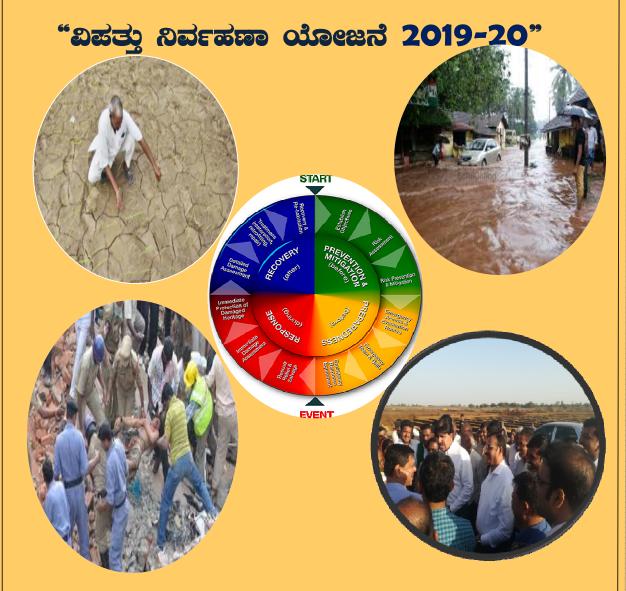


Bidar District "Disaster Management Plan 2019-20"

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PREFACE

"Disaster" means unforeseen and serious threat to public life with suddenness in terms of time. Declaration of disaster depends on gravity or magnitude of situation, number of victims involved, time factor i.e. suddenness of an event, non-availability of medical care in terms of space, equipment's medical and paramedical staff, medicines and other basic human needs like food, shelter and clothing, weather conditions in the locality of incident etc., thus enhancing human sufferings and create human needs that the victim cannot alleviate without assistance. Disasters have been occurring ever since the existence of mankind. The total geographical area of the Bidar district as per the provisional figures computed by the Survey of India is 5,451 km², which has covered most of the dry/ wet lands, and often faces drought, and occasionally cyclones and floods like 2005-06, 2006-07, 2009-10, 2014-15 2016-17 and 2018-19 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.

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. Therefore Deputy Commissioner Office and Regional Commissioner Office played a major role in preparation and reformulation of **District Disaster Management Plans (DDMP)** in the year of **2019-20**. Conducting consultative meeting at each Taluka which would guide the district administration to take up preventive and mitigation measures against disasters in the District, As a whole this is a genuine effort of district administration to develop the plan and if you have any suggestions and comments be free to convey the same so that we can include them in the next edition. We are thankful to all the 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: Bidar

Date: (Dr. H.R. Mahadev)

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 in 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 of 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 exited secondary damage.

CHAPTER - 1 INTRODUCTION

Vision:

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, Gulbarga 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.

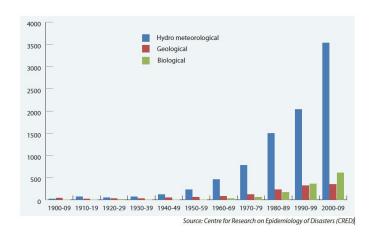
Definition of Disaster:

An occurrence of an event with severity and magnitude that normally results in deaths, injuries, and property damage, which cannot be managed through the routine procedures and resources of government. It usually develops suddenly and unexpectedly and requires immediate, coordinated, and effective response by multiple government, voluntary and private sector organizations to meet human needs and speedy recovery. Disaster Management is a collective term encompassing all aspects of planning for and responding to disasters, including both pre- and post- disaster activities. It may refer to the management of both risks and consequences of disasters.

Types of Disaster: Disasters are either Natural or Manmade.

Water and climatic Disasters:	Geological Disasters:
1) Floods	1) Landslides and mudflows
2) Droughts 3) Cyclones 4) Tornadoes &	2) Earthquakes
Hurricanes 5) Hailstorm	3) Dam Failure/Dam Bursts 4) Mines Fire
Biological Disasters:	Accident related Disasters:
1) Biologically Disaster & epidemics	1) Forest Fires
2) Pest attacks	2) Urban Fires
3) Cattle epidemics	3) Serial Bomb Blast
4) Food poisoning	4) Air, Rail and Road accidents
Chemical industrial Disasters;	
1) Chemical Industrial Disasters	
2) Nuclear Disasters	

The following diagram shows global trends in Disasters



From the above figure, it may be noticed that the disasters are on increase. The number of disasters/events which was 73 in 1900-09 have increased to 4494 during

2000-2009. the rise between the decades of 1900-99 over the period of 2000-09 has been more than 67%.

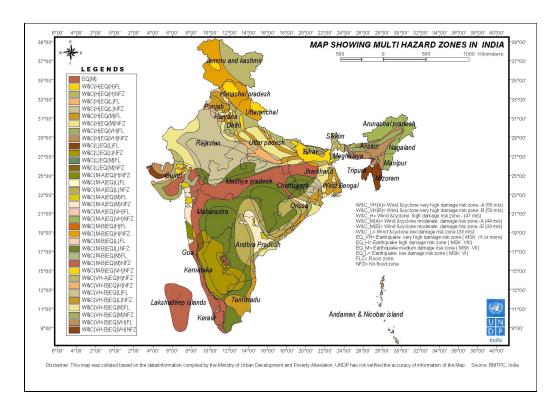
Disasters in India

India is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of natural as well as man-made disasters. 58.6 per cent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; over 40 million hectares (12 per cent of land) is prone to floods and river erosion; of the 7,516 km long coastline, close to 5,700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68 per cent of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and

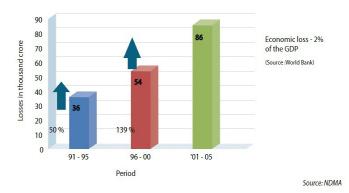
avalanches. Vulnerability to disas-ters/ emergencies of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) origin also exists. Heightened vulnerabilities to disaster risks can be related to expand Population, urbanization and industrialization, development within high-risk zones, environmental degradation and climate change.

Vulnerability Profile of India

A multi-hazard map of India may be seen in the following figure.



Losses due to disasters have been shown in the following Figure. It shows that economic loss is accounted for 2% of the GDP due to disasters as per the study of the World Bank.



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Hazard Profile in India

India is one of the ten worst disaster prone countries of the world. The country is prone to disasters due to number of factors; both natural and human induced including adverse geo climatic conditions, topographic features, environmental degradation, population growth, urbanisation, industrialization, non scientific development Practices etc. The factors either by themselves or by accelerating the intensity and frequency of disasters are responsible for heavy toll of human lives and disrupting the life supporting system in the country.

- ➤ The basic reason for the high vulnerability of the country to natural disasters is its unique geographical and geological situations. As far as the vulnerability to disaster is concerned, the five distinctive regions of the country i.e. Himalayan region, the alluvial plains, the hilly part of the peninsula, and the coastal zone have their own specific problems. While on one hand the Himalayan region is prone to disasters like earthquakes and landslides, the plain is affected by floods almost every year. The desert part of the country is affected by droughts and famine while the coastal zone susceptible to cyclones and storms.
- ➤ The natural geological setting of the country is the primary basic reason for its increased vulnerability. The geo-tectonic features of the Himalayan region and adjacent alluvial plains make the region susceptible to earthquakes, landslides, water erosion etc. Though peninsular India is considered to be the most stable portions, but occasional earthquakes in the region shows that geo-tectonic movements are still going on within its depth.
- ➤ The tectonic features, characteristics of the Himalaya are prevalent in the alluvial plains of Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra too, as the rocks lying below the alluvial pains are just extension of the Himalayan ranges only. Thus this region is also quite prone to seismic activities. As a result of various major river systems flowing from Himalaya and huge quantity of sediment brought by them, the area is also suffering from river channel siltation, resulting into frequent floods, especially in the plains of Uttar Pardesh and Bihar.
- ➤ The western part of the country, including Rajasthan, Gujarat and some parts of Maharashtra are hit very frequently by drought situation. If Monsoon worsens the situation spreads in other parts of the country too. The disturbance in the pressure conditions over oceans, results into cyclones in coastal regions. The geo tectonic movements going on in the ocean floor make the coastal region prone to tsunami disaster too.
- > The extreme weather conditions, huge quantity of ice and snow stored in the

glaciers etc. Are other natural factors which make the country prone to various forms of disasters?

Vulnerability Profile of Karnataka

Karnataka is vulnerable to various natural disasters mainly droughts, floods, cyclones, landslides, coastal erosion and earthquake etc. The state is being faced by the brunt of moderate to severe floods in most of the districts. Floods are associated with cloud bursts, cylones or depressions in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. The floods are quite common in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkote, Bidar, Gulbarga, Shimaoga, Chikkamagalur, Udupi, Coorg, Bidar, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Davanagere, Gadag, Hassan, Uttara Kannada, Gulbarga, **Bidar**, Bangalore (R), Bangalore (U), Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Chamarajanagara. In the North Karnataka region covering the Krishna and Godavari Basins, even when the state was suffering under drought conditions, heavy discharges from Maharashtra caused floods.

The floods in the Districts of Gulbarga, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar, Bagalkot Raichur etc., as a result of outflow of excess water from the Krishna and Bheema Basins from Maharashtra are affecting lakhs of people. Cities face floods causing severe damages to infrastructure services and loss of life. The coastal districts namely Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Uttara Kannada with a coastal line of 320 kms and coastal population of 43.64 Lakhs are under the direct threat of cyclones and severe cyclones originating in Arabian Sea and indirect attack of cyclones originating along the Eastern coastline. The high density of population along the coastline of Karnataka has made the population highly vulnerable to the storm surge and high speed wind accompanied with cyclone.

It is important to note that infrastructure such as rail and road networks which are adjacent to the sea coast are constantly threatened by the erosion caused by giant sea waves particularly during storm surges and cyclones The state is incurring huge expenditure almost every year on prevention of coastal erosion for the 320 Kms of coastal line. The State has been placed under Category (II) A - Low Vulnerability along with other states of Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Out of total geographical area of 190.238 Lakh ha, about 44.92 lakh ha area covering 15 districts and 50 taluks is affected by winds and cyclones which is falling under moderate risk zone (Vs=39m/s) and remaining area falls under low damage risk zone(33m/s). Apart from coastal erosion, the coastal areas are facing disasters such as boat capsizing and oil spillage due to extreme weather conditions in the sea.

As per the revised Earthquake Hazard Mapping, 22.13% of the total geograph-ical area is under Moderate earthquake damage risk zone & remaining area of the state is under low damage risk zone. The state of Karnataka has reported more than 500 earthquake tremors in the last three decades with most of them having low.

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magnitude. It is found that the weak zones around the northern Karnataka bordering Maharashtra could cause heavy damages in future.

DM Act, 2005

The Government has decided to enact a low on Disaster Management to provide for requisite institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and mitigating effects of Disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any Disaster situation.

The DM Act also provides for:

- The creation of a policy, legal and institutional framework, backed by effective statutory and financial support.
- The mainstreaming of multispectral DM concerns into the developmental process and mitigation measures through projects.
- A continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing policies and plans in a holistic, community based participatory, inclusive and Sustainable manner.

Disaster Management (DM)

Section 31 of the DM Act 2005 provides that there shall be a DM plan for every district. It outlines the broad coverage of the plan as well as the requirements of consultation in the preparation of the district plans. It also provides for annual review and updating of the district plan, and enjoins upon the district governments to make provisions for financing the activities to be carried out under the district plans. It provides for the departments of the district governments to draw up their own plans in accordance with the district plan. The district plan shall be prepared by the DDMA in conformity with the guidelines to be issued on related matters by the SDMA having regard to the guidelines laid down in this regard by the NDMA, and after such consultation with local and district authorities and the people's representatives as the DDMA may deem fit. The district plan prepared by DDMA shall be approved by the SDMA.

District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

Bidar is exclusively Southern Malnad, Semi Malnad & Southern Plateau district of Karnataka State and is exposed to multiple hazards, which may result in disaster if they are not controlled properly. Therefore, it is required to develop a comprehensive district disaster management plan (DDMP) to identify all possible hazards in the district, to ascertain mitigate measures, to formulate a response structure, to plan for rescue and rehabilitation and more importantly to develop standard protocol and checklist of activities. DDMP aims at the following;

- To ascertain the inventory of existing resources and facilities available with the various agencies involved in the management of disaster in the district.
- Assess their adequacies and short falls if any in providing a multi disaster response.
- Suggest institutional strengthening, technology support, up gradation of information system and data management for improving the quality of administrative responses to disaster at the district level and finally.
- To evolve DDMP as an effective managerial tool to tackle the situation that may arise out of disaster.

Need for DDMP

In the absence of a defined plan response to a disaster would be arbitrary leading to over emphasis of some actions or other actions, which would be critical. Moreover, due to absence of a defined response structure and responsibilities allocations there would be mismanagement of resources and overlap of actions among various agencies, which may exacerbate the situation thereby compounding the disaster effect. A formal planning for managing disaster is therefore necessary to ensure minimization of hardship. This can be achieved only through;

- Preplanning of proper sequence of response actions.
- Allocation of responsibilities to the participating agencies.
- Effective management of resources, and
- Developing codes and standard operating procedures for smooth coordination between various departments and relief agencies involved.

Objectives of DDMP

The objectives of any DDMP should be to localize a disaster and to the maximum extent possible contain it so as to minimize the impact on life, environment and property. The DDMP has been formed keeping in view of past experiences, suiting to the needs under the able leadership of Deputy Commissioner and in co-operation of all other departments and public at large. The officers at in district level have come in several meetings and gave their valuable suggestions and tackled the problems most efficiently in a short while period keeping in inter departmental co-operation.

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 Thahsildar 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.

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Bidar.

1. Deputy Commissioner, Bidar.	Chairman
2. President Zilla Panchayath, Bidar	Co-Chairman
3. Chief Executive Officer, ZP, Bidar	Member
4. Superintendent Of Police, Bidar	Member
5. District Health Officer, Bidar	Member
6. Executive Engineer, ZP, Bidar	Member
7. Joint Director, Agriculture Dept Bidar	Member
8. Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Bidar	Chief Executive Officer

District Crises Committee:

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

In Addition To The Above The Following Authorities Have Been Included As Permanent Invitees.

- 21. Chief Engineer, Karanja Neeravari Nigam Ltd.
- 22. Project Director, District Urban Development Cell, Bidar
- 23. Superintendent Engineer, PWD, ZP, Bidar
- 24. Superintendent Engineer, KPCL Bidar
- **25.** Superintendent Engineer, GESCOM Bidar
- **26.** Superintendent Engineer, KPTCL Bidar
- 27. All Tahsildars of the District.
- **30.** All Executive Officers of Taluk Panchayath in the District.
- **31.** All the Dy.SPs, And CPIs in the District.

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CHAPTER - 2

BIDAR DISTRICT PROFILE

HISTORY:

The name of Bidar appears to be derived from 'bidiru' which means bamboo. The place seems to have been known for bamboo clusters in the past, came to be known as 'Bidaroor' and then 'Bidare', 'Bidar'. Though there are other versions of origin, the name 'Bidarooru' seems to be more near one and authenticated by contemporary literary works.

Bidar is the Northern most district of Karnataka State located between 17 degree's 35' and 18 degree's 25' north latitudes and 76 degree's 42' and 77 degrees 39' east longitudes. Its length from East to West is 93.4 KMs and from North East to Southwest is 115.2 KMs total area of the district is 54585 Sq. KMs. Bidar is a tiny district comprising of five taluks viz., Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bidar, Bhalki and Humnabad. The district is bounded on the East by Nizamabad and Medak district of Andhra Pradesh, on the North and West by Nanded and Osmanabad districts of Maharashtra and on the South by Gulbarga District of Karnataka State. The district has no previous track of severe earthquake, fire accidents, and industrial accidents over a period of thirty years. However, the rainfall is irregular resulting in drought situations in different parts of the district almost every year

Land:

Bidar is a charming district- one of its charms being a very bracing climate practically throughout the district and for the greater part of the year. April and may are the hot months, but even during this hot weather period, the heat is often broken by sharp and sudden thunder showers. By early June the south-west monsoon sets in with all its pleasant coolness and the weather is back to its bracing glory. The cold weather is never too cold and the rainfall is never excessive though its excessive variation is often the cause, symptom and malaise of severe droughts. One other aspect of its charm is that it is full of history- every village and town being replete with monuments, legends, stories of velour, romance of beautiful princesses, long forgotten battles, feuding military adventurers and even of social reform movements that shook the very foundation and structure of medieval Hinduism.

Almost 700 kilometers from Bangalore, Bidar lies at the farthest north-eastern corner of Karnataka. Bifurcated and truncated during the re-organization of states in 1956, it is only a fraction of its vast expanse in the erstwhile state of Hyderabad. Present day Bidar covering an expanse of 5448 square kilometres of land lies between 17°35"And 18°25" North latitudes and 76°42" Minutes and 77°39" east longitudes, with the districts of Nizamabad and Medak in Andhra Pradesh on the East and the districts of

Nanded and Osmanabad in Maharashtra on the west. On the south lies the district of Gulbarga of Karnataka. This central position in the Deccan had for long imparted to Bidar, the pre-eminent position in the history of the Deccan though to-day it presents a picture of centuries of neglect and ruin.

Geology:

The entire district forms a part of the Deccan Plateau and is made up mostly of solidified lava. The northern part of the district is characterized by expanses of level and treeless surface punctuated here and there by flat and undulating hillocks, black soils and basaltic rocks. The southern half of the district is a high plateau about 715 m above mean sea level and is well drained. The average elevation of the district is between 580 to 610 m above mean sea level. Alluvial deposit is normally found along the banks of the Manjra river and its main tributaries.

The district is entirely covered by the Deccan trap flows of the tertiary period. The Deccan trap is composed of horizontal flows of basaltic lava. They generally form flattopped hillocks and terrace-like features. The physical characteristics of individual flows show considerable variations. Some flows are hard and massive while others are weathered, soft and friable. This character has resulted in terraced landscape, suddenly ending in escarpments. The traps are seen generally 618 m above mean sea level. These are jointed and show the characteristics of spherical weathering leaving massive hard cores. Columnar jointing is predominantly developed in these rocks, besides horizontal joints, which impart to the rocks bedded appearance. The top layers of the Deccan trap in parts of Bidar and Humnabad taluk are altered to reddish vesicular literate, forming and extensive undulating plateau. The minerals found in the area are Bauxite, Kaolin and Red ochre. A deposit of highly siliceous bauxite clay has been located about three kilometers south of Basavakalyan. Similar deposits are noticed near Alwal and Kamthana Villages of Bidar taluk. A large deposit of Kaolin is located near Kamthana village. Red ochre deposits are found near Sirsi and Aurad Village.

Topography

The district extends from latitude 17.35'N to 18.25'N and from the longitudes 76.42'E to 77.39'E which is located on the *northern maidans* of Karnataka which provides a mountainous treeless expansive plateau landscape.^[8]:16 The ancient schistose rocks are covered by the Deccan Traps (Cretaceous Eocene).^[8]:17 The most remarkable character of these traps is their perfectly horizontal disposition.^[8]:28 The traps weather with a characteristic spheroidal weathering and the trap area is strewn with numerous dark-coloured boulders of all shapes and sizes. The soils covering this region are black to deep brown in colour which are rich in humus and form some of the most valuable fertile lands in the country,^[8]:29 well suited for cultivating pulses.

Physiographically, the district can be divided into two regions. They are *northern low lands* and *southern high lands*. The southern high lands are popularly known as **Bidar plateau**, which is made up of laterite. The ground altitudes are varying from 420 to 684 m above MSL. Bidar plateau has an elevation range from 640 to 684m above MSL. The ground surface is flat, gently sloping forming broad valleys and flat topped hills. Flat topped hills with Step like sides exhibit the terraced landscape. The southern half of the district is a high plateau about 715 m above mean sea level and are well drained.

Soils:

Two types of soils founds in the district are Lateritic red soil and black cotton soil. Aurad and Bhalki taluks have mainly black cotton soil. Bidar and Humnabad taluks have mainly lateritic red soil. Basavakalyan taluk has both types of soils.

Climate:

The climate of this district is characterized by general dryness throughout the year, except during the southwest monsoon. The summer season is from the middle of February to the first week of June. This is followed by southwest monsoon season, which continues till the end of September. The months of October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

The winter season is from December to middle of February and the temperature begins to decrease from the end of November, December is the coldest month with mean daily maximum temperature of 27.3 C and mean daily minimum of 16.4 C. From the middle of the February, both day and night temperatures begin to rise rapidly. May is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature of 38.8 C and mean daily minimum of 25.9 C. With the withdrawal of southwest monsoon in the first week of October, there is slight increase in day temperature but night temperature decreases steadily. After October, a both day and night temperature decreases progressively. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Bidar was on 8-5-1931(43.3 degree C) and the lowest minimum was on 5-1-1901(3.9 degree C).

Rain:

The average annual rainfall at Bidar is 885.8mm. About 81% of annual rainfall is received during the period from June to September. Maximum rainfall is recorded in the month of September. The variation in rainfall from year to year is large and the district is drought-prone. The average numbers of rainy days in the district are 52.

The relative humidity is high during the southwest monsoon, being between 65% to 75%. Summer is the driest part of the year, when the relative humidity in the afternoon is between 30% and 40%.

Winds are generally moderate in strength with some increase in force during the latter half of the summer season and during the monsoon. During the southwest monsoon season, winds mainly blow between the southwest and northeast directions. In the post monsoon season, winds blow predominantly between north and east directions. During the winter season winds are variable in directions

Expected Normal Rainfall(in mm)							
Sl no	Month	Aurad	Bkalyan	Bhalki	Bidar	Humnabad	District Avg
1	January	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
2	February	10.6	11	4.6	0.1	0.8	5.9
3	March	3	1	2	3	2	2
4	April	21	29	30	36	30	29
5	May	26	36	27	20	35	29
6	June	163.5	169.4	165.4	99.6	130.8	148.7
7	July	84.3	98.5	93.2	81.8	89	89.6
8	August	150	119	119	123	116	126
9	September	41.8	39.7	26.8	51.1	47.5	40.8
10	October	3.4	23.9	12.2	10.9	19.6	13.9
11	November	0.3	11.2	2.2	4.3	8.8	5.3
	Total	504	539.1	482.5	430	479.6	490.4

River systems and drainage

The important rivers in the district are:

- Manjra
- Karanja (River)
- Chulki Nala
- Mullamari
- Gandrinala

The district has two river basins, the Godavari and the Krishna. Major parts of the district is covered by Godavari basin, drained by its two major tributaries the *Manjra* and the *Karanja* rivers. The Godavari basin extends to over 4,411 km² of which Manjra covers up to 1,989 km² and Karanja up to 2,422 km². The Krishna basin covers 585 km² of which *Mullamari* river basin covers 249 km² and *Gandarinala* river basin covers 336 km² The Manjra river is perennial river flows over a distance of 155 km in the central part of the district and flows in eastern direction with a meandering course. The Karanja river flows in northwestern direction for 74 km with Karanja reservoir being major water source. The river *Mullamari* takes its origin near Matala village of Basavakalyan taluk flows from west to east for a length of 38 km and then flows into Kalaburgi district and joins the river *Kagna*. The Kagna river is one of the main tributary of *Bhima* river. Besides, there are several streams, which are of ephemeral in nature. The drainage pattern in the district varies from sub-dendritic to dendritic and some streams have a sub parallel drainage to the main river. [9]

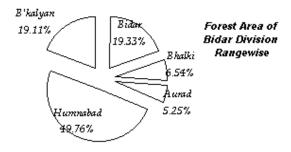
These rivers and their rivulets are not navigable.

People:

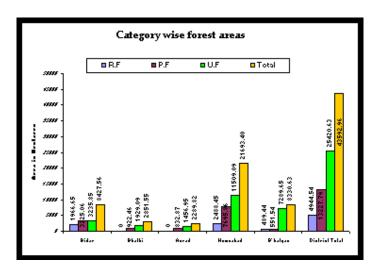
Bidar district, which occupies a central position in Deccan plateau, is mixed with several racial strains, ethnic groups and socio-cultural clusters. Long after the fusion of Dravidian and Aryan elements, there was, in the medivial times, a continuous influx of batches of various types like the Turks, Mughals, Iranians, Afghans and Arabs who were welcomed and encouraged to settle down in the area. As a result of these admixtures there has been a cultural mosaic. The population of the district, according to 1991 census was 12,55,799 out of which 10,10,096 lived in the rural areas and 2,45,703 in the urban areas. Average population density is 231 per sq. km. Bidar is predominantly an agricultural district and a major portion of the area is covered under agricultural practices. Mainly dry crops are grown, Jowar being the major constituent. greengram, Bengalgram, Blackgram, Paddy, Groundnut, Wheat, Redgram, Sugarcane and chillies are other agricultural crops. The average size of the land holdings in the district is 6.2 hectares as against the state average of 4.4 hectares.

Bidar Forests:

Bidar Forest division is the northern most division of Karnataka encompassing the whole of Bidar district and 31 villages of the adjoining Gulbarga district. Forest areas of Bidar division are classified as Reserve forests, protected forests and unclassed forests. Bidar Forest division is having 43,592 ha. of Forest area including Reserve Forests, Protected forests and Unclassified forests. This area is about 8.5% of total geographical extent of the district. The breakup of forests into different categories is shown in the pie-chart.



An abstract of forest areas Range-wise in each of the above categories are given in the following table



Sl#	Name of the	Reserve	Protected	Unclassed	Total
	Range	forests in Ha	forests in Ha	forests in Ha	
1	Bidar	1966.65	3225.06	3235.85	8427.56
2	Bhalki		922.46	1929.09	2851.55
3	Aurad		832.87	1456.95	2289.82
4	Humnabad	2488.45	7695.86	11509.09	21693.40
5	Basavakalyan	489.44	551.54	7289.65	8330.63
	Total	4944.54	13227.79	25420.63	43592.96

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation in rural parts of the district. Greengram, bengalgram, blackgram, paddy, groundnut, wheat, redgram, sugarcane and chillies are other agricultural crops.

Agriculture in Bidar had had its own specific form. Drawing on the specification of the local ecology, agriculture was mostly dry cultivation or rain-dependent cultivation in which a wide variety of local sorghum (*Jola*, the staple grain) was grown in combination with pulses, oil seeds, wheat and other cereals. Though cultivation was restricted to two periods rabi or *winter cultivation* (August–January), and kharif or *summer cultivation* (June–September), care was taken to cultivate green manure crops of *Sannhemp*^[22] and

Diancha. The cultivation and use of such manure crops helped agriculturists retain the fertility of the soil, decreased the chances of external pests and diseases entering the fields, and enabled agriculturists to be self-reliant for a very significant agricultural input. Even by 1970s little commercial or inorganic manure and fertilisers were used. [23]

But the agriculture of Bidar, like that of many other semi-arid regions which produced dry cereals, was considered to be "low productive" and has been subject to a variety of "development programmes" that have drawn, largely, on the agenda of the Green Revolution. Drawing on programmes and policies that emphasise the need to increase agricultural productivity, the state has promoted a model of agriculture in the region that draws primarily on the model of agriculture developed for wet regions and for commercial cultivation.^[23]

In 1966-67, high-yielding varieties of seeds for sorghum, paddy, wheat and sugarcane were introduced. Gradually between the late 1960s and mid-1970s hybrid varieties of seeds for other crops such as cotton, pulses and sunflower were introduced. The cultivation of *tur* or *toghri* (red gram) as a commercial crop became the primary agricultural agenda in the region, A significant proportion of land once under multicrops and dry cultivation (especially sorghum, wheat and oil-seeds) has now been dedicated to the cultivation of pulses, especially that of *kadle* (Bengal gram), and *tur*.^[23]

The introduction and promotion of **modern agriculture** result in the development of two key and striking contradictions in the region. Perhaps the most significant contradiction of this is that while there is an alteration in the very foundations and orientations of agricultural cultivation (in the type of crops cultivated, in the new seed varieties, new inputs, etc.,), there is little or no change in the social bases of the agrarian society. That is, though there is an alteration in the physical conduct of agriculture (in the types of crops grown, the cultivation patterns etc.,) it is not matched by any alteration in the ownership patterns of the agrarian society in which the new agriculture is introduced. Though largely a dry cultivation belt with a predominance of small cultivators, there is a schism in the patterns of land ownership.^[23]

Given the declining size of landholdings, many small and marginal cultivators resort to renting or share-cropping.

• **Social scenario** - The introduction of commercial agriculture in this predominantly dry agriculture belt has its impact on the social fabric of the region. Commercial agriculture itself forces agriculturists to submit to the prescriptions of the agricultural extension service, the market, the agri-business agencies and credit institutions and agents. Agriculture is no longer drawn on the established principles of local knowledge and caste and kin-based ties. Instead, agriculture is a form of livelihood, to engage in which individual agriculturists (farmers) depend primarily on their household and family support. As agriculture becomes an externally prescribed form of economic activity there are problems in the dissemination of knowledge, in the conduct of actual agricultural activities and in the understanding and management of situations such as crop loss.^[23]

BIDAR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

	Taluka					
Particulars.	Aurad	BasavaKalyan	Bhalki	Bidar	Humnabad	Total
Hoblies	6	6	6	6	6	30
Villages	149	113	120	123	82	587
Population	210040	246340	222918	331452	245049	1255799
Urban population	-	42748	26876	132408	43671	245703
Rural population	210040	203692	196042	199044	201378	1010096
SC population	56346	52076	47260	51339	53012	260033
ST population	12457	25842	12725	21942	31249	104215
Population density	172	204	199	358	249	231
Decimal increase in population	20.85	23.05	22.31	33.70	37.92	26.12
Annual normal rain fall	878	821	880	968	833	876
Forest area	2311	7143	2584	4655	11014	27707
Barren land and not suitable for agriculture	5972	10941	5711	7156	12115	41895
Cultivable waste land	3412	6056	3116	2085	4717	19385
Cultivable land	109510	96310	113010	74635	83035	476500
Permanent pasture	1684	3755	3541	910	4386	14276
Trees and groves	2732	62	8158	405	493	11850
Fallow land	31491	31250	11282	36467	9881	120371
Irrigated area	2755	5548	7710	8323	7577	31913
Primary health centres	8	10	8	8	8	42
Primary health units	3	2	3	-	3	11
Government Ayurvedic dispensaries	3	4	2	3	3	15
Litanory Mole Famala	52.88	57.77	61.92	62.91	57.10	58.97
Literacy Male Female	25.48	27.77	30.26	37.92	28.07	30.53
Post offices	67	359	357	59	63	305

Telephone exchange	10	14	17	9	15	65

S.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1		Geographi	ical features	
(A)	Geographical Data			17 35'; 77.39 Coord
	i) Latitude			17 35' and 18 25'
	ii) Longitude			76 42' and 77 39'
	iii) Geographical Area		Ha	5,44,800
(B)	Administrative Units			
	i) Sub divisions			02
	ii) Tehsils			07
	iii) Sub-Tehsil			-
	iv) Patwar Circle			-
	v) Panchayat Simitis			30
	vi)Nagar nigam			00
	vii) Nagar Palika			06
	viii) Gram Panchayat			175
	xi) Revenue villages			621
	x) Assembly Area			06
2.	Population	2011		
(A)	(Sex-wise)	2001	Total Nos	15,02,373
	i) Male	2001	Nos	7,71,022
	ii) Female	2001	Nos	7,31,351
(B)	Rural Population	2011	Nos	11,57,498
3.	Agriculture			
A	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2010-11	Hectare	5,41,765
	ii) Forest cover	2010-11	"	27,707
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2010-11	"	41,133
	v) Cultivable Barren	2010-11	"	44,261
4.	Forest			
	(i) Forest	2010-11	Hectare	27,707
5.	Livestock & Poultry			
A	Cattle			
	i) Cows	2007	Nos.	2,77,524
	ii) Buffaloes	2007	Nos.	1,76,809
В.	Other livestock			

i) Sheep	2007	Nos	84,651
ii) Goats			1,88,998
ii) Pigs	2007	Nos.	18,619
iii) Dogs & Bitches	2007	Nos.	27,194
iv) Railways			
i) Length of rail line	2010-11	Kms	79
V) Roads	Total	Kms	
(a) National Highway	2010-11	Kms	77.5
(b) State Highway	2010-11	Kms	693.10
(c) Main District Highway	2010-11	Kms	877.08
(d) Other dist & Rural Roads	2010-11	Kms	3512
(e) Rural road/ Ag Mark.	2010-11	Kms	1637.01
Board Roads			
(f) Kachcha Road	2010-11	Kms	1496.45
(VI) Communication			
(a) Telephone Connection	2010-11		22389
(b) Post offices	2010-11	Nos.	305
(c) Telephone center	2010-11	Nos.	81
(d)Density of Telephone	2010-11	Nos./1000	67/1000
(e) Density of Telephone	2010-11	No. per km	4/KM
(f) PCO Rural	2010-11	No.	NA
(g) PCO STD	2010-11	No.	NA
(h) Mobile	2010-11	No.	74839
(VII) Public Health			
(a) Allopathic Hospital	2010-11	No.	05
(b) Beds in Allopathic		No.	
hospitals			800
(c) Ayurvedic Hospital		No.	25
(d) Beds in Ayurvedic		No.	
hospitals			00
(e) Unani hospitals		No.	
(f) Community health centers		No.	8
(g) Primary health centers		No.	44
(h) Dispensaries		No.	30
(i) Sub Health		No.	50
Centers (FW)		No.	269
		110.	207
(j) Private hospitals			39

	(a) Commercial Bank	Nos.	71	
	(b) Rural Bank Products	Nos.	38	
	(c) Co-OpBank products	Nos.	50	
	(d) PLDB Branches	Nos.	04	
	(IX) Education			
	(a) Primary school	Nos.	706	
	(b) Middle schools	Nos.	1178	
	(c) Secondary & senior	Nos.	432	
	secondary schools			
	(d) Colleges	Nos.	129	
	(e) Technical University	Nos.	12	
6	MAJOR SOIL TYPES	Black soils and La	ateritic soils	
7	IRRIGATION BY DIFFERENT SOURCES (A	reas in sq km)		
	Dug wells	239.89		
	Tubewells /Borewells	134.62		
	Tanks/Ponds	8.50		
	Canals	6.19		
	Other sources	10.45		
	Net Irrigated area	400.30		
8	NUMBER OF GROUND WATER MONITORI	NG WELLS OF CO	WB (As on	
	No of Dugwells	45		
	No of Piezometers	19		
9	PREDOMINANT GEOLOGICAL	Deccan trap		
10	HYDROGEOLOGY	Fractured basalt and weathered vesicular basalt		
	Major water bearing formation	Basalt		
	Pre-monsoon Depth to water level during-2006	2.81 to 17.90 m bgl		
	Post-monsoon Depth to water level during-2006	ě.		
	Long term water level trend in 10 years	Pre-monsoon	0.0 to	
	(1997-2006) in m/year		0.69	
			falling	
		Post -monsoon	0.01 to	
11	GROUND WATER EXPLORATION BY CGW	 /R (As on 21 2 2007	0.85	
11	No of wells drilled (EW, OW, PZ, SH, Total)	`	/-13	
	Depth range (m)	45 to 235	1-13	
	Discharge (litres per second)	Negligible to 6		
		3.23 to 40.31		
	Transmissivity (m ² /day)	5.25 (0 10.51		

12 GROUND WATER QUALITY

	Presence of chemical constituents more the permissible limit	Ranges
	Electrical Conductivity (micro mohs/cm at 25° c)	1
	Fluoride (F in ppm)	6
	Nitrate (No3 in ppm)	5
	Chloride (Cl in ppm)	-
	Type of water	Alkaline
13	DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES (2004) I	N MCM
	Annual Replenishable Ground water Resources	427.19
	Net Annual Ground Water Draft	32.40
	Projected Demand for Domestic and industrial uses	230.08
	upto 2025	
	Stage of Ground Water Development (%)	56.68
14	AWARENESS AND TRANING ACTIVITY	
	Mass Awareness Programmes organised Date	Nil
	Place	
	No of participants	
15	EFFORTS OF ARITIFICIAL RECHARGE & RAINWA	ATER HARVESTING
	Projects completed by CGWB (No & amount	Nil
	spent)	
	Projects under technical guidance of CGWB	Nil
	(Numbers)	
16	GROUND WATER CONTROL AND REGULATRION	I
	Area of OE Taluk	21% of Bidar taluk, 9% of
		Basvakalyan taluk and 7%
		of Bhalki taluk
	Area of Critical Taluk	5% of Bhalki taluk
	No of Blocks notified	Nil
17	MAJOR GROUND WATER PROBLEMS AND	Water scarcity in some areas
	ISSUES	

Sources: DSO Bidar

How to Reach Bidar:

By Air: Rajiv Gandhi International Terminal, Begumpet, Hyderabad is Just 120 Kms away from Bidar District Head Quarters. Its just 2 and half hours drive from the airport to Bidar on NH9 till Zaheerabad and a diversion of 28 KMs after Zaheerabad.

By Rail: Rail facility is available from Bangalore and Hyderbad. Bangalore - Nanded Link Express Via Bidar, Departure from Bangalore at 9.50 PM. Secundrabad - Manmad Express from Hyderbad Departure at 6 PM from Secundrabad Station, Hyderbad. Hyderbad - Aurangabad Express from Kachiguda weekly thrice. One can also take Udyan express or KK Express from Bangalore reach Gulbarga and take a bus from there, its 105 KMS from Gulbarga.

By Road: From Bangalore many Govt Luxury Buses of KSRTC ply daily via Hyderbad, Its 16 hours journey from Bangalore via Hyderabad on NH 7 and NH 9. From Bangalore Via Gulbarga and Bidar its 20 hours journey. From Hyderbad Imaliban bus stand for every 15 minutes a Bus to Bidar is available from Plat form No 36.

CHAPTER-3

HAZARD, RISK, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY (HRVC) 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 Bidar district.

HAZARD ANALYSIS

The Hazard may be termed as any event/object/rivers/industries/earthquaque /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 Bidar 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 neighbouring 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. 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, cylones 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, Bidar, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Davanagere, Gadag, Hassan, Uttara Kannada, Bidar, Bidar, Bangalore (R), Bangalore (U), Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Chamarajanagara. The district falls under two distinct river basins, the Godavari basin and the Krishna basin. The Godavari basin extends over 4,411 square kilometers of which Manjra river basin cover 1989 square kilometers and Karanja river basin covers 2422 square kilometers. The Krishna basin covers 585 square kilometers of which Mullamari river

basin covers 249 square kilometers and Gandarinala river basin covers 336 square kilometers. The main river of the district is Manjra River, which is a tributary of the Godavari River. The Karanja River itself is tributary of Manjra River. These rivers and their rivulets are not navigable.



> EARTHQUAKE

In a simplest way an earthquake can be defined as Tremors or shock waves that originate below the surface and appear as shock waves above the earth. The tremors are in the form of waves called 'P' waves, 'S' waves and 'L' waves. There are many reasons for an earthquake, which are classified as Tectonic and Non-Tectonic earthquakes. The Tectonic earthquakes are those produced by the disturbances induced due to crustal disturbances such as sliding or caving of strata in places of large reservoirs, mining area etc. The depths of origin of earthquakes in such conditions are not deep sealed, but the catastrophic effect by and large is very high. Most of the severe earthquakes are of this type. The Non-Tectonic earthquakes are deep seated, usually due to magnetic activities. They are less effective and often only felt at the seismic centers. The "Focus" is the actual place of origin of earthquake usually associated with crustal disturbances, such as rock sliding, faults, caving of strata etc. as observed in deep mines. The "Epicenter" is the place above Focus and at surface from where the shock waves travel in different directions. Intensity of an earthquake is measured in

terms of Ritcher after Mr. C.F. Ritcher in 1935 devised a scale for measuring the intensity or magnitude of earthquake. Following gives an idea of this scale, which is till today the standard seismic scale.

> INDUSTRIES

Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District: Bidar

_						
INDUSTRIAL AREA	EXT	ENT IN	AL	LOTTED	EXTENT	PREVAILING
	ACI	RES				
	ACQD.	DEVEL-	NO.OF	EXTENT	VACANT	PRICE/ACRE
		OPED				
			UNITS			[Rs. in lakhs]
Basavakalyan	96.50	96.50	19	7.00	26.30	
						3.24
Basavakalyan						
Autonagar			324	9.30	4.30	7.25
Humnabad	490.00	490.00	208	211.00	201.00	2.00
Kolhar	1054.90	1054.90	198	412.00	67.00	2.00
Undeveloped					500.00	
Reserved for CETP					100.00	
Naubad	99.47	99.47	58	87.00	0.00	2.00
Naubad Auto Nagar	23.23	23.23	26	2.95	11.70	10.88
Naubad Housing	76.27	58.77	14	10.35	35.36	18.25
SUB TOTAL	1840.37	1822.87	7 847	739.60	945.66	

Existing Status of Industrial Estates in the District: Bidar

Following are the brief details of land developed as Industrial Estates by KSSIDC

Taluks	Industrial Estate Established	TOTAL EXTENT OF LAND ACQUIRED IN ACRES	NO. OF SHEDS CONSTD.	SHEDS ALLOTTED ON HP.	SHEDS ALLOTTED ON RENT	SHEDS VACANT	PLOTS DEVELOPED
DAR	DAR	11.22	22	22	0	0	42
	AVABAD	10.00	36	27	1	9	26
	OLLAR - BIDAR	30.00	2	0	0	2	67
UMNABAD	UMNABAD	4.50	22	21	1	1	10
	TAGUPPA	4.00	0			0	0
HALKI	HALKI	3.85	8	8	0	0	9
IDAD	ANAUTICHANOOD	2 2 2	^			^	4.4

ASAVA ALYAN	5.00	0			0	0
	70.57	90	78	2	12	168

OCCURRENCE OF DISASTERS IN THE PAST IN BIDAR DISTRICT

Disasters	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Earthquake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floods	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-
Cyclones	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Droughts	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
accidents														
Fire	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road/rail		-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
accidents														
Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
capsize														
Mine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
accidents														

Seasonality of Hazards in Bidar district:

Type of	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Hazard												
Flood						$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	V		$\sqrt{}$		
Drought			$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	V	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$
Cyclone				$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	V	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	V	
Fire	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	V	V	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	V	$\sqrt{}$
Land Slide						$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$					
Accident		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	V	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
Food poisoning	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$			V	V	V	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
Earthquake	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$						

RISK

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

Risk = Hazards x Vulnerability / 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.

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

		Storages	
Earth	Any Time	-	-
Quake			
Chemical	Any Time		
disasters			
Building	Any Time	House Damages, Cattle Loss	
Collapse		and Human Deaths. Cold	
		Storages	

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.

Inventory and evaluation of resources

The district has necessary resources that can be immediately put to relief work in case of any disaster. There are many NGOs, Voluntary Organisations working in the district which will come to the help of district administration in case of emergencies.

The district has trained manpower such as police (1256), home guards (600), para military forces (-), medical staff(Doctors - 278, Para medical staff- 571), ambulances (14), hospitals (325 + 29), fire fighting equipment etc. There are 325 Government hospitals (including PHCs) and equal number of private clinics.

Communication and Media:

The district has good network of wireless (police communication network), which has to be strengthened to cover the remote areas as well. At present the information on earth quake has to be obtained from Seismological centre, Gowri Bidanur and at least one earth quake measuring instruments may be installed in the district.

Mass Media

There are (45) local news papers and (2) cable operators in the district. Doordarshan Station at Gulbarga and AIR station at Gulbarga also will be used for educating/creating awareness among the public at times of emergencies.

District Communication Network

All the hoblies are having telecommunication facilities. Wireless communication sets are available with Police Department and Forest Department

Preparedness Apparatus

The district administrations along with all the departments are ready to plunge into action at short notice. The Police, Home guards, Fire Force, Forest Department, Medical Staff are well trained in their fields to take up rescue works.

Control Room

At present there is a Control Room of the Police Department functioning round the clock. Depending upon the need, additional control rooms will be set up by the District Administration at District and Taluk Levels transmitting necessary instructions/information.

Measures available for Promotion of Life/crop/ property insurance

Drought is more frequent in the district and the farmers have been advised to insure the crops under the Crop Insurance Scheme by the Agricultural Department field staff and also the staff of Banks.

Preparedness measures available with different Government Departments

Different Departments have different roles to play in the disaster period. The Police, Fire Fighting Force, Home Guards, Forest Department, Health Department, Local NGOs are ready to take up the rehabilitation measures, at short notice with the available resources. The resources will be augmented from the neighbouring districts whenever necessary.

No of Equipment for Disaster Management in Bidar District

Item name	Item Description	Item quantity and unit	Availabili ty month (Specify)	Transpor tation mode	Operator provided (yes/No)
Bolt cutters (shears)	Used for bolt cutting	05 NO F & ES	05/2013	ROAD	YES
ELECTRIL DRILL (Small)	Used for drilling purpose	01 NO F & ES	05/2013	ROAD	YES
CIRCULAR SAW WITH DIMON BLADE	Used for Wood	03 NO	05/2013	ROAD	YES

(ELECTRIC)	cutting	F & ES			
PNEUMATIC CHISEL (HAND HOLD)	Used breaking a material	01 SET F & ES	05/2013	ROAD	YES
CUTTER HYDRAULIC	Used for cutting	01 SET F & ES	05/2013	ROAD	YES
SPREADERS HYDRAULIC	Used for Spreading	01 SET F & ES	05/2013	ROAD	YES
AIR LIFTTING BAGS DIFFERENT CAPACITY/TOOL	Lifting purpose	1 SET F & ES	05/2013	ROAD	YES
JACK WITH 5 TAON LIFT	Lifting purpose	08 NO F & ES	05/2013	ROAD	YES
IRON SHOLDEVES 10 FT LONG (CROW BAR)	Lifting purpose	10 NO BIDAR FIRE 06 FIRE STATION	05/2013	ROAD	YES
SLEDGE HAMMER	Use breaking	10 NO BIDAR FIRE 06 FIRE STATION	05/2013	ROAD	YES
GLOVES RUBBER TESTED UP TO 25000 VOT	Used self safty	06 PAIRS F & ES	05/2013	ROAD	YES
INFLATABLE LIGHT TOWER	Lighting purpose	05 NO F & ES	05/2013	ROAD	YES
SERCH LIGH	Lighting purpose	04 NO BIDAR FIRE STATION	05/2013	ROAD	YES
ELECTRIC	Lighting	05 NO	05/2013	ROAD	YES

GENERATOR	purpose	BIDAR			
GLIVERITOR	purpose	DISTRICT			
		210111101			
		05 FIRE			
		STATION			
LIFE BUOY	Personal	50 NO	05/2013	ROAD	YES
Eneboot	protection	30110	03/2013	ROND	1 LS
	equipment	BIDAR			
		DISTRICT			
		05 FIRE			
		STATION			
LIFE JACKETS	Personal	50 NO	05/2013	ROAD	YES
	protection	BIDAR			
	equipment	DISTRICT			
		District			
		05 FIRE			
		STATION			
INFLA TABLE BOAT	Resque	01 NO F &	05/2013	ROAD	YES
06 PERSON	Purpose	ES	03/2013	Rolls	125
	-				
BREATHING	Personal	15 NO	05/2013	ROAD	YES
APPARATUS SELF	protection	BIDAR			
		DISTRICT			
CONTAINED	Equipment	FIRE			
		STATION			
			07/20/2		
BREATING	Breathing	1 NO	05/2013	ROAD	YES
APPARTUS COMPRESSOR	operator	BIDAR			
COMPRESSOR	cylinder refilling	FIRE			
	machine				
	macmine	STATION			
PUMP HIGH	Water lifting	15 NO	05/2013	ROAD	YES
PRESSURE	purpose				
PROTABLE		BIDAR			
		FIRE 06			
		FIRE			
		STATION			
EXTENSION	Resque	09 BIDAR	05/2013	ROAD	YES
LADDER	purpose	DISTRICT			
		06 FIRE			
		STATION			

ABC TYPE CO2 TYPE	Fire fighting Fire fighting	14 NO BIDAR DISTRICT 06 FIRE STATION	05/2013	ROAD	YES
		BIDAR DISTRICT 06 FIRE STATION			
DCP TYPE	Fire fighting	08 NO BIDAR DISTRICT FIRE STATION	05/2013	ROAD	YES
FIRE TENDER	Fire fighting	BIDAR DISTRICT 06 FIRE STATION	05/2013	ROAD	YES
RESQUE TENDER	Resque purpose	01 NO BIDAR FIRE STATION	05/2013	ROAD	YES
FIRST AID KITS	First aid purpose	07 NO F & ES	05/2013	ROAD	YES
TENT & X5 FT	General Use	5 NO BIDAR FIRE STATION	05/2013	ROAD	YES
EQUIPMENT TOING TENDER	Equipment transportation purpose	01 NO BIDAR FIRE STATION	05/2013	ROAD	YES

WATER TANKER MEDIUM CAPACITY	Fire fighting	01 NO F & ES	05/2013	ROAD	YES
VHF SETS STATIC	Communicati on	05 NO BIDAR DISTRICT 05 FIRE STATION	05/2013	ROAD	YES
VHF SET MOBILE	Communicati	15 NO BIDAR DISTRICT 05 FIRE STATION VEHICLE	05/2013	ROAD	YES
WALKIE TAKIE SETS	Communicati	05 NO BIDAR DISTRICT 05 FIRE STATION	05/2013	ROAD	YES

No of Persons Experts in Disaster Management

Item (SKILL) Name	No. of person available	Availability month specify	Prior experience in emergency response (Y/N)	Prior training in emergency responser (Y/N)
SERCH AND RESCUE TEAMS FOR COLLAPSED STRECTURES	113	05/2013	YES	YES
OIL INSTALLATION FIRE FIGHTING TEAMS	113	05/2013	YES	YES
HIGH RISE BUILDING FIRE FIGHTING	113	05/2013	YES	YES

TEAM				
AVIATION FIRE	113	05/2013	YES	YES
FIGHTING				
TEAM				

Item name	Quantity	Specify	Availability	Transportation	Item
	available	item	month	mode (road,	description
	and unit	location	(specify)	train, air, water	
				or NA)	
FIRE	1200	BIDAR	05/2013	ROAD	USED FOR
FIGHTING	LITER	DISTRICT			OIL FIRE
FOAM	(60 TIN	06 FIRE			FIGHTING
	EACH 20	STATION			PURPOSE
	LITER)				

TABLE

	(Capabil	ity		1	Availabil	ity			Durabilit	y
DEPARTMENT	Group of Villages	Taluk Level	District Level	Easily Available	Easily Available	Rarely available	Not available	Short Duration (One week)	Short duration (1 week)	Medium Duration(two weeks)	Long duration (1 month)
Police	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes				_		
Fire Brigade		Yes			Yes						
Defence			Yes				Yes		Yes		
Home Guards			Yes			Yes			Yes		
Health Services	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes						
Civil Supply & Food	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes						
Power Supply	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes						
Water Supply	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes						
Engineering Services		Yes	Yes		Yes						
Civil Defence		Yes	Yes			Yes					

NGOs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Community Based organisation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Private Hospitals	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Professional Associations			Yes		Yes			
Association of traders		Yes	Yes		Yes			
Religious Trusts	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			

Infrastructure Available in the District

Number of NGOs working in the District	09
Staff available with NGOs	
Significant Community Based Organizations	-
Private Hospitals	99
Traders	165
Religious Trusts	597
Co-operatives	
Private Transporters	
Police Service Personnel	1256
Fire Brigade Personnel	72
Health Service Personnel	849
Defence Service Personnel	1235
Ex-service men	1608
Home Guards Personnel	600
Infrastructure	
Number of towns with Fire Brigade Service	3

18
5
4
10
5
-
1
45
536
57
-
47
4
28
Taluk & Dist.
28
20

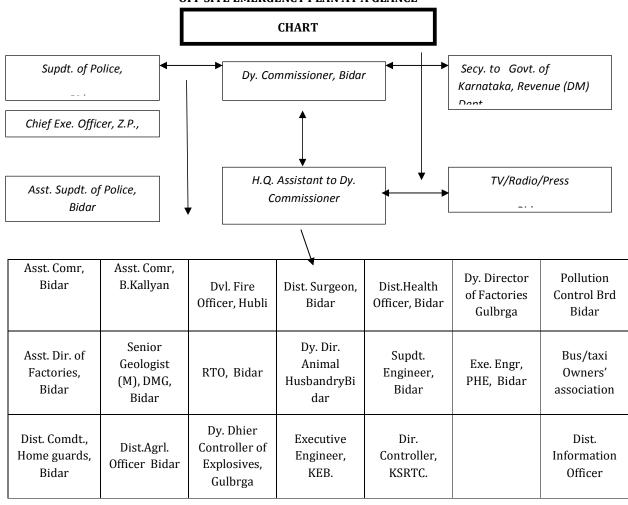
Special Equipment available at the District Level

No of Wireless sets	166
No of Mobile Wireless sets	45

Bidar District Police Strength

		Sanct	ioned Str	ength	Availability			
Resource	Rank	Villages	Taluk	District	Village	Taluk	District	
Resource	Kalik	Level	Level	Level	s Level	Level	Level	
		Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	
Police	SP / Addl, SP	-	-	02	-	-	02	
	DSP		02	02		02	02	
	PI/CPI/RPI	3	9	8	3	9	7	
	PSI/RSI	20	27	10	16	22	03	
	ASI/ARSI	54	46	12	52	46	12	
	НС	151	158	58	124	161	58	
	PC	481	495	235	368	446	235	
	Total	709	737	327	563	686	319	

Human Resource: Authorities & agencies involved in Disaster Management. OFF SITE EMERGENCY PLAN AT A GLANCE



Tahsildar, Humnabad	Tahsildar, Balki	Tahsildar, Ahrad	Tahsildar, B Kallyan	Tahsildar, Bidar	Dy Tahsildar	Dy Tahsildar,
Gen. Mgr. Telecom, Bidar	Mutual Aid Industries	Voluntary Organization	Private Hospitals, Bidar	Govt. Hospitals, Bidar	Truckers Association Bidar	Dy. Dir. Public Instr, Bidar

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/Johar 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), VHFs 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.

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 Bidar district comprises of members from various govt. Department, major industries & institutions in the district.

THE DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, BIDAR.

1.	Deputy Commissioner, Bidar.	Chairman
2.	President Zilla Panchayath, Bidar	Co-Chairman
3.	Chief Executive Officer, Zp, Bidar	Member
4.	Superintendent Of Police, Bidar	Member
5.	District Health Officer, Bidar	Member
6.	Executive Engineer, ZP, Bidar	Member
7.	Joint Director, Agriculture Dept Bidar	Member
8.	Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Bidar	Chief Executive Officer

THE DISTRICT CRISES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, BIDAR.

1.	Deputy Commissioner, Bidar.	Chairman
2.	Additional Deputy Commissioner, Bidar	Emergency Officer
3.	Superintendent Of Police, Bidar	Member
4.	Chief Executive Officer, Zp, Bidar	Member
5.	District Forest Officer, Bidar.	Member
6.	Assistant Commissioner, Humanabad,	Member
7.	Assistant Commissioner Bidar Sub-Divisions.	Member
8.	District Commondant, Home Guards, Bidar	Member
9.	District Fire Officer, Bidar	Member
10	. District Health Officer, Bidar	Member

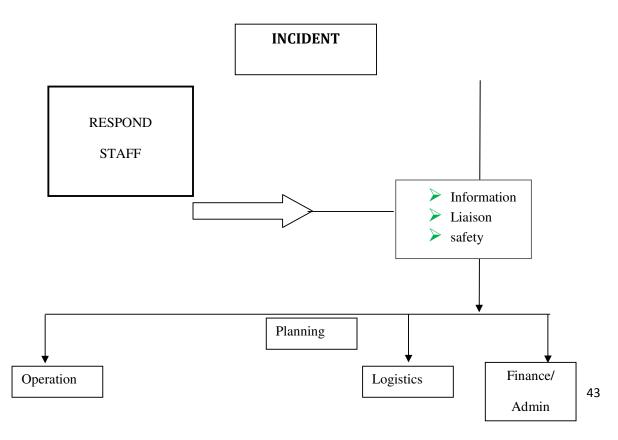
11. Deputy Chief Controller Of Explosives, Bidar	Member
12. Regional Environmental Officer, Bidar	Member
13. Commissioner, CMC, Bidar	Member
14. Regional Transport Officer, Bidar	Member
15. Information & Publicity Officer, Bidar	Member
16. Joint Director Of Agriculture, Bidar	Member
17. Trade Union Leader, Bidar	Member
18. DD Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	Member
19. Senior Inspector Of Factories, Bidar	Member
20. Station Director, All India Radio, Bidar.	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.



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.Cmmissioner 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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- Keep the State Administration informed regarding the disaster and the steps taken to contain the same.
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- Get mutual aid from neighbouring 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 mitigate 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 Labour, 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 Bidar.

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.)

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

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 Bidar.

- 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.

- 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 entre 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 wills advice 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- Will be overall in-charge or 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.

- 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

Mitigate 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	Identification of disaster prone major accident	Dept. of Factories
disaster	hazard units and industries involving hazardous	
plan	processes periodically and update.	
	Hazard, risk and vulnerability (HRV) analysis has	Management, CDC
	to be identified and reviewed periodically.	
	All the identified major accident hazard units and	Management, Dept. of
	industries involving hazardous process are	Factories and Boilers
	required to develop a comprehensive on site	
	emergency plan co-ordinating the resources	
	available at the site against the HRV	
	Mock rehearsals shall be schemed to assess the	Management Dept.,
	strength and weaknesses in the mitigation	District Crisis Group
	procedure.	•
	Hording showing the Do's and don'ts in the event	Management of
	of emergency shall be displayed at all strategic	Industries
	location around the plant to sensitize the public	
	around the plant.	
	Periodical training on first aid fire fighting and	Management Police,
	casualty handling during emergencies shall be	Fire Services, Dist.
	programmed.	Commandant
	Identification of resources against the HRV	Management
	The vulnerability area shall be periodically	Management,
	checked for its integrity and safe working	Directorate Fire
	conditions.	Services, Factories
	Preparation of Resource directory showing the	Directorate of
	resources available in and around the industry.	Factories, DCG
	·	·
	Community awareness programmed shall be	Management Police,
	designed by distributing pamphlets, classes	Fire Services, Dist.
	highlighting about the hazards and do's and	Commandant
	don'ts in the event of emergency.	
	Duties and responsibilities of 1st responders' viz.,	CDC, Police, Fire,
	Fire Services, Police, Health, Home guards, shall	Revenue
	be clearly defined and shall be informed.	
	Periodical evaluation of resources at the control	CDC, Fire Services
	room	
	Identification of shelters, temporary shelter	Revenue department
	Simporary Shorter	

camps with accessibility and infrastructures	
Identification of routes, rallying posts, parking places	Police, Fire Services
Listing and documenting the home guards	Dist. Commandant,
required for law order, assistance to the police assistance at the temporary shelters	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 7 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 stateof-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), Swarnajayanthi 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.

ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ವಿವರ [ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ]

		ಜನವಸತಿ	ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ	ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕರ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು	ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕರ್ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀರು	_	್ಲಿರುವ ಬಾಸಿ ವಿಗಳ ಸಂಸ		ಚಾವಿ(ಜೊ ಕೊಳನ	ೀರ್ ವೆಲ್ಸ)ಗ : ಬಾವಿಗಳ			ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ :ದಾನ	ಟ್ಯಾಂಕರ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜಿಗೆ	ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜಿಗಾಗಿ	
<u>ಕ್ರ</u> ಸಂ.	ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಹೆಸರು	ಇರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಘೋಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಬರಪೀಡಿತ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಬೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ	-	ಸುಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ	ದುರಸ್ಥಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ	ఒધ્યુ	ಸುಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ	ದುರಸ್ಥಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ	ఒધ્યુ	ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ	ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ	ಬೆಹಾಗುವ ಅನುದಾನ (ರೂ.ಲಕ್ಷ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಬೇಕಾದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅನುವಾನ (ರೂ.ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) [14+15+16]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	ಔರಾದ (ಬಿ)	290	290	44	0	0	3	5	8	16	15	31	28.500	68.800	0.000	97.30	
2	ಬಸವಕಲ್ಯಾಣ	184	184	27	0	0	146	86	232	592	350	942	25.000	78.450	0.000	103.45	
3	ಭಾಲ್ಕೆ	159	159	87	0	0		12	12		75	75	29.000	105.180	0.000	134.18	
4	ಬೀದರ	141	141	31	0	0		9	9		22	22	32.000	53.500	0.000	85.50	
5	ಹುಮನಾಬಾದ	107	107	28	0	0		8	8		20	20	37.000	62.500	0.000	99.50	
	ఒట్టు	881	881	217	0	0	149	120	269	608	482	1090	151.500	368.430	0.000	519.930	

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.

SI No	Taluka	No of Animals	Availability of Fodder	How many weeks the available fodder will be sufficient?
1	2	3	4	5
1	Aurad	81636	42486	14
2	Bidar	57500	21767	10
3	Bhalki	86665	46685	15
4	Basvaklayan	73834	69285	26
5	Humnabad	65314	34589	15
	Total	364949	214812.00	17

- 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);

Agricultural Drought Based on Rainfall Departure from Normal

	rigireartar ar Drought Basea on Raiman Departure ir om Norman							
Sr No	Taluk	Departure in % from	Category					
		Normal Annual Rainfall						
1	Aurad	+20	Excess					
2	Basavakalyan	-46	Moderate Drought					
3	Bhalki	-6	Normal					
4	Bidar	-11	Normal					
5	Humnabad	-16	Normal					

The percentage probability of occurrence of normal rainfall over the district has shown in Table

Probability Analysis of Occurrence of Annual Rainfall

Trobability Analysis of Occurrence of Affidian Railian									
Probability		Rainguage Stations							
(%)	Aurad	Basavakayan	Bhalki	Bidar	Humanabad				
10	1200	910	1100	1000	1100				
20	1170	900	1070	1000	1050				
30	1110	880	1020	1080	1000				
40	1050	850	980	1030	940				
50	990	810	910	970	900				
60	920	790	880	920	850				
70	880	770	820	890	780				
80	830	750	790	840	710				
90	750	700	710	800	680				
100	700	680	700	750	610				

The dependable rainfall for the above stations can be used for construction of any recharge structure in the district.

Area Irrigated by different sources in each Taluk of Bidar district.

	7 ou migutou by union on touch runant or braun unotinou							
S.	Taluk	Canals	Tanks	Dug	Bore	Lift	Other	Total
No.				wells	wells	irrigation	source	
1	Aurad	0	2.88	9.45	11.18	0.06	6.03	29.60
2	Basavakalyan	0.50	1.54	55.62	22.80	0	1.39	81.85
3	Bhalki	5.34	1.08	43.12	5.80	0.26	0.57	56.17
4	Bidar	0	2.55	61.17	51.23	0.33	2.46	117.74
5	Humnabad	0.35	0.45	70.53	43.61	0	0	114.94
	Total	6.19	8.50	239.89	134.62	0.65	10.45	400.30



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.

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				
 Check for hazards in the home Identify safe places in each room Locate safe places outdoors Ensure all family members know how to respond after an earthquake Teach children when and how to call Emergency Have disaster supplies on Develop an emergency communications plan in case of separation during the earthquake Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the family contact 	 If indoors: Take cover under a piece of heavy furniture or against an inside wall and stay inside If outdoors: Move into the open, away from buildings, street lights, and utility wires and remain there until shaking stops If in a moving vehicle: Stop quickly, stay in vehicle, move to a clear area away from buildings, trees, overpasses, or utility wires 	 Be prepared for after shocks Help injured or trapped persons and give first aid where appropriate Listen to a battery operated radio for emergency information Stay out of damaged buildings and return home only when authorities say it is safe 				

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				
 Learn and teach safe fire practices build fires away from nearby trees or bushes, always have a way to extinguish a fire, never leave a fire unattended 	If trapped in a wildfire, you CANNOT outrun it: • Crouch in a pond or river and cover head and upper	• Be cautious when re-entering a burned wildland area - hot spots can flare up without warning				
• Obtain local building codes and weed abatement ordinances for buildings near wooded areas • Use fire-resistant materials when building, renovating, or	 body with wet clothing If a body of water is unavailable, look for shelter in a cleared area or among a 	• Check the roof immediately and extinguish any sparks or embers and the				
 retrofitting structures Create a safety zone to separate home from combustible plants and vegetables 	bed of rocks and lie flat and cover body with wet clothing or soil.	attic for hidden burning sparks • Re-check for smoke				
• Install electrical lines underground, if possible	Listen to radio for emergency informationRemove combustible	and sparks throughout the home for several hours afterward				
 Prune all branches around residence to a height of 8-10 feet Keep trees adjacent to buildings free of 	items (outdoor furniture, umbrellas, tarp coverings, and firewood) from around	Breathe the air close to the ground through a wet cloth				

dead or dying wood and moss

- Remove all dead limbs, needles, and debris from rain gutters
- Store combustible/flammable materials in approved safety containers and keep away from home
- Keep chimney clean
- Avoid open burning, especially during dry season Install smoke detectors on every level of your home
- Make evacuation plans from home and neighborhood and have back up plans
- Avoid using wooden shakes and shingles for roofing
- Use only thick, tempered safety glass in large windows and doors
- •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)
- Develop an emergency communication plan in case of separation
- Ask an out-of-state relative to serve as the "family contact"

the home

- Take down flammable drapes and curtains and close all Venetian blinds or noncombustible window coverings
- Close all doors and windows inside home to prevent draft
- Close gas valves and turn off pilot light
- Turn on a light in each room for visibility in heavy smoke
- Place valuables that will not be damaged by water, in a pool or pond
- If hoses and adequate water are available, leave sprinklers on roofs and anything that might be damaged by fire
- Be ready to evacuate all family members and pets when fire nears or when instructed to do so by local officials.

to avoid scorching lungs or

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. Bidar district is vulnerable to floods due to breach of dams. There is a major dam of **Karanja Project** and **Bheema river** situated in the district.

These dam and Bheema 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				
• Learn warning signs and	During a flood watch:	Don't return home until				
community alert systems	If indoors:	authorities express express it is safe to do so				
Stockpile emergency						
building materials	• Turn on battery operated radio	Help neighbors whom may				
T 4 11 1 1 1 1	to get latest emergency	need assistance				
• Install check valves in	information	• Usa aytuma agytion yyban				
sewer traps to prevent flood	• Get pre-assembled emergency	• Use extreme caution when				
waters from backing up in sewer drains	supplies • If told to leave, do so	entering buildings				
sewer drams	immediately.	 Inspect foundations for 				
 Plan and practice an 	ininiediately.	cracks or other damage and				
evacuation route	If outdoors:	examine walls, floors, doors,				
		and windows to make sure				
 Have disaster supplies on 	 Climb to high ground and stay 	that the building is not in				
hand	there	danger of collapsing				
D 1	• Avoid walking through any					
• Develop an emergency	floodwaters.	• Watch out for animals,				
communication plan in case of separation	• If in a car, turn around and go	especially poisonous snakes,				
or separation	another way; if your car stalls,	that may have come into				
• Ask an out-of-state relative	abandon it immediately and climb to higher ground.	your home with flood waters				
to serve as the "family	chino to higher ground.	Watch for loose plaster and				
contact"	During an evacuation:	ceilings that could fall				
		<i>G</i>				
 Teach family members 	 If advised to evacuate, do so 	 Take pictures of damage 				
	immediately to avoid flooded	for insurance claims				
gas, electricity, and water	roads, being sure to follow					
and teach children how and	recommended evacuation routes	• Look for fire hazards				
when to call 9-1-1	and listen to radio for	• Throw away all food				
 Ask your insurance agent 	evacuation instructions	(including canned) that has				
about flood insurance		come in contact with flood				
		waters				
		Pump out flooded				
		basements gradually (~ 1/3				

amount of water per day) to avoid structural damage
• Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems ASAP - damaged sewage systems are health hazards.

6) Industries Mitigation Plan

- 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.

CHAPTER-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 1st 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

Response Plan for different Disasters.

DROUGHT: Task force for Disaster management during Drought.

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

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 Bellary 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 exservice 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 Karanja Dam
- 3) Police Wireless system, Fax, Telephone Facilities.
- 4) Tipper and Lorries are available in the office of the Executive Engineers located at Humanabad, Aurad, Balki and Bidar.
- 5) Inspection Bunglows, School and College Buildings are mainly available for shifting the affected peoples at Humanabad, Basavakallyana, Balki and Bidar.

Arrangements during and after floods:

- Organizing rescue operations.
- Relief measures by non-official and voluntary organization may be enlisted as for 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 Bellary 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 counselling of survivors and economic support from the govt. , NGO $_{\rm S}$ 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: -

Phase	Activities	Officials involved
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, Dy. Commandant, Home guards
	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.

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

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 ad 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.
- 1. TASK FORCE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT DRUING EARTHQUAKES
- 2. Assistant Commissioner
- 3. (To communicate with core committee, supervise and co-ordinate between Depts.)

AEE, PWD	Dy. SP/CPI	Tashildar	Taluk Medical Officer	AEE, ZP	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services
To provide	To maintain law	To provide	То со-	To provide	To provide
transport to	and order and	food,	ordinate with	clean	fodder and
evacuees and	provide free	drinking	PHCs and	drinking	veterinary
undertake	passage to	water and	provide	water	services
repairs to	evacuees	milk	medical relief		
roads and					
buildings					

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;	They will take steps for clearance of fallen trees
	DCF, Forest Department	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	Repair of damaged tube wells/installations of new
	& Panchayats	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-	Preparedness before the disaster	All district level	The Secretary, Dept. of
Disaster 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	officials All ACs; All Tahsildars; All Panchayats	Disaster Management. 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 Emergency section/ Panchayats/NGOs/AW centers/Street plays/ workshops	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	
((1 1)	NSS/NCC.	
✓ Checking stock of the public distribution	ACs/Tahsildars,	
system and arrangement of temporary godown.	TPEO, DHO, CDPO,	
✓ Checking the resources with other	DDs, Panchayat	
department such as Police, Fire and of	Field	
NSS/NCC/NYKS.	functionaries	
1,00,1,00,1,1110,	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	Home guards,	
relief teams	Police.	
✓ Preparing a map showing the location of		
temporary		
shelter camps with accessibility.		
✓ Identifying shelter/temporary shelter in		
high elevated places and arrangement of tents etc.		
✓ Identifying and mapping of disaster (of all		
kinds) prone areas		
Ensuring formation of village level Disaster		
Management Committee through Block		
Development Officers		
Dissemination of warning: -		
✓ Receiving warning from reliable sources		
and cross checking them for authenticity.		
Disseminating warning to District Level		
Officials/ Revenue/Field Functionaries/		
PRIs and Co-ordination with the Revenue		
control room. ✓ Keeping the control room active round the		
recepting the control footh active found the		

	clock.		
	✓ Disturbing duties to the district level		
	officials, ACs Panchayats and Field		
	functionaries.		
	✓ 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.		
	Search, Rescue and Evacuation:-		
	✓ To coordinate with NGOs/ CBOs/Police		
	for support.		
	✓ Arrangement & deployment of vehicles		
	etc., for evacuation.		
	Evacuating people from marooned areas and		
	administer emergent relief		
	✓ Organizing trained taskforce members and		
	deputing to be marooned and cut-off areas		
	for evacuation.		
	✓ Deployment of police for maintaining		
	discipline and peace keeping during		
	evacuation.		
	✓ Mobilizing people to move to safe		
	shelters.		
	✓ Deployment of police/Fire Brigade for		
	search and rescue.		
	✓ Ensuring proper utilization of the rescue		
	materials.		
	✓ Providing rescue kits at the affected areas.		
	Distribution of Relief Materials: -		
	✓ Keeping a record of the affected area and		
	people so as to account for the relief		
	materials needed.		
	✓ Procurement and transportation of relief		
	materials to affected areas.		
	✓ Arrangement of free kitchen in the shelter		
	camps & affected areas and assigning the		
	responsibilities to officials for proper		
	distribution.		
	✓ Coordinating with the NGOs/ CBOs.		
	✓ Encouraging other voluntary organisations		
	from outside for rescue and relief		
	operation.		
	✓ Distribution of basic medicines and		
<u> </u>	or caste medicines and	1	1

	disinfectants to prevent epidemic.
	Ensuring health care activities by the
	CDMO in the shelter camps & through
	mobile units/temporary health in regular
	intervals.
	✓ Ensuring cattle health activities by the
	CDVO through Mobile units/ temporary
	health camps in the affected areas.
	✓ Ensuring that there is enough storage of
	food and pure water in the shelters.
	✓ Monitoring all the activities in the
	affected areas.
Doot	
Post	Short term measures: -
disaster	✓ Formation of special task force with
	required equipments
	✓ Assigning responsibilities for specific
	areas.
	✓ Emergency cleaning of debris to enable
	reconnaissance.
	✓ Cleaning fallen trees and branches from
	the roads to facilitate local relief work.
	✓ Forming a work team carrying emergency
	tool kits.
	✓ Deployment of towing vehicles, earth
	moving equipments, cranes.
	✓ Construction of temporary roads.
	✓ Keeping national and other highways
	clear from disaster effects.
	Tibbessiment of duminge.
	Temporary supply of flood drinking water
	and medicines to the shelters and affected
	areas.
	✓ Arrangement for safe shelter for animals.
	✓ Providing the lighting facilities for shelter
	places.
	✓ Deployment of home guards and
	constables to maintain law and order.
	✓ Providing temporary arrangements for
	income generation for the affected people.
	✓ Drought resistance short duration paddy
	seeds to be made available to farmers.
	✓ Encouraging NGOs/INGOs from outside
	to carry out restoration and reconstruction
	works.
	✓ Ensuring crop insurance.
	✓ Supervising all the activities.
	Long Term Measures: -
	communication, irrigation system,

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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.	
✓ Meeting with district level	
officials/Officials at Headquarter and	
chalk out emergency plan with vulnerable	
areas and resource list.	
✓ Co-ordination meeting NGOs/ PRIs and	
assignment of duties.	
✓ Pre-positioning of staff in the likely cut	
off areas.	
✓ Arrange food and other basic requirement	
for emergency response.	
✓ Collect information from different areas	
and to act accordingly.	
✓ Co-ordination meeting with officials at	
Headquarters by 12 hours intervals and 24	
hours intervals with the field officials.	
✓ Regular collection of situation report of	
the risk and vulnerable areas from the	
officers assign for the purpose.	
✓ Provision for administering emergent	
relief and the other basic needs.	
✓ Contact with SRC for supply of temporary	
shelter materials.	
✓ Keeping in touch for supply of food	
articles procuring whole sellers.	
✓ Deputation of volunteers to different	
probable affected areas.	
✓ Helping the evacuees for returning to their	
houses.	
✓ Immediate arrangement of free kitchen in	
the cut off and inaccessible areas.	
✓ Relief distribution.	
Tribinioning of Fonot distribution.	
✓ Provision of drinking water.	
✓ Provision of medical facilities.	
✓ Repair/restoration of roads.	
✓ Transportation of relief and human	
resources.	
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Role and responsibilities of the District Health Officer (DHO) $\,$

Phase	Activities	Other officials to	Resources/ equipments to be
_		be involved	procured from
Pre-	Preparedness and warning	DHO, Medical	Medicines required medical
Disaster	dissemination: -	Officers of PHCs/	equipments, First aid kits,
	✓ Stock piling of life saving	ICDS, CDPOs	ambulances, public address
	drugs/ ORS	NGOs, CBOs,	systems, mobile vans, tents.
	packets/Halogen tablets on	private	
	receipt of warning from	practitioner in the	
	the Collector/DCR.	locality/ first aid	
	✓ Transmission of messages	trainers.	
	to all PHCs to stock		
	medicines and keep the		
	medical staff ready.		
	✓ Disease surveillance and		
	transmission of reports to		
	the higher authorities on a		
	daily basis.		
	✓ Vaccination.		
	✓ To obtain and transmit		
	information on natural		
	calamities from the DCR.		
	✓ Ensuring distribution of		
	areas of operation among		
	the mobile team.		
	✓ Pre distribution of basic		
	medicines to the people		
	who are likely to be affected.		
	✓ Shifting the patients who		
	are in critical situation to		
	the district hospital.		
	✓ Awareness messages to		
	stop the outbreak of		
	epidemics.		
	✓ Conducting mock drills.		
During	Rescue and Evacuation: -	DHO, Medical	Medicines, required medical
disaster	✓ Constitute mobile teams	officers of PHCs,	equipments, first aid kits,
21343101	and visit the worst affected	ICDS, CDPOs,	ambulances, ambulances,
	areas.	NGOs, CBOs,	public address systems,
	✓ Disinfection of of drinking	private	mobile vans, tents
	water sources.	practitioner in the	moone vans, with
	✓ Opening of site operation	locality, first aid	
	camps.	trainers	
	✓ Regular health check-up at	aumoro	
	shelter camp & affected	Rescue team,	
	_	volunteers at the	
	areas.	volunteers at the	

	✓ Assigning responsibilities	shelters, police,	
	to the medical officers for	fire officers,	
	close monitoring of health	trained	
	camps.	volunteers.	
Post	Restoration and	DHO, Medical	Medicines, required medical
disaster	rehabilitation: -	officers of PHCs,	
	✓ Organization of health	ICDS, CDPOs,	
	camps.	NGOs, CBOs,	public address systems,
	✓ Deploying mobile fully	private	mobile vans, tents
	equipped and manned	practitioner in the	
	medical vans.	locality, first aid	
	✓ Close monitoring of health	trainers	
	camps.		
	✓ Ensuring adequate	Rescue team,	
	quantities of	volunteers at the	
	medicine/disinfectants.	shelters, police,	
	✓ Making sure that there is	fire officers,	
	no outbreak of water borne	trained	
	diseases/malnutrition.	volunteers.	
	✓ Co-ordination with the		
	District Rehabilitation		
	Committees, other line		
	departments, NGOs/ICDS		
	projects, village		
	Committee, PHD, RWSS,		
	etc.		

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

Phase	Activities	Other officials to	Resources/ equipments to be
		be involved	procured from
Pre-	Preparedness and warning	Home	VHF, other improved
Disaster	dissemination of warning: -	guard/Police	telecommunication systems.
	✓ Reception of warning from	forces, AC/	
	the DCR.	Tahsildars, SIs	
	✓ Communication		
	establishment with district		
	and sub-division/ GP		
	control rooms and		
	departments offices within		
	the division.		
	✓ Alerting the team force for		
	deployment at the time of		
	calamity.		
	✓ To issue directive to police		
	field functionaries to co-		
	operate with revenue		
	personnel in management		
	of relief operation		

During	Rescue and Evacuation: -	Home	VHF, other improved
disaster	✓ Clearance of roads and	guard/Police	telecommunication systems.
	other means of	forces, AC/	
	transportation.	Tahsildars, Sis	Rescue kits, vehicles
	✓ Traffic management and		equipments for clearance of
	patrolling of all highways	NCC, NSS,	roads and other related stuffs.
	and other access roads to	trained volunteers	
	disaster sites.	local youth,	
	✓ Making sure that discipline	NGOs/CBOs	
	is maintained.		
	✓ Assistance to district		
	authorities for taking		
	necessary action against		
	hoarders, black marketers		
	and those found		
	manipulating relief		
	materials		
	✓ Co-ordination with fire		
	personnel.		
	✓ Provision of security in		
	transit camps/feeding		
	centers/relief camps/cattle		
	camps/co-operative food		
	stores and distribution		
	centers.		
	✓ Safe guarding of		
	belongings of evacuees.		
	D' 4 'I 4' ED I' E		
	Distribution of Relief: -		
	✓ Maintaining laws and order at the shelters and		
	the relief camps. ✓ Co-ordination with		
	military service personnel in the area.		
	✓ Deploying officers/police		
	personnel to record death		
	cases.		
	✓ Assisting the community		
	in organizing emergency		
	transport.		
	✓ Assisting the District		
	Officials/NGOs in		
	distribution of relief		
	materials.		
	✓ Providing escorts in transit		
	of relief materials to the		
	relief camps/affected		
	areas.		
		I.	ı

Post	Short term measures: -	Vehicle	communication
disaster	✓ FIR of the disasters, the	systems.	
	damages and the death		
	cases.		
	✓ Assisting in collection of		
	damage statistics of private properties.		
	✓ Maintaining law and order.		
	Transcating tark and order.		
	Long term measures: -		
	✓ Close co-ordination with		
	district administration and		
	local/external NGOs in		
	reconstruction and		
	rehabilitation process.		
	✓ Assisting the district		
	authority whenever the		
	need arises.		
	✓ Periodical visits to the		
	affected areas to ensure		
	law and order		

Responsibilities of other Line Departments: -

D 1	- I C I	D : 1 C 1	D 1
_	_		
of the	in normal time	after receiving 1 st	after the disaster
officer		warning	
Asst.	He should see that the	On receipt of the 1 st	Restoration of power
Engineer/	field staff checks the	warning it should be	lines on priority to:
AEE,	electrical line and	communicated to all the	1) Hospital, water
Electrical,	replace old materials	sub ordinates staff.	supply
KPTCL/	used in the power	He should see that all	2) Control room
PWD	supply.	the vehicles under his	3) Railway station and
	He should see that all	control be kept in	4) To other office on
	had wiring in service	perfect order.	priority as per list
	connections are	Alert the entire staff to	appended.
	rectified.		Live wires on ground
	He should enumerate the	and get in touch with	should be removed
	diesel sale available and	immediate requirement.	promptly.
	his jurisdiction and keep	They should give wide	1 1 2
	it available.	publicity that houses	electrical poles should
	He should see that trees,	consumers should	be immediately replaced
	branches etc., fall on	arrange lanterns and	and obstructions on
	electrical lines are out	battery light for use in	roads should be get
	and removed.	case of power is out off.	removed.
	The field staff should		1
	see that electrical supply		
	in the places where		
	landslides may be		

	sarving is out off		
Asst. Engineer/ AEE, Irrigation	serving is cut off. The field staff should be in touch with local panchayats and inform the situation at frequent intervals. To provide diesel generators to hospital water works, control room collector's office in case of failure of powers. The branches to canal drain to be closed. The embankments should be strengthened.	1 st warning should be communicated to all the sub ordinate staff and employees.	Damages due to hazards to government properties, lives of man and cattle etc., should be
Irrigation	should be strengthened. It should be checked whether the passage bridge and channels are in good condition. The obstruction in the canals if any should be got removed immediately to be enabling free flow of water. The bocks and shutters of the canals are to be checked and satisfied that they are in good condition. Water supply into canals should be out off by closing the sluices. The canals and drains should be free from constructing and they should be made available for free discharge of drain water.	employees. They should be alerted to check whether the canals and drains are in proper condition to allow free flow of water. The situation tour should take their duty places and be readily available.	* *
Fire Officers	The Fire Engineers should alert and other vehicles should be kept in good working condition. Materials required for use in emergency should be indented for and kept	The 1 st warning should be immediately communicated to fire stations. The staff should be called on for duty. Full complement of the staff should be available for	

Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings	in reserve. Message received from public on disaster for help should be immediately attended. Keep in touch with each of the other fire stations in the district. Government buildings should be inspected and necessary repairs to be got executed to withstanding hazards affected. Script for slides, pamphlets and cultural programmers should be got prepared immediately.	the vehicles should be obtained and kept in reserve. The 1 st warning should be communicated immediately to all sub ordinate officers. Wide propaganda should be arranged. The sub divisional public relation officer should be available at their headquarter and got ready for disaster duty with short notice. Ensures that all community radio sets are in working condition.	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. They should be posted with up-to-date information and the information should be passed to the Collector immediately.
Regional Transport Officer Motor Vehicle Inspector Civil Supplies Officers Divisional Manager, Telephone	List of vehicles running condition to be requisitioned kept ready. The MVI/AMVI will report before ADM (Relief) The Asst. Engineer and Junior Engineers will remain alert. Based on the experience on the previous disasters sufficient number of vehicles should be procured and kept in	Availability of petrol, oils should be ensured. The RTOs and MVIs should be asked to serve requisition orders on owners of vehicles for duty. Soon after receipt of 1st warning all the public call officers to be informed to instruct the village panchayats, Post Master for dissemination of warning in the villages.	Electricity department for restoration. Roads and buildings for clearance. Restoration of Telephone lines to control room to Collector, Hospital, Fire Station, SP and other offices as per the list appended.

CHAPTER-8

RESOURCE & CONTACT NUMBERS

AGRICULTURE

		Cases of farmers suicides								
Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Cases	No. of cases Compensated	No. of cases not Compensated	Compensated Compensation	No. of Raitha Samparka Kendras				
1	Aurad	0	0	0	0	6				
2	B.Kalyan	2	0	2	0	6				
3	Bhalki	4	3	1	300000	6				
4	Bidar	5	3	0	300000	6				
5	Humnabad	6	2	4	0	6				
	Total	17	8	7	600000	30				

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERNARY SERIVCES

		Livestock Census (2007)										
Sl.	Taluk		Ca	ttle			Sheep					
No.	Tatuk	Indigenious	Exotic	tic Cross Breed Total Buffaloes	Buffaloes	Indigenous	Exotic	Cross Breed	Total			
1	Aurad	60216	-	1083	61299	37950	25792	-	-	25792		
2	B.Kalyan	68385	-	2190	70575	32285	11124	-	-	11124		
3	Bhalki	51715	-	2588	54303	32424	16501	-	-	16501		
4	Bidar	34177	1	3554	37731	41620	19678	-	-	19678		
5	Humnabad	49343	-	4220	53563	32490	11566	-	-	11566		
	Total	263836	1	13635	277471	176769	84661	-	-	84661		

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERNARY SERIVCES

						Livestoc	k Census (2007)	07)				
Sl.	Taluk			Pigs					Total	Total	Tractors		
No.	Tulun	Goats	Exotic	Cross Breed	Total	Rabbits	Dogs	Others	Livestock	Poultry	used for agricultural		
1	Aurad	35011	-	24	2736	-	2651	2498	167937	29418	-		
2	B.Kalyan	38504	-	209	6078	2	5763	90	164421	27487	-		
3	Bhalki	32344	-	-	2331	-	5092	558	143553	15050	-		
4	Bidar	43147	40	136	3994	46	8070	165	154451	51484	-		
5	Humnabad	39992	-	-	3480	-	5618	81	146800	38515	-		
	Total	188998	40	369	18619	48	27194	3392	777162	161954	-		

FISHERIES

SI.		Fish Catch	Ico	e Plants	Colo	d Storage	Cold Stor	rage	Invo	ilies olved heries	No. of Beneficiarie s	Fishlet	Fish Market
No.	Taluk	(in tonnes)	No.	Capacit y (M.Ton)	No.	Capacit y (M.Ton)	Panchaya t Raj	Mino r Irri.	Full Time	Part Time	under Mathsa Asraya Scheme	(in lakhs)	s (No)
1	Aurad	1049.4 1	-	-	-	-	26	27	5000	3000	35	12	4
2	B. Kalyan	1048	-	-	-	-	23	30	5000	3000	10	18	1
3	Bhalki	1048	-	-	-	-	17	7	3000	1000	5	14.79	1
4	Bidar	1048	1	20	-	-	29	14	4000	2000	10	15	1
5	Humnaba d	1048	-	-	-	-	20	7	3000	1000	5	10	1
	Total	5241.4 1	1	20	-	=	115	85	2000 0	10000	65	69.79	8

INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Fact Employees Readym	S	ments				
110.		Factories Employees Male Female						
		ractories	Male	Female				
1	Aurad	0	0	0				
2	B. Kalyan	4	8	4				
3	Bhalki	3	6	3				
4	Bidar	3	7	3				
5	Humnabad	2	6	2				
	Total	12	27	12				

BANKS

Sl.			Nationalised I	Banks (Am	ount in Cr.)		Gran	neena Ban	ks	
Si. No.	Taluk	No.	Agriculture	Others	Total	Deposits	No.	Agriculture	Others	Total	Deposits
NU.			Loan	Loan	Loan			Loan	Loan	Loan	
1	Aurad	12	19	134	153	197	7	41	18	59	78
2	B. Kalyan	14	22	172	194	231	11	36	16	52	52
3	Bhalki	16	25	189	214	262	9	23	8	31	46
4	Bidar	25	63	461	524	661	8	16	7	23	55
5	Humnabad	18	28	213	241	297	9	25	17	42	42
	Total	85	157	1169	1326	1648	44	141	66	207	273

CO-OPERATION AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

					Non-C	redit Co-ope	rative Socie	ties as on (Nos)		
Sl. No.	Taluk	Credit	Non- Credit	Total	No. of Branches	Deposits (Rs.inLakhs)	Loan Advanced (Rs. in Lakhs)	Numbers	Total Loans (Rs. in Lakhs)	Milk Collection (in .000 Ltrs.)	Loan Paid (in Rs.)
1	Aurad	1	8	9	-	-	-	1	1.65	1610	28980
2	B. Kalyan	6	22	28	-	-	-	1	1.70	1850	33300
3	Bhalki	0	9	9	1	2.09	1322.5	1	1.84	1890	37010
4	Bidar	4	17	21	3	6.27	5183.0	1	185	9750	38900
5	Humnabad	2	29	32	1	ı	1	1	1	1910	40150
	Total	13	85	99	4	8.36	6505.5	5	190.19	17010	178340

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Sl.		Railway	Route L	ength (K	(ms.)	Road Len	igth (in Km.) (from PW	D)		
No.	Taluk	Broad Gauge	Meter Gauge	Total	Railway Stations	National Highway	State Highway	Major Dist. Roads	Other Dist. Roads	Total	Major Bridges
1	Aurad	24	-	24	2	0	168.91	204.10	-	373.01	6
2	B. Kalyan	-	-	-	-	30	186.75	115.49	-	332.24	2
3	Bhalki	34	-	34	3	0	128.23	115.60	-	243.83	3
4	Bidar	21	-	21	1	12.5	125.55	260.49	-	398.54	7
5	Humnabad	-	-	-	-	50	83.66	181.40	_	315.06	3
	Total	79	0	79	6	92.5	693.10	877.08	-	1662.68	21

MISCELLANEOUS

			Toilets construelopment and			No. of Villa	0		tions ha ly (LPC	U	ining
SI. No.	Taluk	Individual Household Toilets	No. of Community Toilets	No. of School Toilets	No. of Anganawadi Toilets	No. of Habitations	0-10	10-20	20-13	30-40	40 & above
1	Aurad	4009	-	228	243	290	0	27	53	21	189
2	B. Kalyan	4110	2	197	211	187	0	11	49	59	68
3	Bhalki	4020	2	187	176	158	0	5	25	33	95
4	Bidar	4201	3	230	101	142	0	23	63	25	31
5	Humnabad	4205	3	182	109	107	0	2	27	13	65
	Total	20545	12	1024	840	884	0	68	217	151	448

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

				L	ower Prin	ary Schoo	ols			H	ligher l	Primary	Schoo	ls	
			Bo	ys	Gir	rls	Tot	al		Bo	ys	Gir	ls	To	tal
SI. No	Taluk	No. of Schools	Enrolment	Attendance (%)	Enrolment	Attendance (%)	Enrolment	Attendance (%)	No. of Schools Enrolment	Enrolment	Attendance (%)	Enrolment	Attendance (%)	Enrolment	Attendance (%)
1	Aurad	191	17924	92	16844	88	34768	90	175	5596	91	5320	92	1091 6	91.50
2	B. Kalyan	118	22432	89	20115	90	42547	90	227	7888	89	6998	88	1488 6	88.50
3	Bhalki	135	18361	91	16791	90	35152	91	198	5993	88	5804	90	1179 7	89
4	Bidar	180	38070	92	35028	91	73098	92	367	12868	85	12192	89	2506 0	87
5	Humnabad	114	23041	94	20887	93	43928	94	238	7832	92	7389	90	1522 1	91
	Total	738	11982 8	91.6	109665	90.4	229493	91	1205	40177	89	37703	89. 8	7788 0	89.40

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

]	Higher Sch	ools		
Sl					Total Er	rolment		
	Taluk	No. of	Во	oys	Gi	rls	To	tal
N o	Taluk	Schoo ls	Enrolme nt	% of Attenda nce	Enrolme nt	% of Attenda nce	Enrolme nt	% of Attenda nce
1	Aurad	61	5871	90	5352	89	11223	89.50
2	B. Kalyan	84	7647	92	7717	88	15364	90
3	Bhalki	73	7244	91	6761	90	14005	90.50
4	Bidar	111	11578	89	12123	91	23701	90
5	Humnab ad	96	8362	88	8473	90	16835	89
	Total	425	40702	90	40426	89.	81124	89.80

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

		Total	No. of Pri	mary School	l Teacher	Pupil	Total	No. of H	igher Sch	ool	Pupil
Sl. No	Taluk	Enrolment (in Nos)				Teacher	Enrolment	Teacher			Teacher
110			Male	Female	Total	Ration	(in Nos)	Male	Female	Total	Ration
1	Aurad	45684	1140	583	1723	26.51	1123	439	70	509	22
2	B. Kalyan	57433	1088	803	1891	30.37	15364	432	156	588	26.10
3	Bhalki	46949	1042	742	1784	26.32	14005	510	143	653	21.40
4	Bidar	98158	1172	2127	3299	29.75	23701	495	361	856	27.70
5	Humnabad	59149	1005	1086	2091	28.29	16835	480	282	762	22.10
	Total	307373	5447	5341	10788	28.49	81128	2356	1012	3368	24.10

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

CI		No. of Child	ren in the age gr	roup of 6 to 14		dren out of scho	2
Sl. No	Taluk					group of 7 to 14	
NO		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Aurad	27875	25200	53075	330	336	666
2	B. Kalyan	32868	30755	63623	521	394	915
3	Bhalki	26154	24311	50465	375	254	629
4	Bidar	45012	41645	86657	367	287	654
5	Humnabad	30368	28265	58633	435	449	884
	Total	162277	150176	312453	2028	1720	3748

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

]	Infrastru	cture fa	cilities in a	ıll manageı	ment Prin	nary Schoo	ls		
Sl. No	Taluk	No. of Primary	No. of Cooking	Common Toilet	Girls Toilet	Boys Toilet	Elect ricity	Play Ground	Ramp	Compound	Drinking Water	Library	Computer
1	Aurad	366	-	110	332	327	349	239	315	162	366	352	43
2	B. Kalyan	345	-	79	300	292	324	202	263	192	340	319	48
3	Bhalki	333	-	84	291	282	308	199	259	164	331	310	45
4	Bidar	547	-	197	452	429	486	331	354	319	535	466	129
5	Humnabad	352	-	151	290	277	323	209	227	217	347	315	65
	Total	1943	-	621	1665	1607	1790	1180	1418	1054	1919	1762	330

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Sl.					Infras	tructure	facilities	in all mana	agement l	High Schools			
No	Taluk	No. of Primary	No. of Cooking	Common Toilet	Girls Toilet	Boys Toilet	Elect ricity	Play Ground	Ramp	Compound	Drinking Water	Library	Computer
1	Aurad	61		14	48	41	51	47	34	29	60	57	28
2	B. Kalyan	84		25	73	65	74	57	48	56	81	79	38
3	Bhalki	73		25	58	55	64	58	36	36	70	64	29
4	Bidar	111		42	95	80	98	85	51	75	105	95	44
5	Humnabad	96		34	84	77	87	74	43	62	95	86	37
	Total	425		140	358	318	374	321	212	258	411	381	176

HEALTH

Sl. No	Taluk	Talul Hq. Hos		Distr Hospit		Othe Hospit		Autonomou Teaching Hos		Total	
NO		Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds
1	Aurad	1	100	-	-	11	134	-	-	-	-
2	B. Kalyan	1	100	-	-	14	142	-	-	-	-
3	Bhalki	1	100	-	-	12	96	-	-	-	-
4	Bidar	-	-	1	400	10	468	-	-	-	-
5	Humnabad	1	100	-	-	12	154	-	-	-	-
	Total	4	400	1	400	59	994	-	-	-	-

HEALTH

			No. of Hos	pitals			No. of Do	ctors			/No. of Beds	
S1.	Taluk	Govt.	Privat	e	Total	Govt.	Privat	e	Total	Govt.	PrivateNursing	Total
No	Tatuk		Nursing	Clinics			Nursing	Clinics			Home/Hosp.	
			Home/Hosp.				Home/Hosp.					
1	Aurad	11	0	18	29	25	21	18	64	66	0	66
2	B. Kalyan	14	5	29	48	27	37	29	93	84	30	114
3	Bhalki	12	7	18	37	21	27	18	66	72	42	114
4	Bidar	10	30	112	152	22	161	112	295	60	180	240
5	Humnabad	12	4	44	60	26	49	44	119	72	24	96
	Total	59	46	221	326	121	292	221	637	354	276	630

HEALTH

Sl. No	Taluk	Allopa Hospi	•	Indian Syst Medic Hospi	ine	Private Hos (Including Home	Nursing	Primary He Centres		He	munity alth ntres
		Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds
1	Aurad	11	134	3	-	21	18	9	62	2	60
2	B. Kalyan	14			-	37	29	12	80	2	60
3	Bhalki	12	96	7	-	27	18	11	70	1	30
4	Bidar	10	468	3	-	161	112	9	50	0	-
5	Humnabad	12	154	6	-	49	44	9	62	3	90
	Total	59	994	25	-	295	221	50	324	8	240

HEALTH

Sl.	Taluk		Allop	ahy			Planning ration	Medical	Blood
No	Tatuk	Allopa	athy	Indian	System	X 7	T. 1	Shops	Banks
		Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	_	
1	Aurad	11	11 134 3 -		-	66	2168	98	-
2	B. Kalyan	14	142	6	-	43	2538	109	1
3	Bhalki	12	96	7	-	55	1820	91	-
4	Bidar	10	468	3	-	13	3442	182	1
5	Humnabad	12	154	6	-	49	2397	101	-
	Total	59	994	25	-	226	12365	581	2

HEALTH

				-	AIDS	Cont	rol P	rogra	mme)			Le	epros	у Со	ntrol	Prog	ramn	пе	
Р	Family Planning Measures		id	No. o entification Aids atien	ed		atien Cure		_	eath atien		id	No. o entifi Aids atien	ed	_	atien Cure		_	eath atien	
I.U.D. User	C.C. User	O.P. User	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1463	1454	417	31	31	62	0	0	0	5	3	8	10	8	18	9	10	19	-	-	-
1454	515	213	71	86	157	0	0	0	13	15	28	17	8	25	10	5	15	-	-	-
3113	314	260	32	22	54	0	0	0	6	1	7	5	0	5	6	8	14	-	1	-
1617	2572	294	168	140	318	0	0	0	30	25	55	35	23	58	15	26	41	-	-	-
1562	920	345	80	73	153	0	0	0	14	13	27	6	7	13	10	3	13	-	-	-
9209	5775	1530	382	352	734	0	0	0	68	57	125	73	46	119	50	52	102	-	-	-

HEALTH

		T.B.	Contr	ol Prog	ramme						Cano	er Co	ntrol I	Progra	mme		
- 101 0-	identific Patients		Pa	tients C	ured	Deat	h of Pa	tients		of ident B. Patie		Pati	ents Cı	ured	Deat	h of Pa	tients
Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
413	179	592	271	112	383	21	6	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
467	241	708	314	130	444	17	8	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
369	197	566	279	128	407	28	10	38	21	15	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1249	617	1866	864	370	1234	66	24	90	21	15	36	0	0	0	0	0	0

Scholarship paid to Primary/High Schools Students

S	Taluk		S	chedule	d Caste)		Sched	duled Tri	be			
1.		Primar	y Schoo	ol	Hi	gh Scho	ool	Prima	ry Scho	ol	Н	igh Sch	ool
N		Boys	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Tota	Boy	Girls	Tota	Boy	Girls	Total
o.			,				1	S		1	S		
1	Aurad	2801	2644	5445	754	524	1278	255	129	384	122	164	286
2	B. Kalyan	5299	2321	7620	480	696	1176	2628	2471	5099	181	402	583
3	Bhalki	3279	2331	5610	691	632	1323	252	288	540	266	286	552
4	Bidar	1125	619	1744	701	1070	1771	239	262	501	300	448	748
5	Humnabad	2372				1288	2428	411	899	1310	455	802	1257
	Total	14876	10443	25319	3766	4210	7976	3785	4049	7834	1324	2102	3426

Women and Children Development Department

						Stree	Shakti Pla	ns			
			N	o. of Memb	ers			Fir	nancial Bene	efits	
Sl. No.	Taluk	ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಶ ಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವ- ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	No. of Women (S.C.)	No. of Women (S.T.)	No. of Women (Others)	No. of Women (Total)	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಅ್ಲ ಉಆತಾಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು	ಒಟ್ಟು ಉಳವಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಿ (ರೂ.ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲ)	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್೩ಂದ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿಂದ ನಾಲ ಪಡೆದ ಒಬ್ಬು ಮೊತ್ತ (ರೂ.ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲ)	ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ನಿಥಿ
1	Aurad	650	2006	1008	5487	9798	650	23	24	2.34	0
2	B. Kalyan	647	2270	1400	4741	10201	647	60	50	20.83	0
3	Bhalki	500	1224	625	4000	6609	500	48	18	4	0
4	Bidar	476	2811	871	4182	6876	476	48.12	30	4.85	0
5	Humnabad	666	3232	1000	4018	8295	666	42	40	11.68	0
	Total	2939	11543	4904	22428	41779	2939	221.12	162	43.70	0

Drinking Water Supply Facilities

		Borewells v pum		Piped Wate Scher		Mini Water Scher		F	orest Depa	rtment
Sl. No.	Taluk	Provided during the year	Working (Upto31- 3-2012)	Provided during the year	Working (Upto 31- 3-2012)	Provided during the year	Working (Upto31- 3-2012)	Forest Area (in Sq. Km.)	Social Forest (in Hect.)	Saplings Planted (in Lakhs)
1	Aurad	15	1327	3	175	5	196	-	50	0.858
2	B. Kalyan	14	687	2	134	7	172	-	50	0.957
3	Bhalki	17	808	4	137	6	161	-	50	0.772
4	Bidar	19	777	2	134	8	169	-	5	0.010
5	Humnabad	13	840	1	138	4	66	-	50	1.087
	Total	78	4439	12	718	30	764	-	205	3.684

Taluk wise ground water structures in Bidar district

	_ *************************************	ground water strat			
Sl.	Taluk	Irrigation	Dor	nestic water sup	oply
No		structures	Bore wells	Piped WS	MW schemes
				Schemes	
1	Aurad	4742	1453	89	142
2	Basavakalyan	11249	1522	78	162
3	Bhalki	5796	1373	80	139
4	Bidar	12419	1447	79	137
5	Humnabad	12860	1274	76	72
	Total	47066	7069	402	652

Excise Department

SI.		Retail		Hotels &		Defence				on of Liquor . Litres)	Income from
No.	Taluk	Shops	Clubs	Boarding Houses	Bars	Canteen	Others	Total	Liquor	Beer	Excise (Rs. crores)
1	Aurad	8	-	1	2	-	2	13	920442.825	423032.930	25.97
2	B. Kalyan	13	-	1	8	-	2	24	1561386	675803.480	44.43
3	Bhalki	12	-	0	2	-	1	15	1283235.360	580862.510	36.98
4	Bidar	27	-	2	12	1	3	45	2426467.830	1288934.030	71.42
5	Humnabad	18	-	1	7	-	2	28	1737116.730	776959.200	49.27
	Total	78	-	5	31	1	10	125	7928648.745	3745592.150	228.07

HOUSING

Sl.	Taluk	Houses	Construct	ed under A	shraya Sch	eme
No.	Tatuk	SC	ST	OBC	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	Aurad	208	44	99	231	582
2	B. Kalyan	94	139	42	164	439
3	Bhalki	60	17	16	107	200
4	Bidar	24	31	45	43	143
5	Humnabad	49	33	22	47	151
	Total	435	264	224	592	1515

Latitude, Longitude and Mean Sea Level Ground Water Level

SI. No.	Taluk		Latitude		Longitude	Height above Mean Sea	Ground lev in Irrigat	el	Water in dry	ound r level y land rea	Ground Water Availabili ty
		Min.	Max.	M in	Max.	Level MTs	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	(in Hecto Meteres
1	Aurad	-	18 ⁰ 15' 08.29"N	-	77 ⁰ 24'40.19" N	550	-	-	9.21	16.58	5354
2	B. Kalyan	-	17 ⁰ 52'11.98"N	-	76 ⁰ 57' 00.08"N	628	26.78	28.86	6.06	15.41	5956
3	Bhalki	-	18 ⁰ 02'26.50"N	-	77 ⁰ 12'19.93" N	579	4.33	12.64	15.63	23.64	9609
4	Bidar	-	17 ⁰ 54'26.55"N	-	77 ⁰ 31'37.71" N	671	-	-	6.6	15.29	6049
5	Humna bad	-	17 ⁰ 46' 11.99"N	-	77 ⁰ 07' 47.99"N	641	-	-	6.57	15.43	2386
	Total	-		-		3069	31.11	41.50	44.07	86.35	29354

ಜಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾಲಿಗಳ ಕಛೇಲಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾಲಿ / ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರ ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು

Sl.	Name of the Employee	Designation	Mobile
No.			
1	Anand Sagar Reddy	Dist. Statistical Officer	9448890713
2	Santosh Biradar	Asst. Statistical Officer	9448000740
3	Ashok Naga	Asst. Statistical Officer	9972145629
4	Sushil Kumar	Supernatant	9902587431
5	Hema	FDA	9164681277
6	Vasundara	SDA	9481217477
7	Premala	Typist	9964701896
8	Rekha	Typist	9902393415
9	Shawanta	Census	9535823930
10	Abdul Rub Auorad	Census	9886545717
11	Pandit Sharma Bhalki	Census	9845143975
12	Sushil Kumar	Census	9035671231
13	Sangamesh	Consultant Programmer	9945636051
14	Pradeep Bidar	Census Inspector	9620544036
15	Satish Wale	Census Inspector	8970181650
16	Prashanth Bhalki	Census Inspector	9731113608
17	Shaik Ubaid Basavkallyan	Census Inspector	8892264190
18	Parameshwar Humnabad	Census Inspector	9880288327
19	Syed Mumtaz Ali	D Group	9916800248
20	Saraswati	D Group	9663967067
21	Ramanna	D Group	9743220011

Important Contact Numbers

2 3 4 6 5 5 6 7 8 8 7 10 11 12 13 14 15 6	2001 ಜನಗಣತಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಬೀದರ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು ಕೆ.ಪಿ.ಟಿ.ಸಿ.ಎಲ್. ಬೀದರ / ಹುಮನಾಬಾದ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೋಲಿಸ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹ ಬೀದರ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಶಾಮಕ ಸೇವೆ, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಕೃಷಿ ಗಣತಿ 2005–06 ಜಂಟಿ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ರೇಷ್ಮೇ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಜಾನುವಾರು ಗಣತಿ 2007 ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ.	- 223317 226552 226232 225409 224420 228225 226500 226259 - 233138 233142
3 4 6 5 6 7 6 8 8 6 9 10 11 12 13 14 6 15 6	ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು ಕೆ.ಪಿ.ಟಿ.ಸಿ.ಎಲ್. ಬೀದರ / ಹುಮನಾಬಾದ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹೋಲಿಸ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹ ಬೀದರ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಶಾಮಕ ಸೇವೆ, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಕೃಷಿ ಗಣತಿ 2005–06 ಜಂಟಿ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ರೇಷ್ಮೇ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಜಾನುವಾರು ಗಣತಿ 2007 ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ.	226552 226232 225409 224420 228225 226500 226259 - 233138 233142
4 6 7 8 8 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 6	ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೋಲಿಸ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹ ಬೀದರ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಶಾಮಕ ಸೇವೆ, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಕೃಷಿ ಗಣತಿ 2005–06 ಜಂಟಿ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ರೇಷ್ಮೇ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಜಾನುವಾರು ಗಣತಿ 2007 ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ.	226232 225409 224420 228225 226500 226259 - 233138 233142
5 6 7 8 8 8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 6	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮೋಲಿಸ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹ ಬೀದರ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಶಾಮಕ ಸೇವೆ, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಕೃಷಿ ಗಣತಿ 2005–06 ಜಂಟಿ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ರೇಷ್ಮೇ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಜಾನುವಾರು ಗಣತಿ 2007 ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ.	225409 224420 228225 226500 226259 - 233138 233142
6 3 7 8 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 6	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೋಲಿಸ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹ ಬೀದರ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಶಾಮಕ ಸೇವೆ, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಕೃಷಿ ಗಣತಿ 2005–06 ಜಂಟಿ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ರೇಷ್ಮೇ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಜಾನುವಾರು ಗಣತಿ 2007 ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ.	224420 228225 226500 226259 - 233138 233142
7 8 8 6 9 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 6	ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹ ಬೀದರ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಶಾಮಕ ಸೇವೆ, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಕೃಷಿ ಗಣತಿ 2005–06 ಜಂಟಿ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ರೇಷ್ಮೇ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಜಾನುವಾರು ಗಣತಿ 2007 ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ.	228225 226500 226259 - 233138 233142 -
7 8 8 6 9 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 6	ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹ ಬೀದರ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಶಾಮಕ ಸೇವೆ, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಕೃಷಿ ಗಣತಿ 2005–06 ಜಂಟಿ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ರೇಷ್ಮೇ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಜಾನುವಾರು ಗಣತಿ 2007 ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ.	226500 226259 - 233138 233142 -
8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 6	ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಶಾಮಕ ಸೇವೆ, ಬೀದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ ಕೃಷಿ ಗಣತಿ 2005–06 ಜಂಟಿ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ರೇಷ್ಮೇ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೀದರ ಜಾನುವಾರು ಗಣತಿ 2007 ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ.	226259 - 233138 233142 -
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	್ಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ, ಬೀದರ	226536
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30	ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಪದವಿಪೂರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಬೀದರ	229818
31 8	ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ.	-
32	ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಬೀದರ / ಬಿಮ್ಸ್ ಬೀದರ	232911 /
	7	234422
33	ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	
	ದಂತ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಬೀದರ / ಹುಮನಾಬಾದ	
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	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕು. ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ	233126
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		220030
	ಸ.ಕಾ.ಅ. ಕೊಳಚೆ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ. ಉಪ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು (ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ) ಬೀದರ	226258

40	ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೀದರ.	233146
41	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಯುವಜನ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಬೀದರ	226681
42	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಖಜಾನೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ	226202
43	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ	233147
44	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ	288147
45	ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಸಣ್ಣ ಉಳಿತಾಯ, ಬೀದರ	226333
46	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಬೀದರ	221156
47	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೀದರ	226382

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Sl.	District/Projec	Office Address	Tel. No/	E-mail ID
No.	ts		Fax	
1	Basavakalyan	CDPO office, Near Govt	08481-	cdpobkalyan@gmail.com
		Hospital, Gadhuge Matha	252142	
		Road ,Basavakalyan		
2	Bhalki	CDPO office, Bhalki-	08484-	cdpobhalki@gmail.com
		585328	262307	
3	Bidar	CDPO office, Shishu Seva	08359-	cdpobdr@gmail.com
		commission, Sharada	233115	
		Complex, Shivanagar,		
		Bidar-585401		
4	Humnabad	CDPO office, No -9, Plot	08483-	cdpohumnabad@gmail.co
		no 474, National Highway	270253	m
		Road , Humnabad-585330		
5	Santhapur	CDPO office, Santhapur-	08485-	cdpoaurad@gmail.com
		585421	282634	

POST MATRIC HOSTELS

Sl. No.	Place of Hostel	Name of the organisation	Telephone No.
1	Bhalki	Santhoshima Mahila Mandal, Bhalki, Bidar	461201,261201
2	Aurad	Smt. Savithri Bai Harijan, Hindulida, Mahila & makkala Abhivrudhi Samsthe, Shadgir Road, Bidar	

LIST OF SANTHWANA CENTRES

Sl.	Name of the	Name & address of the implementing Agency	
No.	Taluk		
1	Bidar	Kittur Rani Chennamma Mahila Mandali, K.H.B. Colony,	
		Bidar Ph: 958482-229944	
2	Aurad	Hindusthan Librial Education Society, Near Amareswara	
		College, Navode Building, Aurad Ph: 9241082836	
3	Humana-bad	Akkamahadevi Yuvathi Mandali, Rechatti Nivas, Near Old	
		Degree College, Humanabad	
4	Bhalki	Saraswathi Mahila Mandal, Vijaya Mahanteshwara	
		Nagar,Bhalki-585328.	
5	Basava Kalyan	Mudhol Sri Shivayogi Shivalingeswara Vidya	
		Samsthe(MSS),Joladapaka,Bhalki Taluk.	

LIST OF WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS FUNCTIONING IN THE STATE

Sl.	Name and Addresses of Working Women's Hostel	
No.		
1	Mahila Mandali, Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Shahaganj Area, Bidar.	
2	Sri Veerabhadreshwara Education Trust, Humnabad, Bidar -585330. Ph:08483-	
	270644,270248	
3	Nittur Education Society, Bage Ibrahim, Bidar. Ph:08482-225679,230768	
4	Gujjamma Education Society, No.503/2, Humnabad Road, Bhalki Ph:08484-261148	

Deputy Commissioner	Dr H.R MAHADEV	08482-225409
Superintendent of Police	Prakash Nikam	08482-226700
Chief Executive Officer, Z P	Gyanendra Kumar Gangwar	08482-233133
Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Bidar	Dr.Rudresh S Ghalle	08482-223559
Assistant Commissioner, Bidar	Akshay Shridhar	08482-225373
Assistant Commissioner,B. Kalyan	Banavar Singh Meena	08481-250129
Tahsildar, Aurad	Chandrashekhar	08485-280024
Tahsildar, Basavakalyan	Savitri	08481-250338
Tahsildar, Bhalki	Annarao Patil	08484-262218
Tahsildar, Bidar	Keerti Chalk	08482-226459
Tahsildar, Humnabad	Nagayya swamy	08483-270051

The Numbers of the Police officer's rank wise are as below.

BIDAR SUB-DIVISION

No. Interest of the process of the proces		9480803401 9480803402 9480687102 9480687103 9480687104 9480687105 9480687106 9480687107
 Dy.S.P. Bidar Dy. S.P. DAR CPI TOWN CPI MARKET PI TRAFFIC BIDAR CPI RURAL BIDAR PI DCRB PI DCIB PI DSB P.I. (W) CONTROI P.I. (EXCISE ENFO PSI FPB RPI DAR AAO, DPO, BIDAR PSI CRIME BTPS. PSI L&O NTPS. 		9480687102 9480687103 9480687104 9480687105 9480687106
4. Dy. S.P. DAR 5. CPI TOWN 6. CPI MARKET 7. PI TRAFFIC BIDAR 8. CPI RURAL BIDAR 9. PI DCRB 10. PI DCIB 11. PI DSB 12. P.I. (W) CONTROI 13. P.I. (EXCISE ENFO 14. PSI FPB 15. RPI DAR 16. AAO, DPO, BIDAR 17. PSI L&O BTPS. 18. PSI CRIME BTPS. 19. PSI L&O NTPS.		9480687103 9480687104 9480687105 9480687106
5. CPI TOWN 6. CPI MARKET 7. PI TRAFFIC BIDAL 8. CPI RURAL BIDAL 9. PI DCRB 10. PI DCIB 11. PI DSB 12. P.I. (W) CONTROI 13. P.I. (EXCISE ENFO 14. PSI FPB 15. RPI DAR 16. AAO, DPO, BIDAL 17. PSI L&O BTPS. 18. PSI CRIME BTPS. 19. PSI L&O NTPS.		9480687104 9480687105 9480687106
5.		9480687105 9480687106
7.		9480687106
8.		
9. PI DCRB 10. PI DCIB 11. PI DSB 12. P.I. (W) CONTROI 13. P.I. (EXCISE ENFO 14. PSI FPB 15. RPI DAR 16. AAO, DPO, BIDAI 17. PSI L&O BTPS. 18. PSI CRIME BTPS. 19. PSI L&O NTPS.	?	9480687107
10. PI DCIB 11. PI DSB 12. P.I. (W) CONTROI 13. P.I. (EXCISE ENFO 14. PSI FPB 15. RPI DAR 16. AAO, DPO, BIDAI 17. PSI L&O BTPS. 18. PSI CRIME BTPS. 19. PSI L&O NTPS.		
11. PI DSB 12. P.I. (W) CONTROI 13. P.I. (EXCISE ENFO 14. PSI FPB 15. RPI DAR 16. AAO, DPO, BIDAI 17. PSI L&O BTPS. 18. PSI CRIME BTPS. 19. PSI L&O NTPS.		9480687108
 P.I. (W) CONTROI P.I. (EXCISE ENFO PSI FPB RPI DAR AAO, DPO, BIDAI PSI L&O BTPS. PSI CRIME BTPS. PSI L&O NTPS. 		9480687110
 P.I. (EXCISE ENFO PSI FPB RPI DAR AAO, DPO, BIDAI PSI L&O BTPS. PSI CRIME BTPS. PSI L&O NTPS. 		9480687111
 P.I. (EXCISE ENFO PSI FPB RPI DAR AAO, DPO, BIDAI PSI L&O BTPS. PSI CRIME BTPS. PSI L&O NTPS. 	L	9480687112
15. RPI DAR 16. AAO, DPO, BIDAI 17. PSI L&O BTPS. 18. PSI CRIME BTPS. 19. PSI L&O NTPS.	ORCEMENT & LOTTERY)	9480687113
15. RPI DAR 16. AAO, DPO, BIDAI 17. PSI L&O BTPS. 18. PSI CRIME BTPS. 19. PSI L&O NTPS.	,	9480687114
16. AAO, DPO, BIDAI 17. PSI L&O BTPS. 18. PSI CRIME BTPS. 19. PSI L&O NTPS.		9480687115
17. PSI L&O BTPS.18. PSI CRIME BTPS.19. PSI L&O NTPS.	3	9480687116
18. PSI CRIME BTPS. 19. PSI L&O NTPS.		9480687117
19. PSI L&O NTPS.		9480687118
		9480687119
		9480687120
21. PSI ADDL. NTPS.		9480687121
22. PSI L&O GGPS.		9480687122
23. PSI CRIME GGPS.		9480687123
24. PSI MARKET PS.		9480687124
25. PSI (Crime) MARK	KET PS.	9480687125
26. PSI L&O TR.PS (I)		9480687126
27. PSI CRIME TR.PS		9480687127
28. PSI ENFO TR.PS (· /	9480687128
29. PSI RURAL (L&O)	9480687129
30. PSI (C) RURAL		9480687130
31. PSI BAGDAL		9480687131
32. PSI JANWADA		9480687132
33. OFFICE SUPTD (C	CRIME)	9480687133
34. OFFICE SUPDT. (1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9480687134
35. OFFICE SUPDT (A	,	9480687135
36. PA TO SP	,	9480687136
37. PA TO Addl. SP		9480687137
38. IN CHARGE OF C	OMPUTER SEC.	9480687138
39. MTO DAR		9480687139
	JMNABAD SUB-DIVISION	7.0000/10/
40. ASP. HUMNABAI		9480687200
41. <i>CPI HUMNABAD</i>	,	

42.	CPI CHITAGUPPA	9480687202	
43.	CPI B.KALYAN	9480687203	
44.	CPI MANTHALA	9480687204	
45.	PSI HUMNABAD (L&O)	9480687205	
46.	PSI (C) HUMNABAD	9480687206	
47.	PSI HALLIKHED	9480687207	
48.	PSI CHITAGUPPA	9480687208	
49.	PSI M.EKHELLI	9480687209	
50.	PSI BEMALKHEDA	9480687210	
51.	PSI B.K.(L&O) TOWN	9480687211	
52.	PSI (C) B.K.TOWN	9480687212	
53.	PSI B.K. TRAFFIC	9480687213	
54.	PSI (C) B.K.TRAFFIC	9480687214	
55.	PSI HULSOOR	9480687215	
56.	PSI MANTHALA	9480687216	
57.	PSI MUDBI	9480687217	
58.	PSI B.K. RURAL	9480687218	
BHALKI SUB-DIVISION			
59.	Dy. SP. BHALKI	9480687300	
60.	PI BHALKI TOWN	9480687301	
61.	CPI BHALKI RURAL	9480687302	
62.	CPI AURAD	9480687303	
63.	CPI KAMALNAGAR	9480687304	
64.	PSI L&O BHALKI (T)	9480687305	
65.	PSI CRIME (BLK-T)	9480687306	
66.	PSI BHALKI RURAL	9480687307	
67.	PSI (C) BHALKI (R)	9480687308	
68.	PSI K.CHINCHOLLI	9480687309	
69.	PSI DHANNURA	9480687310	
70.	PSI AURAD	9480687311	
71.	PSI KAMALANGAR	9480687312	
72.	PSI KUSHNOOR	9480687313	
73.	PSI (C) AURAD	9480687314	
74.	PSI SANTHAPUR	9480687315	
75.	PSI CHINTAKI	9480687316	

Some Important Private Hospitals

DR.KRISHNAMURTHY'S HOSPITAL &

REHAB CENTRE

Category: GENERAL HOSPITAL Hospital Address: INSIDE NAYA

KAMAN

Pin Code: 585401

Phone Number: 08482-226115/682280

Fax: 08482-220640

GURU NANAK HOSPITAL

Category: NURSING HOME

Hospital Address: GURDWARA SRI

NANAK JHIRA. **Pin Code :**585402

Phone Number: 08482-228247

Fax: 08482-220455

KAMTIKAR HOSPITAL

Category: GENERAL HOSPITAL Hospital Address: H.NO-8-10-204, GANESH MAIDAN, NEAR NEHRU

STADIUM

Pin Code: 585401

Phone Number :08482-225825 **Fax :**08482-225825/225633

MEGUR EYE CARE CENTRE

Category: EYE HOSPITAL
Hospital Address: BEHIND
AKKAMAHADEVI COLLEGE

Pin Code :585401

Phone Number :08482-226642

Fax:08482-226642

OMNICARE HEALTH SERVICES PVT LTD APEX HOSPITAL)

Category: GENERAL HOSPITAL

Hospital Address: GANESH MAIDAN,

Pin Code :585401

Phone Number: 08482-220502

<u>PRAYAVI HOSPITAL & MEDICAL</u> RESEARCH CENTRE

Category: GENERAL HOSPITAL

Hospital Address: OPP.UDGIR ROAD,

N.GOVT HOSPITAL **Pin Code**:585401

Phone Number: 08482-220741 **Fax**: 08482-240007/228047

SACHIN NURSING HOME

Category: GENERAL HOSPITAL Hospital Address: NO.8-11-5,K.E.B

ROAD,

Pin Code :585401

Phone Number: 08482-226841

Fax: 08482-226841

SHRE HOSPITAL(BIDAR CT SCAN)

Category: GENERAL HOSPITAL **Hospital Address:** # 8/10/57/58/59,

BEHIND AKKAMAHADEVI

COLLEGE, NEAR MEGUR EYE CARE

HOSPITAL

Pin Code: 585401

Phone Number: 08482-227444

Deputy Commissioner Bidar	225409	Chief Executive Officer Z.P	230434
HQA to DC	226290	Asst Commissioner	225373
Tehsildar Bidar	226459	Deputy Director Food & Civil Supplies	226232
National Informatics Center	226111	District Information & Publicity Officer	225370
Joint Director Industries	226394	Police Stations	
Superintendent of Police	226700	Addl. Superintendent of Police	226702
Deputy Superintendent of Police	224420	New Town Police Station	228256
Market Police Station	226709	Gandhi Gunj Police Station	226712
Chowbara Police Station	226733	Rural Police Station	226711
Control Room	226704 / 100	Railway Police Station	226389
Police Station Humnabad	270033	Police Station Bhalki	262323
Police Station Aurad	280048	Police Station	250336
		Basavakalyan	
Bidar City		•	
City Municipal Corporation	226412	Road Transport Officer	226361
Kannada & Culture	225842	Veterinary Hospital	230392
Bidar City Ambulance Service	es	<u> </u>	
Al-Ameen	231058	Apex	222050
Govt. Hospital	226211	GGPC	227106
Prayavi	220741	Rotary	232121
Call 108	108	•	
Public Utility		1	
Fire	226500 / 101	Railway	226404 / 131
Water	226581	Electricity	226366 / 226817
NEKSRTC	228508	Rotary	Postal
Blood Bank	226211 / 223450	,	
Doctors - Surgeons			
Dr. Vijay Kumar Talpalikar	226161	Dr. V.G. Reddy	225505
Dr. S.S. Siddareddy	229944	Dr. Sanjay Chanda	226606
Doctors - Cardiologist	•	· • • •	
Dr. Rajshekar Patil	228988	Dr. Kaujalgi	230681
Dr. Vishwanath Prabha	226766	, -	
Diagnostic Centers		•	
Apex Diagnostic Center	226839	Medi. Lab Diagnostic Center	229735
Sanjeevni Diagnostic & Research Lab	250015	Sangmeshwar X-Ray Center	226477

Bidar City Scan Chikitsa	227444		
Diagnostics			
Doctors- Consultant	220000	D 4 0 D .''	226040
Dr. Rajshekar Patil	228988	Dr. A. S. Patil	226840
Dr. Chandrakanth Gudge	226841	Dr. S.R. Hanamshetty	226166
Dr. Vishwanath Prabha	226766	Dr. Omkar Swamy	
Dr. Kashinath Rao Kamble	223992		
Doctors - ENT	1		
Dr. S.S. Siddareddy	229944	Dr. Sudhir Kamtikar	222779
Dr. V.V.Nagraj			
Doctors - Pediatricians			
Dr. P.M. Auradkar	226970	Dr. C.S. Malipatil	227638
Dr.K.L.Krishnamurthy	226115	Dr. Subhash patil	226870
Dr. G.U. Hatti			
Doctors - Dental			
Dr. S.N. Math	227690	Dr. Narendra Singh Saini	228691
Doctors - Eye		Sum	
Dr. V.S. Kamtikar	227477	Dr. Salins	225467
Dr. Nagbhushan Sulgunte	227164	Di. Sumis	223 107
Doctors - Orthopedic	227101		
Dr. Krishna Rao	227820	Dr. Madhukar Rao	225353
Dr. Vijay Pande	227020	Dr Rajshekhar	250064
Dr. Vijay i ande		Sedamkar	230004
Dr. Medha		Sedanikai	
Doctors - Gynecology			
Dr Asha Hanamshetty	226166	Dr. Prakash Korwar	224266
Doctors-Skin	220100	DI. I Tukushi Kol wui	221200
Dr. Shiv Kumar Shetkar		Dr. Ashok Nagure	
Doctors - Veterinary (Surgeo	n)	D1. ASHOR Traguic	
Dr.Shivshankar Usturge	229880	Dr. Shivapraksh	
Doctors - Veterinary (Pysicia		Di. Silivapiaksii	
Dr. Vivek Kasralikar			
Pharmacy Centers Sai Prabhu Medicals	Prabhu	Maya Madical	Prince Medical
Ambedkar Circle	Medicals	Maya Medical Beside District	Hall
Bidar		Hospital	Behind Old
Diuai	Opp. District	Bidar	
	Hospital Bidar	Diuai	Govt. Hospital
Dei Medical		Timmolo Madical	Bidar
Raj Medical	Geeta	Tirumala Medical	
Behind Old Govt. Hospital	Medical	Opp: District Hospital	
Bidar	Opp:SBI	Bidar	
	Bidar		

Universities:	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries		
Chiversities.	University, Nandinagar, Bdiar		
Medical Colleges:	Bidar Institute of Medical Sciences		
Wiedical Colleges.	N.K.Jabshetty Ayurvedic Medical College		
Engineering Colleges :	Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College, Bidar		
Engineering Coneges.	Rural Engineering College, Bhalki		
	Basavaklayan Engineering College, Basavaklayan		
Dental Colleges & Pharmacy	S. B. Patil Dental College, Bidar.		
Colleges:	Dental College Humnabad		
coneges.	Karnataka Pharmacy College.		
	RRK Samiti's Pharmacy College		
	M.H.Goel college of Pharmacy		
	Mehraj Ali Institute of Pharmacy Education, Pratap Nagar,		
	Bidar		
	Smt.MC Vasantha College of Nursing Naubad Bidar.		
	Vidya Vikas Trust Pharmacy College		
	Vidya Vikas Trust Finantiacy College Vidya Vikas Trust Nursing College		
Degree & Pre-University	B.V.Bhoomreddy Art, Science and Commerce College		
Colleges:	Karnataka Art, Science and Commerce College		
Coneges.	R.V. Biddappa Law College, Manhalli Road, Bidar		
	Guru Nanak First Grade Degree College, Bdiar		
	Govt. First Grade Degree College, Bdiar Govt. First Grade College, Naubad, Bdiar		
	Dr.Ishwar Koujalgi Memorial National Pre-University		
	College		
	Guru Nanak Pre University College Bidar		
	Vidya Pre-University College, Bidar		
	Gyana Sudha Pre-University College, Bdiar		
	Shahin Pre-University College		
	Noor Group of Institutions, Bidar		
	Roohi Group of Institutions, Bidar		
	Sri Dattagiri Maharaj Pre-University College, KEB Road		
	Bdiar		
	Babu Biradar Pre-University College, KEB Road, Bidar		
Schools:	Guru Nanak Public School (CBSE), Bidar		
	Air Force School Bidar		
	Seventh Day Adventist High School		
	B.V.V. Sangh's National School, Bidar		
	Saint Joseph's School, Bidar		
	Saraswathi Vidya Mandir		
	Government Boys and Girls School		
	Siddharoodha Public School		
	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bidar		
	National High School, Bidar		
	Sri Datta Giri Maharaj Public School		
	Naveen Public School, Rampure Colony, Bidar		

	Contact Details of Municipal Corporation					
	Name	Designation	Mobile No	e-mail-ID		
1.	Dr H.R	Deputy	Mobile:	deo.bidar@gmail.com		
	Mahadev	Commissioner	9741969999Off			
			No: 08482-			
			225409			
2.	Sri.	Project Director	Mobile:	itstaff_dudc_bidar@yahoo.com		
	Sharnabasappa		9448185671			
	Koteppagole		Office:			
	I/C		08482-229332			
			Fax: 08482-			
			225262			
3.			08482-225052	itstaff_ulb_bidar@yahoo.com		
4.			08482-225052	itstaff_ulb_bidar@yahoo.com		
5.	Sri. D basappa	Municipal Commissioner	08482-240432	itstaff_ulb_bidar@yahoo.com		
6.	Sri.Moies Hussain	Asst.Exe.Engineer	9449056786	itstaff_ulb_bidar@yahoo.com		
7.	Smt. Naina	Account	9448303492	itstaff_ulb_bidar@yahoo.com		
	Kumari	Supretendent		•		
8.	Sri. Basavaraj	Revenue Officer/	9844836897	itstaff_ulb_bidar@yahoo.com		
		Office Manager		-		
		(I/C)				
9.	K.S Jagdish	Senior	8553384077	itstaff_ulb_bidar@yahoo.com		
		Programmer				
10.	Sri. Prabhudh	Environmental		itstaff_ulb_bidar@yahoo.com		
	Kamble	Engineer	9448151491			

Details of YASHASVINI Yojana Hospitals

SL.No	Hospital Name	Address	Telephone.No	Email ID
1	District Hospital	District Surgeon Government General Hospital Basaveshwar Circle Main Road Bidar	08482-225474	DSBIDAR@GMAIL.COM
2	Velemegna Good News Society	Velemegna Good News Society , Golekhana,Bidar-585401	08482-230467/ 230460	VELEMEGNABIDAR@G MAIL.COM
3	Multispeciality Hospital	Sri Sainidhi Multispeciality Hospital, Opp. Gada Petrol Bunk, Ring Road, Homnabad, Bidar.	9242124365	SRISAINIDHI_HOSPITAL@Y AHOO.COM
	Megur Eye Care Center	Megur Eye Care Center,Bidar.	9449826642	UMEGUR@REDIFFMAIL.COM
5	Talwadi Hospital	Talwadi Hospital, Bhalki, Bidar District	08484-262610/ 9035069490/ 9480323469/84 84262610	Talwade.hospital@rediffmail.com
h	Krishnamurthy Hospital	Krishnamurthy Hospital, Nayakaman,Bidar- 585401	(08482)226115 /682280	KHRCBIDAR@GMAIL.COM
7	Shree Hospital	Shree Hospital,Behind Akkamahadevi College,Near Megur Eye Hospital,Bidar-585401		riya5050@rediffmail.com, pammykory@gmail.com
8	Siddaroad Charitable Hospital	Siddaroad Charitable Hospital,Siddharoodh Math Campus,Mannalli Road,Bidar	08482-234111/ 08482-234849	
u	Gurunanak Hospital	Gurnanak Hospital, Bidar	08482-228247	
1 171	R N Jadhav Hospital	R N Jadhav Hospital, near to mini vidhana soudha,main road,bhalki, Bidar	08482-228247	

Important contact Numbers of Bidar District

Sl. No.	Department	Name of the Officer and	Contact No.
1	Directorate Economics & Statistics	Designation Mathapati, District Statistical	8762302948,
1	Directorate Economics & Statistics	Officer, Bidar	08482-226259
2	State Excise Deptt.	Sham Savalgi, Dy. Commissioner, of	9449597159
2	State Excise Depti.	Excise	08482-221156
3	Drugs Control Deptt.	N.V. Raghuram, Asst. Drugs Controller	9900505022
4	Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department	Arun Kumar Sangavi, Dy. Director,	9916326521
5	Transport Department	Prabhakar M, RTO Officer	9448890883
		,	08482-232461
6	Minorities Welfare Department	P. Shivkumar	9480066675
	•		08482-230150
7	Fire & Emergency Department	District Fire Station officer	9449301680
			08482-226500
			08484-262500
			08483-270264
			08485-280055
			08481-259529
			08483-277102
8	DDPI officer Bidar	Basavaraj Gownalli, DDPI Officer	9448999330
			08482-233134
9	Public Works Ports & Inland	Raju Dange, Exe. Engineer	9481634409
	Water Transport Department		08482-226440
10	Home Guard Department	Unit Officer	
		D.M. Chauhan (Humnabad)	9448604463
		Bhagwan (Aurad)	9880063149
		Ganapati (Basavakalyan)	9945918799
		B.G. Patil (Bhalki)	9449626045
		Pradeep (Bidar)	9972892903
11	Dist. Fire Service	Amruth Chimkode, Dist. Fire Officer	9449301680
			08482-226500
			9986877687
12	Agriculture Department	Puthra G.T, Joint Director of Agri.	7259004650
	_		088482-233138
13	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Ministry of	D. Dayanand, District Youth	9902781815
	Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India	Coordinator	08482-235360

CHAPTER-9

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 Assistanct 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 alsoensure 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), Bellary and Dy. SP, Bellary 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 basic 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 Or-der) 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 decease 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 shelter 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 re-quired.

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 120

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 team 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 basic.
- 10.) Take any other appropriate actions as deemed necessary in control of emer-gency.

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 reinforce- ment. 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 (Tempo- rary Medical Centre). Ensure hygienic conditions at the rescue shelters cum rallying posts, temporary medical centers. Take appropriate action in shift- ing affected persons to proper hospitals in Bellary 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 is 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. Workout the requirement of heavy earth moving equipment like cranes etc., and mobilizes 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 advice the CEC about the kind of message to be dissem-inated to the public and press, etc, on pollution matters.

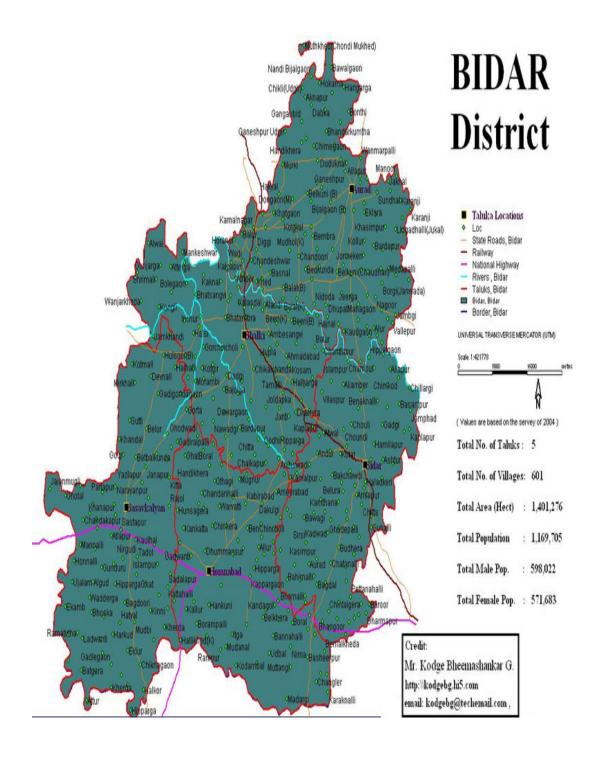
Function of Experts of District Crisis Group (DCG)

- 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.
- 5. They will also advise CEC on the message to be given to Public/Press on technical matters.

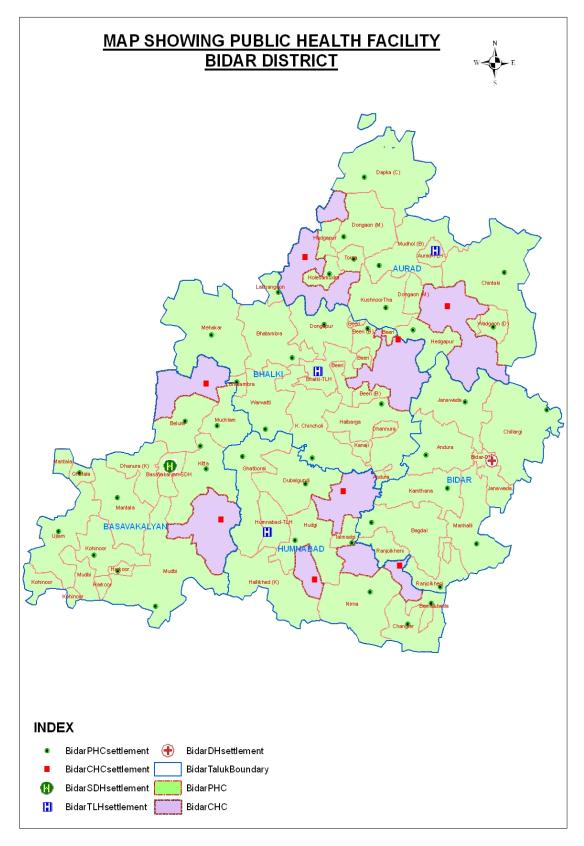
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MAPS

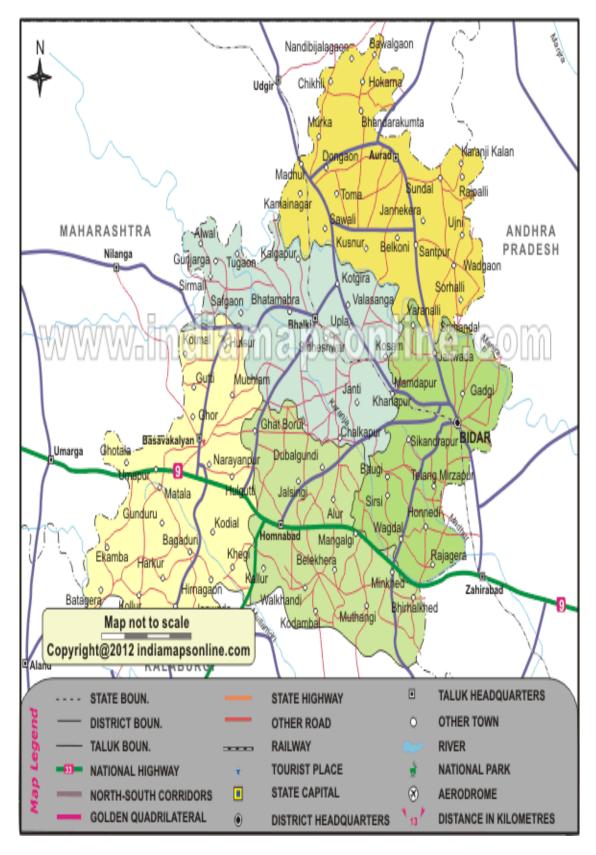


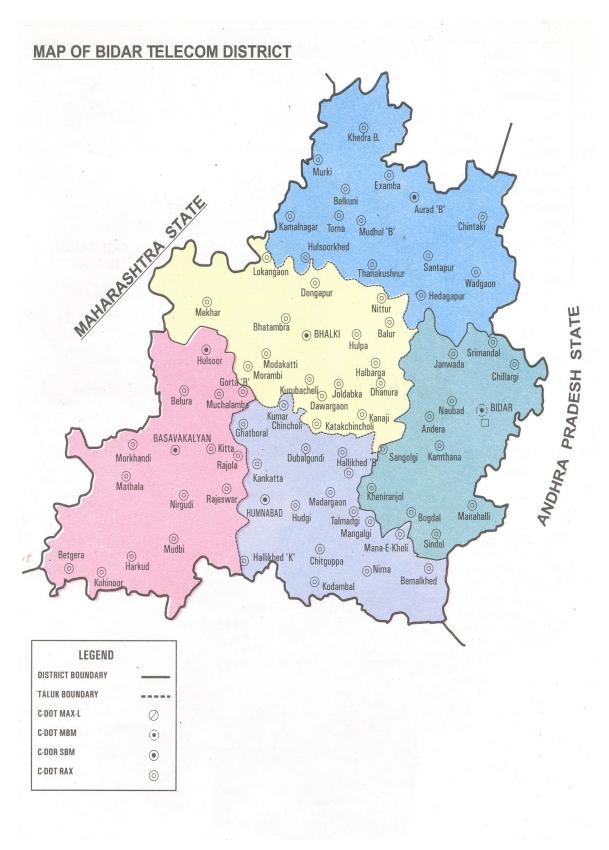


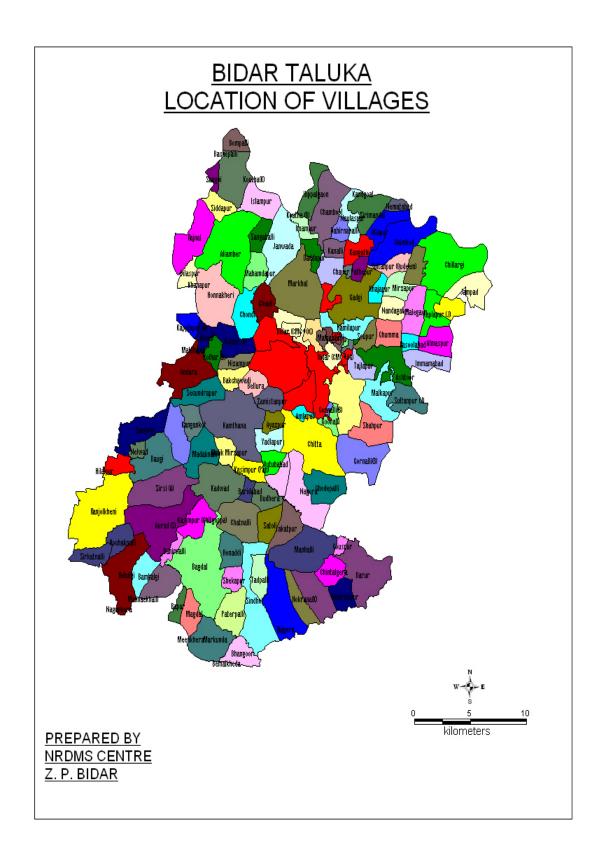


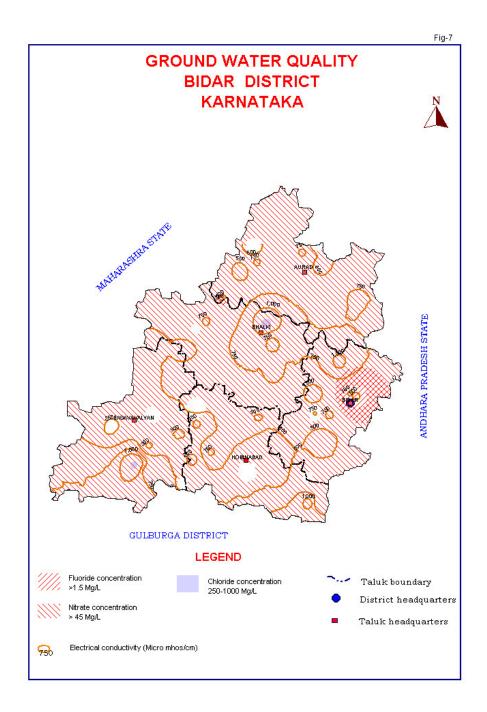


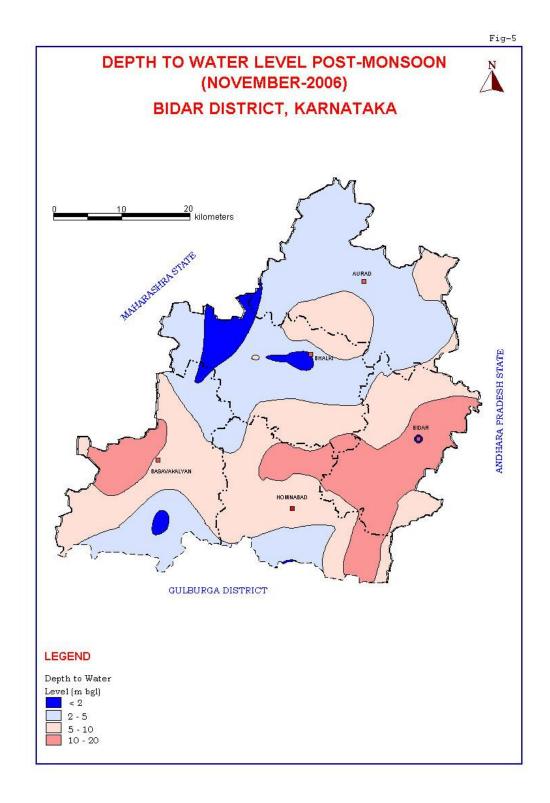


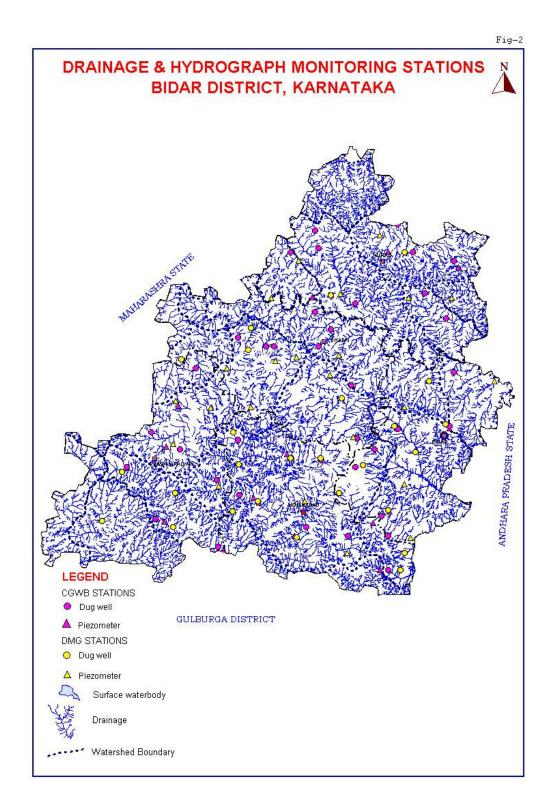


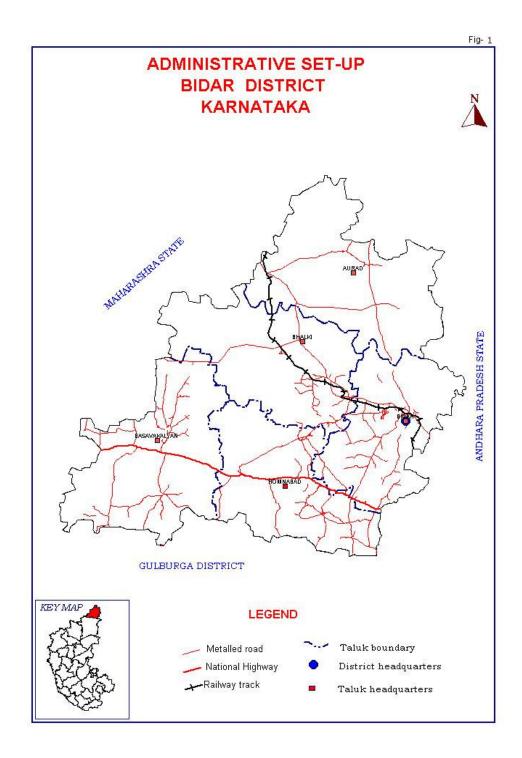












CONCLUSION

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 proactive 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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