuring proper functioning of warning systems & communication systems.		
	✓ Ensuring mock drill of the rescue and relief teams	Home guards, Police.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Preparing a map showing the location of temporary shelter camps with accessibility.</li> <li>✓ Identifying shelter/temporary shelter in high elevated places and arrangement of tents etc.</li> <li>✓ Identifying and mapping of disaster (of all kinds) prone areas</li> </ul> <p>Ensuring formation of village level Disaster Management Committee through Block Development Officers</p>		
	<p><b>Dissemination of warning: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Receiving warning from reliable sources and cross checking them for authenticity.</li> <li>✓ Disseminating warning to District Level Officials/ Revenue/Field Functionaries/ PRIs and Co-ordination with the Revenue control room.</li> <li>✓ Keeping the control room active round the clock.</li> <li>✓ Disturbing duties to the district level officials, ACs Panchayats and Field functionaries.</li> </ul>		
	✓ Arranging vehicles and public address systems for information dissemination.		
	✓ Establishing coordination with the NGOs/CBOs and the village communities and assigning them duties.		
	Asking the people in the vulnerable areas to move to the shelters and to move their domesticated animals to safer places and to cooperate with the volunteers and other officials engaged in similar activities.		

	<p><b>Search, Rescue and Evacuation:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To coordinate with NGOs/ CBOs/Police for support.</li> <li>✓ Arrangement &amp; deployment of vehicles etc., for evacuation.</li> </ul> <p>Evacuating people from marooned areas and administer emergent relief</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Organizing trained taskforce members and deputing to be marooned and cut-off areas for evacuation.</li> <li>✓ Deployment of police for maintaining discipline and peace keeping during evacuation.</li> <li>✓ Mobilizing people to move to safe shelters.</li> <li>✓ Deployment of police/Fire Brigade for search and rescue.</li> <li>✓ Ensuring proper utilization of the rescue materials.</li> <li>✓ Providing rescue kits at the affected areas.</li> </ul>		
	<p><b>Distribution of Relief Materials: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Keeping a record of the affected area and people so as to account for the relief materials needed.</li> <li>✓ Procurement and transportation of relief materials to affected areas.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Arrangement of free kitchen in the shelter camps &amp; affected areas and assigning the responsibilities to officials for proper distribution.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Coordinating with the NGOs/ CBOs.</li> <li>✓ Encouraging other voluntary organisations from outside for rescue and relief operation.</li> <li>✓ Distribution of basic medicines and disinfectants to prevent epidemic.</li> <li>✓ Ensuring health care activities by the CDMO in the shelter camps &amp; through mobile units/temporary health in regular intervals.</li> <li>✓ Ensuring cattle health activities by the CDVO through Mobile units/ temporary health camps in the affected areas.</li> <li>✓ Ensuring that there is enough storage of food and pure water in the shelters.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Monitoring all the activities in the affected areas.</li> </ul>		
Post disaster	<p><b>Short term measures: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Formation of special task force with required equipments</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Assigning responsibilities for specific areas.</li> <li>✓ Emergency cleaning of debris to enable reconnaissance.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Cleaning fallen trees and branches from the roads to facilitate local relief work.</li> <li>✓ Forming a work team carrying emergency tool kits.</li> <li>✓ Deployment of towing vehicles, earth moving equipments, cranes.</li> <li>✓ Construction of temporary roads.</li> <li>✓ Keeping national and other highways clear from disaster effects.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Assessment of damage.</li> <li>✓ Temporary supply of flood drinking water and medicines to the shelters and affected areas.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Arrangement for safe shelter for animals.</li> <li>✓ Providing the lighting facilities for shelter places.</li> <li>✓ Deployment of home guards and constables to maintain law and order.</li> <li>✓ Providing temporary arrangements for income generation for the affected people.</li> <li>✓ Drought resistance short duration paddy seeds to be made available to farmers.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Encouraging NGOs/INGOs from outside to carry out restoration and reconstruction works.</li> <li>✓ Ensuring crop insurance.</li> <li>✓ Supervising all the activities.</li> </ul>		
	<p><b>Long Term Measures: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Immediate restoration of road communication, irrigation system, educational institutions, Government institutions, electrical installation, drinking water supply, construction of IAY houses for the BPL families and massive area plantation to maintain ecological balance.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Meeting with district level officials/Officials at Headquarter and chalk out emergency plan with vulnerable areas and resource list.</li> <li>✓ Co-ordination meeting NGOs/ PRIs and assignment of duties.</li> <li>✓ Pre-positioning of staff in the likely cut off areas.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Arrange food and other basic requirement</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for emergency response.</li> <li>✓ Collect information from different areas and to act accordingly.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Co-ordination meeting with officials at Headquarters by 12 hours intervals and 24 hours intervals with the field officials.</li> <li>✓ Regular collection of situation report of the risk and vulnerable areas from the officers assign for the purpose.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Provision for administering emergent relief and the other basic needs.</li> <li>✓ Contact with SRC for supply of temporary shelter materials.</li> <li>✓ Keeping in touch for supply of food articles procuring whole sellers.</li> <li>✓ Deputation of volunteers to different probable affected areas.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Helping the evacuees for returning to their houses.</li> <li>✓ Immediate arrangement of free kitchen in the cut off and inaccessible areas.</li> <li>✓ Relief distribution.</li> <li>✓ Monitoring of relief distribution.</li> <li>✓ Provision of drinking water.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Provision of medical facilities.</li> <li>✓ Repair/restoration of roads.</li> <li>✓ Transportation of relief and human resources.</li> </ul>		

### Role and responsibilities of the District Health Officer (DHO)

Phase	Activities	Other officials to be involved	Resources/ equipments to be procured from
Pre-Disaster	<p><b>Preparedness and warning dissemination: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Stock piling of life saving drugs/ ORS packets/Halogen tablets on receipt of warning from the Collector/DCR.</li> <li>✓ Transmission of messages to all PHCs to stock medicines and keep the medical staff ready.</li> <li>✓ Disease surveillance and transmission of reports to the higher authorities on a daily basis.</li> <li>✓ Vaccination.</li> <li>✓ To obtain and transmit information</li> </ul>	DHO, Medical Officers of PHCs/ ICDS, CDPOs NGOs, CBOs, private practitioner in the locality/ first aid trainers.	Medicines required medical equipments, First aid kits, ambulances, public address systems, mobile vans, tents.



	<p>on natural calamities from the DCR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ensuring distribution of areas of operation among the mobile team.</li> <li>✓ Pre distribution of basic medicines to the people who are likely to be affected.</li> <li>✓ Shifting the patients who are in critical situation to the district hospital.</li> <li>✓ Awareness messages to stop the outbreak of epidemics.</li> <li>✓ Conducting mock drills.</li> </ul>		
During disaster	<p><b>Rescue and Evacuation: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Constitute mobile teams and visit the worst affected areas.</li> <li>✓ Disinfection of drinking water sources.</li> <li>✓ Opening of site operation camps.</li> <li>✓ Regular health check-up at shelter camp &amp; affected areas.</li> <li>✓ Assigning responsibilities to the medical officers for close monitoring of health camps.</li> </ul>	<p>DHO, Medical officers of PHCs, ICDS, CDPOs, NGOs, CBOs, private practitioner in the locality, first aid trainers</p> <p>Rescue team, volunteers at the shelters, police, fire officers, trained volunteers.</p>	<p>Medicines, required medical equipments, first aid kits, ambulances, ambulances, public address systems, mobile vans, tents</p>
Post disaster	<p><b>Restoration and rehabilitation: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Organization of health camps.</li> <li>✓ Deploying mobile fully equipped and manned medical vans.</li> <li>✓ Close monitoring of health camps.</li> <li>✓ Ensuring adequate quantities of medicine/disinfectants.</li> <li>✓ Making sure that there is no outbreak of water borne diseases/malnutrition.</li> <li>✓ Co-ordination with the District Rehabilitation Committees, other line departments, NGOs/ICDS projects, village Committee, PHD, RWSS, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>DHO, Medical officers of PHCs, ICDS, CDPOs, NGOs, CBOs, private practitioner in the locality, first aid trainers</p> <p>Rescue team, volunteers at the shelters, police, fire officers, trained volunteers.</p>	<p>Medicines, required medical equipments, first aid kits, ambulances, ambulances, public address systems, mobile vans, tents</p>

### Role and responsibilities of the Superintendent of Police (SP): -

Phase	Activities	Other officials to be involved	Resources/ equipments to be procured from
Pre-Disaster	<p><b>Preparedness and warning dissemination of warning: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reception of warning from the DCR.</li> </ul>	<p>Home guard/Police forces, AC/ Tahsildars, SIs</p>	<p>VHF, other improved telecommunication systems.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Communication establishment with district and sub-division/ GP control rooms and departments offices within the division.</li> <li>✓ Alerting the team force for deployment at the time of calamity.</li> <li>✓ To issue directive to police field functionaries to co-operate with revenue personnel in management of relief operation</li> </ul>		
During disaster	<p><b>Rescue and Evacuation: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Clearance of roads and other means of transportation.</li> <li>✓ Traffic management and patrolling of all highways and other access roads to disaster sites.</li> <li>✓ Making sure that discipline is maintained.</li> <li>✓ Assistance to district authorities for taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers and those found manipulating relief materials</li> <li>✓ Co-ordination with fire personnel.</li> <li>✓ Provision of security in transit camps/feeding centers/relief camps/cattle camps/co-operative food stores and distribution centers.</li> <li>✓ Safe guarding of belongings of evacuees.</li> </ul> <p><b>Distribution of Relief: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Maintaining laws and order at the shelters and the relief camps.</li> <li>✓ Co-ordination with</li> </ul>	<p>Home guard/Police forces, AC/ Tahsildars, Sis</p> <p>NCC, NSS, trained volunteers local youth, NGOs/CBOs</p>	<p>VHF, other improved telecommunication systems.</p> <p>Rescue kits, vehicles equipments for clearance of roads and other related stuffs.</p>

	<p>military service personnel in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Deploying officers/police personnel to record death cases.</li> <li>✓ Assisting the community in organizing emergency transport.</li> <li>✓ Assisting the District Officials/NGOs in distribution of relief materials.</li> <li>✓ Providing escorts in transit of relief materials to the relief camps/affected areas.</li> </ul>		
Post disaster	<p><b>Short term measures: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ FIR of the disasters, the damages and the death cases.</li> <li>✓ Assisting in collection of damage statistics of private properties.</li> <li>✓ Maintaining law and order.</li> </ul> <p><b>Long term measures: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Close co-ordination with district administration and local/external NGOs in reconstruction and rehabilitation process.</li> <li>✓ Assisting the district authority whenever the need arises.</li> <li>✓ Periodical visits to the affected areas to ensure law and order</li> </ul>		Vehicle communication systems.

#### Responsibilities of other Line Departments: -

Designation of the officer	Duties to be performed in normal time	Duties to be performed after receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> warning	Duties to be performed after the disaster
Asst. Engineer/ AEE, Electrical,	He should see that the field staff checks the electrical line and replace old materials	On receipt of the 1 <sup>st</sup> warning it should be communicated to all the sub ordinates staff.	Restoration of power lines on priority to: 1) Hospital, water supply

KPTCL/ PWD	<p>used in the power supply.</p> <p>He should see that all had wiring in service connections are rectified.</p> <p>He should enumerate the diesel sale available and his jurisdiction and keep it available.</p> <p>He should see that trees, branches etc., fall on electrical lines are out and removed.</p> <p>The field staff should see that electrical supply in the places where landslides may be serving is cut off.</p> <p>The field staff should be in touch with local panchayats and inform the situation at frequent intervals.</p> <p>To provide diesel generators to hospital water works, control room collector's office in case of failure of powers.</p>	<p>He should see that all the vehicles under his control be kept in perfect order.</p> <p>Alert the entire staff to return their headquarters and get in touch with immediate requirement.</p> <p>They should give wide publicity that houses consumers should arrange lanterns and battery light for use in case of power is out off.</p>	<p>2) Control room 3) Railway station and 4) To other office on priority as per list appended.</p> <p>Live wires on ground should be removed promptly.</p> <p>Damaged or felled electrical poles should be immediately replaced and obstructions on roads should be get removed.</p>
Asst. Engineer/ AEE, Irrigation	<p>The branches to canal drain to be closed.</p> <p>The embankments should be strengthened.</p> <p>It should be checked whether the passage bridge and channels are in good condition.</p> <p>The obstruction in the canals if any should be got removed immediately to be enabling free flow of water.</p> <p>The bocks and shutters of the canals are to be</p>	<p>1<sup>st</sup> warning should be communicated to all the sub ordinate staff and employees.</p> <p>They should be alerted to check whether the canals and drains are in proper condition to allow free flow of water.</p> <p>The situation tour should take their duty places and be readily available.</p>	<p>Damages due to hazards to government properties, lives of man and cattle etc., should be assessed and reported to Panchayats, Sub-collector concerned immediately.</p>

	<p>checked and satisfied that they are in good condition.</p> <p>Water supply into canals should be out off by closing the sluices.</p> <p>The canals and drains should be free from constructing and they should be made available for free discharge of drain water.</p>		
Fire Officers	<p>The Fire Engineers should alert and other vehicles should be kept in good working condition.</p> <p>Materials required for use in emergency should be indented for and kept in reserve.</p> <p>Message received from public on disaster for help should be immediately attended.</p> <p>Keep in touch with each of the other fire stations in the district.</p>	<p>The 1<sup>st</sup> warning should be immediately communicated to fire stations.</p> <p>The staff should be called on for duty. Full complement of the staff should be available for the vehicles should be obtained and kept in reserve.</p>	
Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings	<p>Government buildings should be inspected and necessary repairs to be got executed to withstanding hazards affected.</p> <p>Script for slides, pamphlets and cultural programmers should be got prepared immediately.</p> <p>Arrangements should be made to obtain poster and films by addressing the Director through the Collectors.</p> <p>Public addresses equipment should be</p>	<p>The 1<sup>st</sup> warning should be communicated immediately to all sub ordinate officers.</p> <p>Wide propaganda should be arranged.</p> <p>The sub divisional public relation officer should be available at their headquarter and got ready for disaster duty with short notice.</p> <p>Ensures that all community radio sets are in working condition.</p>	<p>Photographs of damages should be taken. The field staff should conveying formation regarding the quantum of disaster, loss of property, lives of men and cattle.</p> <p>They should be posted with up-to-date information and the information should be passed to the Collector immediately.</p>

	<p>obtained kept ready.</p> <p>The community radio sets available in the villages should be ascertained.</p> <p>The names of hamlets where they are not available to be reported.</p> <p>The public should be fully educated regarding the precautionary measures and after disaster through available media.</p> <p>Specific duties should be assigned to the field staff.</p> <p>The field staff should proceed to the place of work allotted.</p>		
Regional Transport Officer	List of vehicles running condition to be requisitioned kept ready.	Availability of petrol, oils should be ensured. The RTOs and MVIs should be asked to serve requisition orders on owners of vehicles for duty.	Electricity department for restoration. Roads and buildings for clearance.
Motor Vehicle Inspector	The MVI/AMVI will report before ADM (Relief)	Soon after receipt of 1 <sup>st</sup> warning all the public call officers to be informed to instruct the village panchayats, Post Master for dissemination of warning in the villages.	Restoration of Telephone lines to control room to Collector, Hospital, Fire Station, SP and other offices as per the list appended.
Civil Supplies Officers	The Asst. Engineer and Junior Engineers will remain alert.	All telephone sets to be informed of disaster warning soon after the receiver is lifted from the book as in the case of new year's greetings and to request to telephone users to convey disaster warning to other public.	
Divisional Manager, Telephone	Based on the experience on the previous disasters sufficient number of vehicles should be procured and kept in district headquarters To contact all sub division control room and Collector's Office.	Provision of vehicles	

## CHAPTER-8

### Details of Resource & Equipments

#### Details of Staffs in Department Animal Husbandry

<b>£ÀÀÄÆÉ</b>				
<b>¥À±ÄÄ¥Á®£Á ªÄÄvÄÄÛ ¥À±ÄÄªÉÉzÀâQÄAiÄÄ ,ÉÄªÁ E- ÁSÉ,§¼Áij</b>				
<b>PÄæ, ÄÄ</b>	<b>ªÄÄzÉYUÀ¼Ä «ªÄgÄ</b>	<b>MIÄÖ</b>		
		<b>ªÄÄÄ</b>	<b>¨sÄ</b>	<b>SÄ</b>
1	G¥Ä±zÉÄð±ÄPÄgÄÄ	1	1	0
2	G¥Ä±zÉÄð±ÄPÄgÄÄ (¥Á°Qè±Pĩ)	1	0	1
3	Ä°ÄAiÄÄPÄ ±zÉÄð±ÄPÄgÄÄ/ªÄÄÄRâ ¥À±ÄÄªÉÉzÀâçüPÄjUÀ¼ÄÄ (DqÄ½vÄ)	9	4	5
4	ªÄÄÄRâ ¥À±ÄÄªÉÉzÀâçüPÄjUÀ¼ÄÄ & («µÄAiÄÄ vÄdÖgÄÄ 01 ªÄÄzÉY)	17	6	11
5	ªÄÄÄRâ/»jAiÄÄ ¥À±ÄÄªÉÉzÀâçüPÄjUÀ¼ÄÄ	23	12	11
6	¥À±ÄÄªÉÉzÀâçüPÄjUÀ¼ÄÄ	87	46	41
8	eÁ£ÄÄªÄgÄÄ C©üªÄÈçY CçüPÄj	9	4	5
8	Ä°ÄAiÄÄPÄ DqÄ½vÄ CçüPÄj	1	0	1
9	eÁ£ÄÄªÄgÄÄ CçüPÄj	23	17	6
10	»jAiÄÄ ¥À±ÄÄªÉÉzÉÉQÄAiÄÄ ¥ÄjÄPÄèPÄgÄÄ	43	31	12
11	¥À±ÄÄªÉÉzÉÉQÄAiÄÄ ¥ÄjÄPÄèPÄgÄÄ	79	38	41
12	¥À±ÄÄªÉÉzÉÉQÄAiÄÄ Ä°ÄAiÄÄPÄgÄÄ	59	28	31
13	ÄªÄĩ mÉPÉßÄ¶AiÄÄ£ĩ	1	0	1
14	CçüÄPÄèPÄgÄÄ	2	2	0
15	¥ÄæxÄªÄÄ zÄeÉð Ä°ÄAiÄÄPÄgÄÄ	4	4	0
16	çéwÄAiÄÄ zÄeÉð Ä°ÄAiÄÄPÄgÄÄ	9	9	0
17	¨ÉgÄ¼ÄÄZÄÄÑUÄgÄgÄÄ	2	0	2
18	ªÄ°Ä£ÄZÄ®PÄgÄÄ	10	3	7
19	PÄÈ¶ Ä°ÄAiÄÄPÄgÄÄ	0	0	0
20	"r" zÄeÉð £ËPÄgÄgÄÄ	266	102	164
<b>MIÄÖ</b>		<b>646</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>339</b>

**PWD Hadagali Executive Engineer**

SL NO	Name of the Officer	Designation	Mobile No	Availability		No Of Vehicle Available
				Cluster /Village	Taluka	
1	H Yamanoorappa	EE	9980356770	16	Hadagali	1-Car
2	Mahanthesh Gowda	AEE	9448678783	10	Hadagali	1-Car
3	Hanumantha Rai	AEE	94480060885	14	Kudligi	1-Jeep
4	Gurubasappa	AEE	9448556489	14	H B Halli	1-Jeep

<b>Public Works Port &amp; Inland Water Transport Department. Ballari Division.</b>					
SI No	Name of the Officer.	Designation.	Mobile No & Office No.	Availability	No of Vehicles Available.
				Cluster / Village	
<u>Ballari Dn Office Ballari</u>					
1	Sri.B.Ravikumar	Executive Engineer	9448540506	1	1
			08392-266123		0
2	Sri.S.Chandbasha.	T.A. to Executive Engineer.	9986340963	1	
			08392-266123		
<u>Ballari Sub Division.</u>					
3	Sri.M.B.Ragavendra.	Asst. Executive Engineer.	9448054172	1	1
			08392-266240		
<u>Hospet Sub Division.</u>					
4	Sri.G.Manjunath.	Asst. Executive Engineer.	9481046584	1	0
			08394-228754		
<u>Sandur Sub Division.</u>					
5	Sri.H.K.Mallappa.	Asst. Executive Engineer.	9448024315	1	1
			8395260189		
<u>Siruguppa Sub Division.</u>					
6	Sri.Mlallinath. Masagall.	Asst. Executive Engineer.	9449266745	1	1
			08936-220441		



7	Assistant Engineer			14	
8	Junior Engineer.			14	
9	Audit Officer.			1	
10	Superintendent.			1	
11	Stenographer.			1	
12	F.D.C.			5	
13	F.D.A.C.			1	
11	Stastical Inspector.			1	
14	S.D.A.			8	
15	Tyoists.			2	
16	Computer Opretor.			-	
17	Driver.			3	
18	Attenders.			3	
19	Peons.			7	
20	Cook			0	
21	Metri			1	
22	Watchman			2	
23	Sweeper			1	
	<b>Total Posts:-</b>			<b>71</b>	<b>3</b>

<b>Name of the Department and Address PRED Hospet Road, Near 2nd Railway Gate, Ballari</b>					
<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Name of the Officer</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Mobile No. &amp; Office No.</b>	<b>Availability Strength</b>	
				<b>Cluster/Village</b>	<b>Taluka</b>
1	D.T.Hanumanthappa	Executive Engineer PRED, Ballari	9731345850	25	Ballari
2	Adishesha Reddy	Assistant Executive Engineer PRED, Ballari	9449256159	17	Ballari
3	N.Muttaiah	Assistant Executive Engineer PRED, Hospet	9480855118	13	Hospet
4	S.M.Basavaraj	Assistant Executive Engineer PRED, Sandur	9480855128	12	Sandur
5	B.P.Hanumantha Reddy	Assistant Executive Engineer PRED, Siruguppa	9480855133	10	Siruguppa

<b>Police Department, Ballari</b>							
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Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Designation	Mobile No. & Office No.	Sanctioned Strength		Availability	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
1	C.K.Baba	Superintendent of Police, Ballari	94808030 01 258400 258300	1	--	--	--
2	Lavanya.B.N.	Additional Superintendent of Police, Ballari	94808030 02 258837	--	1	--	1
3	Rama Rao.K.	Dy.S.P., Ballari City Sub-Division	94808030 20 272322	1	--	1	--
4	Arun Kumar Kolor	Dy.S.P. Ballari Rural Sub-Division	94808030 21 276000	1	--	1	--
5	Shivakumar	Dy.S.P., Kudligi Sub-Division	94808030 22 220326	1	--	1	--
6	Raghukumar	Dy.S.P., Hospet Sub-Division	94808030 23 224204	1	--	1	--
7	Mallana Gouda S Hosamani	Dy.S.P. Hadagali Sub-Division	94808030 24 240666	1	--	1	--
8	Simi Mariam George, IPS, ASP	Dy.S.P. Hampi Sub-division	94808030 10 241600	--	1	--	1
9	Vacant	Dy.S.P., DCRB Unit, Ballari	94808030 09 257966	1	--	--	--
10	Siddanagouda Y Patil	Dy.S.P., D.A.R. Ballari	94808030 06 272966	1	--	1	--
<b>Armed Police Strength</b>							
1	--	RPI	--	2	--	2	--
2	--	RSI	--	7	--	2	--
3	--	ARSI	--	50	--	49	--
4	--	AHC	--	129	--	128	--
5	--	APC	--	260	--	196	--

<b>Total 235 Police Vehicles available in Ballari district</b>					
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Vehicle</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Vehicle</b>	<b>Qty</b>
1	Ambassador car	02	23	Bajaj Pulsor	57
2	Toyota Qualis	01	24	TVS Apache	39
3	Maruthi Zypsy	01	25	Bullet proof car	01
4	Jeeps	03	26	Toyota Innova	08
5	Tempo trax	09	27	Tavera Choverolet	02
6	Minibus	0	28	Interceptor	04
7	Bediford van	0	29	TATA Sumo	22
8	TATA 807	01	30	Ashok layland Minibus	01
9	TATA 407	0	31	Water Tanker	01
10	Cab king	0	32	Crane (2.5 Ton tiger)	01
11	Tempotraveler	07	33	Crane (10 ton escort)	01
12	Metoddor	0	34	Trucks	02
13	Maruthi Omini	0	35	Mahindra Bolero RIV	01
14	Swaraj mazda	11	36	Mahindra Bolero	35
15	TATA spacio	03	37	Scorpio	03
16	Scooter	02	38	Maruthi Ertiga	03
17	Rajdoot Yamaha	0	39	Xenon Cab	03
18	Yezdi M/C	0	--	--	--
19	Bullet M/C	04	--	--	--
20	Yamaha YBX	03	--	--	--
21	Herohonda Splender	02	--	--	--
22	TVS Feiro	02	--	--	--

Note: Sl No.37 Allotted 02 Scorpio Vehicle for Emergency Response Support System Duties to Ballari District. yet to Collect form Bengaluru.

### **Communication systems available in the District :-**

1. Total No. of Wireless sets : Police Dept : Waki-Talki-720, VHF Sets Static-335  
Revenue Dept : Walki-Talki-50, VHF Sets Static-44.

**Fire department:**

Sl.No.	Name of the taluk	Number of the fire station	Telephone Number	Disposition of Vehicle & Pumps	Disposition of Man Power
1	Ballari	1	08392-266001	2-water tenders, 1-water boozzer, 1-quick response vehicle, 1-rescue vehicle & 5-portable pumps	RFO-01, DFO-01 FSO-01, AFSO-03, LEADING FIREMEN-06, FIREMEN DRIVER-09, FIREMEN-24 TOTAL-45
2	HOSPET	1	8.39E+09	3-water tenders, 1-water Lorry 4-P.P	FSO-01, AFSO-01, LEADING FIREMEN-03, FIREMEN DRIVER-06, FIREMEN-15 TOTAL-26
3	H B Halli	1	8.4E+09	2-water tenders, 2- P.P	LEADING FIREMEN-04, FIREMEN DRIVER-03, Driver Mechanic-01 FIREMEN- 08 TOTAL-16
4	Huvin Hadagali	1	08399-240201	2-water tenders, 2- P.P	LEADING FIREMEN-03, FIREMEN DRIVER-02, FIREMEN- 09 TOTAL-14
5	HARAPANAHALLI	1	08398-280433	2-water tenders, 2- P.P	AFSO-01, LEADING FIREMEN-02, FIREMEN DRIVER-03, Driver Mechanic-01 FIREMEN- 06 TOTAL-13
6	Kudligi	1	08391-220101	1-water tender, 1-water lorry 3- P.P	AFSO-01, LEADING FIREMEN-03, FIREMEN DRIVER-03, FIREMEN- 09 TOTAL-16

7	KURUGODU	1	08393-263301	3-water tenders, 3- P.P	FSO-01, AFSO-01, LEADING FIREMEN-04, FIREMEN DRIVER-03, Driver Mechanic-01 FIREMEN-10 TOTAL-20
8	KOTTUR	1	08391-266777	1-water tender 01-P.P	AFSO-01, LEADING FIREMEN-02, FIREMEN DRIVER-01, FIREMEN-11 TOTAL-15
9	sandur	1	08395-260211	02-vehicle. 02- portable pump	LEADING FIREMEN-03, FIREMEN DRIVER-04, FIREMEN- 13 TOTAL-20
10	<b>siruguppa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>08396-220100</b>	2- water tender, 1-water lorry 5- P.P	LEADING FIREMEN- 04, FIREMEN DRIVER- 04, Driver Mechanic- 01 FIREMEN-12 TOTAL-121

### Forest Department

Sl No	Name of the Division	Designation & strength		
		Range Forest Officer	Forester	Guards
1.	Social Forestry Division, Ballari	6	11	13
2.	Research Circle	4	12	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>

### N.C.C.

Sub-units and Cadets strength as below:

Sl. No	Place	Associate NCC Officers	Cadets Strength
1	Ballari	22	1910

**Karnataka State Excise Department Ballari District.**

<b>Sl</b>	<b>Name of the Officer</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Mobile No</b>	<b>Staff Availability</b>	<b>No of Vehicles</b>
1	MD Abid Hussain	Deputy Commissioner of Excise	9449597152	-	02 Four Wheeler
2	Monappa	Deputy Superintendent	9449597155	1	01 Four Wheeler
3	Kumari. Lakshmi Manappa	Deputy Superintendent	9449597157	1	01 Four Wheeler
4	P.Nagaraj	Deputy Superintendent	9740410393	1	-
5	-	Inspector of Excise	-	14	09 Four Wheeler Vehicles
6	-	Sub-inspector of	-	16	-
7	-	Excise Head	-	01	-
8	-	Excise guard	-	49	-
9	-	Driver	-	07	-
10	-	Office	-	01	-
11	-	F.D.A	-	04	-
12	-	S.D.A	-	10	-

### Health Department Information

The Health Institutions which come under the control of the Zilla Panchayat are as under

Sl.No	Name of the Institution	Number
1	Primary Health Centres	92
2	General Hospitals	7
3	Community Health Centres	13
4	GAD's	00
5	Primary Health Unit	00
6	Urban Family Welfare Centre	3
7	M.L.C.U. Centres	00
8	National Leprosy Centres	00
9	Taluk Health Offices	8
10	T.B. Control Centres	2
11	Mobile Medical Units	9
12	Mobile Ophthalmic Unit	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>
	<b>Programme Officer</b>	<b>Number</b>
	District Malaria Officer	1
	District Cholera Programme Officer	1
	District Leprosy Officer	1
	District Mental Health Programme Officer	1
	District Surveillance Officer	1
	District Nursing Officer	1
	District R.C.H Officer	1
	District T.B. Officer	1
	District Health Education Officer	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

**Education Department Information**  
**Block wise schools statistics.**

<b>Primary Schools</b>									
Sl. No	Taluk	Govt.			Aided	Un Aided			Grand Total
		LPS	HPS	TOTAL	HPS	LPS	HPS	TOTAL	
1	Ballari (E)	50	97	147	13	40	21	61	221
2	Ballari (w)	58	61	119	10	42	29	71	200
3	Hadagali	73	69	142	4	16	4	20	166
4	H.B.Halli	53	71	124	2	11	9	20	146
5	Hospet	86	106	192	14	49	34	83	289
6	Kudligi	117	153	270	5	18	14	32	307
7	Sandur	74	74	178	2	20	10	30	180
8	Siruguppa	88	67	155	2	32	18	50	207
	<b>Total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>1297</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>1716</b>

<b>High Schools &amp; Composit Junior Colleges</b>								
Taluk	High Schools				Junior Colleges			
	Govt	Aided	Un Aided	Total	Govt	Aided	Aided	Total
Ballari (E)	14	2	13	29	3	1	-	4
Ballari (w)	9	8	23	40	1	1	1	3
Hadagali	13	6	3	22	5	-	-	5
H.B.Halli	8	8	7	23	3	-	2	5
Hospet	10	8	36	54	6	-	-	6
Kudligi	16	17	11	44	1	2	-	3
Sandur	7	7	4	18	1	1	1	3
Siruguppa	10	1	11	22	2	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>
Taluk	Head Master	Asst. Teacher	P.E.T		Spl. Teacher	Music Teacher	Total	
Ballari (E)	14	156	21		20	1	212	
Ballari (W)	9	80	10		12	-	111	
Hadagali	14	121	19		18	2	174	
H.B.Halli	8	69	11		11	-	99	
Hospet	10	160	21		20	1	212	
Kudligi	15	108	19		14	1	157	
Sandur	7	44	7		7	-	65	
Siruguppa	10	76	12		11	-	109	
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>120</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1139</b>	



**CIVIL DEFENCE – HOME GUARDS**

Following are the contact details of this department

Sl. No.	Designation	Contact No.
1	Commandant	9845145046
2	Deputy Commandant	-
3	Instructor	9481047857

The number of home guards in the Ballari District is as follows: -

Name of Taluk	Men Home Guards	Women Home Guards	Total Number
<b>Ballari</b>	456	51	507
<b>Siruguppa</b>	106	-	106
<b>Sandur</b>	52	-	52
<b>Hospet</b>	150	24	174
<b>H,B,Halli</b>	78	-	78
<b>Kudligi</b>	68	-	68
<b>Hadagali</b>	123	-	123
<b>Kampli</b>	89	-	89
<b>Kurugodu</b>	63	-	63
<b>Harapanahalli</b>	96	-	96
<b>Kotturu</b>	42	-	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1323</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1398</b>

TRAINING: -

As the home guards form an important wing during any emergency operation, regular refresher training and mock drills need to be conducted on an annual basis when the full force compliment should attend compulsorily.

Statement showing the Home guard personnel trained in different aspects of Civil Defence.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Male home guards	Women home guards
1.	First – aid training	18	13
2.	Rescue Course	18	-
3.	Flood Rescue Course	24	-
4.	Fire Fighting Course	34	-
5.	Traffic Control and Crowd Control	10	-
6.	Wireless Operators Course	23	12
7.	Communication Course	23	12
8.	Leadership Course	28	14
9.	Disaster Management Course	12	-

## EQUIPMENTS

### Details of Ballari District Materials in Health Department

Item Name	*Quantity available and Unit	Specify Item Location	*Item Description
Bronchodilators	960 units/980 Bottels	MCH, VIMS, Ballari	Life Save Drugs
Anti snake venom	3	MCH, VIMS, Ballari	Life Save Drugs

### Details of Ballari District Materials in Fire and Emergency

*Item Name	*Item Description	*Item Quantity and Unit	*Transportation Mode (Road, Train, Air, Water or NA)	*Operator Provided (Yes/No/ NA)
Bolt cutters	cutting	16	Road	yes
Electric drill	drilling	02	Road	yes
Circular saw	cutting	02	Road	yes
Chain saw	cutting	05	Road	yes
Hydrolic Cutter	Iron cutting	01	Road	yes
Cutter battery	battery	01	Road	yes
Hydrolic spreaders	spreading	01	Road	yes
spreaderbattery	battery	00	Road	yes
airliftingbag	lifting	01	Road	yes
Jack 5 ton	lifting	06	Road	Yes
axe	cutting	23	Road	yes
inflatablelight	lighting	06	Road	yes
searchlight	lighting	10	Road	yes
E.genaretor	power	06	Road	yes
Diving suit	Water resque	02	Road	yes
Under water B.A.setset	Water resque	01	Road	yes
Lifebuoy	Water resque	110	Road	yes
Life jackets	Water resque	105	Road	yes
B.A.sets	Resque	35	Road	yes
B.A.compressor	B.A.cylender filling	05	Road	yes
Pump	Water pumping	24	Road	yes
Ladder	Resque	24	Road	yes
CO2 fire extinguishers	First aid firefighting	94	Road	yes
Foam fire extinguishers	First aid firefighting	27	Road	yes
DCP fire extinguishers	First aid firefighting	26	Road	yes
Fire Tenders	Fire fight & resque	20	Road	yes
Resque tenders	Resque,	01	Road	yes

**Details of Ballari District Materials in Home Guard and Fire Department**

<b>Item Name</b>	<b>*Item Quantity and Unit</b>	<b>present at the department</b>	<b>*Availability month (Specify)</b>	<b>*Transportation Mode</b>
Blankets	4	Home Guard Office, Belary	12	Road
Search and Rescue Teams for Collapsed Structures	5	Home Guard Office, Belary	12	Road
Lifebuoy	11	Home Guard Office, Belary	12	Road
Life Jackets	25	Home Guard Office, Belary	12	Road
Fiber boat (12 persons)	1	Siruguppa	12	Road
First aid kits	1	Home Guard Office, Belary	12	Road
Bus	1	Home Guard Office, Belary	12	Road

**Details of Ballari District Materials in Jindal Factory**

<b>Item Name</b>	<b>Item Description</b>	<b>Item Quantity and Unit</b>	<b>Availability month (Specify)</b>	<b>Transportation Mode)</b>
Gas Cutter	Gas Cutter	1	12	Road
Bolt Cutter	Bolt Cutter	4	12	Road
Circular Saw	Circular Saw Electrical Operator	2	12	Road
Cutters-Hydraulic	Cutters-Hydraulic	3	12	Road
Air Bag	Air Bag	2	12	Road
Jack	Jack	5	12	Road
Hammer	Hammer	7	12	Road
Heavy Axe	Heavy Axe	8	12	Road
Glooves	Electrical	8	12	Road
Stretcher	Stretcher	2	12	Road
Lightmast	5 K W	5	12	Road
Search Light	12 V	6	12	Road
Generator	25 K VA	1	12	Road
Life Bouy	Water Rescue	4	12	Road
Life Jacket	Water Rescue	6	12	Road
Fire Suite	Fire Suite	7	12	Road
Breathing apparatus	BA Set	110	12	Road
B A Comp	Compressor	2	12	Road
pump	Water pump	7	12	Road
Ladder	Extension Ladder	8	12	Road
ABC	Extinguisher		12	Road
CO2	Extinguisher		12	Road
Foam	Extinguisher		12	Road
DCP	Extinguisher		12	Road
Tender	Water	1	12	Road
Tender	Foam	4	12	Road
Tender	Rescue	1	12	Road
Tender	DCP	1	12	Road
Oxygen Cylinder	Medical Oxygen	7	12	Road
Jeep	Four Wheeler	1	12	Road
Light Ambulance	Ambulance	2	12	Road
VHF Set	VHF Static Set	8	12	Road
VHF Set Mobile	VHF Set Mobile Walkie	12	12	Road
Air Sampler	Air Sampler - battery operated	1	12	Road
Chlorine Kit	Capping kit - for chlorine leak	2	12	Road
Dosimeter	Direct reading dosimeter	1	12	Road
LEL Meter	Explosive Meter	4	12	Road
Multi Generator	Multi Generator	1	12	Road
Traffic Cones	Traffic Cones	300	12	Road

**Details of Materials in NOPASANA, Private Organization**

<b>Item Name</b>	<b>Item Quantity</b>	<b>Specify location if not present</b>	<b>Availability month</b>
Electric Drill	2	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Chain Saw Diamond	1	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Sledge Hammer	1	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Heavy Axe	1	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Two handled cross cut-saw	1	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Gloves-Rubber, Tested up to 25,000 volt	2	NOPASANA Head Office	12
stretcher harness (Set)	2	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Blankets	50	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Chains-6 feet (3 ton lift)	2	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Search light	5	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Electric Generator	2	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Lifebuoy	10	Raj Kumar, Boating centre, Ballari	12
Life Jackets	100	Raj Kumar, Boating centre, Ballari	12
Inflatable boat (12 Persons)	3	Raj Kumar, Boating centre, Ballari	12
Fiber boat (12 persons)	2	Raj Kumar, Boating centre, Ballari	12
Motor boats	2	Raj Kumar, Boating centre, Ballari	12
Spine boards	3	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Stretcher normal	10	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Stretcher medical evacuation	2	NOPASANA Head Office	12
First aid kits	10	NOPASANA Head Office	12

Anti snake venom	2	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Tent 80 Kgs	20	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Tent 40 Lbs	30	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Tent MK-III Private	10	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Tent Store	10	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Tent Arctic	40	NOPASANA Head Office	12
4 wheel drive vehicle	4	NOPASANA Head Office	12
VHF Sets Static	2	NOPASANA Head Office	12
VHF Sets Mobile	2	NOPASANA Head Office	12
UHF Sets Static	2	NOPASANA Head Office	12
Walkie Talkie Sets	10	NOPASANA Head Office	12

#### Details of Materials in Department of Police

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity	Specify location
Search light	50 mtr	21	District Police HQ Station, DAR HQ, Ballari
Electric Generator	29 Kv	2	1 at Dist. police station & another at DAR, Ballari
Life Jackets	--	10	DSP, Hampi & DSP, DAR Office, Ballari
Inflatable boat (12 persons)	40 HP	2	DSP, DAR Office, Ballari
Foam Type	Fire Extinguisher	4	DAR HQ, Ballari
4 wheel drive vehicle	Bolero Jeep	1	CPI, Hadagali Taluk
Truck	Eicher/Tata	2	DAR HQ, Ballari
Mini Bus	Swaraj, Tempo traveler, Ashok	12	DAR HQ, Ballari
Water Tanker – Medium capacity	Ashok Leyland	1	DAR HQ, Ballari
VHF Sets Static	--	335	District Control Room
Walkie Talkie Sets	--	720	District Control Room
Video Camera Digital	--	7	--
Camera Digital	--	15	--

## CHAPTER-9

### CONTACT NUMBERS

SI No	Name of the Officer, Designation	Department	Phone no's
1	Sri S S Nakul IAS, Deputy Commissioner & District Magistrate, Ballari	Revenue Dept	08392-277100
2	Sri. IPS, Superintendent of Police, Ballari	Police Dept	08392-258400
3	Sri Nitish Kumar IAS, Chief Executive Officer, Ballari	Zilla Panchayat	08392-267300
4	Sri P S Manjunath, KAS, Additional Deputy Commissioner & Additional District Magistrate, Ballari	Revenue Dept	08392-277204
5	Assistant Commissioner, Ballari	Revenue Dept	08392-277413
6	Assistant Commissioner, Hospet	Revenue Dept	08394-232209
7	Executive Engineer, Bellary	PRE Division, Ballari	08392-242173
8	Executive Engineer, Hadagali	PRE Division, Hadagali	08392-240226
9	Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation, Ballari	Irrigation Dept	08392-242293
10	Joint Director, Ballari	Agriculture Dept	08392-276224
11	Deputy Director, Ballari	Horticulture Dept	08392-278179
12	Deputy Director, Ballari	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services Dept	08392-275146
13	Deputy Director, Ballari	Food & Civil Supplies Dept	08392-272557
14	Regional Fire Officer, Ballari	Fire Dept	0892-266933
15	Executive Engineer	PWD Division, Ballari	08392-266123
16	Executive Engineer,	PWD Division, Hadagali	08392-240143
17	Commandant, Ballari	Home Guards	08392-276421
18	District Health & Family Welfare Officer, Ballari	Health Dept	08392-276250
19	Commissioner, Ballari	City Corporation	08392-273479
20	Project Director, Ballari	DUDC, Ballari	08392-273465
21	Executive Engineer	KUWS&DB, Ballari	08392-267762

22	Executive Engineer	GESCOM (O&M) Rural, Ballari	08392-255841
23	Executive Engineer	GESCOM (O&M) Rural, Hospet	08392-232377
24	Executive Engineer, No.06 Canal Division	Irrigation Dept	08392-268196
25	Tahsildar, Ballari	Revenue Dept	08392-277415
26	Tahsildar, Siruguppa	Revenue Dept	08396-220238
27	Tahsildar, Sandur	Revenue Dept	08395-260241
28	Tahsildar, Hospet	Revenue Dept	08394-224208
29	Tahsildar, H.B.Halli	Revenue Dept	08397-238255
30	Tahsildar, Kudligi	Revenue Dept	08399-240238
31	Tahsildar, Hadagali	Revenue Dept	08391-220225
32	Executive Officer, Ballari	Taluk Panchayat	08392-266695
33	Executive Officer, Siruguppa	Taluk Panchayat	08396-220237
34	Executive Officer, Sandur	Taluk Panchayat	08392-260248
35	Executive Officer, Hospet	Taluk Panchayat	08394-231753
36	Executive Officer, H.B.Halli	Taluk Panchayat	08397-238259
37	Executive Officer, Kudligi	Taluk Panchayat	08391-220238
38	Executive Officer, Hadagali.	Taluk Panchayat	08399-240239
39	VIMS, Ballari	Health Dept	08392-242387
40	RTO, Ballari	Transport Dept	08392-240048
41	RTO, Hospet	Transport Dept	08394-230766
42	Dy. Director of Factories		94483-57539
43	NCC Commander		08392-242540



### Contact Numbers of Animal & Husbandry Dept

SL NO	Name of the Officer	Designation	Mobile Number & Officer Number with STD code	Working Place	E-mail ID
1	Dr.Manjunath A	Chief Veterinary officer	9590576964. 08392-276358	Veterinary Hospital Ballari	blrbellarynoahvs@gmail.com
2	Dr. Y.Gangadhar	Chief Veterinary officer	9008115365, 08396-220336	Veterinary Hospital Siruguppa	<a href="mailto:blrsiruguppanoahvs@gmail.com">blrsiruguppanoahvs@gmail.com</a>
3	Dr.Basavaraj Benni	Chief Veterinary officer	9448127448, 08394-227320	Veterinary Hospital Hospet	<a href="mailto:blrhospetnoahvs@gmail.com">blrhospetnoahvs@gmail.com</a>
4	Dr.Ragavendra.G	Chief Veterinary officer	8197854163, 08397-238352	Veterinary Hospital HBH	<a href="mailto:blrhagaribomm anahallinoahvs@gmail.com">blrhagaribomm anahallinoahvs@gmail.com</a>
5	Dr.Narayana Banakar	Chief Veterinary officer	9591530856, 08399-240314	Veterinary Hospital Hadagali	blrhadagalinoa hvs@gmail.com
6	Dr.M.C.Vinod Kumar	Chief Veterinary officer	8495917166, 08391-220371	Veterinary Hospital Kudligi	<a href="mailto:blrkudliginoahvs@gmail.com">blrkudliginoahvs@gmail.com</a>
7	Dr.Ajjaih D.M	Chief Veterinary officer	9449434681, 08398-280327	Veterinary Hospital Harapanahalli.	<a href="mailto:dvgharapanhalliahvs@gmail.com">dvgharapanhalliahvs@gmail.com</a>

### Watershed Development Department

#### Contact Numbers

Officer	STD Code	Phone Number
District Watershed Development Officer	08392	230389
Sub Division Office, Hospet	08394	224240

#### Important Contact Numbers

Emergency Telephone Numbers of Ballari District								
Sl.No	Taluk Name	STD Code	Police	Fire	Railways	Bus	Ambulance	Hospital
1	Ballari	08392	100	101	131, 132, 277704	272483	102	242312, 242099
2	Hadagali	08399	100, 240333	240201	131	240236	102	240222
3	H.B.Halli	08397	238333	238100	-	239111	238222	238222
4	Hospet	08394	100	101	131, 132	228802	102	231888,

								231099
5	Kudligi	08391	240223	101	-	221077	102	240237
6	Sandur	08395	260249	101, 260211	-	260325	260360	260360
7	Siruguppa	08396	220333	101	-	220270	102	240237

<b>Telephone Numbers of State Govt. Departments in Ballari District</b>					
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Officer</b>	<b>STD Code</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>Residence</b>	<b>Mobile</b>
<b>1. REVENUE DEPARTMENT</b>					
<b>Deputy Commissioner's Office</b>					
1	Deputy Commissioner	08392	277100	277300	-
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner	08392	277204	268229	-
3	Elections Tahsildar	08392	277019, 272887	-	-
4	Assistant Commissioner, Ballari	08392	277413	247510	-
5	Assistant Commissioner, Hospet	08394	232209	432233	-
6	Deputy Director, Food & Civil Supplies	08392	272557	268387	-
7	Assistant Director, Muzurai	08392	270621	-	-
<b>Tahsildars</b>					
1	Ballari	08392	277415	279538	-
2	Hadagali	08399	240238	240208	-
3	H.B. Halli	08397	238255	238535	-
4	Hospet	08394	224208	228689	-
5	Kudligi	08391	220225	220328	-
6	Sandur	08395	260241	260311	-
7	Siruguppa	08396	220238	220162	-
<b>2. Rural Development &amp; Panchayath Raj</b>					
<b>Zilla Panchayath</b>					
1	Chief Executive Officer	08392	267300, 267200	267400	-
2	Deputy Secretary (Admin)	08392	268446	254996	-
3	Deputy Secretary (Development)	08392	267453	267850	-
4	Chief Planning Officer	08392	267473	267133	-
5	Chief Accounts Officer	08392	266752	267553	-
6	Project Director	08392	268446	267841	-
7	District Informatics Officer	08392	268051	255238	-
<b>Taluk Panchayth Executive Officer</b>					
1	Ballari	08392	266695	267143	-
2	Hadagali	08399	240239	240628	-
3	H.B. Halli	08397	220259	-	-
4	Hospet	08394	231753, 231063	234240	-
5	Kudligi	08391	220238	-	-
6	Sandur	08395	260248	267252	-
7	Siruguppa	08396	220237	221528	-

<b>3. Police Department</b>					
1	Superintendent of Police	08392	258400, 258300	266333	-
2	Additional Superintendent of Police	08392	258837	-	-
3	Deputy Superintendent of Police (Urban)	08392	272322	-	-
4	Deputy Superintendent of Police (Rural)	08392	276000	268811	-
<b>4. Education Department</b>					
<b>District Level Officers</b>					
1	Deputy Director of Public Instructions	08392	268239	244822	-
2	Adult Education	08392	275365	254397	-
3	District Project Co-ordinator, SSA	08392	268048	240440	-
4	Principal, DIET	08392	241070	241767	-
5	Programmer, SSA	08392	268184	-	-
<b>Block Education Officers</b>					
1	Ballari (East)	08392	266013	266714	-
2	Ballari (West)	08392	266861	254380	-
3	Hadagali	08399	240259	-	-
4	H.B. Halli	08397	238419	-	-
5	Hospet	08394	230126	-	-
6	Kudligi	08391	220334	-	-
7	Sandur	08395	260313	-	-
8	Siruguppa	08396	220310	-	-
<b>5. Health &amp; Family Welfare Department</b>					
1	District Health Officer	08392	276250, 273411	240043	-
2	Director, VIMS	08392	242387, 235202	235203	-
3	Superintendent, VIMS	08392	235206	-	-
4	Chief Administrative Officer, VIMS	08392	235207	-	-
5	Superintendent, T.B. Sanitorium	08392	235450	235451	-
<b>6. Women &amp; Child Welfare</b>					
1	Deputy Director	08392	266219	267218	-
2	Child Development Planning Officer, Ballari (Urban)	08392	268609	245489	-
3	Child Development Planning Officer, Ballari (Rural)	08392	266080	-	-
3	Child Development Planning Officer, Hadagali	08399	240260	-	-
4	Child Development Planning Officer ,H.B.Halli	08397	238156	-	-
5	Child Development Planning Officer, Hospet	08394	228084	-	-
6	Child Development Planning Officer, Kudligi	08391	220240	-	-
7	Child Development Planning	08395	261156		

	Officer, Sandur				
8	Child Development Planning Officer, Siruguppa	08396	220203	244611	-
<b>7. Other Departments</b>					
1	District Adult Education Officer	08392	275365	266488	-
2	District Youth Services & Sports Officer	08392	200441	-	-
3	Deputy Conservator of Forests (SF)	08392	240709	241682	-
3	Senior Asst. Director, Fisheries	08392	240260	-	-
4	Joint Director, Agriculture	08392	276224	268248	-
5	Deputy Director, Horticulture	08392	278179	-	-
6	Deputy Director, AH & VS	08392	275146	270948	-
7	District Social Welfare Officer	08392	267932	243415	
8	Deputy Director, DIC	08392	242270	254397	-
9	District Officer, Backward Casts & Minorities	08392	275751	244407	-
10	Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation	08392	242415	242401	-
11	Asst. Executive Engineer, High Level Canal (HLC-3)	08392	276085	245042	-
12	Asst. Executive Engineer, Low Level Canal (LLC-3)	08392	276085	241912	-
13	Executive Engineer (O&M) - KPTCL	08392	255841	268034	-
14	District Employment Exchange	08392	273988	-	-
15	District Training Institute	08392	250170	-	-
16	District Treasury Office	08392	276398	-	-
17	District Registrar	08392	273588	-	-
18	District Environment Officer	08392	267514	268995	-

<b>Telephone Numbers of Central Govt. Departments in Ballari District</b>					
Sl.No	Officer	STD Code	Office	Residence	Mobile
<b>1.National Informatics Centre. [NIC]</b>					
1	District Informatics Officer	08392	268051	255238	9448572530
2	District Informatics Associate	08392	268051	-	9448705359
<b>2. Food Corporation of India. [FCI]</b>					
1	Assistant Manager	08392	240047	-	-
<b>3. Bharath Sanchar Nigam Limited. [BSNL]</b>					
1	General Manager	08392	276700	276800	-
2	Deputy General Manager	08392	271800	271600	-
3	Deputy General Manager (F&A)	08392	270699	271898	-
4	Assistant General Manager	08392	271060	-	-

	(Admin)				
5	Assistant General Manager (Planning)	08392	232300	271108	-
<b>4. MMTC</b>					
1	Divisional Manager	08392	274277	-	-
<b>5. Income Tax Department. [IT]</b>					
1	Additional Commissioner of Income Tax	08392	268441	-	-
2	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax	08392	268155	-	-
<b>6. Other Central Government Offices</b>					
1	Airport Authority	08392	244470,242711	-	-
2	Central Excise	08392	254293,256288	-	-
3	Doordarshan	08392	250154	-	-
4	Kendriya Vidyalaya	08392	240837	-	-
5	National Seeds Corporation	08392	260255	-	-
6	Chief Librarian	08392	274113	-	-
7	NCC	08392	242310	-	-
8	Postal Department	08392	266037,266534	-	-
9	Railways	08392	274038	-	-
10	Soil Conservation Office	08392	242164,242357	-	-
11	National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)	08392	256816	-	-

<b>Phone Numbers of Information Dept and Press Persons</b>					
Sl.No	Officer	STD Code	Office	Residence	Mobile
<b>Information &amp; Publicity Office</b>					
1	District Information & Publicity Officer	08392	275198	268810	9880081691
2	Assistant Information & Publicity Officer	08392	275198		9448262031
3	Block Publicity Officer	08392	255831	-	-

<b>Telephone Index of Media Persons in Ballari</b>					
Sl. No	Name & News Agency	Address	Phone/Fax	Mobile	Email Address
1	M.Ahiraj Reporter, The Hindu	Plot.no.17, Anthapur colony, 2nd cross, Near sunkalamma Temple, Ballari	277551	9448040311 9742558049	ahiraj@gmail.com

2	Shivakumar Malagi Reporter, Deccan Chronicle	Gandhinagar Market, Ballari		9449089599	<a href="mailto:shiva.malagi@gmail.com">shiva.malagi@gmail.com</a>
3	Bhukkar Madhukumar Reporter, The New Indian Express	Upstairs, Cosmo Club, Ballari	276789	9480077147	<a href="mailto:bhukkarmadhukumar@gmail.com">bhukkarmadhukumar@gmail.com</a>
4	K.Madhusudhan Reporter, Sanjevani	Near Truck Terminal, Ballari	fax:230204 278978/260635	9740259050 9449871850	<a href="mailto:belsvani@gmail.com">belsvani@gmail.com</a>
5	Siddaiah Hiremath, Reporter, Prajavani	Opp Adarsha Heartcare center Ballari	267745	9449034573	<a href="mailto:pvbally@gmail.com">pvbally@gmail.com</a>
6	Manjunatha Sali, Reporter, Vijayakarnataka	Jantkal Building old bustand road Ballari	274400	7676211233	<a href="mailto:vkBallari@gmail.com">vkBallari@gmail.com</a>
7	Shashidhar Meti, Reporter, Kannada Prabha	Upstairs, Cosmo Club, Ballari	276789	9342067883 8123329198	<a href="mailto:kpshashiBallari@gmail.com">kpshashiBallari@gmail.com</a>
8	Venkatesh Manu, Reporter, Samyutka Karnataka	Ballari	255244	9902008424	<a href="mailto:samkrnataka.bly@gmail.com">samkrnataka.bly@gmail.com</a>
9	Keshav kulkarni, Reporter, Enamma Kannada Nadu	K.C.colony Near Radhika chitramandira Ballari	fax:278282/277 383	9448006001 9686550772	<a href="mailto:enknbel@gmail.com">enknbel@gmail.com</a>
10	Chikkarasu, Reporter, Suvrna Times Of Karnataka	Ballari		9449973894	<a href="mailto:chikkarasu.cam@gmail.com">chikkarasu.cam@gmail.com</a>
11	N.Veerabhadra gouda Reporter, Udaya TV	Akasavani, Vatslya, plot no 22 vishala badavane 2nd cross, behind M.G.Ballari	21183	9844029583	<a href="mailto:nvgouda@yahoo.co.in">nvgouda@yahoo.co.in</a>
12	Basavaraj Reporter, TV 9			998014155	<a href="mailto:basu4dreams@gmail.com">basu4dreams@gmail.com</a>
13	Narsimha Murthy, Reporter Suvrna TV	307,3rd floor Raghava complex, K.C.Road, Ballari		9632201529	<a href="mailto:murthyk1981@gmail.com">murthyk1981@gmail.com</a>
14	S.Nagaraj, Reporter, Kastoori TV	MAG 115, housing board colony moka road Gandhi nagar Ballari		9972570046	<a href="mailto:nagaraj.swamy@gmail.com">nagaraj.swamy@gmail.com</a>
15	Raju Nadaf, Reporter, Janashree	Ballari		7760999966	<a href="mailto:rhnadaf@gmail.com">rhnadaf@gmail.com</a>
16	C.Manunatha Reporter, Dooradarshan	Adarsha colony Cantonment Ballari-4	240777/279234	9448323400	<a href="mailto:cm_Ballari@yahoo.com">cm_Ballari@yahoo.com</a>

17	Kinnooreshwara Reporter, Lokadarshana/Zee News	Raghava complex K.C. Road Ballari	277970/277948	9448472360	<a href="mailto:lokadarshan@yahoo.co.in">lokadarshan@yahoo.co.in</a>
18	Reporter, ETV Kannada	Raghava complex 2nd floor , K.C. Road Ballari		9342407566	<a href="mailto:redydivakarb@gmail.com">redydivakarb@gmail.com</a>
19	Imaam Godekar Reporter, Samaya TV	Ballari		8861304725	<a href="mailto:imamgodekar@gmail.in">imamgodekar@gmail.in</a>
20	Veeresh Dani Reporter, Public TV Bellay	Ballari		9900060839 9481231019	<a href="mailto:daniveeresh@gmail.com">daniveeresh@gmail.com</a>
21	M.Murali krishna Reporter, Hosadigantha	Ballari		973945910	<a href="mailto:mk.71@hotmail.com">mk.71@hotmail.com</a>
22	Sharnu Hampi, Reporter, Udayavani	Ballari		8548015100 9986888257	<a href="mailto:udayavanibly@gmail.com">udayavanibly@gmail.com</a>
23	K.M.Manjunath Reporter, Vijayavani			8884432227	<a href="mailto:anumanjuvk@gmail.com">anumanjuvk@gmail.com</a>
24	V.Ravikumar Reporter, Vartha	Near Hoysala Hotel, Ananthapura Road, Bellay	272841	9880163290 9448171290	<a href="mailto:vaarthaBallari@gmail.com">vaarthaBallari@gmail.com</a>
25	G.Narasanagouda, Reporter, Sakshi	Ballari	276669	9449267744 9448331992	<a href="mailto:Ballari.rc@gmail.com">Ballari.rc@gmail.com</a>
26	P.T.Choudari, E nadu	Raghava complex 2nd floor ,K.C. road Ballari	276286	9481436002 9448580309	<a href="mailto:eeanthpur@gmail.com">eeanthpur@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:ptceenadu@gmail.com">ptceenadu@gmail.com</a>
27	Ravi Kumar, Reporter, Andra jyothi	Near Radhika chitramandira , Ballari	274856	9740581428	<a href="mailto:sreenivasaj@gmail.com">sreenivasaj@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:eraviaj@gmail.com">eraviaj@gmail.com</a>
28	Ganesh Inamdaar, Reporter, PTI	120, LIG, KHB Colony		9886667478	<a href="mailto:ptiganesh.bly@mail.com">ptiganesh.bly@mail.com</a>
29	Praveena raj Reporter, Soorya	No.26 MMTC colony, S.N.Pet Bellay		9845513610	
30	Bajarappa, Reporter, News-9	Ballari		9844445008 9449134460	<a href="mailto:bajarappak@gmail.com">bajarappak@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:kbpanews9Ballari@mail.com">kbpanews9Ballari@mail.com</a>
31	V.Vijaya kumar, Reporter, Ballary Belagayithu	Behind Gandhi Bhavan, Ballari	278255	9448076255 9964478822	<a href="mailto:Ballaribelagayithu@gmail.com">Ballaribelagayithu@gmail.com</a>
32	V.Lokanath, Photographer	Harini Building, 3rd cross Neharu colony, Ballari	255288	944806838	

33	Veeresh G.K., Reporter, Suddimoola	Ballari		9480918940	gk.aiswary.veeresh@gmail.com gk_veeresh@rediffmail.com
34	T.Raajan, Photographer, Prajavani	Prajavani Dinapathrike Ballari		9448234344	csrajanshoba@gmail.com
35	M.Mallinatha Reporter, Andrabhoomi	Jantkal Building, old Bustand Road, Ballari		9986117278 9986288882	mallinathin@yahoo.com
36	D.B.Jilani A.M.news	APMC YARD BALLARI		9886633682 9448323400 9740775280	goudaandraprabha@gmail.com cm_Ballari@yahoo.com cmBallari786@gmail.com

<b>Telephone Index of Educational Institutes in Ballari District</b>			
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Institute Name</b>	<b>STD Code</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>
<b>Medical and Engineering Colleges</b>			
1	Vijayanagara Institute of Medical Sciences, Ballari	08392	244705
2	Vijayanagara Engineering College, Ballari	08392	245327, 245328
3	Ballari Engineering College, Ballari	08392	242900
4	Proudadevaraya Institute of Technology, Hospet	08394	258051
<b>Other Institutes</b>			
1	Taranath Ayurvedic College, Ballari	08392	260241
2	Law College, Ballari	08392	258368
3	Kotturswamy College of Education, Ballari	08392	254632
4	Kottureswara College, Kottur		226249
5	TMAE'S ITI College, Hospet	08394	265464
6	A.S.M. College for Women, Ballari	08392	257624
7	Industrial Training Collge, Ballari	08392	240472
8	Sri. Gnana Bharathi Degree College, Siruguppa	08396	220677
<b>Distance Education</b>			
1	IGNOU Study Centre	08392	243468
2	Karnataka State Open University	08392	242185
3	ICFAI	08392	254193,254165

<b>Panchayath Raj Engineering Division-Execuive Engineers</b>		
Bellay	Executive Engineer	08390-242173
Hadagali	Executive Engineer	08399-240226
<b>panchayath Raj Engineering Sub Divion-AEE</b>		
Ballari	Executive Engineer	08392-256203
Siruguppa		08392-221257
Hospet	Executive Engineer	08394-231048
Sandur	Executive Engineer	08395-260355
Kudligi	Executive Engineer	08391-220222
H.B.Halli	Executive Engineer	08397-238220
Hadagali	Executive Engineer	08399-240281



**CONTACT DETAILS OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OFFICER AT  
BLOCK/PROJECT LEVEL**

Sl. No.	Taluka	Office Address	Tel. No/ Fax	E-mail ID
1	Ballari	Deputy Director	08391-266219	
2	Ballari(R)	CDPO office, Stree seva nicketan compound, club road, Devi nagar,Ballari(R)-583102	08391-266080	somashekarappacdpo@gmail.com
3	Ballari(U)	CDPO office, No 23, 18th Ward, 3rd cross, Neharu colony Ballari-583102	08392-268309	cdpobu@gmail.com
4	H.B.Halli	CDPO office, H.B Halli	08397-238156	cdpo.hbhaklli@ymail.com
5	Hoovinahadagali	CDPO office, Hoovina hadagali-583212	08399-240260	cdpo.hadagali@gmail.com
6	Hospet	CDPO office,Patel Nagar, Hospet	08394-2428084	cdpo_hospet@yahoo.in
7	Kudligi	CDPO office, No E-4-A, Bapujinagar, 1st Ward, Kudligi	08391-220240	cdpokudligi305@gmail.com
8	Sandur	CDPO office, Near city co-operative Bank, No 164-C LB colony, Sandur	08395-261156	cdposdr@gmail.com
9	Siraguppa	CDPO office,Adhoni Road, Siraguppa-583121	08396-220203	cdposgp@gmail.com

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT NAME & CONTACT NUMBERS BALLARI**

Sl.No	OFFICER	MOBILE NO'S	Telephone Numbers Residence		
			EMAIL_ID'S	STD CODE	OFFICE
1	Deputy Director of Public Instructions	9448999329	<a href="mailto:ddpibly@gmail.com">ddpibly@gmail.com</a>	08392	268239
2	DIET BALLARI	9448999360	<a href="mailto:diet.Ballari@gmail.com">diet.Ballari@gmail.com</a>	08392	241070
3	DYPC, SSA	9448999387	<a href="mailto:ssaBallari@gmail.com">ssaBallari@gmail.com</a>	08392	268048
3	B.E.O, Ballari East	9480695066	<a href="mailto:beoeastbly@gamil.com">beoeastbly@gamil.com</a>	08392	266013
4	B.E.O, Ballari West	9480695067	<a href="mailto:beowestbly@gmail.com">beowestbly@gmail.com</a>	08392	266861
5	B.E.O, Hadagali	9480695068	<a href="mailto:beohadagali@gmail.com">beohadagali@gmail.com</a>	08399	240259
6	B.E.O, H.B. Halli	9480695069	<a href="mailto:beohospet@rediffmail.com">beohospet@rediffmail.com</a>	08397	238419
7	B.E.O, Hospet	9480695070	<a href="mailto:beoofficehbhalli@yahoo.in">beoofficehbhalli@yahoo.in</a>	08394	230126
8	B.E.O, Kudligi	9480695071	<a href="mailto:beokudligi@gmail.com">beokudligi@gmail.com</a>	08391	220334
9	B.E.O, Sandur	9480695072	<a href="mailto:beosandur@gmail.com">beosandur@gmail.com</a>	08395	260313
10	B.E.O, Siruguppa	9480695073	<a href="mailto:beosiruguppa@gmail.com">beosiruguppa@gmail.com</a>	08396	220310
11	B.R.C, Ballari East	9480695074	<a href="mailto:brceastbly@gmail.com">brceastbly@gmail.com</a>	08392	267690
12	B.R.C, Ballari West	9480695075	<a href="mailto:brcwestbly@gmail.com">brcwestbly@gmail.com</a>	08392	-
13	B.R.C, Hadagali	9480695076	<a href="mailto:ssahadagali@gmail.com">ssahadagali@gmail.com</a>	08399	-
14	B.R.C, H.B. Halli	9480695077	<a href="mailto:br.coor.hbh@gmail.com">br.coor.hbh@gmail.com</a>	08397	238711
15	B.R.C, Hospet	9480695078	<a href="mailto:brchospet007@rediffmail.co">brchospet007@rediffmail.co</a>	08394	265744

			<u>m</u>		
16	B.R.C, Kudligi	9480695079	<a href="mailto:ssakudligik@gmail.com">ssakudligik@gmail.com</a>	08391	220220
17	B.R.C, Sandur	9480695080	<a href="mailto:brcsandur@gmail.com">brcsandur@gmail.com</a>	08395	-
18	B.R.C, Siruguppa	9480695081	<a href="mailto:brcsiruguppa@gmail.com">brcsiruguppa@gmail.com</a>	08396	220473

**List of District and Sub-Divisional Police Officers of Ballari District.**

Sl. No	Name of the Police Officer	Designation	Phone No's
1	C.K.Baba	Superintendent of Police, Ballari	9480803001 258400 258300
2	Lavanya.B.N.	Additional Superintendent of Police, Ballari	9480803002 258837
3	Rama Rao.K.	Dy.S.P., Ballari City Sub- Division	9480803020 272322
4	Arun Kumar Koloor	Dy.S.P. Ballari Rural Sub-Division	9480803021 276000
5	Shivakumar	Dy.S.P., Kudligi Sub-Division	9480803022 220326
6	Raghukumar	Dy.S.P., Hospet Sub-Division	9480803023 224204
7	Mallana Gouda S Hosamani	Dy.S.P. Hadagali Sub- Division	9480803024 240666
8	Simi Mariam George, IPS, ASP	Dy.S.P. Hampi Sub-division	9480803010 241600
9	Vacant	Dy.S.P., DCRB Unit, Ballari	9480803009 257966
10	Siddanagouda Y Patil	Dy.S.P., D.A.R. Ballari	9480803006 272966

**List of District and Sub-Divisional Police Officers of Ballari Dist.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Police Officer	Designation	Phone No.'s
<b>Ballari City Sub-Division</b>			
3	Rama Rao	Deputy-Superintendent of Police	9480803020
4	R.Gayatri	Police Inspector, Gandhinagar PS	9480803046
5	Kali Krishna.E.	Police Inspector, Brucepet PS	9480803045
6	Chandan V Gopal	Police Inspector, Cowlbazar PS	9480803047
7	Shivaprasad.M.	Police Inspector, Ballari Traffic PS	9480803048
8	Vacant	Police Sub-Inspector, Gandhinagar PS	--
9	Vacant	Police Sub-	--

		Inspector, Brucepet PS	
10	Raghu N (L&O)	Police Sub-Inspector, Cowlbazar PS	9480803084
11	H.B.Vijayalaxmi ©	Police Sub-Inspector, Cowlbazar PS	9480803085
12	Bibi Marem	Police Sub-Inspector, Ballari Traffic PS-1	9480803086
13	E.Laxmipathi	Police Sub-Inspector, Ballari Traffic PS-2	9972041033
14	K.Soumya	Police Sub-Inspector, APMC PS, Ballari	9480803096
<b>Ballari Rural Sub-Division</b>			
15	Arun Kumar Koloor	Deputy Superintendent of Police	9480803021
16	Sreenivasa Rao	Police Inspector, Ballari Rural PS	9480803031
17	B.Manjunath	Police Inspector, Kurugod Circle	9480803039
18	Hasan Sab	Police Inspector, Tekkalakota Circle	9480803033
19	Vacant	Police Inspector, Siruguppa Circle	--
20	Y.S.Hanumanthappa	Police Sub-Inspector, Ballari Rural PS	9480803049
21	Sharath Kumar D.P.	Police Sub-Inspector, P.D.Halli PS	9480803052
22	Bharath Prakash D.P.	Police Sub-Inspector, Moka PS	9480803050
23	M.Krishnamurthy	Police Sub-Inspector, Kurugod PS	9480803051
24	Md.Rafi	Police Sub-Inspector, Kudithini PS	9480803078
25	Vijay Kumar	Police Sub-Inspector, Tekkalakota PS	9480803055
26	Amaregowda N	Police Sub-Inspector, Sirigeri PS	9480803056
27	V.Shankrappa	Police Sub-Inspector, Hatcholli PS	9480803054
<b>Hospet Sub-Division</b>			
28	V.Raghukumar	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hospet	9480803023
29	Prasad Gokhale	Police Inspector, Hospet Town PS	9480803070
30	Parasappa H Bhajantri	Police Inspector, Hospet Rural PS	9480803075
31	Kashinath G	Police Inspector, Hospet Traffic PS	9480803074
32	Siddeshwara	Police Inspector, Chitawadagi	9480803071

		PS	
33	V.Narayana	Police Inspector, T.B.Dam Circle	9480803040
34	H.R.Nayak	Police Sub-Inspector, Hospet Town PS	9480803089
35	Shashidhar Y	Police Sub-Inspector, Hospet Rural PS	9480803094
36	B.D.Rajpooth	Police Sub-Inspector, Hospet Traffic PS-1	9480803093
37	M.N.Sharanappa	Police Sub-Inspector, Chitawadagi PS	9480803090
38	V.Supreeth	Police Sub-Inspector, T.B.Dam PS	9480803072
39	P.Jadiyappa	Police Sub-Inspector, Hospet Extn. PS	9480803073
	<b>Hampi Sub-division</b>		
40	Simi Mariam George,IPS	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hampi	9480803010
41	Pampanagowda	Police Inspector, Hampi Tourism Circle	9480803025
42	D.Hulugappa	Police Inspector, Kampli circle	9480803038
43	Shivalingappa Koti	Police Sub-Inspector, Hampi Tourism PS	9480803011
44	Mounesh	Police Sub-Inspector, Kampli PS	9480803077
45	Vacant	Police Sub-Inspector, Kamalapura PS	--
	<b>Kudligi Sub-Division</b>		
46	M.C.Shivakumar	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kudligi	9480803022
47	Vacant	Police Inspector, Kudligi Circle	--
48	Raveendra M Kurabagatti	Police Inspector, Kottur Circle	9480803035
49	Shekharappa H	Police Inspector, Sandur Circle	9480803036
50	Thimmanna	Police Sub-Inspector, Kudligi PS	9480803057
51	Vacant	Police Sub-Inspector, Gudekota PS	--
52	Kalinga A	Police Sub-Inspector, Kottur PS	9480803059
53	H.Nagaraj	Police Sub-Inspector, Hosahalli PS	9480803060
54	Ashok Bevoor	Police Sub-Inspector, Sandur PS	9480803061
55	Mahesh Gowda	Police Sub-Inspector,	9480803062

		Thoranagal PS	
56	Shaila S Pyatishetter	Police Sub-Inspector, Gadiganur PS	9480803063
57	Muggalli Shivakumar	Police Sub-Inspector, M.M.Halli PS	9480803064
<b>Hadagali Sub-Division</b>			
58	Mallana Gouda S Hosamani	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hadagali	9480803024
59	Malthesh N Koonabevu	Police Inspector, Hadagali Circle	9480803030
60	Rajesh R	Police Inspector, H.B.Halli Circle	9480803037
61	S.P.Naik	Police Sub-Inspector, Hadagali PS(L&O)	9480803067
62	K.Devendrappa	Police Sub-Inspector, Hadagali PS©	9480803047
63	Vacant	Police Sub-Inspector, Hirehadagali PS	--
64	Pundappa	Police Sub-Inspector, Ittagi PS	9480803069
65	V.Laxmana	Police Sub-Inspector, H.B.Halli PS	9480803065
66	Sarala P	Police Sub-Inspector, T.B.Halli PS	9480803066

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3.	Smt. B.R. Mamatha`	Geologist	9448915712	Ballari (on Deputation at Office of the Senior Geologist (GWSU), Department of Mines and Geology, Z.P, Ballari
4.	N.R.Thippaiahreddy	Chemist	9449981104	Ballari
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4	Sri Aijaz Beig	Tahsildar (I/c) H.B. Halli	9880778308-08397238255
5	Sri Ramesh Kona Reddy	Tahsildar, Hospet	9844478336-08394224208
6	Sri T.G.M. Chandrashaker	Tahsildar, Siruguppa	9448404884-08396220238
7	Dr. Sharnappa B	Tahsildar, Ballari	9448949094-8392277415
8	Sri R. Thimmaiah	Tahsildar, Sandur	9611098622-08395260241
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## **CHAPTER-10**

### **STANDARD OPERATING PROCERES (SOPs)**

In order to effectively respond to a disaster, it is imperative to have a clear definition of roles & responsibilities as well as well defined operating procedures for all the organizations & officers involved. Such Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) should be well understood and promptly followed to ensure effective execution of disaster management activities.

#### **Functions of Assistant Commissioner**

1. The Assistant Commissioner (AC) will be the overall in charge of Rescue shelter/Rallying post and parking yards.
2. The AC will ensure adequate food and clothing in co-ordination with Dy. Director, Food and Civil Supplies, Voluntary Organizations, Individual Persons as deemed necessary in his option.
3. The AC will also ensure proper medical aid (first aid as well as shifting of affected persons to hospitals, etc) in co-ordination with District Health Officer and District Drug Controller.
4. The AC will ensure adequate security and safety in co-ordination with SP (Law & Order), Ballari and Dy. SP, Ballari as the case may be.

In addition to these responsibilities, the AC will assist the CEC in all other matters as the case may be.

#### **Functions of Revenue Authorities**

1. Activating of various NGOs/Voluntary Organizations for necessary materials.
2. Providing adequate compensation to loss of life and property.
3. Declaration of all clear signals.

#### **Functions of Tahsildars**

1. He will look after all the facilities required at rescue shelter/rallying post like food, clothing, medical aid, water, electricity, sanitation and other basic necessities in co-ordination with respective Government Agencies, as well as voluntary organizations.
2. He will manage and arrange for any other requirements on need basis at that point of time in co-ordination with respective government authorities.
3. He will alert all his sub ordinates and utilize their services to manage the rescue shelter/rallying post.
4. His actions will be in concurrence from AC/DC.

#### **Functions of Police Services**

The main function of police authorities are,

- To maintain law and order

- Regular patrolling of affected areas
- Establishes rescue/safe routes in advance for timely response
- Cordoning off the area
- Control of traffic
- Shifting of all vehicles to the parking yards
- To render assistance in controlling and fighting disasters, salvage operations, rendering first aid and medical help
- shifting of the affected to rallying posts/rescue shelters
- Another important function would be identification of the deceased, informing their relative, removal and disposal of dead bodies
- Finally, preparing the list of missing persons and take steps to trace them

The police authorities will also work with NGOs and other service organizations when needed.

### **Functions of Circle Inspector (Law and Order) For city limits**

1. The office will be overall in charge of the functions of Police Department in case of offsite emergency. He will receive the communication and instructions from CEC from time to time.
2. On receiving the information about the emergency from CEC, the officer will rush to the incident spot and oversee law and order, organize for additional requirement of men and Home Guards if required.
3. Receive information from the site in charge and divisional fire officer or his deputy available at site for appropriate and necessary rescue operation.
4. Arrange for necessary transportation of vehicles in co-ordination with RTO and in charge of parking yard for evacuation of people as well as critical cases.
5. Ensure that adequate numbers of vehicle are provided, fitted with public address system and wireless to the convoy team.
6. Arrange for necessary ambulance/medical facilities in co-ordination with District Health Officer/Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry for evacuation of people and livestock respectively.
7. In confirmation with CEC, arrange for removal of dead bodies (if any) and will pass on the information to the relatives of the deceased and will ensure disposal of dead bodies after conducting postmortem in co-ordination with DHO.
8. Arrange for maintaining law and order at the site of emergency, rescue shel-

ter parking yards, main roads leading to emergency site, etc., pass on the information to the CEC about actions on various fields.

### **Functions of Industry Inspector**

1. The officer will receive information from the SP or in charge of factory and immediately rush to the site along with maximum possible personnel. He shall help fire-fighting personnel in rescue operations.
2. In view of close proximity of police station to the industrial area, take immediate control of the site and rescue operation in co-ordination with site in charge.
3. Alert all the subordinate officers coming under his jurisdiction and ensure their availability at the site of emergency to maintain Law & Order, traffic, rescue, salvaging etc., till such time the full emergency operation comes into action.
4. Ensure that the information is passed on to the superior officers and necessary instructions are received and adhered to.
5. Ensure that all the anti social elements are identified and rounded off if required.

### **Functions of Police Inspector**

1. The officer will receive information from SP, Raichur.
2. He will immediately rush to the site of incident and conduct on the spot inspection. Obtain first hand information.
3. Ensure that information is passed on to the superior officers and necessary instruction are received and adhered to.
4. Convey the message on the extent of leakage, extent of area affected, the ground situation, the scenario prevailing in and around the water works.
5. Ensure that, he himself and his personnel are equipped with necessary personal protective equipment. The recommended PPE are cartridge type respirators for short term exposure and the pressurized airline respirators for long term exposure.
6. Take immediate steps to inform the traffic police.
7. Alert all the sub ordinate officers and ensure their availability at the site of emergency to maintain law and order, traffic, rescue, salvaging, etc. Till such time, the full emergency operation comes into action.
8. Ensure that all the anti-social elements are identified and rounded up, if required

### **Function of Inspector (Traffic)**

1. The SP, Traffic will be the overall in charge of traffic management who is assisted by Dy. SP, Traffic in case of offsite emergency.
2. Receive the communication of offsite emergency from CEC and disseminate the information to all the functionaries and mobilize required force and put them into action for managing various traffic points, routes, etc.
3. For each industry, separate routes are identified as normal route and emergency route.
4. Mobilize necessary police personnel/vehicles to man and control traffic on various roads identified as safe routes and also take measures to divert normal traffic away from the emergency routes identified.
5. Ensure available of adequate number of vehicles fitted with public address system/wireless etc. and directly supervise manning of routes and parking yards.
6. Initiate action to ensure adequate number of skilled drivers in consultation with RTO, KSRTC, Home guards and Truckers Association etc.
7. The SP will initiate action on his own only under exceptional circumstances; However, his action shall be communicated to his superiors and should be confirmed with CEC.
8. Any other action as deemed necessary base on the circumstances.

### **Functions of Fire Services**

1. The Regional Fire Office is located at Raichur.
2. The Regional Fire Officer and the Divisional Fire Officer are responsible to fight and control the fire, leakage, spillage, etc., with proper instructions and guidance.
3. Rush to the site of emergency immediate after the receipt of information from the site Controller or on emergency call.
4. Establish safe routes in advance for rushing to site and ensure best response time to minimize damage.
5. Workout advance plan for requirement of resources like fire tenders, trained personnel, protective equipment and the ways to meet extra requirements if any.
6. Assist the onsite emergency personnel in fighting emergency, rescuing injured/affected people trapped in dangerous zones and participate in

salvage operation.

7. Assist medical/police personnel in imparting first aid.
8. Ensure availability of adequate water supply through KIADB authorities.
9. Maintain constant contact and communicate the message to the CEC with regard to the control measures undertaken, salvage operation, rescue methods, etc. And any other information required by the CEC on continuous basis.
10. ) Take any other appropriate actions as deemed necessary in control of emergency.

### **Functions of Police Inspector/Sub Inspector**

They will receive orders from the DSP and act accordingly the Police Inspector will assume the charge of DSP in the absence of the DSP till such time the superior officer arrives at the place of accident and takes control then onwards, he will continue to receive the orders from the superior officers and act accordingly.

### **Functions of Police (Traffic)**

1. The officer will be overall in charge of parking yard and for managing, controlling and arranging sufficient number of vehicles.
2. Ensure that adequate number of trucks, buses and other mode of transport vehicles are arranged for rescue operation in co-ordination with RTO.
3. Ensure that adequate communication vehicles are arranged in coordination with various police authorities.
4. Motor Vehicle Inspector from RTO department will be assisting Inspector of Police (Traffic) in managing parking yards.
5. Assist the DSP, Police Inspector - Traffic in mobilizing adequate number of skilled drivers in consultation with RTO, KSRTC, Truckers Associations and Home guards etc., as the case may be.

### **Functions of Fire Station Officer**

The Fire Station can cater to the immediate need of the plant, but certainly not adequate to manage the emergency assumed in this document. Therefore,

1. On receipt of fire call, rush to the site of incident with all crewmembers and equipment and start fighting the fire.
2. Immediately send distress call to all other fire stations for additional reinforcement. Contacts the Divisional Fire Officer and informs him about the severity of the fire, the kind of assistance required, etc.

3. Continue to receive the necessary information from his superior officers and the DSP and adhere to the instructions.
4. Assist the police, Home guards and other Rescue Team the rescue evacuation of persons, salvage, etc.
5. Continue to be in action till such times the divisional fire officer or his deputy arrives at the place of incident and takes charge. From there onwards, he will continue to assist the officials.

### **Function of Health and Medical Services**

1. District Health Officer (DHO) will be overall in charge of health and medical services to be rendered at the site of emergency or at various rescue shelters, affected places, hospitals, pathology laboratories, etc.
2. On receiving the information from CED, he will contact all Hospital Superintendents, Drug Controller, Blood Banks for mobilization of required ambulances, Doctors, Nurses, Medicines, life saving drugs, blood,\* etc.
3. Rush to the site, assess the extent of severity and establish adequate (Temporary Medical Centre). Ensure hygienic conditions at the rescue shelters cum rallying posts, temporary medical centers. Take appropriate action in shifting affected persons to proper hospitals in Ballari and provide appropriate treatment.
4. Arrange for removal of dead bodies, if any, after post-mortem and disposal of the same, in consultation with CEC and DCP.
5. Render advice to CEC on precautionary measures to be taken by public in affected sites/villages, rescue shelter cum rallying posts to prevent the outbreak of epidemic diseases.
6. If necessary, he should undergo training to handle the wireless apparatus for effective communications.

### **Functions of Veterinary Service :**

1. Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry will be the overall in charge for treatment of affected animals at site/hospital in co-ordination with police/voluntary organizations and revenue authorities.
2. On receiving information from CEC, he will rush to the site and activate the Temporary Medical Centre (TMC) at appropriate places in consultation with CEC.
3. Dy. Director will also co-ordinate with Assistant Commissioner, RTO, DCP, Inspector of Police (Traffic), for arranging necessary vehicles for shifting of animals, if required.
4. The officer will be provided with one Police Officer with adequate number



of Police Personnel and Home guards to ensure the orderly treatment and management of the Temporary Medical Center.

5. The officer will identify the drug stores and ensure the supply of adequate and necessary drugs through the Drug Control Authorities.

### **Functions of RTO**

1. The RTO will be the overall in charge for providing number of rescue vehicles like trucks, buses, cars or any other type of transportation vehicles to emergency site, rescue shelter cum rallying post etc., for transportation of human beings as well as animals.
2. Receive information from CEC and act accordingly.
3. Mobilize all possible resources in arranging transportation vehicles in coordination with KSRTC, Truckers Association, Travel Agencies, etc, also ensure availability of adequate number of skilled drivers and advise the Inspector (Traffic).
4. Work out the requirement of heavy earth moving equipment like cranes etc., and mobilize the same in co-ordination with such agencies/parties.
5. Depute adequate numbers of Motor Vehicle Inspectors for assisting Inspector of Police, Traffic (in charge of parking yard), and Rescue Shelter cum rallying post, at the site of emergency.

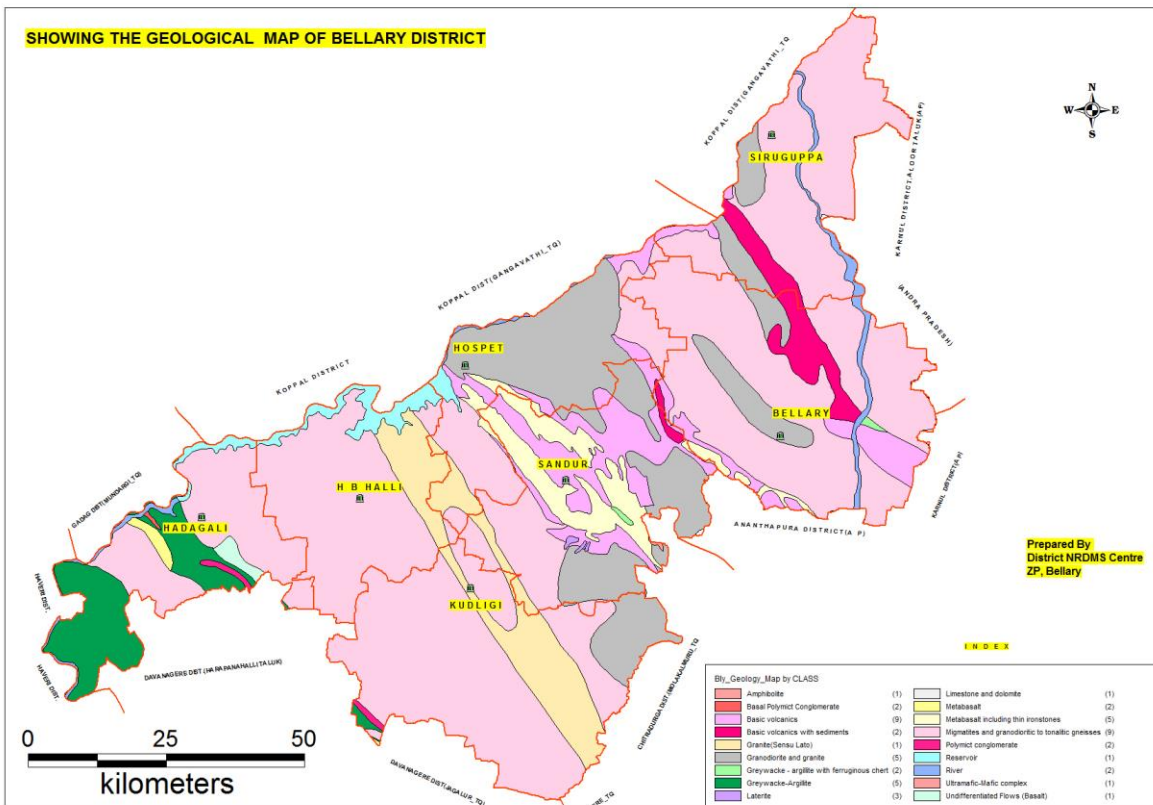
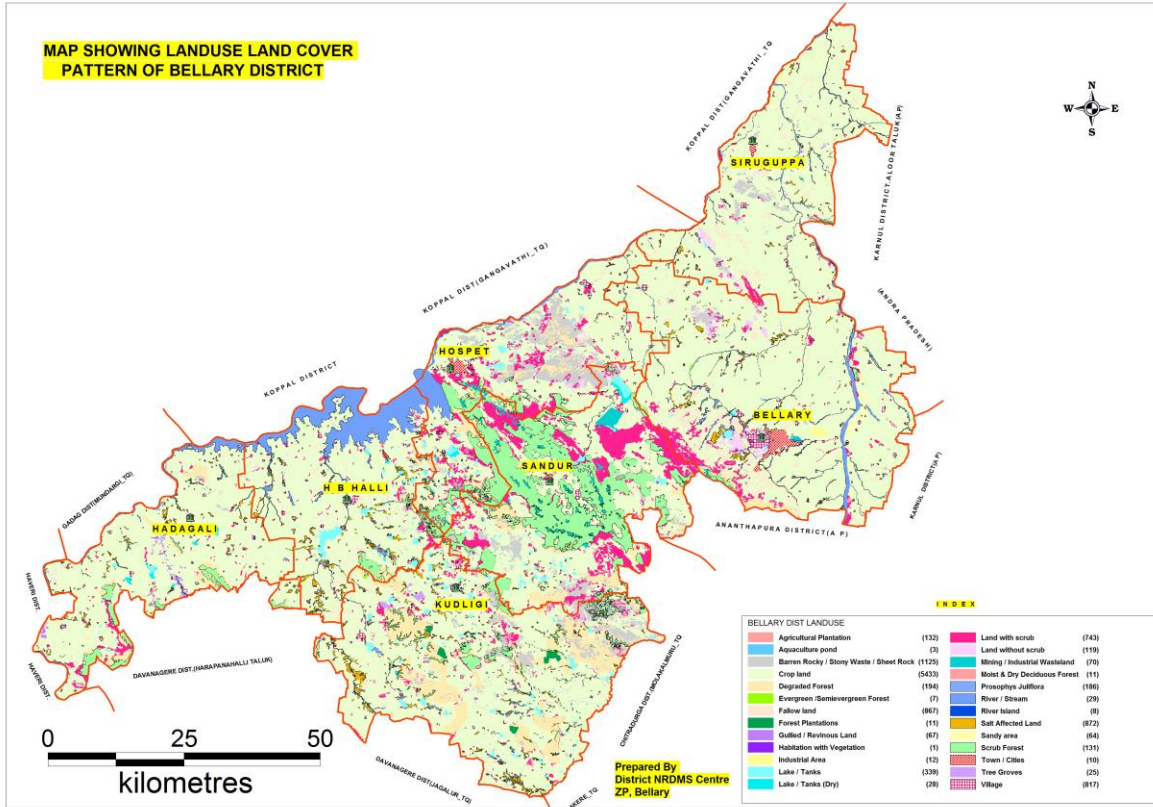
### **Functions of Karnataka State Pollution Control Board**

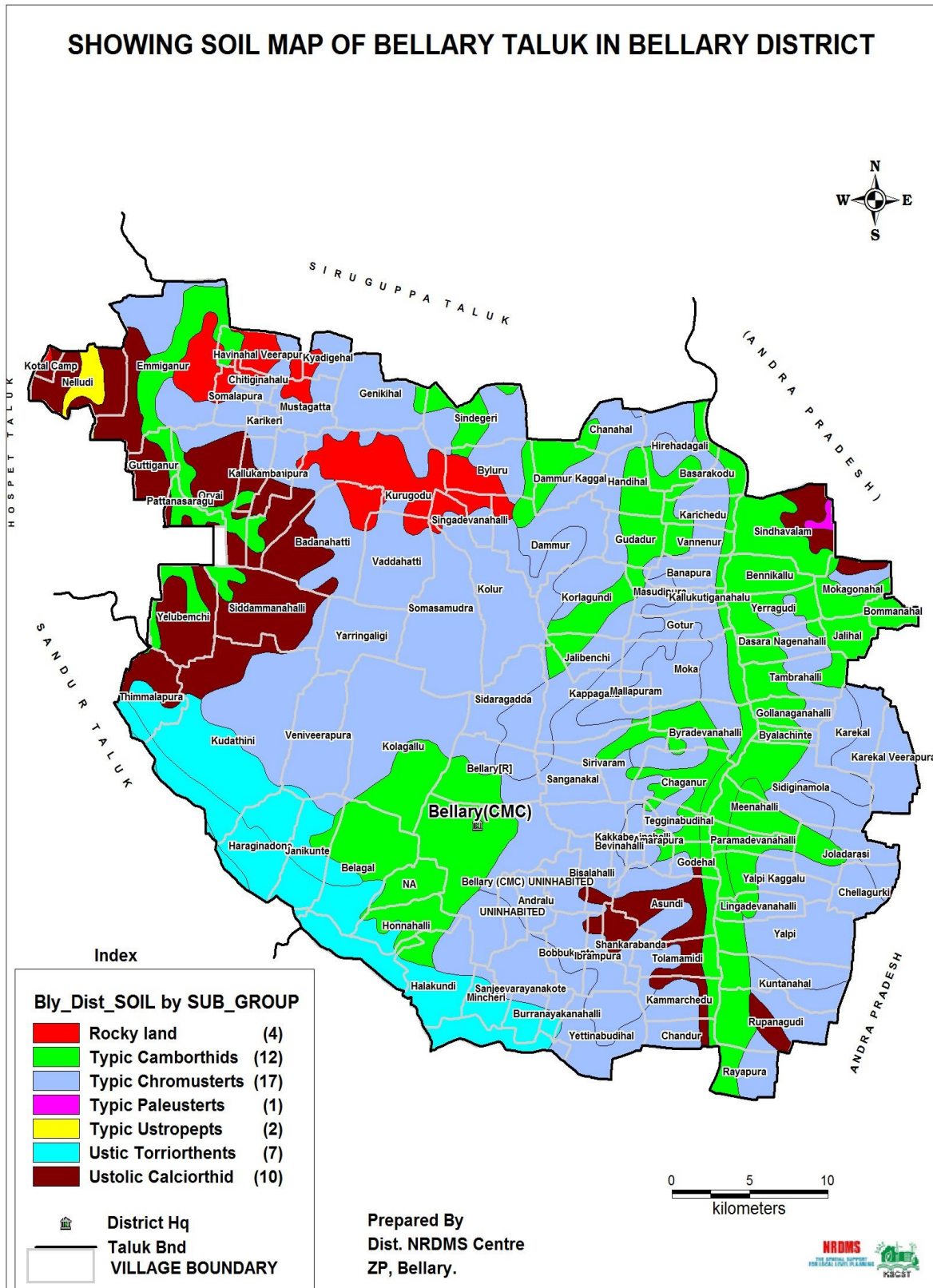
1. On receiving information from CEC, the Environmental Officer will mobilize all possible resources at his disposal and keep the laboratory functioning for analysis of pollutants, emissions, etc.
2. Rush to the site, collect the samples, analyze the pollutants and the likely effect on human life/environment and inform the CEC about the same and the corrective actions to be taken to prevent further damage.
3. Act as an expert and advise the CEC about the kind of message to be disseminated to the public and press, etc, on pollution matters.

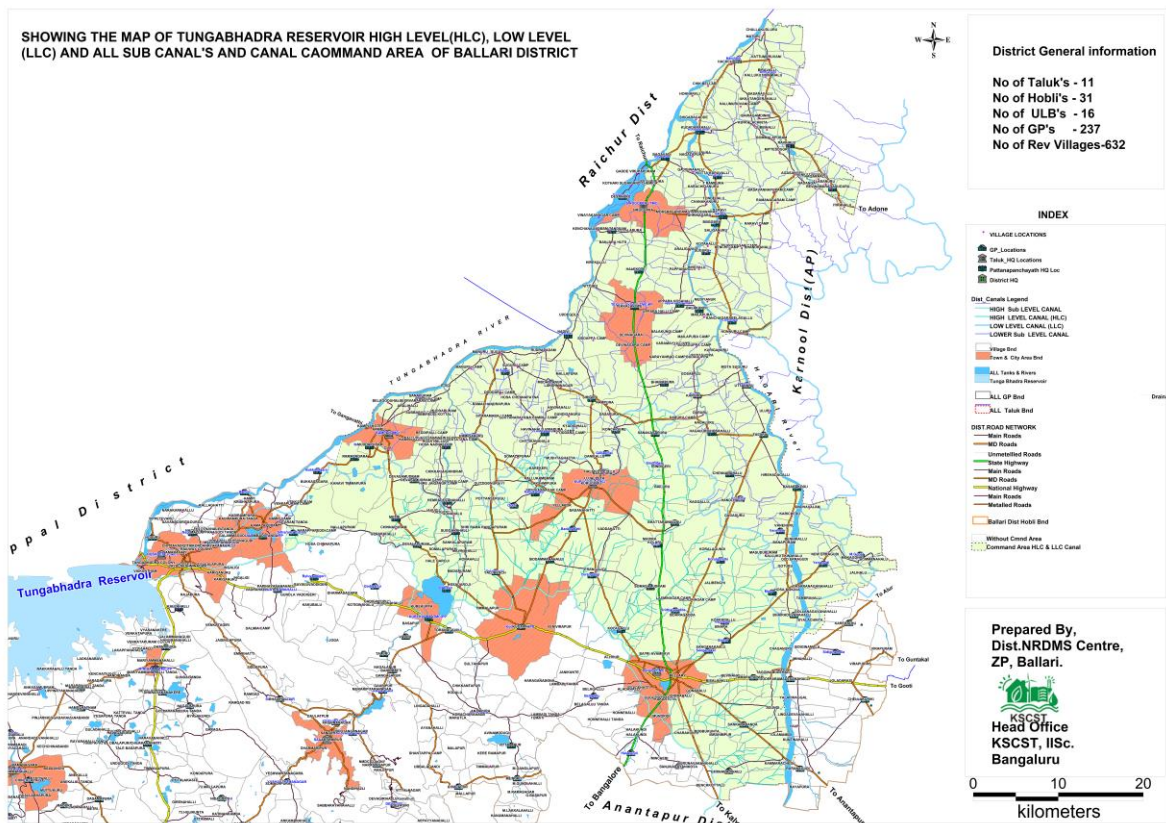
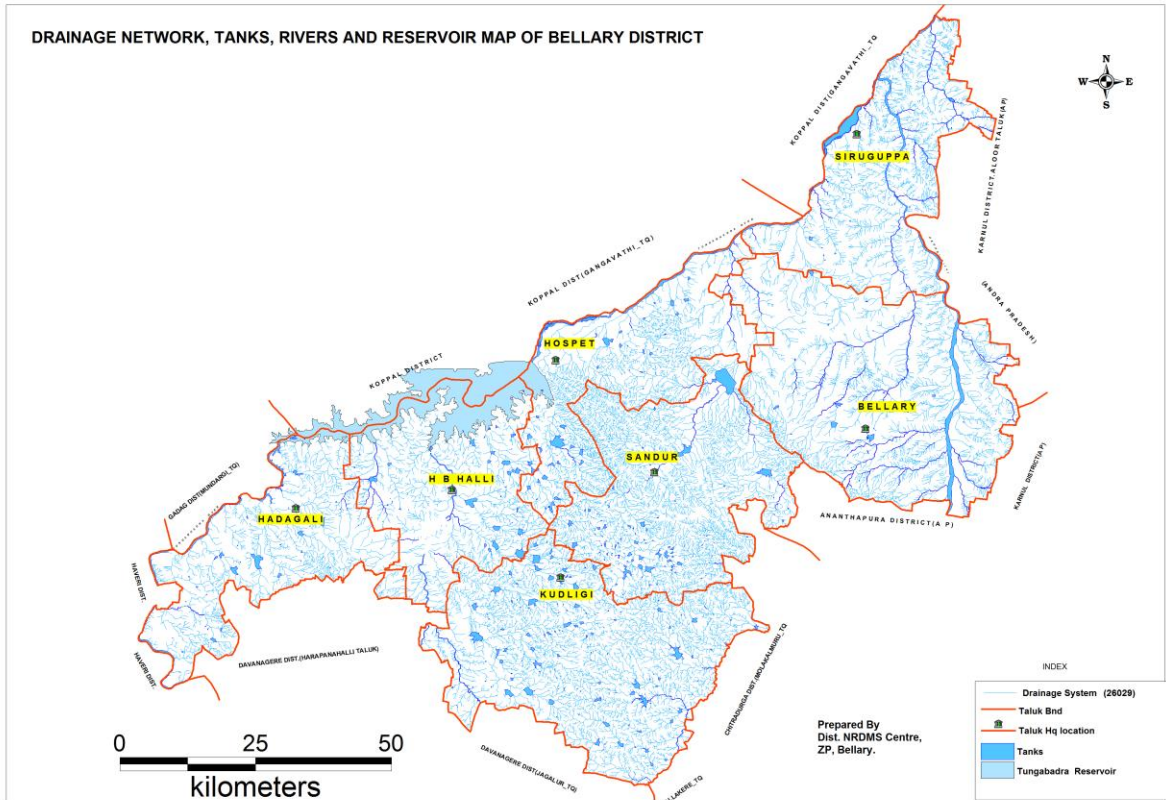
### **Function of Experts of District Crisis Group (DCG)**

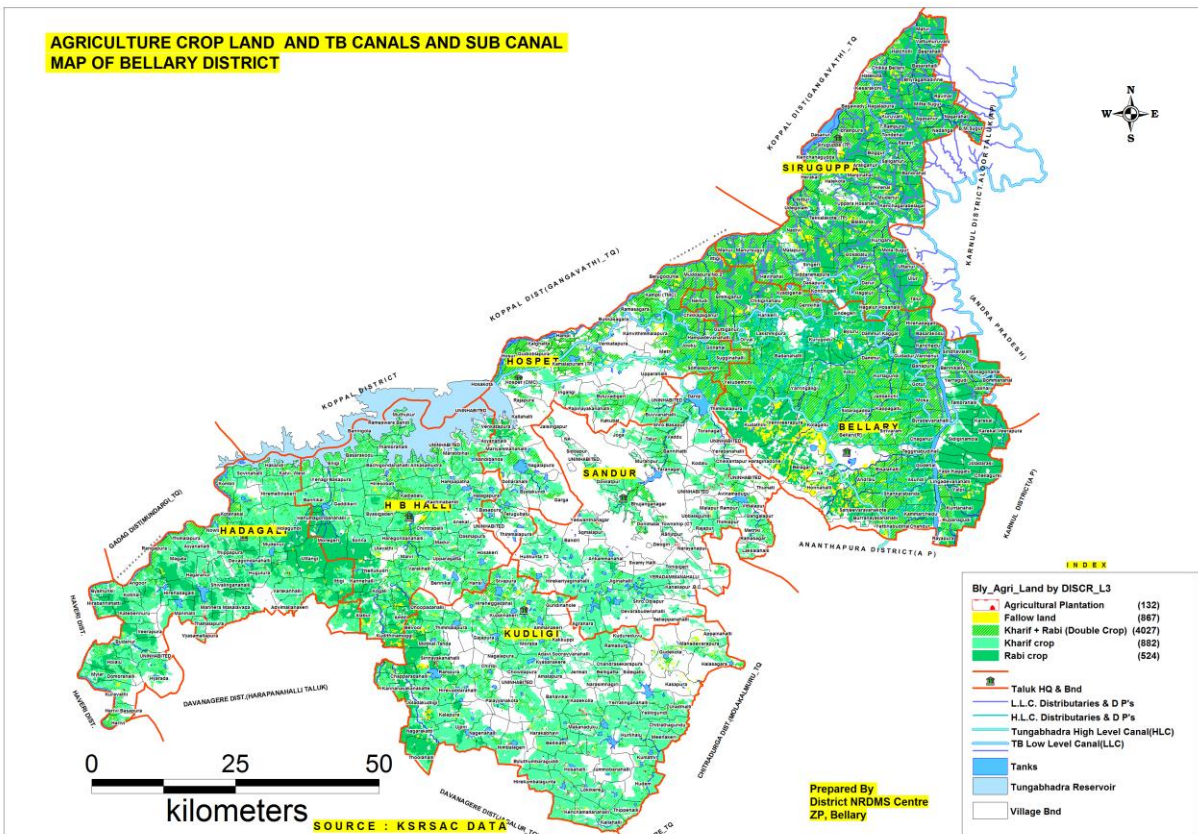
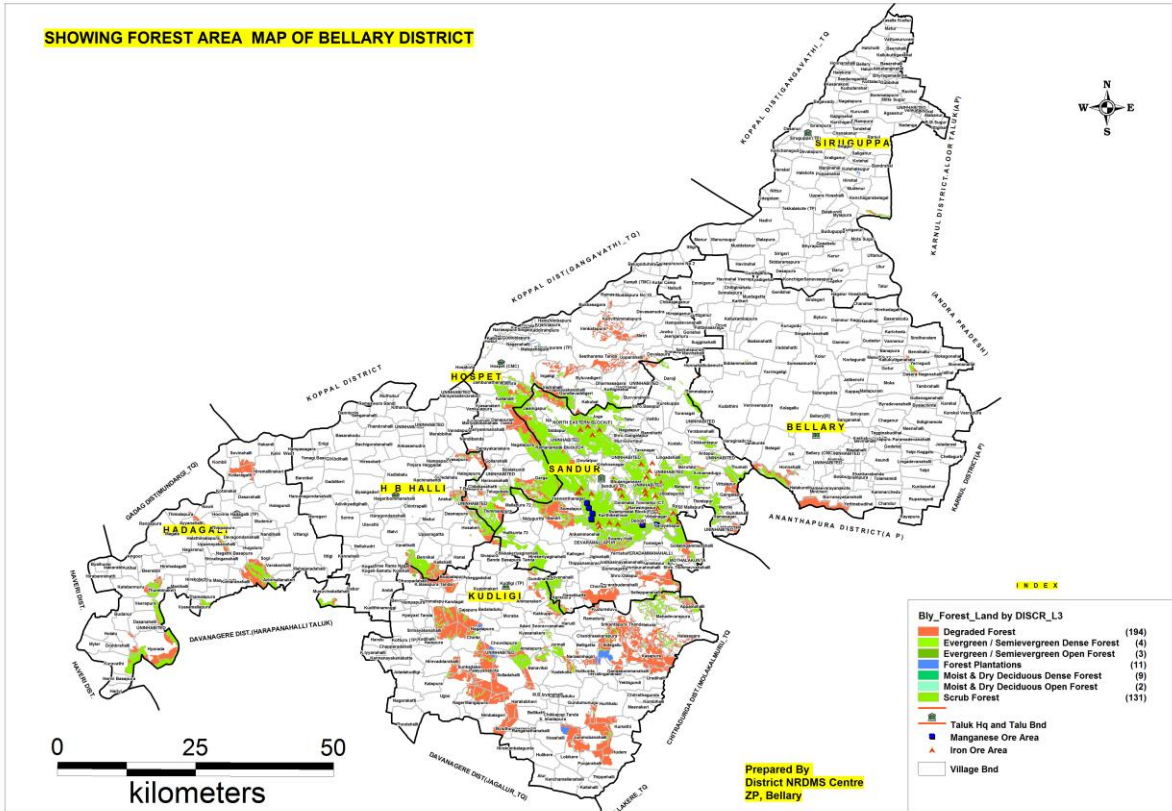
1. All the member of the DCG will be communicated about the emergency.
2. On receipt of emergency communication, they will immediately inform the control room about the place of their availability and simultaneously report to the CEC.
3. They will receive necessary instructions from the CEC and act accordingly.
4. They will render adequate and timely technical guidance and assist CEC and other agencies involved in the control of emergency.

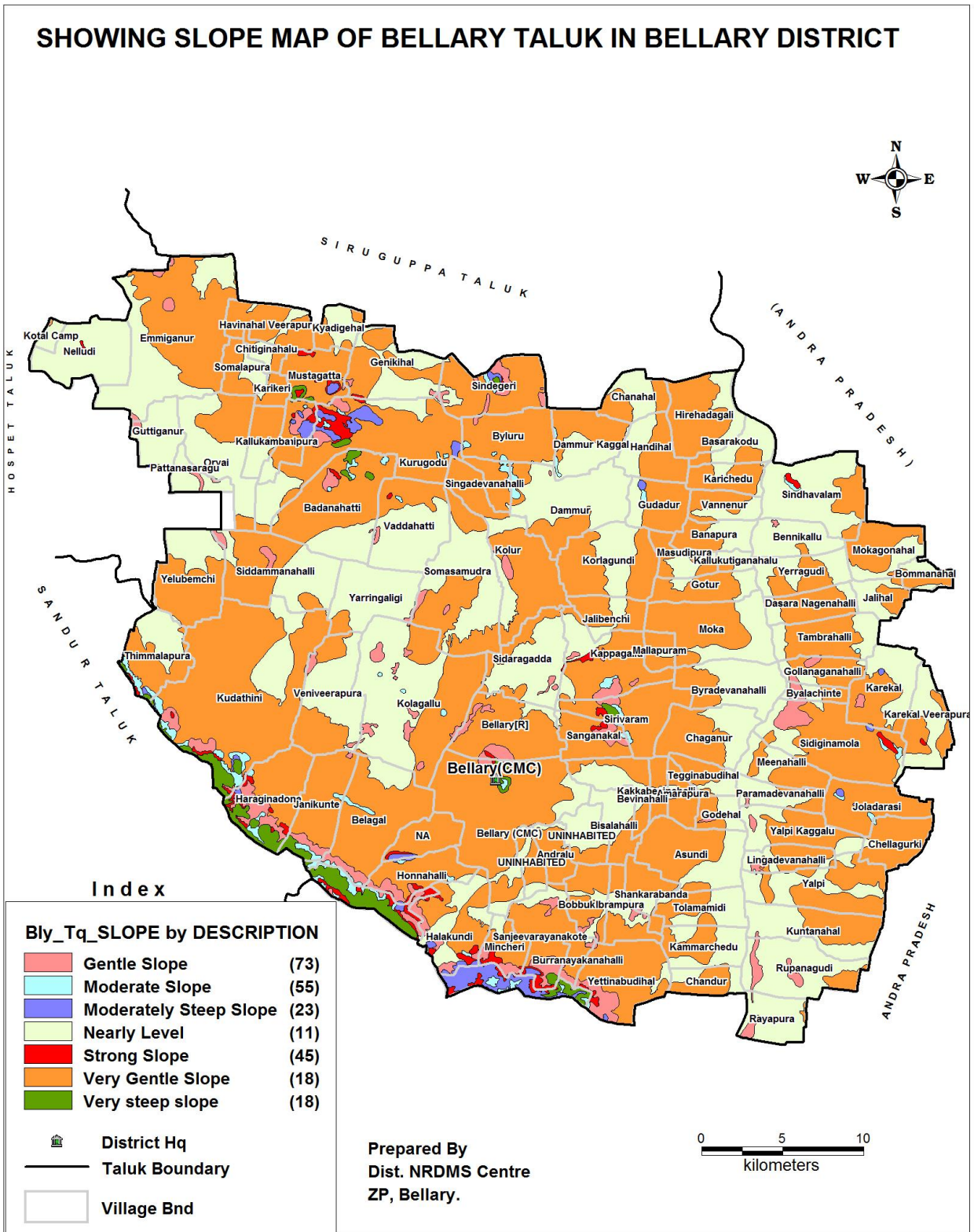


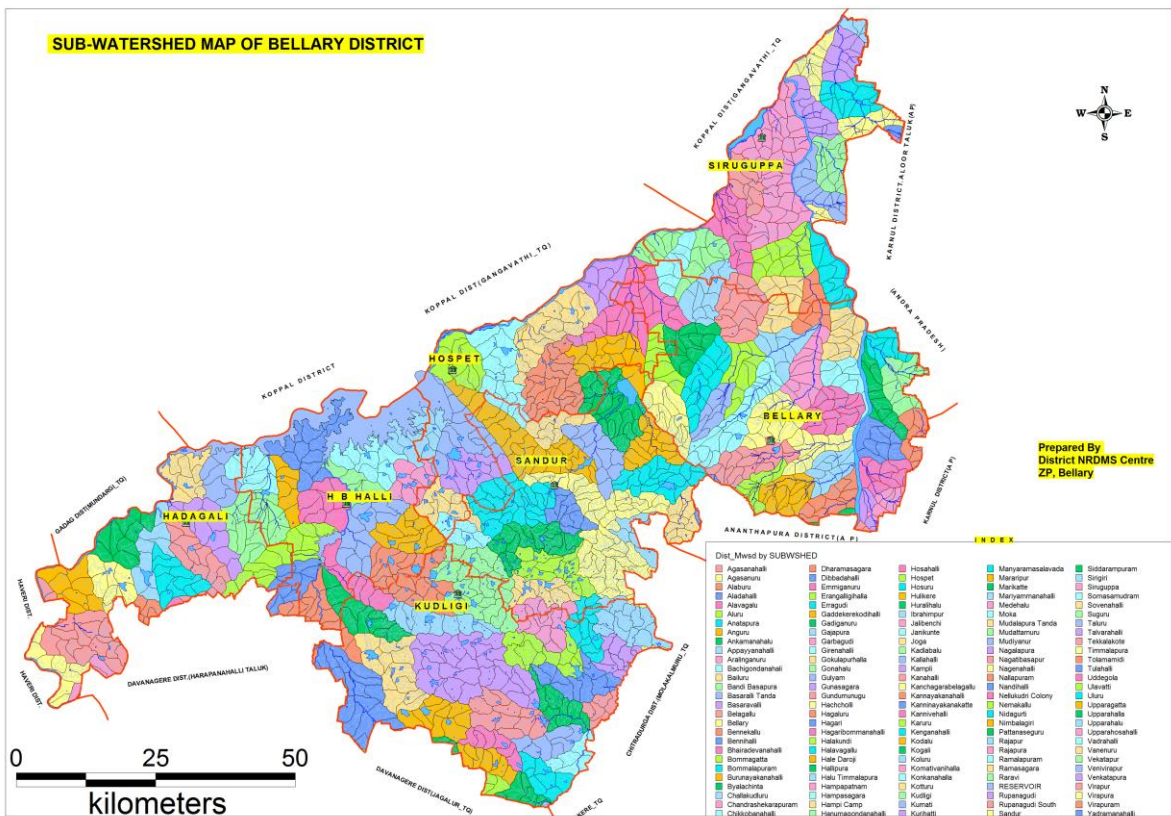
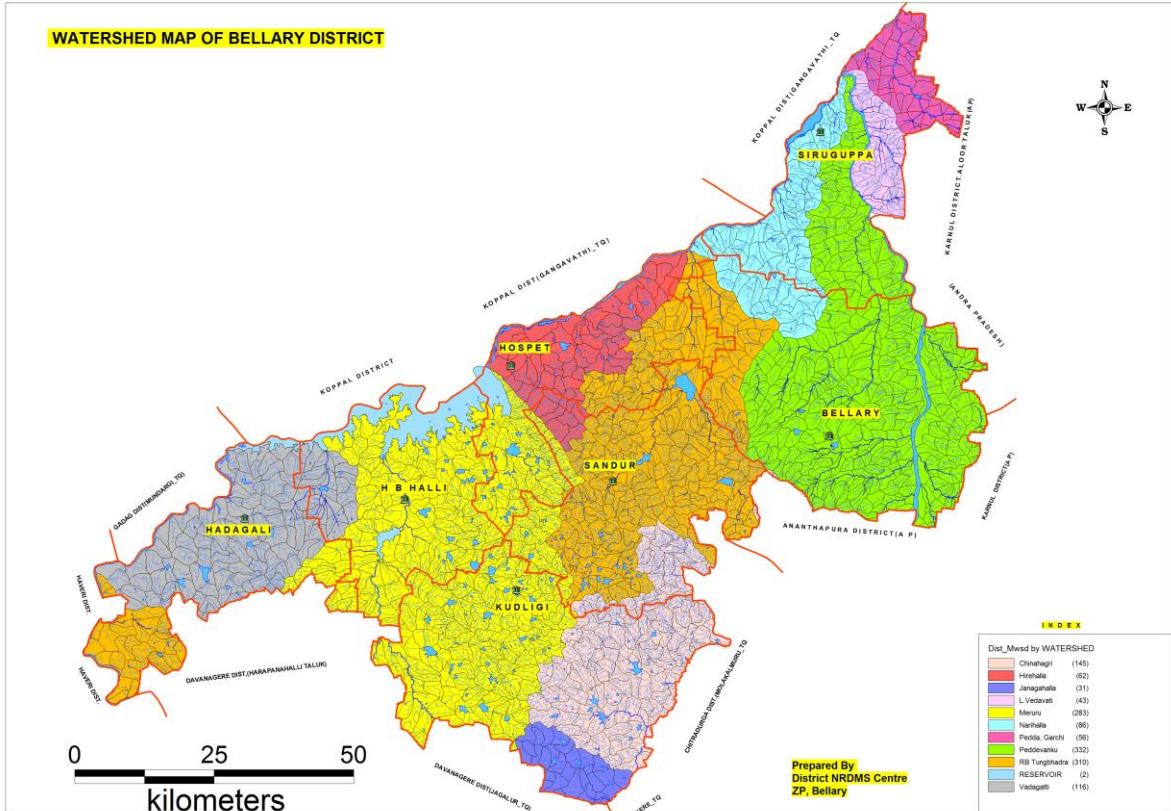




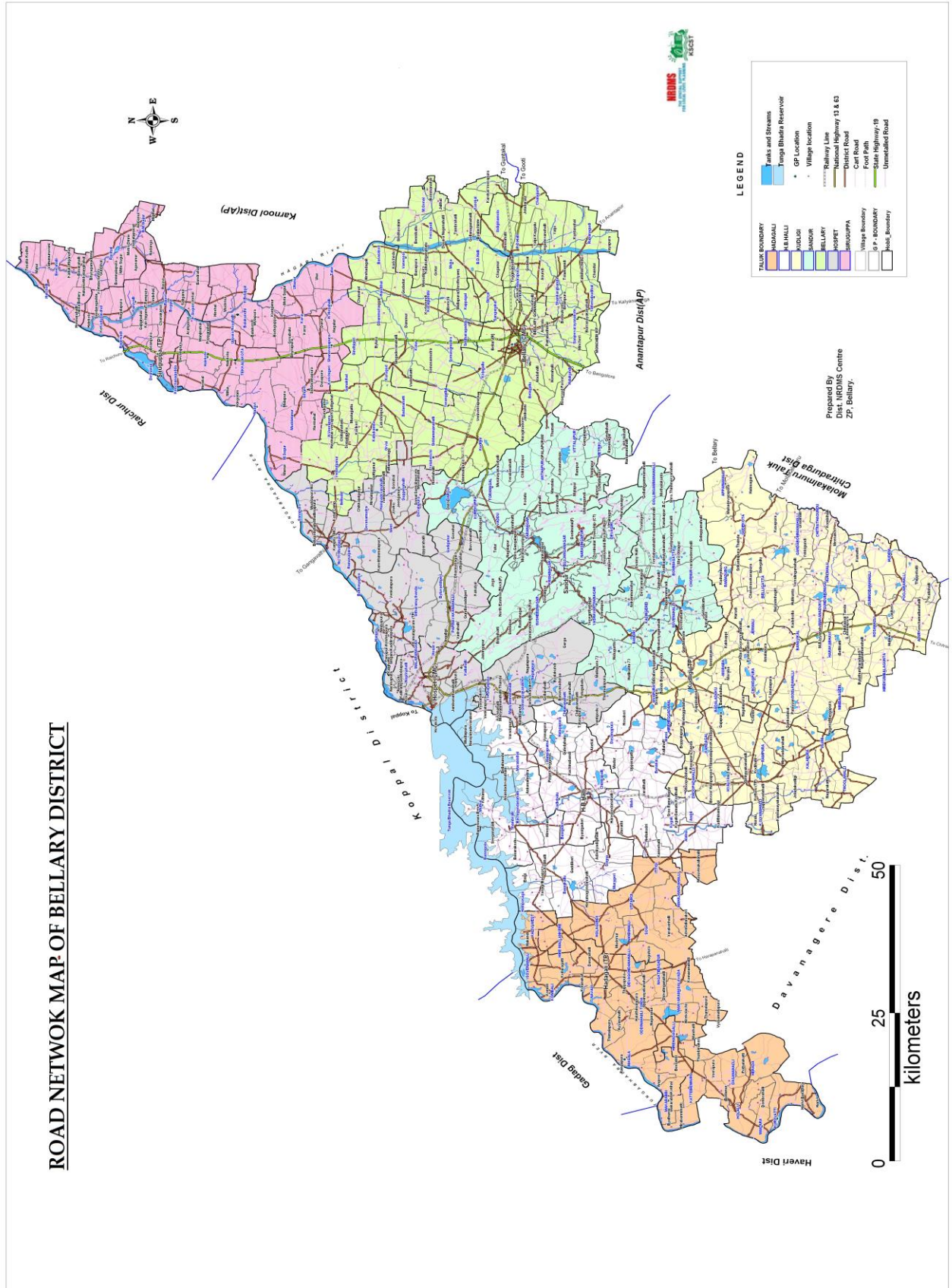












## **CONCLUSION**

When Disaster strikes, power goes out and all most communication (telephone etc) becomes in operable, lifts stop functioning drinking water becomes contaminated, roads and bridges collapse, thereby normal modes of transportation suddenly becomes impossible and casualties start coming in groups. That is not the time for planning but is the time for acting. This fact makes it imperative for community disaster preparedness and disaster reduction. There is need for amending, enacting and affectively enforcing the relief operations in providing immediate relief by disbursing cash and kind to officers designated for relief measures. Constructing new buildings safe from the disasters and retrofitting existing buildings for improving disaster resistance. Community shelters near by the river bed at a higher level have to be constructed as a standby to enable to shift the people affected by flood.

Need for change of strategy from post-disaster reactive approach to pre-disaster pro-active approach to reduce the damage, loses to the property and human suffering along with prevention of human lives on one hand and reduce the cost of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction on the other hand.

No master plan can be evolved to fit every emergency situation but a general schedule of emergency activity could prove extremely helpful in times of disaster, if executed in a coordinated and disciplined fashion. The better awareness for disaster preparedness and mitigation is expected to result in coordinated extensive efforts to ensure better disaster management.

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