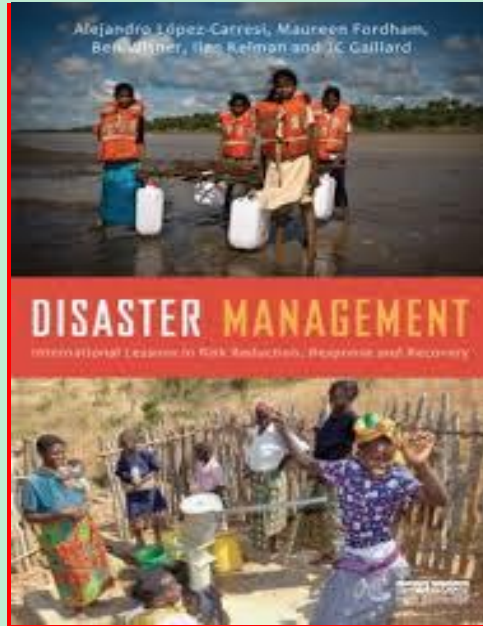




Kalaburagi District Disaster Management Plan 2019-20



Office of the Deputy Commissioner Kalaburagi

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1. GLOSSARY

1.1 Affected

People who are affected either directly or indirectly by a hazardous event. Directly affected are those who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.

1.2 Build back better

The use of the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations and communities through integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and into the revitalization of livelihoods, economies and the environment.

1.3 Building code

A set of ordinances or regulations and associated standards intended to regulate aspects of the design, construction, materials, alteration and occupancy of structures which are necessary to ensure human safety and welfare, including resistance to collapse and damage.

1.4 Capacity

The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.

1.5 Coping capacity

Is the ability of people, organizations and systems, using available skills and resources, to manage adverse conditions, risk or disaster's. The capacity to cope requires continuing awareness, resources and good management, both in normal times as well as during disasters or adverse conditions. Coping capacities contribute to the reduction of disaster risks.

1.6 Capacity assessment

Is the process by which the capacity of a group, organization or society is reviewed against desired goals, where existing capacities are identified for maintenance or strengthening and capacity gaps are identified for further action.

1.7 Capacity development

Is the process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals. It is a concept that extends the term of capacity-building to encompass all aspects of creating and sustaining capacity growth over time. It involves learning and various types of training, but also continuous efforts to develop institutions, political awareness, financial resources, technology systems and the wider enabling environment.

1.8 Contingency planning

A management process that analyses disaster risks and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses.

1.9 Critical infrastructure

The physical structures, facilities, networks and other assets which provide services that are essential to the social and economic functioning of a community or society.

1.10 Disaster

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A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.

1.11 Emergency

Is sometimes used interchangeably with the term disaster, as, for example, in the context of biological and technological hazards or health emergencies, which, however, can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.

1.12 Disaster damage

Occurs during and immediately after the disaster. This is usually measured in physical units (e.g., square meters of housing, kilometres of roads, etc.), and describes the total or partial destruction of physical assets, the disruption of basic services and damages to sources of livelihood in the affected area.

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3 **Disaster impact** is the total effect, including negative effects (e.g., economic losses) and positive effects (e.g., economic gains), of a hazardous event or a disaster. The term includes economic, human and environmental impacts, and may include death, injuries, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being. For the purpose of the scope of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the following terms are also considered:

4 **Small-scale disaster:** a type of disaster only affecting local communities which require assistance beyond the affected community.

5 **Large-scale disaster:** a type of disaster affecting a society which requires national or international assistance.

6 **Frequent and infrequent disasters:** depend on the probability of occurrence and the return period of a given hazard and its impacts. The impact of frequent disasters could be cumulative, or become chronic for a community or a society.

7 A **slow-onset disaster** is defined as one that emerges gradually over time. Slow-onset disasters could be associated with, e.g., drought, desertification, sea-level rise, epidemic disease.

A **sudden-onset disaster** is one triggered by a hazardous event that emerges quickly or unexpectedly. Sudden-onset disasters could be associated with, e.g., earthquake, volcanic eruption, flash flood, chemical explosion, critical infrastructure failure, transport accident.

8 **Disaster management**

The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for responding to and recovering from disasters. **Emergency management** is also used, sometimes interchangeably, with the term disaster management, particularly in the context of biological and technological hazards and for health emergencies. While there is a large degree of overlap, an emergency can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.

9 **Disaster risk**

The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.

1.20 **Acceptable risk, or tolerable risk**, is therefore an important subterm; the extent to which a disaster risk is deemed acceptable or tolerable depends on existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical and environmental conditions. In engineering terms, acceptable risk is also used to assess and define the structural and non-structural measures that are needed in order to reduce possible harm to people, property, services and systems to a chosen tolerated level, according to codes or “accepted practice” which are based on known probabilities of hazards and other factors.

1 **Residual risk** is the disaster risk that remains even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place, and for which emergency response and recovery capacities must be maintained. The presence of residual risk implies a continuing need to develop and support effective capacities for emergency services, preparedness, response and recovery, together with socioeconomic policies such as safety nets and risk transfer mechanisms, as part of a holistic approach.

1.22 **Disaster risk assessment**

A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

1.23 **Disaster risk governance** The system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate, and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy.

1.24 Disaster risk information Comprehensive information on all dimensions of disaster risk, including hazards, exposure, vulnerability and capacity, related to persons, communities, organizations and countries and their assets.

1.25 Disaster risk management Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.

1.26 Prospective disaster risk management activities address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks. They focus on addressing disaster risks that may develop in future if disaster risk reduction policies are not put in place. Examples are better land-use planning or disaster-resistant water supply systems.

1.27 Corrective disaster risk management activities address and seek to remove or reduce disaster risks which are already present and which need to be managed and reduced now. Examples are the retrofitting of critical infrastructure or the relocation of exposed populations or assets.

1.28 Compensatory disaster risk management activities strengthen the social and economic resilience of individuals and societies in the face of residual risk that cannot be effectively reduced. They include preparedness, response and recovery activities, but also a mix of different financing instruments, such as national contingency funds, contingent credit, insurance and reinsurance and social safety nets.

1.29 Community-based disaster risk management promotes the involvement of potentially affected communities in disaster risk management at the local level. This includes community assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities, and their involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of local action for disaster risk reduction.

Local and indigenous peoples' approach to disaster risk management is the recognition and use of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and practices to complement scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessments and for the planning and implementation of local disaster risk management.

1.30 Disaster risk management plans set out the goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives. They should be guided by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and considered and coordinated within relevant development plans, resource allocations and programme activities. National-level plans need to be specific to each level of administrative responsibility and adapted to the different social and geographical circumstances that are present. The time frame and responsibilities for implementation and the sources of funding should be specified in the plan. Linkages to sustainable development and climate change adaptation plans should be made where possible.

1.31 Disaster risk reduction

Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.

A global, agreed policy of disaster risk reduction is set out in the United Nations endorsed Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted in March 2015, whose expected outcome over the next 15 years is: "The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries".

1.32 Early warning system

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An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events.

1.33 Multi-hazard early warning systems address several hazards and/or impacts of similar or different type in contexts where hazardous events may occur alone, simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects. A multi-hazard early warning system with the ability to warn of one or more hazards increases the efficiency and consistency of warnings through coordinated and compatible mechanisms and capacities, involving multiple disciplines for updated and accurate hazards identification and monitoring for multiple hazards.

1.34 Economic loss

Total economic impact that consists of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss. **Direct economic loss:** the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage. **Indirect economic loss:** a decline in economic value added as a consequence of direct economic loss and/or human and environmental impacts.

1.35 Direct economic losses usually happen during the event or within the first few hours after the event and are often assessed soon after the event to estimate recovery cost and claim insurance payments. These are tangible and relatively easy to measure.

1.36 Evacuation

Moving people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event in order to protect them. **Exposure.**

The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas. **Extensive disaster risk .**

The risk of low-severity, high-frequency hazardous events and disasters, mainly but not exclusively associated with highly localized hazards. **Hazard.**

A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

- **Annotations:** Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin. Natural hazards are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena. Anthropogenic hazards, or human-induced hazards, are induced entirely or predominantly by human activities and choices. This term does not include the occurrence or risk of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law and national legislation. Several hazards are socionatural, in that they are associated with a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors, including environmental degradation and climate change.

Hazards may be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity or magnitude, frequency and probability. Biological hazards are also defined by their infectiousness or toxicity, or other characteristics of the pathogen such as dose-response, incubation period, case fatality rate and estimation of the pathogen for transmission.

Multi-hazard means (1) the selection of multiple major hazards that the country faces, and (2) the specific contexts where hazardous events may occur simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects.

Hazards include (as mentioned in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and listed in alphabetical order) biological, environmental, geological, hydrometeorological and technological processes and phenomena.

Biological hazards are of organic origin or conveyed by biological vectors, including pathogenic microorganisms, toxins and bioactive substances. Examples are bacteria, viruses or parasites, as well as venomous wildlife and insects, poisonous plants and mosquitoes carrying disease-causing agents.

1.37 **Environmental hazards** may include chemical, natural and biological hazards. They can be created by environmental degradation or physical or chemical pollution in the air, water and soil. However, many of the processes and phenomena that fall into this category may be termed drivers of hazard and risk rather than hazards in themselves, such as soil degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, salinization and sea-level rise.

1.38 **Geological or geophysical hazards** originate from internal earth processes. Examples are earthquakes, volcanic activity and emissions, and related geophysical processes such as mass movements, landslides, rockslides, surface collapses and debris or mud flows. Hydrometeorological factors are important contributors to some of these processes. Tsunamis are difficult to categorize: although they are triggered by undersea earthquakes and other geological events, they essentially become an oceanic process that is manifested as a coastal water-related hazard.

1.39 **Hydrometeorological hazards** are of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic origin. Examples are tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes); floods, including flash floods; drought; heatwaves and cold spells; and coastal storm surges. Hydrometeorological conditions may also be a factor in other hazards such as landslides, wildland fires, locust plagues, epidemics and in the transport and dispersal of toxic substances and volcanic eruption material.

1.40 **Technological hazards** originate from technological or industrial conditions, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities. Examples include industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires and chemical spills. Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event.

1.41 Hazardous event

The manifestation of a hazard in a particular place during a particular period of time.

1.42 Intensive disaster risk

The risk of high-severity, mid- to low-frequency disasters, mainly associated with major hazards.

1.43 Mitigation

The lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event.

1.44 National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

A generic term for national mechanisms for coordination and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction that are multisectoral and interdisciplinary in nature, with public, private and civil society participation involving all concerned entities within a country.

1.45 Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, the stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities. The related term “readiness” describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required.

A preparedness plan establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to specific potential hazardous events or emerging disaster situations that might threaten society or the environment.

1.46 Prevention

Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks. Reconstruction

The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.

1.47 Recovery

The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.

1.48 Rehabilitation

The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.

1.49 Residual risk

The disaster risk that remains in unmanaged form, even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place, and for which emergency response and recovery capacities must be maintained. Resilience

The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.

1.50 Response

Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. The institutional elements of response often include the provision of emergency services and public assistance by public and private sectors and community sectors, as well as

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community and volunteer participation. “Emergency services” are a critical set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities in serving and protecting people and property in emergency and disaster situations. They include civil protection authorities and police and fire services, among many others. The division between the response stage and the subsequent recovery stage is not clear-cut. Some response actions, such as the supply of temporary housing and water supplies, may extend well into the recovery stage.

1.51 Retrofitting

Reinforcement or upgrading of existing structures to become more resistant and resilient to the damaging effects of hazards.

1.52 Risk transfer

The process of formally or informally shifting the financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another, whereby a household, community, enterprise or State authority will obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits provided to that other party.

1.53 Structural and non-structural measures

Structural measures are any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or the application of engineering techniques or technology to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems. Non-structural measures are measures not involving physical construction which use knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce disaster risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education.

1.54 Underlying Disaster risk drivers

Processes or conditions, often development related, that influence the level of disaster risk by increasing levels of exposure and vulnerability or the reducing capacity. Vulnerability is the conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increases the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

Reference: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

National Institute of Disaster Management, India (NIDM)

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

At the very outset, disaster refers to a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental loss, which exceeds the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources. To put it in other words, it is the occurrence of a sudden mishap/calamity/ grave occurrence that disrupts the basic fabric and normal functioning of a society (or community).

Disaster management has been an evolving discipline particularly in India over last one decade. With increasing frequency and intensity of disasters and large number of people coming in their way, the subject needs a more systematic attention and a planned approach.

National disaster management Act, 2005 provides mandate for development of comprehensive disaster management plan at national, state and district level. In particular, there is a need to have a comprehensive plan at district level which is the cutting edge level for implementation of all policy guidelines and strategies.

A lot of efforts have been going on for development of plans at different levels by different agencies. In the absence of standard framework and process guidelines, the early experiments with development of district disaster management plan have been very useful to build experience and validate it from the direct application during disasters. There is a lot of variation in the existing plans and the analysis of existing plans shows different plans has different strengths. They act as good source of information about the district collected in one place and is a rich source of knowledge on aspects of disaster management in the country.

However, these documents largely remain limited to knowledge and information manuals rather than practical action plans for the stakeholders. Further, since there have been little involvement of stakeholders in development of these plans, there has been little awareness about them and it remained as an administrative document, rarely used in pre disaster or post disaster situation.

There has also been a significant change in our understanding of disaster management from Global to grassroots levels in last few years. Hyogo Framework for Action and later National Disaster Management Act in 2005 brought a paradigm shift in disaster management from a reactive relief based approach to a more proactive disaster risk reduction approach.

The evolving understanding of the subject of disaster management, lessons learnt from the existing plans and the mandate provided by National Disaster Management Act, 2005 to DDMA's to develop comprehensive disaster management plan provides an excellent opportunity to develop some modal plans and a standard process for development of district disaster management plans for replication in different parts of the country.

1.1 Scope of the plan

A comprehensive emergency response plan that takes into account potential natural, technological, and manmade threats and involves key personnel in the planning process can assist an organization to systematically manage emergencies in an effective and efficient manner. The planning process is a key element that forces District Magistrates and staff to explore viable options

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that can be employed in the event of an emergency or disaster. These contingencies can ultimately help to save lives, reduce property loss, as well as lessen an organization's potential liability.

1.2 Objective of the plan

The objective is to reduce the vulnerability of population to the hazard and reduce the risk of a disaster.

1.3 Limitations of the plan

The proposed plan has its own limitations that may be broadly named as – lack of coordination between the departments, lack of physical and human resources in the district, the low socio economic status of the community, poor infrastructure etc. The said limitations may stand as a hurdle in the implementation of the plan, which can only be handled by making use of all the existing resources in their full potential.

1.4 About the District

Kalaburagi District is one among 30 Districts of Karnataka State, India. Kalaburagi District Administrative head quarter is Kalaburagi. It is located 600 KM South towards State capital Bangalore. Kalaburagi District population is 2564892 as per 2011 census. It is 5th Largest District in the State by population.

1.5 Geography and Climate in Kalaburagi District

It is located at Latitude-17.3, Longitude-76.8. Kalaburagi District is sharing the border with Rangareddi District to the East, Bidar District to the North, Bijapur District to the west, Yadgir District to the South and Solapur District to the west. It shares State Border with Telangana State to the East, Maharashtra State to the North. Kalaburagi District occupies an area of approximately 10951 square kilometres. It's in the 458 meters to 404 meters elevation range. This District belongs to Southern India.

The district has total area of 16174 Sq. Kms. This constitutes 5.93 percent of the area of the state. The region is characterized by black cotton soil, expanses of flat treeless surface, a range of hills covering a surface of about 60 miles and some lower belts following the main rivers. The hilly portion of Aland and Chincholi. The area under forest is 4.2 percent of the total area.

1.6 Administrative Classification of Gulbarga District

Sl. No.	Taluks	Hoblies	GP	Total ULB's	Inhabited and	Un-Inhabited	Total No of Villages (6+7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Afzalpur	3	28	1	89	4	93
2	Aland	5	47	1	134	2	136
3	Chincholli	4	36	1	137	11	148
4	Chittapur	5	43	4	122	3	125
5	Kalaburagi	6	41	1	135	5	140
6	Jewargi	5	42	1	145	14	159
7	Sedam	4	27	1	109	8	117
	TOTAL	32	264	10	871	47	918

Source: Kalaburagi District at a Glance 2016-17

1.7 Climate of Kalaburagi District:

The climate of the district is generally dry, with temperatures ranging from 5 °C to 45 °C and an annual rainfall of about 842 mm. The year in Kalaburagi is divided into three main seasons. The summer lasts from late February to mid-June. It is followed by the southwest monsoon, which lasts from late June to late September. This is then followed by dry winter weather until mid-January.

Temperature variation in Different Seasons:

- Summer: 26 °C to 45 °C
- Monsoon: 23 °C to 32 °C
- Winter: 4 °C to 31 °C

Climate data for Gulbarga													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °F	85.6	89.6	95	100.4	101.3	93.2	86	86.9	87.8	87.8	85.3	84.2	90.26
Average low °F	60.4	63.3	72.1	76.8	77.7	75.2	73.2	72.5	72.7	70.7	64.8	59.4	69.9
Average <u>precipitation</u> inches	0.106	0.173	0.177	0.713	1.551	4.689	4.587	5.843	7.346	4.142	1.098	0.181	30.606
Average high °C	29.8	32.0	35.0	38.0	38.5	34.0	30.0	30.5	31.0	31.0	29.6	29.0	32.37
Average low °C	15.8	17.4	22.3	24.9	25.4	24.0	22.9	22.5	22.6	21.5	18.2	15.2	21.06

Average precipitation mm	2.7	4.4	4.5	18.1	39.4	119.1	116.5	148.4	186.6	105.2	27.9	4.6	777.4
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Source: [IMD](#)

KALABURAGI DISTRICT CULTIVABLE AREA	
Total cultivation area	10,75,236 Ha
Rain fed area	9,68,260 Ha
Irrigation area	1,06,976 Ha
FARMERS CLASSIFICATION (Total: 3,95,497 No's)	
Small farmers	1,47,493 No's.
Marginal farmers	81,912 No's
Medium & big farmers	1,66,092 No's

KALABURAGI DISTRICT – AREA UNDER IRRIGATION	
Irrigated by canals	35,684 Ha
Irrigated by tanks	692 Ha
Irrigated by wells	32,005 Ha
Irrigated by bore wells	25,731 Ha
Irrigated by lift irrigation	7,336 Ha
Other sources	5,528 Ha

Total :	1,06,976 Ha
Total annual rainfall	842 mm

1.8 Major producing Items, Crops and Industries from Kalaburagi District

Bajra, Banana, Brick Manufacturing, Carpet Manufacturing, Cement, Cloth, Cotton, Dhoty, Edible Oil, Food Grains, Groundnut, Industrial Prod, Jaggery, Jowar, KhadiCloth, Milk, Pappayya, Polished Stones, Rice, Shahabad Stone, Silk, are the major producing Items and Exports from here. The pattern of land utilization in **Kalaburagi** district given in Table 5.12 reveals that the net own land in **Kalaburagi** 10, 94,120 hectares and its account to 71.56 of total geographical area. On the other hand, hardly 28.44 percent of the geographical area is distributed for other activities. It is clear from Table 5.12 that net area sown is high in Jewargi i.e., 182313 hectares and that of Sedam is very low i.e., 102445 hectare where as in all the other talukas its amount was steady.

Land use classification: (unit: Area in Hectares)

Talukas	Geographical area	Area under Forest	Land Not available for cultivation		Uncultivated land excluding fallowland			Fallowland		Area sown	
			Land put to non Agri. Uses	Barren & uncultivable land	Cultivable waste	Pmt. Pastures & other grazing land	Mics. Trees, groves	Current fallows	Other fallowland	Net	Total
Afzalpur	130479	78	6269	2395	458	1322	10	410	195	119792	139702
Aland	173417	2852	3725	3142	974	3469	59	3648	2000	153806	161716
Chincholi	155854	19622	3356	13003	2723	6516	862	3064	2000	105058	114673
Chittapur	176447	6150	9607	3689	4530	674	21	2148	1628	148239	156394
Kalaburagi	173165	4123	8624	4228	78	4322	67	18760	3000	130444	132954
Jewargi	182313	310	5586	1833	294	6486	62	9618	5246	153142	161837
Sedam	102445	2181	3602	6823	360	3066	50	1000	325	85345	105230
District Total	1094120	35316	40769	35113	9417	25855	1131	38648	14394	895826	972506

Source: District at a Glance 2016-17

1.9 Distribution of Land holdings in the district

Land Holdings	Number	Percentage	Area	Percentage
Marginal Holding	112331	20.46	13463	1.00
Small Holdings	191271	34.86	281868	20.93
Semi Medium	158492	28.87	435718	32.36
Medium	73750	13.45	435001	32.32

Large	12956	2.36	180220	13.39
Total	548800	100	1316270	100

1.10 Irrigation

Like other parts of the country, agriculture economies of the **Kalaburagi** district also depend upon rainfall. Therefore, development of irrigation facilities would open new doors to the farmers of this region. However, the district has only two major rivers viz., Krishna and Bheema, following trough territory. Hence large part of the district has to depend upon other sources of irrigation.

The following Table-5.14 shows the various sources of irrigation and the land irrigated by them in the district.

1.11 Net irrigated area in Kalaburagi (Gulbarga) district.

Sources	Area(Hectares)	Percentage of total irrigated area
Canals	185104	77.24
Wells	29440	14.92
Tanks	3209	1.19
Borewells	22682	2.93
Liftirrigation	5353	0.48
Othersources	5508	2.52
Total	251296	100.00

Source: District at a Glance2009-10.

As depicted in Table, area under irrigation is 251296 hectares. The major source of water is canals, which constitute 77.24 percentages (185104 hectares) of the irrigated land. This indicates that the district is not benefited by the rainfall received. Open Wells are also help full in the district for irrigation, about 15 percentages (29440 hectares) of the irrigation lands, wells are the major source of water. Here other sources are of 2.52 percentage (5508) hectares constitute rain, ponds and the like.

1.12 Soil:

Being located in the centre of Deccan plateau, most part of the district is covered by the fertile black soil. Besides, other soils can also be found. The details of taluka wise soil structure are given in below Table.

Taluka wise soil structure of Gulbarga District

Soil	Taluka
Shallow medium black	Gulbarga and Jewargi
Deep black	Part of Gulbarga Chitapur, Sedam and Chincholi
Red sandyland	Part of Aland and Afzalpur

Source: District at a Glance2010-11

1.13 Rainfall:

The rain fall in the district is very light and scanty and also it is uncertain. The rainfall in the district was 4694 mm in 2011. The district received rainfall both form the south west (locally called Mungari) during May-September and North-East (locally called as Hingari) between September and December.

Rain fall in Gulbarga District for 10 years (2007 To 2016)

Taluks	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Afzalpur	725	725	893	997	577	620	777	784	398	695.4
Aland	522	579	710	853	587	642	645	721	347	670
Chincholi	645	789	654	1092	679	624	953	741	777	1363.4
Chittapur	591	809	738	762	558	723	768	663	463	1059.2
Kalaburagi	672	788	711	900	646	560	762	731	549	1026.3
Jewargi	655	499	831	75	434	459	696	540	442	714.8
Sedam	750	800	927	890	656	635	878	761	734	117
Average	651	713	781	881	593	594	776	702	526	806

Sources: District at aGlance 2016-17

The district is a draught prone area. The average rainfall is 842 mm. and the normal rainy days are 46 in a year. The climate is very hot during the summer which adversely affects the work capacity of the people. The temperature ranges between 42 °C in summer to 26 °C in winter. The period from December to May is the driest part of the year.

1.14 River:

Bheema is the only major river flowing through the district passing through other important rivers flowing in the district are Amarja, Kagina and Mullamari, which are tributaries of Bheema river.

1.15 Kalaburagi Transport:

The district lacks adequate infrastructure which is one of the causes for the long economicst agnation that the district has been subjected to. The length of village (Rural)roads is 6503 kms. A large part of these roads are non-functional during the monsoon season. The total length of railway line is 225kms. The district headquarter lies on the main National Network. But the internal network availability is very low. Only 4 talukas Afzalpur, Chittapur, Kalaburagi and Sedam are connected by a railway line.

Taluka-wise Infrastructure facilities in Gulbarga District

Taluka	StateHighways	Major DistrictRoads	VillageRoads
Afzalpur	137.8	160.13	841.47
Aland	245.5	126.35	1138.28
Chincholi	179.86	84.89	1179.58
Chittapur	201.96	359.13	722.92
Kalaburagi	165.38	144.57	926.20
Jewargi	37.82	417.15	1114.26
Sedam	154.70	242.80	449.92
District	1123.02	1535.80	6372.63

Source: District at a Glance 2009-10

Rail Transport

Kalaburagi district has a major railway station located at Kalaburagi, connecting to most of the Important Cities and rail way station in India. Some of the railway stations in the district are Wadi, Shahabad, Sedam, Chittapur, Ganagapur Road, Malkheid Road, Nalwar which connects most of the towns and villages in the District.

Bus Transport

Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) runs Busses from Major cities to Towns and Villages in this District

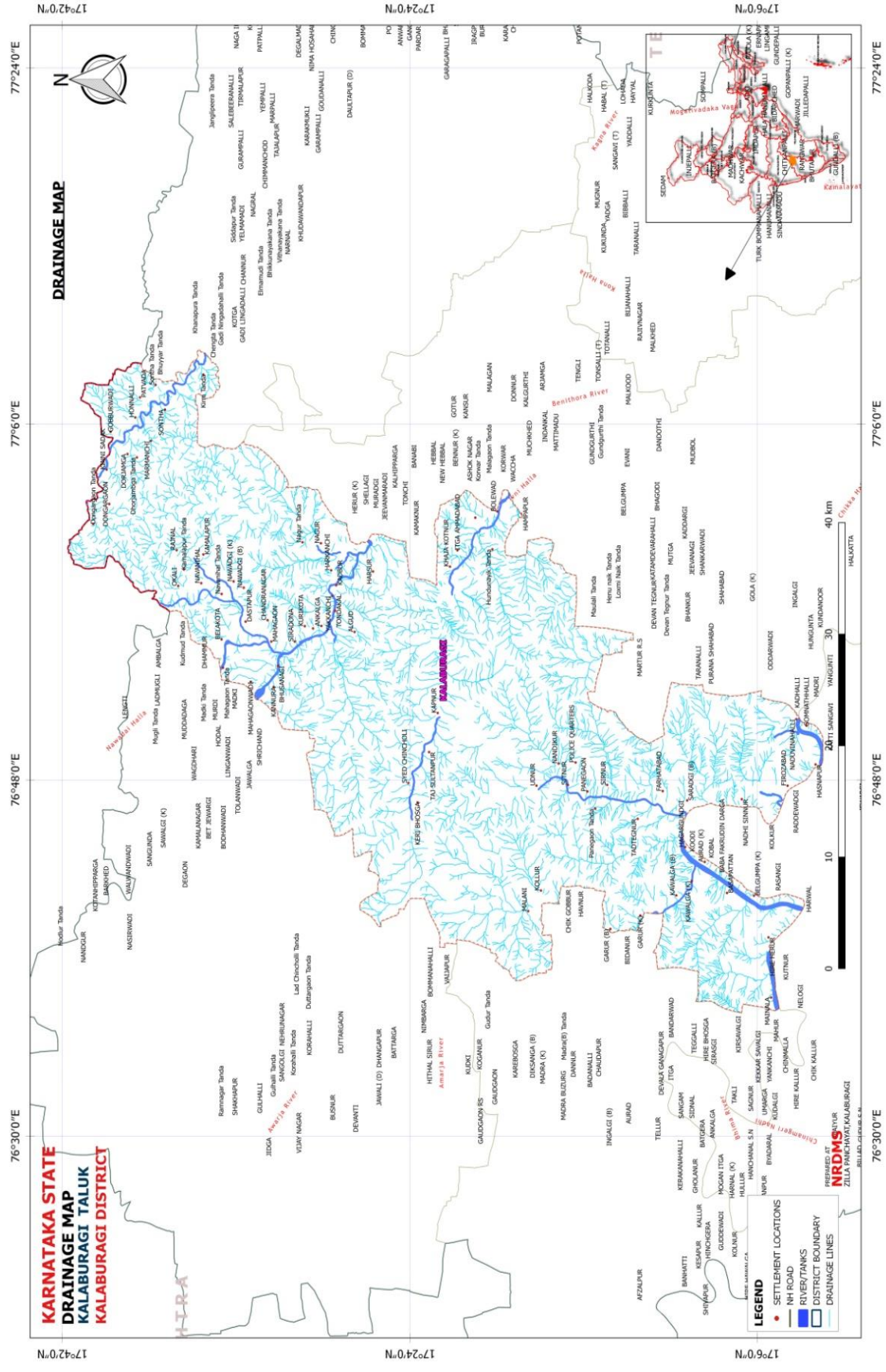
Kalaburagi at a Glance

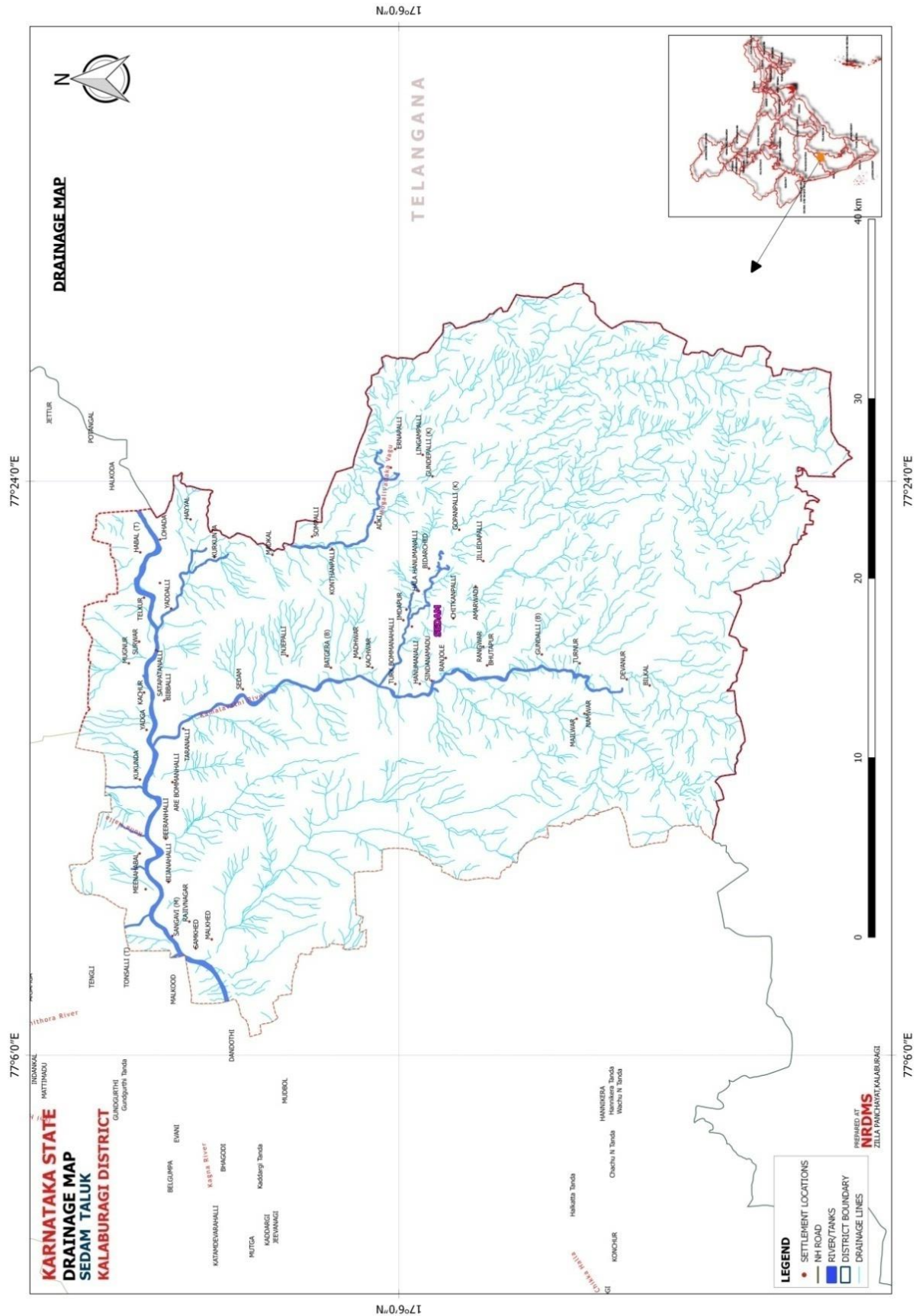
S.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1	Geographical features			
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude			17°100 to17°450
	ii) Longitude			76°100 to77°450
	iii) Geographical Area		Km ²	1,098,900
(B)	Administrative Units			
	i) Sub divisions	03		
	ii) Tehsils	07		
	iii) Sub-Tehsil	32		
	iv) Patwar Circle	-		
	v) Panchayat Simitis	-		
	vi)Nagar nigam	01		
	vii) Nagar Palika	09		
	viii) Gram Panchayat	220		
	xi) Revenue villages	918		
	x) Assembly Area	10		
2.	Population			
(A)	Sex-wise		Total No's	2,174,742
	i) Male	2011	No's	1,110,442
	ii) Female	2011	No's	1,064,300
(B)	Rural Population	2011	No's	1,485,186
3.	Agriculture			
A.	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2016-17	Square kilometres	1,094,120
	ii) Forest cover	2016-17	“	35,316
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2016-17	“	40,769
	v) Barren Land	2016-17	“	35,113
4.	Forest			
	(i) Forest	2010-11	Ha.	35,316

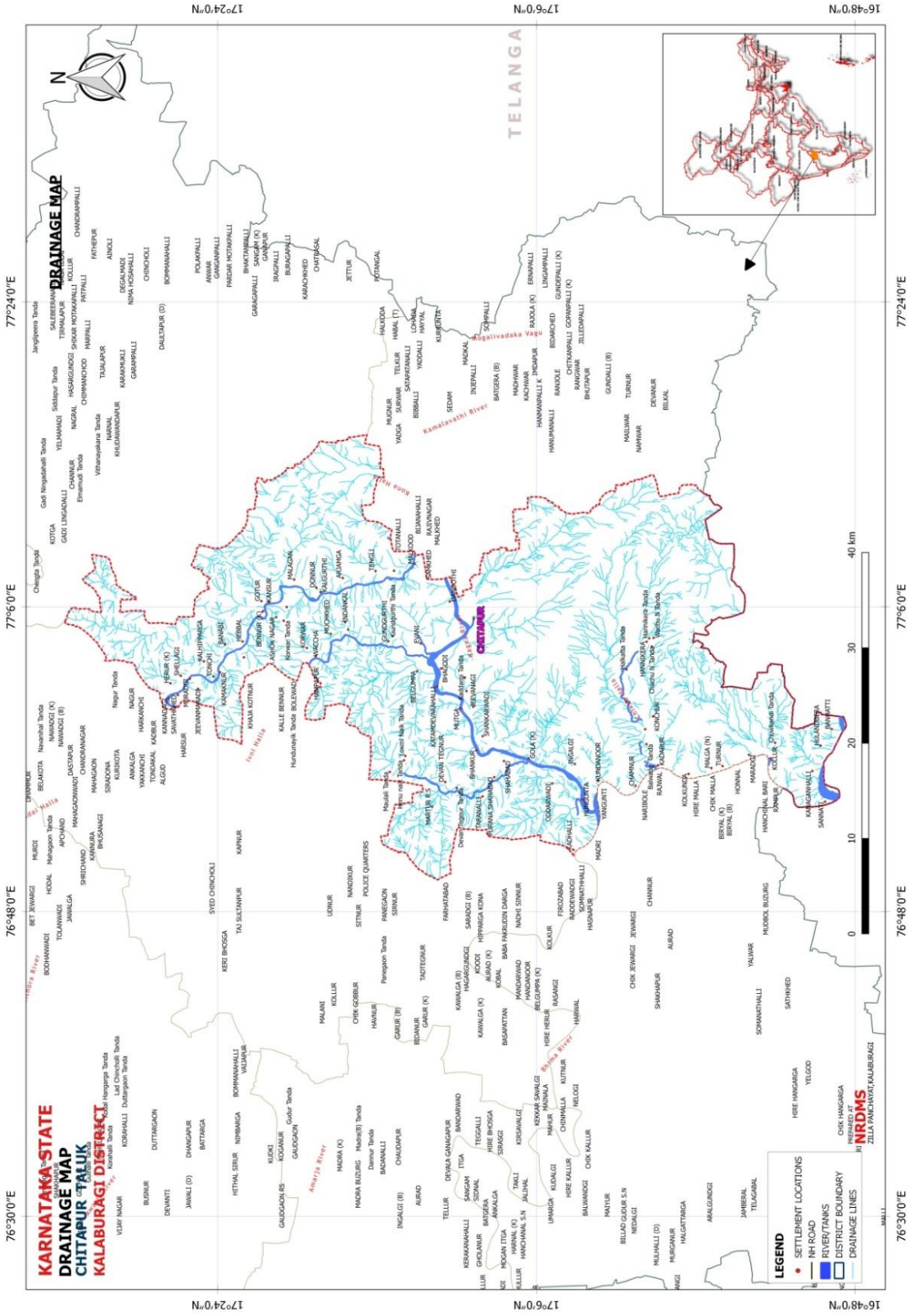
5.	Livestock & Poultry			
A.	Cattle			
	i) Cows	2012	Nos.	4,73,117
	ii) Buffaloes	2012	Nos.	91254
B.	Other livestock			
	i) Sheep/ Goats	2012	Nos	1,0,061 3,72,951
	ii) Pigs	2012	Nos.	23,915
	iii) Dogs	2012	Nos.	31,792
	iv) Railways			
	i) Length of rail line	2010-11	Kms	167
	V) Roads			
	(a) National Highway	2010-11	Kms	125
	(b) State Highway	2010-11	Kms	1252
	(c) Main District Highway	2010-11	Kms	1400
	(d) Other dist & Rural Roads	2010-11	Kms	NA
	(e) Rural road/ Ag Mark. Board Roads	2010-11	Kms	6906
	(f) Kachacha Road	2010-11	Kms	4704
	(VI) Communication			
	(a) Telephone connection	2010-11		65,663
	(b) Post offices	2010-11	Nos.	421
	(c) Telephone center	2010-11	Nos.	148
	(d) Density of Telephone	2010-11	Nos./1000 person	30/1000
	(e) Density of Telephone	2010-11	No. per KM.	60/KM
	(f) PCO Rural	2010-11	No.	NA
	(g) PCO STD	2010-11	No.	NA
	(h) Mobile	2010-11	No.	193080
	(VII) Public Health			
	(a)Allopathic Hospital (b)Beds in Allopathic hospitals	2010-11	No. No. No.	07 935 7
	(c) Ayurvedic Hospital		No.	63
	(d)Beds in Ayurvedic hospitals		No.	15
	(e)Unani hospitals		No.	89
	(f) Community health centers		No.	99
	(g)Primary health centers		No.	337
	(h)Dispensaries		No.	119 &Clinics 587
	(i) Sub Health Centers (FW)		No.	
	(j) Private hospitals		No.	
	(VIII) Banking commercial			

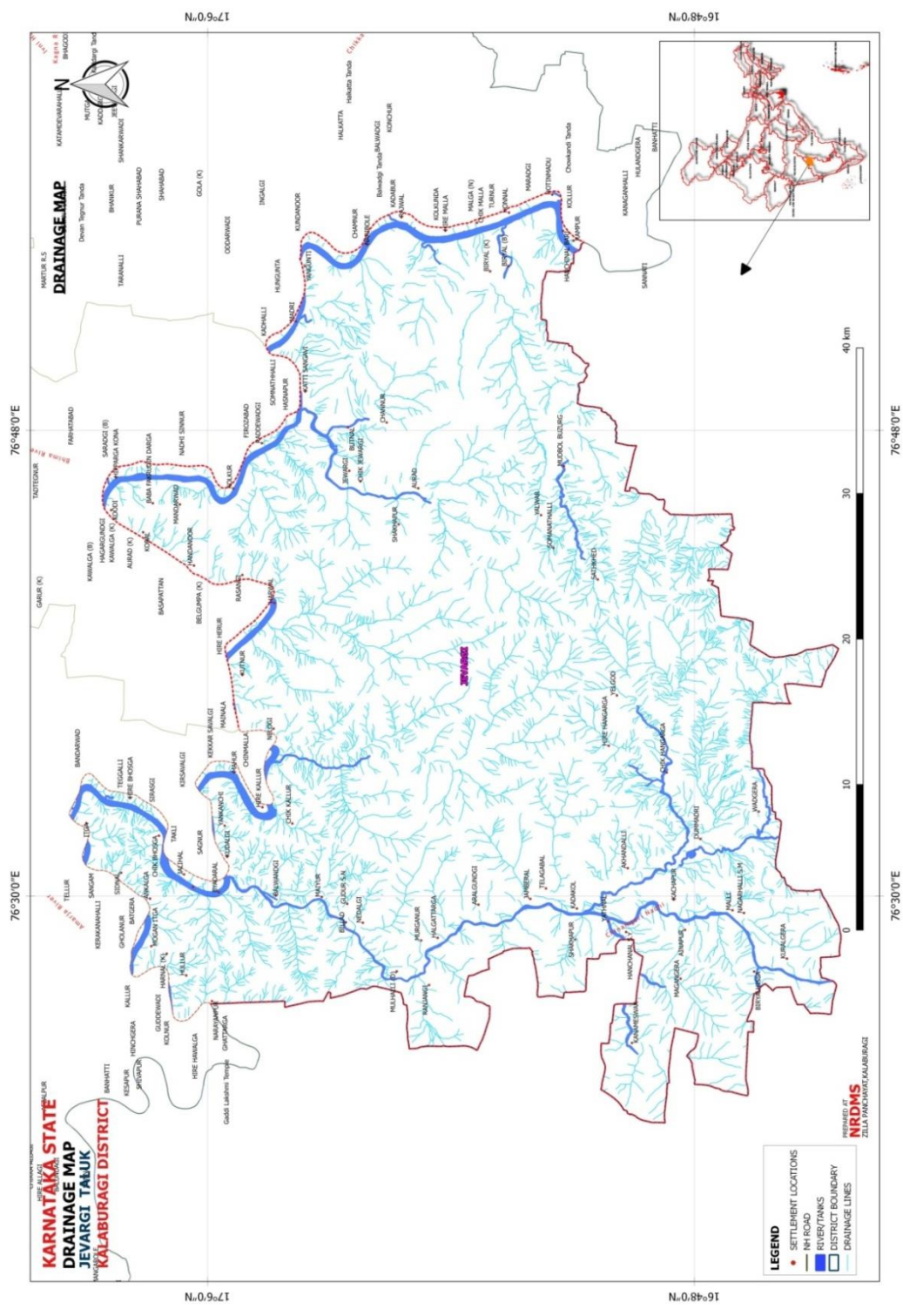
District Disaster Management Authority, Kalaburagi

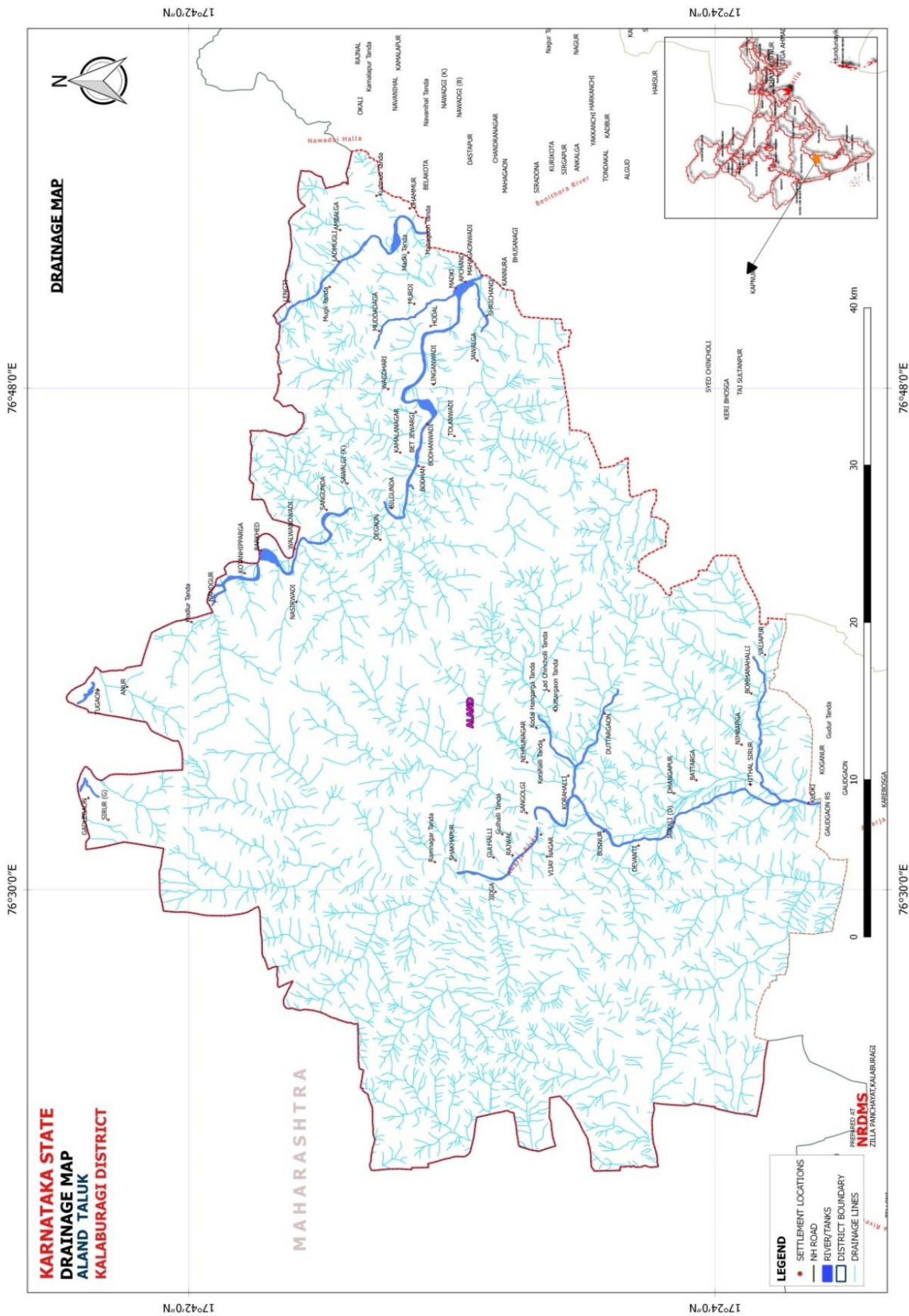
(a) Commercial Banks		Nos.	128
(b) Rural Bank Products		Nos.	67
(c) Co-OpBank products		Nos.	01
(d) PLDB Branches		Nos.	NA
(IX) Education			
(a) Primary school		Nos.	968
(b) Middle schools		Nos.	1493
(c) Secondary & senior secondary schools		Nos.	644
(d) Colleges		Nos.	16
(e) Technical University		Nos.	02

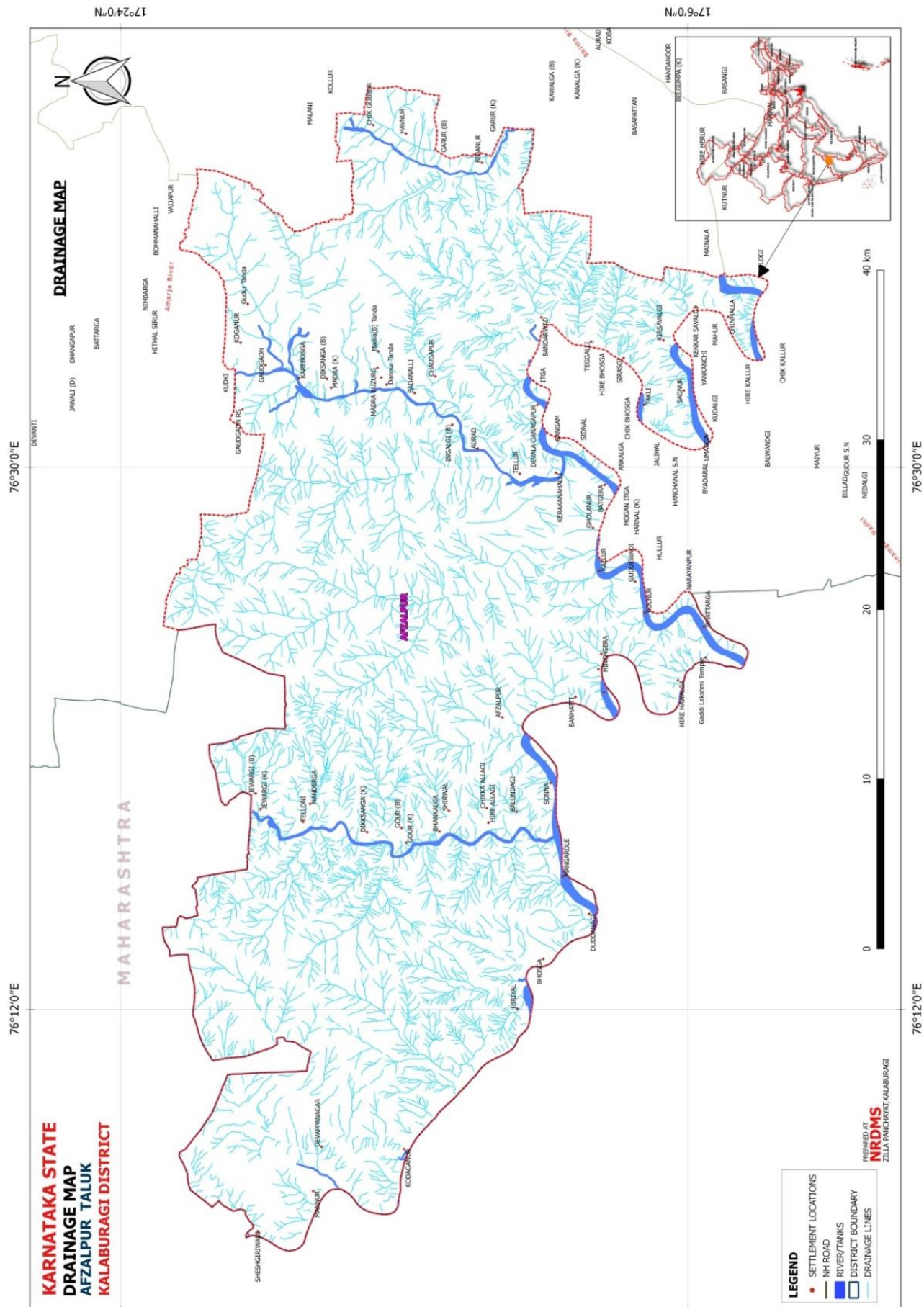












CHAPTER – 3

HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS (HRVA)

This chapter talks about the potential hazards which may affect the district, probable time of occurrence, scale of vulnerability of the district to different disasters, its analysis and analysis of the risk involved. This acts as a reference, upon which mitigates 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 Kalaburagi district.

3.1 HAZARD ANALYSIS:

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

3.2 Metrological disasters

3.2.1 FLOOD:

There are two important rivers flowing through the District namely Bheema and Kagina. Bheema Rivers start in the state of Maharashtra. There are many barrages on the Bhima River in Maharashtra and in the district of, Bijapur & **Kalaburagi** of Karnataka State. Whenever there is heavy rainfall in upper catchment areas, the gates of these barrages are opened which leads to heavy flow of water in the Bhima River and many a time the surrounding villages face flood situation. There are a few smaller rivers also namely Amarja and Bennethora.

In addition to major rivers, the district has a few major nallas like Gandori and Mullamari. During rainy season, in case of heavy rain, these major nallas also flood the neighbouring villages.

Flood Management may be divided in three parts;

- **Pre-flood measures;**
- **Measures during flood;**
- **Post – flood measures.**
- **History of floods**

Almost all the districts in Karnataka are facing the brunt of moderate to severe floods. Floods are associated with cloud bursts, cyclones or depressions in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

The floods are quite common in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkote, Raichur, Shimaoga, Chikkamagalur, Udupi, Coorg, Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Davanagere, Gadag, Hassan, Uttara Kannada, **Kalaburagi**, Bidar, Bangalore (R), Bangalore (U), Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Chamarajanagara, Kalaburagi district also flood affected from some areas in Thunga Bhadra River.

Number of Flood affected Villages in different Talukas

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Number of Villages	Probable Months	Transport Facility	Accomodation
1	Chittapur	20 Villages	July to Oct. (Bhima, Kagina & Bennitora Rivers)	Sufficient jeeps/ tractor are available for pre flood measures	Pakka Buildings are available (School, Anganwadi)
2	Jewargi	24 villages	July. to Oct. (Bhima River)	sufficient tractors Jeeps are available at village	Pucca School Building/Anganwadi
3	Afzalpur	26 villages	July to Oct. (Bhima River)	-do-	-do-
4	Kalaburagi	12 villages	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Sedam	18 villages	-do- (Kagina / kamalavati Rivers & Tanks / heavy rains	-do-	-do-
2019-20 Flood Affected Taluka					
01	Afzalpur Jewaragi Chittapur Kalaburagi	To be affected Village 31	Aug-2019 affected		02 Ganji Kendra started (Hagargundagi village and Mannur

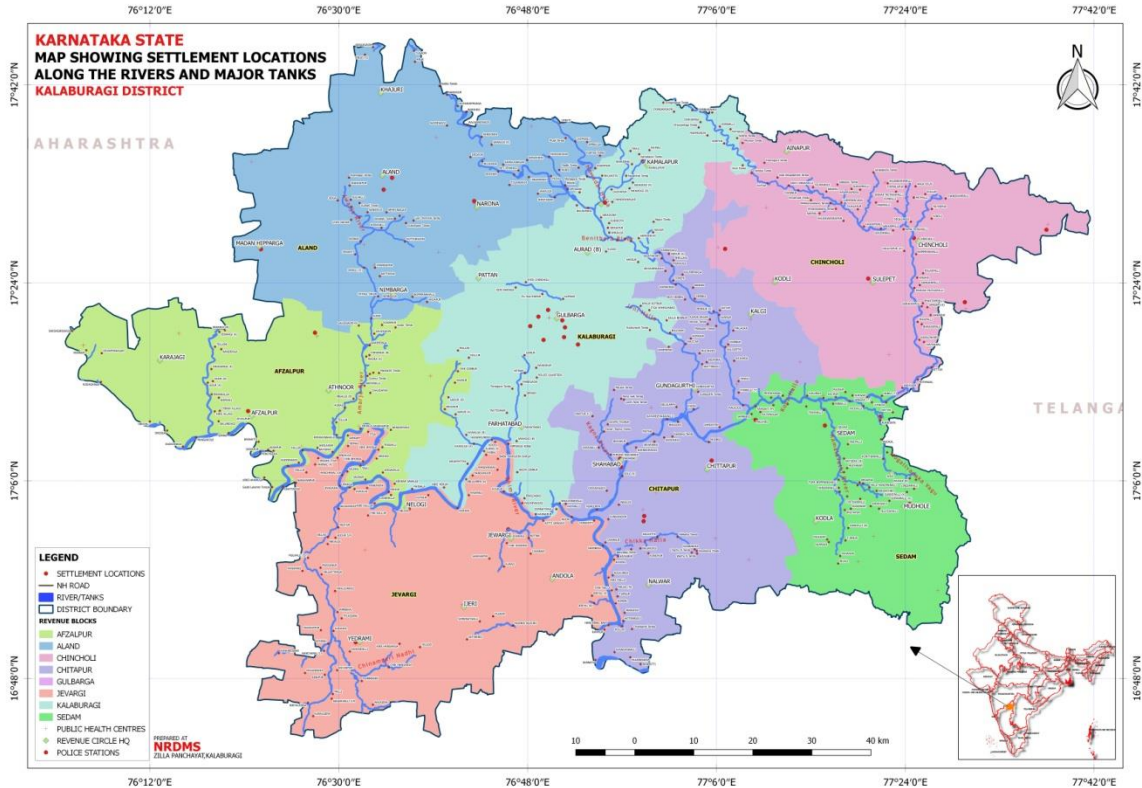
DETAILS OF WATER LEVEL AND DISCHARGE TO BHIMA RIVER AT GAZING STATION AT DEVANGAON BHIMA BRIDGE , NEAR SONNA VILLAGE TQ: AFZALPUR , DIST: KALABURAGI

District Disaster Management Authority, Kalaburagi

Water Level	Gauge Height	Approx. Discharge (Cumeecs)	Approx. Discharge (Cusecs)
398.00	4.00	1100	38863
398.50	4.50	1400	49462
399.00	5.00	1700	60061
399.50	5.50	1850	65360
400.00	6.00	2050	72426
400.50	6.50	2450	86558
401.00	7.00	2800	98924
401.50	7.50	3200	113056
402.00	8.00	3500	123655
402.50	8.50	3750	132487
403.00	9.00	4200	148386
403.50	9.50	4500	158985
404.00	10.00	4800	169584
404.50	10.50	5000	176650
405.00	11.00	5200	183716
405.50	11.50	6000	211980
406.00	12.00	7200	254376
406.50	12.50	7500	264975
407.00	13.00	8000	282640
407.50	13.50	8508	300588
408.00	14.00	9038	319312
407.00	13.00	8000	295000

Details of Water Level and discharge to Bhima river at gazing station at Devangaon Bhima Bridge, near Sonna village TQ: Afzalpur , Dist: Kalaburagi.

The Bhima River flows in to Karnataka from Maharashtra and traverses through four talukas of the District viz., Afzalpur, Jewargi, Kalaburagi, Chittapur and joins the Krishna River at Sangam of Shahapur taluka. The Dam at Ujani in Sholapur district controls the flow water in to Bhima River.



In the monsoon period, heavy rain fall in the catchment area of Bhima River In Maharashtra State results in huge inflow of water in to the Bhima River and consequent flood situation. The Maharashtra State Government discharges excess water stored in the Ujani Dam takes nearly 37 hours to reach the boundary of the district. During the threat of flood flow and height of water is monitored at regular interval of times by recording the levels at Phandarapur water gauge station in Sholapur district and Dveangaon water gauge station near Sonna Village of Afzalpur Taluka of Kalaburagi District.

Details of water flow Warning, Danger & High Flood level in Bheema River at Devangaon Bridge (Gauging station)

Sl. No.	Name of River Gauging Station	Warning Level (Mtrs)	Danger Level (Mtrs)	High Flood Level (Mtrs)	Remarks
01.	Bhima at Devangaon	402.00	404.50	407.34	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical flood level RL– 407.34 occurred on 13.08.2006. 2. Flood level RL – 407.075 occurred on 29.09.1979 and 2009. 3. By reaching the level of 404.460, the flood water will enter the Devangaon village. 4. By reaching the level of RL – 405.00, the villages Balundagi, Allagi-B, Hiriya, Kudiganur, and Mannur, Shivaur in Afzalpur Taluka and Tarapur and Miragi Villages in Sindagi Taluka were affected by way of cut-off of communication and partial submergence of low-lying areas.

The Measures to be taken during floods:

- Within 24 hours – A control room to be setup in the office of the Deputy Commissioner to monitor the records of rivers at gauge stations.
- Every 2 hours, monitoring of levels and flow of water at Ujani dam & Veer Bhatkal Dam, Pandharapur Water Gauge Center and Sonna water Gauge Center.
- People living close to the river Banks\ low lying areas to be alerted and warned about the flood through Revenue & Police Department as well as through Press, Radio and Electronic Media.
- For the people of effected in the villages lying on the bank of Bhima river, relief centres to be opened where in facilities like Police, wireless communication system, sufficient quantity of food grains, drinking water, Fire wood, Kerosene, Diesel, Tractors and Jeeps and other essential facilities are to be provided.
- Medical facility to be provided at relief centres by appointing doctors and staff along with medicines including the essential Antibiotics and Anti Snake venom.
- Cattle care facilities set up at each relief centre to be provided by deputing veterinary staff and shelter was provided for cattle’s near the relief centres.

3.2.2 DROUGHT:

Karnataka stands Second only to Rajasthan in terms of Drought Affected areas in India. 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.

3.3 INDUSTRIES:

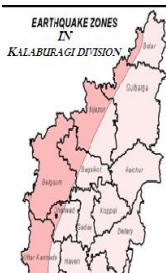
Kalaburagi district is known for its Cement manufacturing Industries and Sugar Industries. Sugar associated and other products. The advent of industries in the District has led to a considerable amount of potential to cause hazards in the future to come. Some industries in Kalaburagi district.

Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District: Kalabuaragi

S.No.	Description	Kapnoor Ind. Area I	Kapnoor Ind. Area II	Kapnoor Ind. Area I & II A	Nandur Kesaratgi Ind. Area
1.	Land Acquired in Hect.	110	208.63	18.25	620.00
2.	Extent of Land Developed	KSSIDC 35	KSSIDC 11.79	18.25	620.00
3.	Road & C.A Plots	15.20	39.96	2.50	105.00
4.	Land made Available for allotment.	59.80	KSSIDC 11.49	15.75	515.00
5.	Plots distributed to the units.	86	156	11.00	338.00

3.4 EARTHQUAKE:

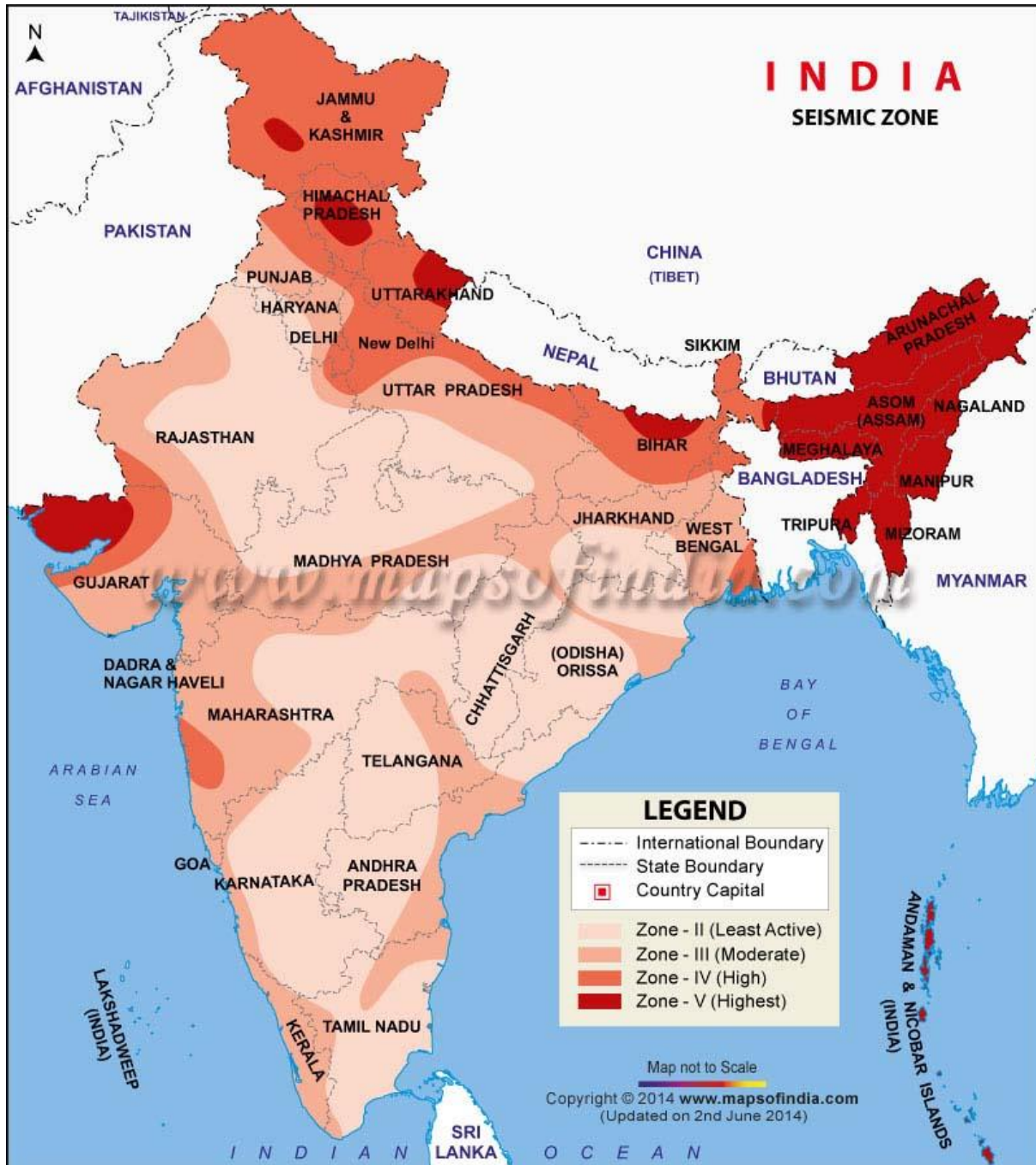
An earthquake is a phenomenon that occurs without warning and involves violent shaking of the ground and everything over it. It results from the release of accumulated stress of the moving lithospheric or crustal plates. The earth's crust is divided into seven major plates, that are about 50 miles thick, which move slowly and continuously over the earth's interior and several minor plates. Earthquakes are tectonic in origin; that is the moving plates are responsible for the occurrence of



violent shakes. The occurrence of an earthquake in a populated area may cause numerous casualties and injuries as well as extensive damage to property.

In a simple 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 "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 Richter after Mr. C.F. Richter 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.



3.5 HISTORY OF EARTHQUAKE IN KALABURAGI

Kalaburagi district till date has not directly experienced an earthquake. i.e., It has never been observed to be a major epicenter. However, it has experienced the effects of an earthquake which took place close to its border in Kilari village in Latur district of Maharashtra state on 30th September 1993. Damages to property have also been reported in Aland and Afzalapur taluks. Severe shocks have also been reported in almost all taluks of Kalaburagi district. Loss of life has not been reported in any Taluka. There is a similarity of rock formations of kilari to that of rocks in the taluka of Aland, Afzalapur, Parts of Kalaburagi, Jewargi, and Chincholi. On 18.01.18

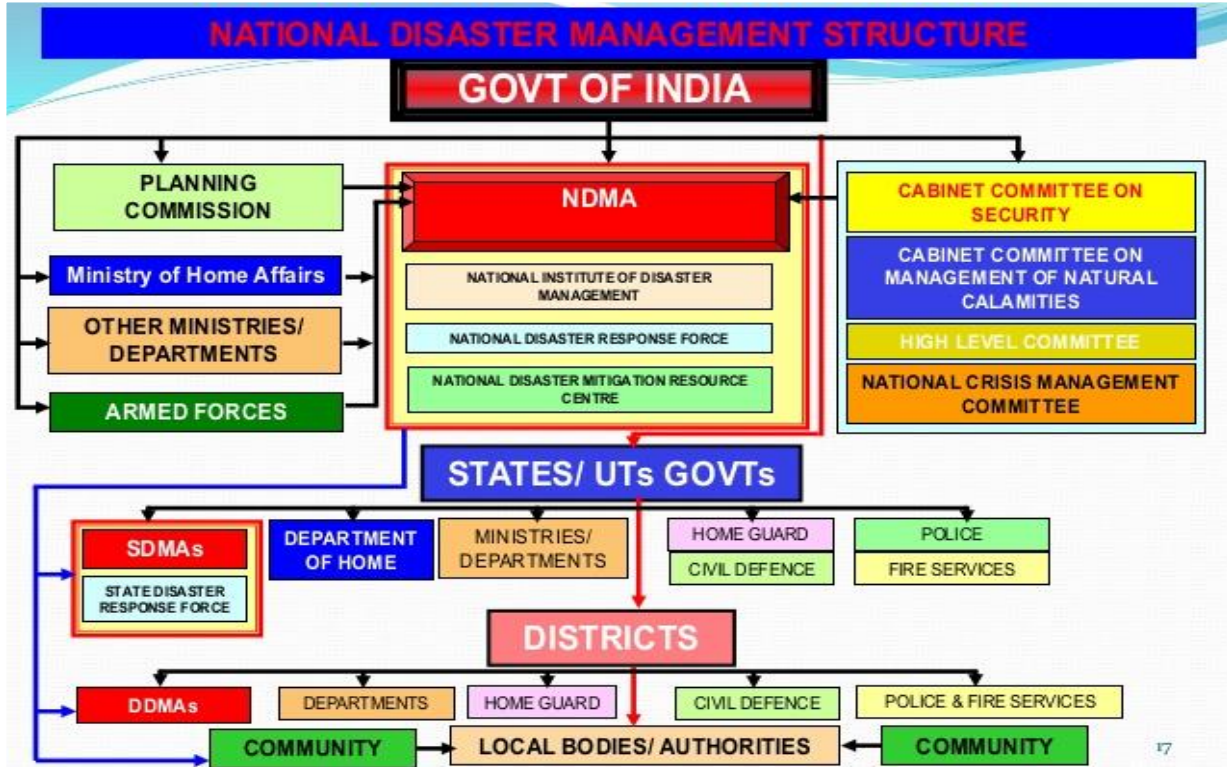
mild micro tremors were said to have been felt around Afzalpur Taluk, Kalaburagi District. The Seismic Monitoring Station set up at Sharanasirasagi Gramapanchayath, Kalaburagi Taluk observatory was found to be less than 1.0.

Nature can never be predicted accurately. However, it does give us certain clues. Strange behavior of animals and birds, especially animals living in burrows coming out in large numbers, drying of wells/borewells instantaneously are all common before an earthquake. The people living in the area must be sensitized to observe such strange phenomena and take measures to protect themselves and their property during such times.

There is no escape from natural disasters. However precautionary measures are necessary. With this objective, the Government has formed an action plan in 1994. As per this plan, it is first proposed to identify the areas prone to earthquakes. For this seismic observatories are proposed to be set up in Kalaburagi, Afzalpur, Aland, and Jewargi. It is further proposed to set up a permanent Central observatory at Sharana Sirasagi near Kalaburagi to collect, analyze and disseminate data to all places to take further precautionary measures.

CHAPTER-4

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM



A) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) :

National Disaster Management Authority has been constituted with the Prime Minister of India as its Chairman, a Vice Chairman with the status of Cabinet Minister, and eight members with the status of Ministers of State. Each of the members has a well defined functional domain covering various states as also disaster specific areas of focus and concern to carry out the mandated functions, NDMA has evolved a lean and professional organization which is IT-enabled and knowledge based. Skills and expertise of the specialists are extensively used to address all the disaster related issues. A functional and operational infrastructure has been built which is appropriate for disaster management involving uncertainties coupled with desired plans of action.

The concept of the organization is based on a disaster divisions-cum-secretariat system. Each member of the Authority heads disaster-specific divisions for specific disaster and functional domains. Each member has also been given the responsibility of specified states and UTs for close interaction and coordination. The NDMA Secretariat, headed by a Secretary is responsible to provide secretarial support and continuity. It is proposed to have two Disaster Management Wings under the Secretariat. They are:-

- DM I wing dealing with mitigation, preparedness, plans, reconstruction, community awareness and dealing with financial/administrative aspects.
- DM II wing is proposed to be composed of the National Disaster Management Operations Centre with the state-of-the-art multi-redundant communication systems, to carry out the tasks of capacity development, training and knowledge management.



B) Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA):

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005 (NO53 / 2005) DATED 23rd Dec 2005 received the ascent of the President, Government of India.

- Based on the provisions contained in the Disaster Management Act 2005, the Karnataka State has adopted the DM Act 2005 and as per the section 14(1) the state has established State Disaster Management Authority. The Chief Minister of Karnataka is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority and 8 Cabinet Ministers are members to the Authority.
- As per the DM Act 2005, the State Government has constituted the District Disaster Authority in each of the district with Deputy Commissioner's of the district as the chair person of the authority and concern department as its members (including ZP).
- The State Executive Committee (SEC) is chaired by the Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka and Principal Secretaries of Agriculture, Home, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and Director General of Fire & Emergency Services (permanent invitee) are members of the SEC. SEC meets every quarter or whenever there is emergency situation to take stock of the situation and give necessary instructions to all stakeholders to address the situation. The Chief Secretary and SEC Chairperson is the Commander (Incident Command System) at the State level.
- Government has constituted the State Crisis Management Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of Government of Karnataka and other stake holders as its members, vide G.O number RD 61 ETC 2007(P-1) dated 27-04-2010.
- The Administrative structure in the Government for Disaster Management is under the Revenue Department and is being headed by the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (Disaster Management), the Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary and DM section with supporting staff.
- The KSDMA co-ordinates with all departments of the state to effectively implement the DM Act 2005. It has got responsibility to address Disaster Management issues and Disaster Risk Reduction programs.
- KSDMA has prepared Disaster Management Guidelines, Policies, and Standard Operating Procedures for 11 key departments, State Disaster Management Plan and District Disaster Management Plan.

C) District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):

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

THE DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, KALABURAGI.

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

THE DISTRICT CRISES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, KALABURAGI.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner, Kalaburagi. | Chairman |
| 2. Additional Deputy Commissioner, Kalaburagi. | Emergency Officer |
| 3. Superintendent Of Police, Kalaburagi. | Member |
| 4. Chief Executive Officer, Zp, Kalaburagi. | Member |
| 5. District Forest Officer, Kalaburagi. | Member |
| 6. Assistant Commissioner, Kalaburagi. | Member |
| 7. Assistant Commissioner Kalaburagi Sub-Divisions. | Member |
| 8. District Comondant, Home Guards, Kalaburagi. | Member |
| 9. District Fire Officer, Kalaburagi. | Member |
| 10. District Health Officer, Kalaburagi. | Member |
| 11. Deputy Chief Controller Of Explosives, Kalaburagi. | Member |
| 12. Regional Environmental Officer, Kalaburagi. | Member |

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

4.1 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.

4.2 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.

4.2.1 Following are the main functions of the Deputy Commissioner during any emergency

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

4.2.2 Following are the main functions of the Deputy Commissioner during any Emergency

- ❖ Declaration of emergency after confirming the magnitude of the disaster.
- ❖ Activate the Emergency Control Room at Deputy Commissioner's office and make it functional.
- ❖ Co-ordinate and establish contact with all agency involved in the emergency actions.
- ❖ Ensure setting up of Local Emergency Control Room close to the scene of accident or at Taluk headquarters where the disaster has struck.
- ❖ Ensure actions have been initiated to contain the emergency.
- ❖ Have overall supervision of all the emergency relief operations.
- ❖ Initiate evacuation of people from affected areas 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.
- ❖ 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.

4.3 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 Kalaburagi.

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 TASK FORCE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT DURING EMERGENCIES

Assistant Commissioner

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

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

4.4 SITE CONTROLLER (Tahsildar of affected Taluka)

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.

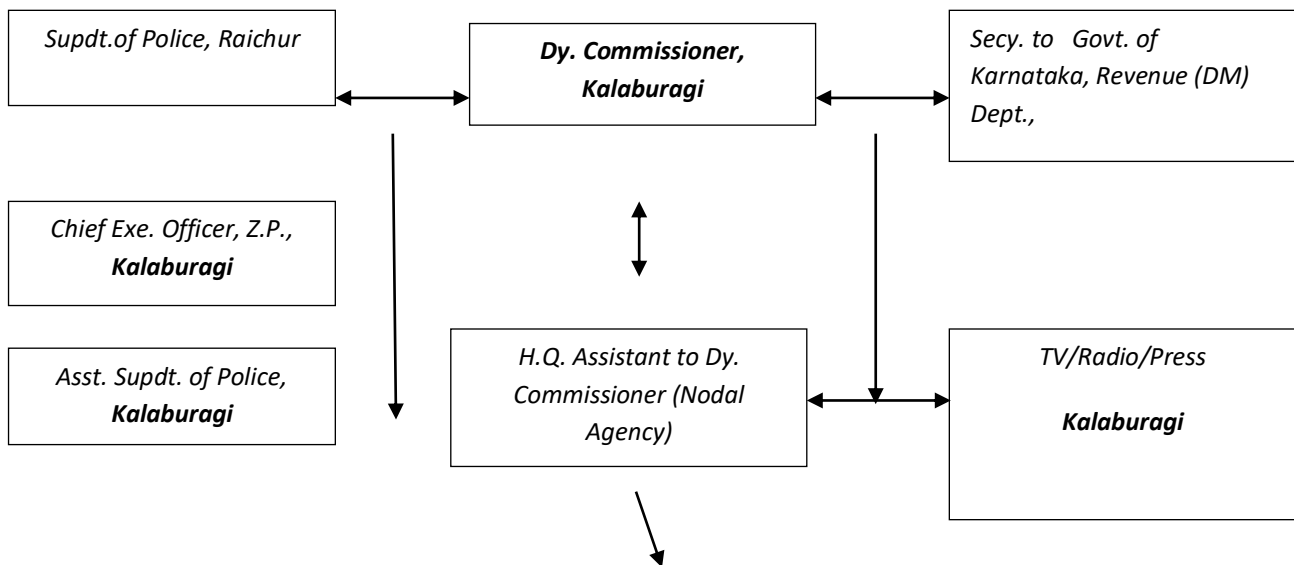
4.5 CAPACITY ANALYSIS:

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

Human Resource: Authorities & agencies involved in Disaster Management.

OFF SITE EMERGENCY PLAN AT A GLANCE

CHART



Asst. Comr, Kalaburagi	Asst. Comr, Sedam	Dvl. Fire Officer, Kalaburagi	Dist. Surgeon, Kalaburagi	Dist. Health Officer, Kalaburagi	Dy. Director of Factories Gulbarga	Pollution Control Brd Kalaburagi
Asst. Dir. of Factories, Kalaburagi	Senior Geologist (M), DMG, Kalaburagi	RTO, Kalaburagi	Dy. Dir. Animal Husbandry Kalaburagi	Supdt. Engineer, Kalaburagi	Exe. Engr, PHE, Kalaburagi	Bus/taxi Owners' association

Dist. Comdt., Home guards, Kalaburagi	Dist.Agrl. Officer Kalaburagi	Dy. Dhier Controller of Explosives, Gulbrga	Executive Engineer, KEB.	Dir. Controller, KSRTC.		Dist. Information Officer
Tahsildar, Raichur	Tahsildar, Sindhanoor	Tahsildar, Manvi	Tahsildar, Deodurga	Tahsildar, Lingasgur	DyTahsildar,	DyTahsildar,
Gen. Mgr. Telecom, Kalaburagi	Mutual Aid Industries	Voluntary Organizatio n	Private Hospitals, Kalaburagi	Govt. Hospitals, Kalaburagi	Truckers Association Kalaburagi	Dy. Dir. Public Instr, Kalaburagi

Storage of food

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

4.5.1 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 taluka 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.

4.5.2 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.

4.5.3 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 Kalaburagi.

- ✚ On receiving information from the Emergency Control Room, he would rush to the site, assess the situation, obtain first hand information, and 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.

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.
- 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.

4.5.4 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 ensures 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.

4.5.5 Factory inspectorate: Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories

Alternate: - Senior Inspector of Factories.

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

Main functions:

- ✦ Ensure the on-site emergency management plan of the affected industry (in case of an industrial disaster) has been activated and the mitigation 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.

4.5.6 Fire fighting function: District Fire Officer

Alternate: - Station Fire Officer

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

Main functions:

- Initiate rescue and fire fighting operation with available means. Ensure that all fire fighters use proper personnel protective equipment while fighting a fire or controlling gas leak.
- Help the District Administration in evacuation of people from affected zones using escape routes decided in advance depending on the wind direction.
- Continuously evaluate the situation and decide the necessity to call in additional Fire Engines from neighboring taluks/district.
- Mobilize the services of the home guards for fire fighting through the police.
- He would 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 arrangements 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.

4.5.7 Civil defence function: District Commandant, (Home Guards)

Alternate: - Dy. District Commandant

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

Main functions:

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

4.5.8 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.

4.5.9 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.

4.5.10 Health function: District Health Officer (DHO)

Alternate: Taluk Health Officer.

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

Main functions:

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

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

Alternate: - Assistant Director, Food and civil Supply

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

Main functions:

- Will be overall in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation activities.

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

4.5.12 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.

4.5.13 Pollution control function: Dy. Environment Officer

Alternate: - Assistant Environment Officer

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

Main functions: -

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

CHAPTER-5

MITIGATION PLAN

5.1 Mitigation Definition

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

Principal Objectives of Mitigation

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

Mitigative measures to be taken in case of natural Disaster.

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

5.2 Synopsis of Mitigation Plan: -

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

	room.	
	Identification of shelters, temporary shelter camps with accessibility and infrastructures.	Revenue department.
	Identification of routes, rallying posts, parking places.	Police, Fire Services.
	Listing and documenting the home guards required for law order, assistance to the police assistance at the temporary shelters.	Dist. Commandant, Home guards.
	Preparation of list of experts to seek their opinion during emergency mitigation.	CDC, Dept. of Factories.
	Ensuring proper functioning of warning and communication system. Updating of telephone numbers at the control room.	CDC, Revenue.
	Identification and listing of hospital - infrastructure facilities.	DHO.
	Identification and listing of blood banks, medical shops, stockiest.	DHO.
	Identification and listing of vehicles required for immediate requisition.	RTO.
	Identification of listing of earth moving equipment, vehicles for transportation and documenting.	RTO.
	Identifying resources for temporary electricity and lighting arrangement, identification and listing of personnel and support system for immediate action.	KPTCL.
	Identifying NGOs for deployment to work at the rehabilitation centers and to derive resources.	Revenue, CDC
	Identification of any pollution effects due from the disasters and to advice CDC on the next course of action.	KSPCB
	Identification and supply of availability of potable water sources, water purification tablets, construction of temporary shelters and maintenance.	PHE, Commissioner
	Identification of safe shelters for animals.	Veterinary Dept.

5.3 Prevention and Response Strategies:

Officers are responsible to ensure proper preventive and response measures before the disaster (in anticipation), during the disaster (concurrent stage) and after disaster (post disaster stage). These measures are integrated into the preparedness and response plan. The mechanism for co-ordination, monitoring and supervision of prevention, rescue and relief operations are clearly specified.

The respective sugar cane industries and other industries and all the private factories have prepared their on-site disaster management plan as per the Factories Act. Weak points in the river embankments which require constant watch at the time of monsoon. The irrigation Department is ready with the plan to face any eventuality of breaching of reservoirs, embankments, etc., which may result in flood. EE has been instructed to keep the channels/nalas clean for free flow of water before the onset of monsoon. The Department of Agriculture is ready with contingency plan for crop loss or drought situations. Pests and fertilizers are available during any disaster situation. Field staffs are alert to help the farmers to protect their crop.

The Forest Department has got plan for prevention of forest fire or any kind risks due to vulnerability of any kind to forest in the district.

5.4 Administrative Preparedness

All the 6 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 taluka 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 have 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 lying areas, backwater level areas were kept in mind, and high alert and wide publicity arrangements were also made.

1) Mitigation Plan for Drought :

Drought is a slow natural hazard. Drought creates a situation of scarcity and distress usually caused by failure of monsoon, affecting agricultural activities leading to loss of production and employment, drinking water shortages, deficiency in supply of food and fodder. Under such situation people being helpless go in search of an alternative employment to earn their livelihood. The main cause of drought is failure of monsoon. The main indication of drought are as under.

- **When there is low storage in reservoir.**
- **Poor recharge of ground water, drying up of wells.**
- **Wilting of crops.**

Kalaburagi District is situated in a rain shadow area. Although the district has an annual rainfall of about **842mm**, but the same is very erratic. The rainfall mainly depends on depressions in Bay of Bengal near Andhra coast. Kalaburagi has a long history of droughts and on average the district has drought conditions once in three years. However, in present times, this situation has further aggravated due to continuous failure of monsoon for the last three years. The drought management is very important for a district like Kalaburagi. Kalaburagi District has **479837** lakhs of agricultural families. Among them only **4%** are the big farmers and rests are small and marginal/medium farmers as detailed below.

Details of Farmers in Kalaburagi District

Sl. No.	Category	No. of families	Land holding (Area in hectares)	Percentage of families.
1	Marginal farmers (less than one hectare)	65763	40117	18.11
2	Small farmers (1-2 Hec)	130271	192238	35.89
3	Medium farmers (2-4 H)	109022	297788	30.03
4	Medium farmers (4-10 H)	49733	292399	13.71
5	Big farmers (10 Hec.)	8175	112619	2.52
	Total	362964	934870	

KALABURAGI DISTRICT CULTIVABLE AREA

Total cultivatable area	10,53,907 Ha
Rain fed area	9,46,931 Ha (89.85 %)
Irrigation area	1,06,976 Ha (10.15 %)
FARMERS CLASSIFICATION (Total: 3,95,497 No's)	
Small farmers	1,47,493 No's. (37.29 %)
Marginal farmers	81,912 No's (20.71 %)
Medium & Big farmers	1,66,092 No's (42.00 %)

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION	
Irrigated by canals	35,684 Ha (33.35 %)
Irrigated by tanks	692 Ha (0.006 %)
Irrigated by wells	32,005 Ha (29.91 %)
Irrigated by bore wells	25,731 Ha (24.05 %)
Irrigated by lift irrigation	7,336 Ha (6.85 %)
Other sources	5,528 Ha (5.16 %)
Total :	1,06,976 Ha
Total annual rainfall	812.00 mm

Apart from this, the district has **2, 24,592** agricultural labourers. In case of drought situation prevailing in the district, the District Administration will give priority to:

- To ensure water conservation and power supply, protecting standing crops.
- Supply of essential commodities etc.
- Drinking water supply in Rural as well as Urban areas.
- Employment generation to agricultural laborers under MGNREGS.

- Supply of fodder to cattles.
- Health, Sanitation and Nutritional issues.
- Promoting ground water recharging measures.

Drinking Water Supply

- Affected or likely to be affected villages would be listed into two categories, severely affected and most severely affected.
- A contingency plan ready at the district, block and villages level to cover the identified villages. The Plan will take care of the following requirement in the District.
- Boring of wells.
- Blasting of wells.
- Deepening of wells.
- Repair of wells and hand pumps.
- Disinfecting drinking water sources.
- Provision for storage of water in the household and Panchayat.
- Transportation of water through tankers.

Agriculture Department is entrusted with a task of developing drought resistant varieties, alternate cropping pattern, fodder reserves (dry) and information dissemination mechanism. Urban local bodies and Gram panchayaths are equipped with assured drinking water supply systems. Food godowns have been identified at reachable distances. Medical and Veterinary officers are included in mitigation teams to deal with issues related to health and nutrition. List of vehicles to be used for supply of food, fodder and medicines is kept prepared. Auxiliary nursing matrons are entrusted with a task of preparing a list of vulnerable groups like women, children, senior citizen, infants and nursing mothers.

Reservoir levels

Sl. No.	Name of reservoir	FRL (in Meter)	Present reservoir level (in Meter)	Total gross capacity (in TMC)
1	Bennithora	438.89	436.66	5.297
2	Lower Mullamari	491.00	488.12	1.736

3	Gandorinala	467.00	464.60	1.743
4	Amarja	461.50	457.09	1.554
5	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	406.40	401.050	3.166
6	Chandrampalli	493.16	483.13	1.208

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) (Rashtreeya Krishi Bima Yojana)

The Crop Insurance Scheme, popularly known as Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY) was implemented in Karnataka from Kharif 2000. The scheme is being implemented by the Agriculture Department of the State. The main objective of this scheme is to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases. The special feature of this scheme lies in its wide range of implementation as it covers both loaned and non-loanee farmers. Loanee farmers availing crop loans from financial institutions shall be covered on compulsory basis and non-loanee farmers on voluntary basis. Sharing of all financial liabilities, claims, premium subsidy to small and marginal farmers, corpus fund, administration and operating expenses, service charges to Banks, propaganda and publicity, etc. under the scheme shall be shared by Government of India and State Government in 50:50 ratios in respect of corpus fund. Initially, Taluk was considered to be the defined area for operational purposes and was extended to Hobli level for some crops from Kharif 2001. With an intention of wider coverage, the scheme was completely extended to Hobli level from Kharif 2004.

Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) are being conducted with the co-ordination of Agriculture, Horticulture, Revenue, RDPR & Watershed Departments. Yield data for all the notified crops/hoblies for all the seasons of 2009-10 and 2010-11 have been furnished to Agriculture Insurance Company of India for settlement of Crop Insurance claims within the stipulated period(Kharif: 31st March, Rabi: 31st July, Summer: 31st August).

Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)

The ongoing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) has been modified to make it more farmers friendly and to cover large Insurance area viz., Gram Panchayat. Accordingly the new scheme namely, Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme(MNAIS) is implemented as Central Sector Scheme on a pilot basis in 50 districts at all India level and in 3 districts of the State viz., Gulbarga, Shimoga and Tumkur, from Rabi 2010-11 onwards and Uttara Kannada district also included for the above scheme.

The objectives of the scheme are as under:

- a. To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of prevented sowing & failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases.

b. To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and better technology in agriculture.

5.5 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.
- Prepared warning systems.
- Water supply to remote areas by tankers etc.

Emphasis on the poorer classes of society.

Total of Cattle in Kalaburagi District

Sl.No	Taluka Name	No of Animals
1	Afzalpur	55341
2	Aland	101467
3	Chincholi	92458
4	Chittapur	88303
5	Kalaburagi	92535
6	Jewargi	82221
7	Sedam	71624
	TOTAL	583949

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 a standard time frame for attending to drought relief measures;
- (iv) Establishment of an appropriate water regulatory regime in consultation with the States;
- (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.

II) Mitigation measures 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 Centres 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.

Since accidents generally 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.

III) Earthquake Mitigation Plan:

The recent devastation in Gujarat has been an eye-opener as regards the magnitude of loss to human life and property. Hence, the District Administration has geared up the various Departments to effectively meet the challenge of an earthquake. Since, earthquakes strike without forewarning and generally any measurement on the Rector scale is usually a post operative measure, prevention in respect of earthquakes is imperative.

The main hurdles as regards planning are as follows:

- ❖ Structural planning of individual buildings.
- ❖ Communication lines.

- ❖ Electricity and water supply.
- ❖ Health hazards.
- ❖ Loss of life, property and employment.

Preventive steps are required in the following areas:

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

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

EARTHQUAKE MITIGATION		
Before the Disaster	During the Disaster	After the Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for hazards at 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 for Emergency Backup. • Have disaster supplies at home. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be prepared for after shocks. • Help injured or trapped persons and provide 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.

IV) 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 foliage 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.

5.6 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 up due to sunlight & acts as 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 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 medicinal plants & 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.

5.6.1 Existing practice to tackle the forest fires are as follows

Prior to the fire season the fire lines of 3.2 m. width are created to stop the fire from entering from one block to another, these fire lines are created near roads, around plantations, along forest boundaries, D'lines and strips within forest areas. Forest camps are established at sensitive points and forest staffs stay round the clock & rush to the spot in groups as soon as they get the fire occurrence information over wireless and extinguish the fire.

V) Mitigation Plan for Floods:

Floods causes 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. Kalaburagi district is vulnerable to floods due to breach of dams. The River Bheem flows through the district.

Bhenetora Dam, GandoriNala Dam situated sites are thoroughly studied by the scientist and Engineers and ensured the safety of the construction at the time of foundation. However, precautionary measures have to be taken to mitigate the disaster.

5.7 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 break 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 taluka 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 taluka headquarters transportation can be done within a period of 2 hours.

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

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

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

Members of the flood relief committee will work in accordance with the action plan and press into service the NGO's and other youth who are trained to meet the exigency. At the village level, the panchayat members and the volunteers are requested to identify members of the families especially children and ensure that evacuation is done in-groups, which will make the task re-location easier. Adequate stock of food grains, rafts, boats and other equipment for shifting affected persons and animals. Alternate shelters for communities headed by co-coordinator to ensure that proper medical facilities are provided to the affected families. In case of deaths, proper documentation to be done after identifying the deceased and necessary steps taken to dispose the corpse to prevent health hazards. NGO's and other volunteers to set up kitchens in the shelters for providing food to the evacuees. Necessary food grains to be provided by the district administration.

5.8 EARTHQUAKE RELATED CHANGES

Earthquake vibrations cause damage to the life and property due to collapse of structures especially if they are not properly engineered. Several related changes accompanying earthquake are,

- Surface deformation in the surface of the earth.
- Fluctuation in the ground water table.
- Emission of sound.
- Appearance of ground fissures.

5.8.1 DAMAGES AND RESCUE

The type of damages that happens during the earthquake are,

- ❖ Loss of human life due to collapse of buildings, trees.
- ❖ Loss of animal life.
- ❖ Damage of roads, railway tracks, air strips leading to problem of transportation and communication.
- ❖ Damage of personal property and household items.
- ❖ Damage to telecom network leading to communication break.
- ❖ Disruption of power supply.
- ❖ Collapse of public health system.

Immediately after getting the information about the incident of Earthquake, Disaster Management Committees at various level have to come into action and the District control room will be strengthened in terms of manpower and the equipment. Action points are as detailed below.

- Rescuing people who are trapped in the debris of collapsed structure.
- Providing medical care to injured human and animals.
- Clearing roads and with immediate repair of damaged roads, road connectivity to be restored and similar thing for railway communication.
- Controlling rioting and looting in the effected area by proper policing.
- Providing food, clothing and shelter to the surviving people.
- Removal of dead bodies of human and livestock.
- Removal of debris.
- Arrangements to receive relief materials from other places.
- Arrangements for the volunteers coming from other places.
- Setting up of wireless communication network and ham system.

To do the above mentioned work one needs manpower and machinery and it is very much necessary that the DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN Contains details of these manpower and machinery. The various type of manpower, which is available in the District of Kalaburagi, is as detailed.

- ✚ Policeman: The total police force available in the District is 5000. Out of these 150 are of officers grade and the remaining are constables. In addition to this the District has 10 KSRP Platoons and 20 DR platoons. Details of police force in various talukas are enclosed as Annexure II.
- ✚ Home guard: The district is having a strong homeguard unit. Total strength of homeguards in the district is 914. Details are enclosed as Annexure XIII.
- ✚ Medical Staff: District has good number of doctors and Para Medical staff. Availability of medico manpower is enclosed as Annexure IV.
- ✚ N.C.C. Volunteers: Their number at various places is enclosed as Annexure XXII.
- ✚ N.S.S. Volunteers: Their number at various places is enclosed as Annexure XXIII.
- ✚ Aanganwadi workers: Services of these aanganwadi workers can be used as para-medical staff. The number in various Talukas is enclosed as Annexure XVI.
- ✚ Manpower from N.G.O.s like IMA social club, Red Cross Society, Rotary club, Lions club and other active N.G.O.s. A list of such organizations with contact number is enclosed as Annexure XIV.
- ✚ Manpower available with Urban local bodies is enclosed
- ✚ Teachers of Primary and Secondary schools. Availability in each Taluka is enclosed as Annexure XXVI.

The Deputy Commissioner will make an estimation of the affected area with the help of Taluka level officers to decide the type of services to be given to the victims with regards to basic needs. The district administration is ready to provide health services to the victims with cooperation of Health dept. The detailed statement indicating number of hospital available in the district and health manpower and equipment etc. is enclosed as Annexure IV. In addition to this we can also avail the services of private medical practitioners, IMA social club, Red Cross, Innerwheel club, Rotary club. Voluntary organisations and NGO etc. Mahila mandals, yuwak and yuwati mandals, local bodies like Panchayat, Municipalities, Corporation etc. both for supplying of medicines and treatment of the victims.

5.8.2 REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS AND REHABILITATION

The district administration is ready to rehabilitate the victim, who loses their houses belongings in the earthquake. Temporary sheds will be erected and necessary basic needs like food, shelter, clothing and medical will be provided. A common cell of NGO volunteers NCC cadets will be engaged in serving the food to the victims through a common kitchen till their houses are constructed permanently. The services of Public Health Engineering, PWD, Irrigation and the service of the contractors association will be utilised in constructing the houses of the victims. In the event of the loss of standing crops the loss

will be covered under crop insurance policy and compensation will be awarded as for the provisions on the recommendation of agricultural department.

5.8.3 PROVISION OF FOODGRAINS

During earthquake, people will be afraid to stay in their houses. The disaster management committee and District administration, realising the magnitude of the problem, has to respond to immediate needs of the people by putting up temporary shelters in open places, distributing food packets and also setting up communication links.

5.8.4 PRECAUTIONS DURING EARTHQUAKE

There are some common and possible safer measures during the time of an earthquake.

- As soon as you feel something abnormal than the usual in the surrounding, first suspect some thing unwanted to happen, and caution others.
- The animals and birds are more sensitive to changes around them. Please watch them for any abnormal behavior.
- When the earth starts to shake or tremble, the very first thing to do is rush out of the building and makes others also to come out.
- As soon as you come out stretch yourself and others in open areas and away from buildings, electrical poles or fire furnaces.
- You are the bravest amongst all. Hence, instead or getting panicked, try to help others with courageous works and make them maintain a cool head. Many people may get hysterical. Try to cool them; otherwise they will create more problems.
- When you are sure that you are safe, or better than others, try to help your surrounding people, animals or whatever living creatures you feel are in need of help.
- While construction of buildings, especially in earthquake prone areas, precautionary measures should be adopted in consultation with the structural engineers. Preference should be given for single storied constructions than the multi storied buildings.
- Consult expert opinion of structural engineers while constructing new houses.

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.

6.1 RESPONSIBILITY CHART:

To handle the disaster situation efficiently, it is very much necessary to assign the job to various official so that at the time of need they should start functioning immediately on the task assigned to them as per DMP.

RESPONSIBILITY CHART

No.	Responsibility	Official
1	Arrangement of temporary shelter & Sanitation	Asst. Commissioner
2	Arrangement of food and clothing	D.D. Food & Civil Supply
3	Health care and medicine	D.H.O
4	Co-ordinating with media	D.D. Information & Pub
5	Receiving outside assistance	C.E.O, Z.P, Kalaburagi
6	Receiving senior officials visiting the place	DFO (Territorial)
7	Clearing road blockade & restoring vehicular movement	Ex. Engr. (PWD),
8	Controlling spread of epidemic	C.E.O, Z.P, Kalaburagi
9	Health care of Animal	DD, Animal Husbandry
10	Removal of Debris	Ex. Engr. (PWD),

11	Maintaining law and order	S.P. Kalaburagi
12	Providing Safety to belongings of affected people	S.P. Kalaburagi
13	Water Supply	Ex Eng, ZPE Divn,
14	Restoration of Electricity	M.D. Gescom
15	Restoration of Telephone lines	G.M. Telecom
16	Providing telecommunication link at the place of disaster	D.G.M. Telecom
17	Rescue Operation	Commandant Home Guards
18	Controlling Fire	District Officer, Fire Services
19	Co-ordination with Higher Officials and aid agencies	Deputy Commissioner, Kalaburgi
20	Co-ordination with Army and other wings of defence	Deputy Commissioner, Kalaburgi
21	Arrangement of Vehicles and heavy equipments for rescue	R.T.O. Kalaburagi
22	Co-ordination with Army and other wings of defence locally	S.P. Kalaburagi

6.2 Relief and Rescue Operation

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

6.2.1 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.

6.2.2 Synopsis of Response Plan: -

Phase	Activities	Officials Involved
During disaster	Disseminating information 1 st 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	Police

law and order.	
Traffic management and patrolling to the disaster site.	Police
Provision of security at the shelter.	Police
Arrangement for evaluation of water and air pollution due to the disaster.	KSPCB
Management of deceased.	Revenue, Health

6.3 ROLE OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

During the Disasters, whether it is natural or man made, there is generally heavy loss of human and animal life as well as loss to public and private properties. The District Administration has to play an important role in these situations. A few of them are listed below.

- To propose an exhaustive and comprehensive action plan with assistance of the Disaster Management Committee (DMC) and experts.
- To hold meetings and review the situations periodically and to keep up regular follow up.
- To implement the action plan in true spirit with the help of inter departmental co-ordination in the District.
- To establish District control and communication centre and to ensure effective functioning, feed back.
- Entrusting responsibilities to officers of various Departments. So that there are no loopholes in the working system at any level.
- Ensuring co-ordination with all the Departments (State and Central) and NGO's and active social workers.
- To liaise with the government on the disaster and the action taken every now and then.
- To integrate mutual aid and response group of the industrial belt with the DMC.
- To install the relief and transit camps for the victims.
- Conducting and rope in relief and rescue operation as and when warranted and to identify generous donors and agency for relief and rehabilitation.

- Ensuring regular supply of essential commodities, medicines and fuel.

To take precaution to prevent epidemics before and after the disaster.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

SI No.	COMMITTEE MEMBER	TELEPHONE NUMBER		
		OFFICE	RESIDENCE	MOBILE
1	Deputy Commissioner	278601	278801	
2	C.E.O, Z.P, Kalaburagi	278666	278888	
3	Superintendent of Police	263602	263702	
4	Suptdg. Engr, KNNL Circle, Glb.	220342	255582	
5	Ex. Engr. (PWP&IWTD), Kalaburagi	221832	-	
6	Executive Engineer, ZPE Division,	278617	278817	
7	J.D. (Agril), Kalaburagi	278630	278830	
8	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry,	278627	278827	
9	D.H.O	278619	278819	
10	District Surgeon Kalaburagi	278644	278665	
11	Dy. Conservator of Forest (Territorial), Gulb.	256601	220182	
12	Dy. Conservator of Forest (Social Forestry)	278633	278833	
13	Dean, Basaveshwar Hospital, Dean, KBN Hospital,	247955/436	221550	
14	MP, Kalaburagi	255999	255555	
15	ZP President	278608	278808	
16	Dy. Director, Information & Publicity.	223133	220413	

17	J.D. Industries and Commerce.	223988	-	
18	Commissioner City Corporation	278675	278875	
19	D.D. Food and Civil Supply	278678	278878	
20	Suptd.. Engineer,GESCOM Circle	221830	-	
21	Commandent Home Guards	245735	-	
22	Divisional Officer, Fire Services	222188	220182	
23	R.T.O. Kalaburagi	248805	-	

TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF TALUKA DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Member	Kalaburagi	Alnad	Afzalpur	Jewargi	Sedam	Chittapur	Chincholi
Asst. Commr	278656	-	-		276073	-	-
Executive Officer TPS	278642	08477 202101 /2	08470 283024	08442 236896	08441 276036	08474 236148	08475 273028
Tahsildar	278657	202428	283028	236025	276038	236147	273027
Asst. Dir. Agriculture	94483 33953	94802 72211	94488 29630	94488 50982	94490 12203	98860 39795	99010 99029
A.E.E. P.W.D.	94495 40087	94484 56958	94487 49694	93423 53932	94482 60476	98869 23503	94485 77417
A.E.E. PRE	97416 93448	94490 05457	99803 04638	94485 82985	99800 95531	94486 28304	99453 49567

District Disaster Management Authority, Kalaburagi

Local MLA	94482 90822 (R) 99001 64015 (S) 94499 77777 (N)	99459 21717	94481 30099	94481 33641	94480 41422	97477 29774	94481 29724
President of Tal uka Panchayat	278642	202101	283024	236896	276036	236148	273028
R.F.O.	99004 15586	99451 10392	99451 10392	99004 15586	97310 85843	97310 85843	94498 63528
C.D.P.O.	94803 50814 (R) 94816 39046 (U)	98453 10165	98803 24054	94816 39046	94482 27826	94806 61888	99454 81090
Chief Officer of Municipality	278675	94482 78993	98808 72141	94498 34046	99023 89037	88923 76771	94807 13558
Circle Inspector of Police (Brhmapur)	263618	20222 2	28303 8	23603 3	276166	204444	273033

6.4 RESPONSIBILITY CHART

To handle the disaster situation efficiently, it is very much necessary to assign the job to various official so that at the time of need they should start functioning immediately on the task assigned to them as per DMP.

RESPONSIBILITY CHART

No.	Responsibility	Official
1	Arrangment of temporary shelter & Sanitation	Asst. Commissioner
2	Arrangment of food and clothing	D.D. Food & Civil Supply
3	Health care and medicine	D.H.O
4	Co-ordinating with media	D.D. Information & Pub
5	Receiving outside assistance	C.E.O, Z.P, Kalaburagi
6	Receiving senior officials visiting the place	DFO (Territorial)
7	Clearing road blockade & restoring vehicular movement	Ex. Engr. (PWD),
8	Controlling spread of epidemic	C.E.O, Z.P, Kalaburagi
9	Health care of Animal	DD, Animal Husbandry
10	Removal of Debris	Ex. Engr. (PWD),
11	Maintaining law and order	S.P. Kalaburagi
12	Providing Safety to belongings of affected people	S.P. Kalaburagi
13	Water Supply	Ex Eng, ZPE Divn,
14	Restoration of Electricity	M.D. Gescom
15	Restoration of Telephone lines	G.M. Telecom
16	Providing telecommunication link at the place of disaster	D.G.M. Telecom

17	Rescue Operation	Commandent Home Guards
18	Controlling Fire	District Officer, Fire Services
19	Co-ordination with Higher Officials and aid agencies	Deputy Commissioner
20	Co-ordination with Army and other wings of defence	Deputy Commissioner
21	Arrangement of Vehicles and heavy equipments for rescue	R.T.O. Kalaburagi
22	Co-ordination with Army and other wings of defence locally	S.P. Kalaburagi
23	Controlling rioting and looting in the effected area	S.P. Kalaburagi

6.5 Response Plan for Different Disasters.

6.5.1 DROUGHT:

Task force for Disaster management during Drought.

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

Koppla, Gangavathi, Kustagi and Yalburga 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 borewells 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 Kustagi, Yalaburga Kalaburagi 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.

6.5.1.1 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.

6.5.1.2 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.

6.5.2 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.

6.5.2.1 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.

6.5.2.2 Emergency measures to be taken

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

6.5.2.3 Facilities available in case of floods

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

6.5.2.4 Arrangements during and after floods:

- Organizing rescue operations.
- Relief measures by non-official and voluntary organization may be enlisted as far as possible.
- Organize relief camps.
- Provision of basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation and public health care and arrangements of cooked food in the relief camps.
- Organizing enough relief parties to the rescue of the marooned people within a reasonable time limit.
- Establish alternate communication links to have effective communication with marooned areas.

- Organizing controlled kitchens to supply foods initially at least for 3 days.
- Organizing cattle camps, if necessary and provide veterinary care, fodder and cattle feed to the affected animals.
- Grant of emergency relief to all the affected people.
- Submission of daily reports and dissemination correct information through mass media to avoid rumors.
- Rehabilitation of homeless.
- Commencement of agricultural activities desolation, resowing.
- Repairs and reconstructions of infrastructural facilities such as roads, embankments, resettlement of flood prone areas.
- Health measures.
- Relief for economic reconstruction.

6.5.2.5 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.

6.5.2.6 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.

6.5.3 Fire Accidents:

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

CHAPTER – 7

RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

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

Synopsis of recovery and rehabilitation: -

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

7.1 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.

7.1.1 Damage

1. Human lives & injuries
2. Loss of animals and livestock
3. Damages to dwelling houses, public buildings
4. Roads,Dams,bridges,culverts, drainages
5. Crops
6. Power lines
7. Communication lines
8. Railway lines

7.1.1.1 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 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.

7.2 Rehabilitation of earthquake victims

The first and foremost requirement consequent upon the earthquake would be an alternate shelter that is capable of withstanding the next tremor. District Administration has taken steps along with the public works department to ensure that any new constructions that are taken up are capable of withstanding quakes according to requirement. Wherever possible old and dilapidated buildings are subjected to inspection by the Public Works Department and necessary reinforcements provided. Road and Rail network to be kept watch to ensure that people do not panic and desert their dwellings. Control rooms with wireless, transportation and adequate food supplies to be set up at places affected by tremors to keep in constant touch with the District Administration. First Aid and Medical facilities to be provided on war footing. Services of Jawans, NCC cadets, Scouts and Guides and other voluntary organization like Lions club, Rotarians to be sought.

7.2.1 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.

7.2.2 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

7.2.3 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.

7.2.4 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.

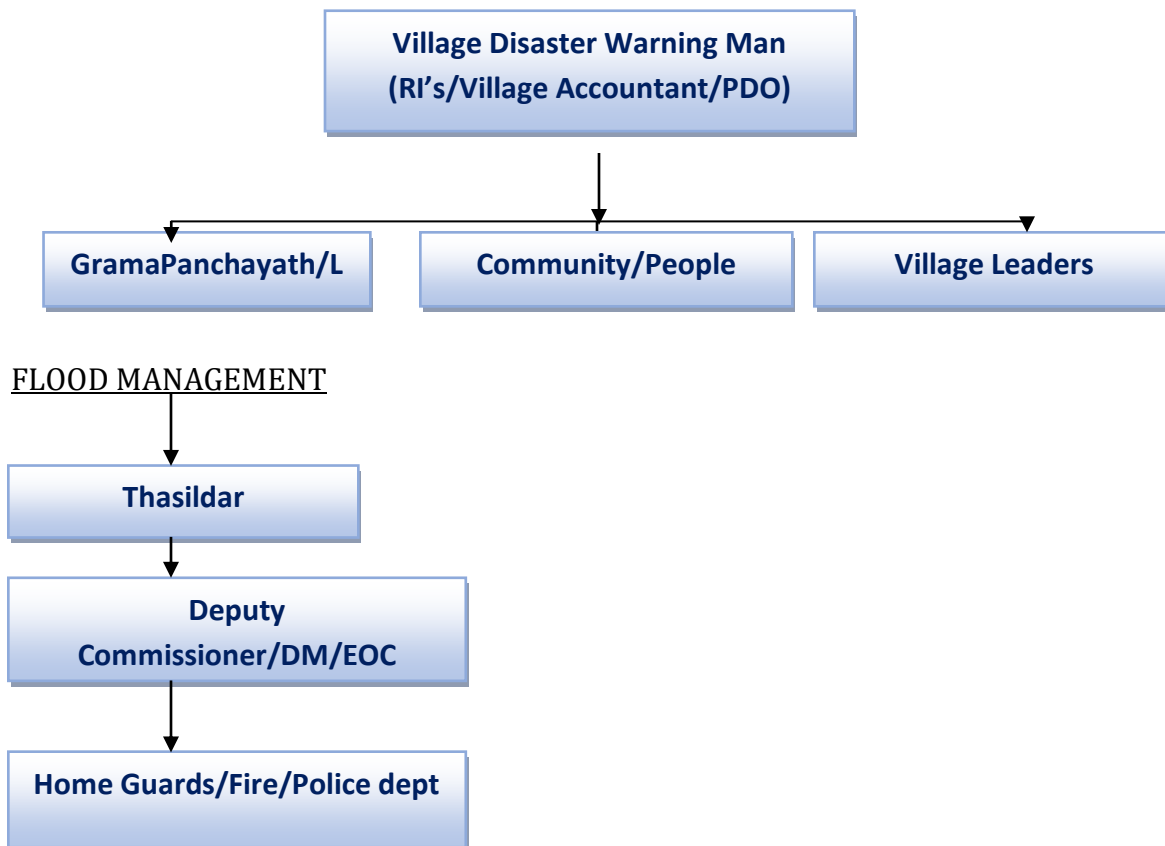
- Taluk Panchayat Officer and Engineers could visit the sites suitable for housing purposes in a village during normal times and if the people living in vulnerable prone areas are willing to shift to new sites. They can obtain their willingness in writing and furnish such lists to the AC/DC.
- The house 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.

CHAPTER – 8

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP's)

Information team is kept on high alert in Deputy Commissioner's office to assist all around 24 hours. Search and rescue teams, Emergency Health Management Team, Relief Team (food, feed, fodder and civil supplies), transportation management Team, etc., have been formed and headed by the efficient officers as per the evaluation of situation. Nodal Officers have been authorized to release the funds to the victims at their level only, to save time, assess the needy and to overcome the situation. This process has given courage and leadership to the officers to face the situation at their work spot only. Periodical meetings to be held to assess the situation and to keep on high alert. This has also been clarified to the nodal officers to bring it to the knowledge of DDMA, the planned rescue operations they have conducted and to mitigate effectively. Media and information officers were in touch with the DDMA to highlight the various information from public to DDMA and from national and international organizations, plans were also sought to assess the situation. It is urged that Manvi and Raichur taluks require two boats to each of the taluks and machine drive launch for Sindnur taluk, which may save time, money and life at large. Skilled and well trained teams may be deployed to handle the operations.

Onsite Disaster Operational Chart



8.1 Functions of Assistant Commissioner

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

8.2 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.

8.3 Functions of Tahsildars

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

8.4 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.

8.5 Functions of Circle Inspector(Law and Or- der) forcitcity limits

1. The office will be overall incharge of the functions of Police Department incase of off site 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 ad- dres 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 live stock respectively.

7. In confirmation with CEC, arrange for removal of dead bodies (if any) and will pass on the information to the relatives of the deceased and will ensure disposal of dead bodies after conducting post-mortem in co-ordination with DHO.
8. Arrange for maintaining law and order at the site of emergency,- ter parking yards, main roads leading to emergency site, etc., pass on the information to the CEC about actions on various fields.

8.6 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.

8.7 Functions of Police Inspector

1. The officer will receive information from SP, Kalaburagi.
2. He will immediately rush to the site of incident and conduct on the spot inspection. Obtain first hand information.
3. Ensure that information is passed on to the superior officers and necessary instruction are received and adhered to.
4. Convey the message on the extent of leakage, extent of area affected, the ground situation, the scenario prevailing in and around the waterworks.
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 subordinate 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

8.8 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 the men to 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.

8.9 Functions of Fire Services

1. The Regional Fire Office is located at Raichur.
2. The Regional Fire Officer and the Divisional Fire Officer are responsible to fight and control the fire, leakage, spillage, etc., with proper instructions and guidance.
3. Rush to the site of emergency immediate after the receipt of information from the site Controller or on emergency call.
4. Establish safe routes in advance for rushing to site and ensure best response time to minimize damage.

5. Workout advance plan for requirement of resources like fire tenders, trained personnel, protective equipment and the ways to meet extra requirements if any.
6. Assist the onsite emergency personnel in fighting emergency, rescuing injured/affected people trapped in dangerous zones and participate in salvage operation.
7. Assist medical/police personnel in imparting first aid.
8. Ensure availability of adequate water supply through KIADB authorities.
9. Maintain constant contact and communicate the message to the CEC with regard to the control measures undertaken, salvage operation, rescue methods, etc. And any other information required by the CEC on continuous basis.
10. Take any other appropriate actions as deemed necessary in control of emergency.

8.10 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.

8.11 Functions of Police (Traffic)

1. The officer will be over all 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 modes 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 maybe.

8.12 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 crew members and equipment and start fighting the fire.
2. Immediately send distress call to all other fire stations for additional reinforcement. Contacts the Divisional Fire Officer and inform 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 vacuation 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.

8.13 Function of Health and Medical Services

1. District Health Officer (DHO) will be over all 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 Super-intendents, Drug Controller, Blood Banks for mobilization of required ambulances, Doctors, Nurses, Medicines, life saving drugs, blood,*etc.
3. Rush to the site, assess the extent of severity and establish adequate (Temporary Medical Centre). Ensure hygienic conditions at the rescue shelters cum rallying posts, temporary medical centers. Take appropriate action in shifting affected persons to proper hospitals in Kalaburagi 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 CE Conprecautionary measures to be taken by public in affected sites/villages, rescue shelter cum rallying poststoprevent the out break of epidemic diseases.

If necessary, he should under go training to handle the wireless apparatus for effective communications.

8.14 Functions of Veterinary Service:

1. Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry will be the over all 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. 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 Centre.
5. The officer will identify the drugs to resand ensure the supply of adequate and necessary drugs through the Drug Control Authorities.

8.15 Functions of RTO

1. The RTO will be the over all 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 CE and act accordingly.
3. Mobilize all possible resources in arranging transportation vehicles in coordination with KSRTC, Truckers Association, Travel Agencies, etc, also ensure availability of adequate number of skilled drivers and advise the Inspector (Traffic).
4. Work out the requirement of heavy earth moving equipment like cranes etc., and mobilize the same in co-ordination with such agencies/parties.
5. Depute adequate numbers of Motor Vehicle Inspectors for assisting Inspector of Police, Traffic(in charge of parking yard), and Rescue Shelter cum rallying post, at the site of emergency.

8.16 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.

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.

1. Act as an expert and advise the CEC about the kind of message to be disseminated to the public and press, etc, on pollution matters.

8.17 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.

CHAPTER - 9**DETAILS OF CONTACT NUMBERS**

Sl. No.	NAME OF THE OFFICER	Designation	Mobile No.	Office No. /Res. No.
1	2	3	4	5
1	B. Sharath	DC Kalaburagi	9449475999	278601 / 278801
2	Dr. Shankar Vanikyal	Addl. DC Kalaburagi	9880712292/ 9972589798	278605 / 278805
3	A.Raja	CEO Kalaburagi	9480866000	278666
4	Iada Martin Marbaniang	SP Kalaburagi	9480803501	263602 / 263702
5	Manish Kharbikar	IGP Kalaburagi Division	9480800030	263601
6	VM Jyoti	SP ACB (Anti Corruption Branch), Kalaburagi.	9480806208 9480806210	
7	Sudha Adi	DSP ACB (Anti Corruption Branch), Kalaburagi.	9480806240	
9	Savitha Hugar	Principal PTC Naganhalli	9480800315	263666
10	S.H.ASHOKANAND	M.D. NEKSRTC KALABURAGI	7899930137	224192 mdnekrctglb@gmail.com
11	Ramesh Kolar	AC Sedam	9480056951	278656 / 278856
12	Ramegandra Gadade	AC Kalaburagi	9480408363/9743334596	08441-276073
13	Sharanappa	PD DUDC	9449273346	278604
14	Prasanna Desai	Addl. SP Kalaburagi	9480803502	263603 / 263703
15	Navin Atul	Education Commissioner (Commissioner Public Information) CPI	9480866000	266963
17	Ritendranath Sugur	JD Agri. Kalaburagi	8277931500	278630 / 220270
18	DR. YELSHETTY	Prl. Scientist, ARS Kalaburagi	9449122552	275905
19		Project Director, ARS Kalaburagi	9480696330	275905
20	DR. B.T. POOJARI	Dean College of Agriculture	9480696305	-

District Disaster Management Authority, Kalaburagi

		Kalaburagi		
21	DR. D.M.MANNOR	Scientist, ARS Kalaburagi	9449784427	275905
22		Secretary, APMC., Kalaburagi		257469 / 221887
23	Pradeep	Manager, Marketing Federation Kalaburagi	9449864446	220847
24	DR. Hanmanthppa VH	DD, Animal Husbandry & VS , Kalaburagi	9480688435	278627 / 278827
25	Ajay	Central Archeology	9037883436 9071120111	291000
26	Ramesh Sanga	DO BCM Dept. Kalaburagi	9900817272/ 9148489157 9900531002	278623 / 278823
27		DO, Minorities Corpn. Kalaburagi	9986108000	247260
28	Mane	DO, KMDC. Kalaburagi	9448371777	247260
29		DM Valmiki Corporation ltd Kalaburagi		221331
30	Rahul Pandwe	Commissioner, Corpn. Kalaburagi	9886631030/ 9890804482	278675 / 278875
31	Shivangouda Patil	EE, Corpn. Kalaburagi	9343834521/ 94481-40095	--
32	KS Patil	AEE Corpn. Kalaburagi	9164951810/ 9972263001	
33	M.A.MAJEED	AEE Corpn. Kalaburagi	9448126271	
34	Vishwanath Malkud	DRCS, Kalaburagi	9880101129/ 9448813536	221857
35	YatishKumar	MD, DCC Bank Kalaburagi	9448569159	221894
36	Ajjjoddin	EE, PRED, Kalaburagi	9980304638/ 9845113991	278617
37	Prakash B Srihari	CE PWD (Chief Engineer) i/c	9901125309	223918
38	Prakash B Srihari	SE PWD	9901125309	220146
39	Ameen Muktar	EE, PW &IW Dept. Kalaburagi - PWD	9448874150/ 9632684957	221832
40	Vijaykumar Dashrath Sangan	EE, PW &IW Dept.Sedam. - PWD	9448191888	08441-276278
41	Ambalagi	EE, MI	9449971832/	220196

		Dept.Kalaburagi	94486-50306	
42	Suresh Sharma	EE, PMGSY, Kalaburagi	9448577601 9483994543	
43	Mallikarjun Jakha	EE, Mullamari, Kalaburagi	9448180907/ 9448104599	08472 220342
44	V M Jyoti sir	SP CRE CELL Kalaburagi	9480806110	263647
45	A.H. Qayam	EE, Slum Clearance Board. Kalaburagi	9731791835	
46		SE, MI Dept.Kalaburagi		
47		SE, PRED Circle, Kalaburagi		246345
48	JAGANNATH HALINGE	S.E. KNNL Kalaburagi	9448135628	220342
49	Hayalappa Akki	I/c EE Bennethora Hebbal Divn.	9448569213/ 81053-35494	
50	Mallikarjun Jakha	I/C EE AMARJA ALAND	9448450177/ 94481-04599	
51	H.V.RAJSHEKHAR	EE, LMP Sulepeth,		
52	Mallikarjun Jakha	EE, IPC Divn.KNNL Kalaburagi	9449818556/ 94481-04599	
53	M.D. NAIYAKWAD	EE, GNP, Mahagaon,	9448587732	
54	Laxmikanth	EE, BLI, Afzalpur,	9449818556/ 9148570109	
55	Hari Prakash	SE Minor Irrigation (MI)	9901125309	
56	P S NAIK	Ferry Inspector (Bandaru – Boating)	9880571912	
57	Gururaj Sangavi (Kulkarni)	Ferry Office SDA (Bandaru – Boating)	9980783800	
58	VR Nayak	Ferries Officer FO	9448679057	
59	Niranjanmurthy	REO (Revision Executive Officer) Ferry Dept.	9448150318	
60		EE, Quality Control, Divn. Kalaburagi		
61	E Lakkappa	Regional Fire Officer, Kalaburagi	9481804960	220101
62	S. KUMAR	Joint Commr. Excise, Kalaburagi	9449597142	278680
63	Jinde	DC Excise, Kalaburagi	9449597143	278681

64	Uday Kumar	Depot. Manager, KSBCL Kalaburagi	9448290226	gulbarga@ksbcl.com
65	Satish Kumar Ingle	Asst. Manager, KSBCL Kalaburagi	9845019990	
66	Shankar	DDLK Kalaburagi	9242117114	256169
67	Reshma	ADLR Kalaburagi.	9945698620/ 9972824805	
68		JDPI (Exams), Kalaburagi		256267
69		JDPI (ADM)., Kalaburagi		
70	Shantgouda Patil	DDPI Kalaburagi	9448999341	278625
71		DPM Sarva Sikshana Abhiyan		
72	Sadat Hussain	EO Mid-day Meals Kalaburagi – Nodal Officer, Akshara Dasoha	9449826347	220027
73		BEO South Kalaburagi	9480695213	
74		BEO North Kalaburagi	9480695212	
75	B D Kalaburagi	DDPU Kalaburagi	9901860491	233830
76	Biradar	PM Nirmithi Kendra	9448830621	
77	C P Bommanpada	JD Collegiate Education Kalaburagi	8762068765	222065/222064
78	Sharnappa Biradar	Sr. AD, Fisheries, Kalaburagi	9880210505	278626
79	Arun Kumar Sangavi	DD, Food & Civil Supplies, Kalaburagi	9916326521	278678
80	Rachappa	Commissioner, Kalaburagi KUDA	9480056951	278672
81	SANGAPPA GARAMPALLI	TP Member, Kalaburagi KUDA	9448414128	
82	I V NAGESH	DFO, Social Forest, Kalaburagi	9449863533	278633
83	Shivashankar IFS	DFO, Regular Forest Kalaburagi	8762414672	256601
84	BASAVARAJ	JD, HKRDB, Kalaburagi	9448533098	239556
85	Santoshkumar	DD Horticulture, Kalaburagi	9448999235	278628
86	K N Kulkarni	EE, KHB, Kalaburagi	9448060225	254010

87	SHIVARAJ D. PATIL	JC Commercial Tax (Admn.) Kalaburagi	9741743146 9481161979	220051
88	MASLODDIN	JC Commercial Tax (Enforcement.) Kalaburagi	9886127510	220811
89	H. LAXMINARAYAN A	JC Commercial Tax (Appeal) Kalaburagi	9481639196	-
90	PADMAKAR R KULKARNI	DC Commercial Tax (Audit-2) Kalaburagi	9844284415	241407
91	Irshadullah Khan	DC Commercial Tax (Enforcement.) Kalaburagi	9448144867	224446
92	B. AMARESHWAR	DC, Audit-1	9448570173	-
93	MEERA PANDIT	AC Commercial Tax (LVO-525), Kalaburagi	9036243066	
94	BASAV PRABHU	AC Commercial Tax (Audit), Kalaburagi	9945375271	-
95		AC Commercial Tax(Audit-2),		
96		AC Commercial Tax(Audit-3),		
97	Vinish Pasha	EE, KUWS., Kalaburagi	9480813143	220815
98	B S Patil	EE, KRIDL-1 Kalaburagi	7259883526 9480826117	278638
99	Dhanyakumar	EE, KRIDL-2 Kalaburagi	9480826114/ 9480826107	
100	CHIDANAND	Dy Labor Commissioner, Kalaburagi	9449627665	-
101	Venkaresh	Assistant Labor Commissioner	9986396965 8147455501	
102	Harish Deshpande	Labor Officer Kalaburagi	8660952314 9164046824	logulbarga@gmail.com
103	VENKATESH RATHOD	Factory Inspector, Kalaburagi	9980503521	220620
104	Parthasarati	DD Boilers	9342016150	220620
105		Meteorological Department		260196

106	Renuka Devi	DD, Mines & Geology, Kalaburagi	8618291141 9482073686	222637
107	A.H.NAGESH	DC, NEKRTC, Divn.1, Kalaburagi	7760992100	221598
108	ENAYAT BHAGWAN	DC, NEKRTC, Divn.2, Kalaburagi	7760992047	262933
109	Md. Rafeeq KAS	DD Tourism, Kalaburagi & DD Textile	9844396111	277848
110	Amboji Naikodi	Principal, DTI, Kalaburagi	9448600389	220473
111	Divakar	DO, KSPCB Kalaburagi (Pollution Control Board)	9008255799	256246
112	Damodar	RTO - Regional Transport officer, Kalaburagi.	9448355980/ 9945035085	248805
113	K Damodar	ARTO, Kalaburagi	9945035085	248805
114	K S Satish	JD Social Welfare Kalaburagi	9740343331 9480843034/ 7349346847	278621
115	Virupakshappa	DD Treasury, Kalaburagi	9845924911 / 9035957696	221937
116	Shrikanth	DD, Women & Child Dept. Kalaburagi W&C	9448349662	278659
117	HIREMATH	DD DEVADASI	9448225857	(9886464277) JAGANNATH FDA
118	R G Nadigar	AD YSS, Kalaburagi	8197058425	278637
119	Bheemashankar	Deputy Electrical Inspectorate Officer	9886459789	
120	DODDA BASAVARAJU	JD, Industries, Kalaburagi	9448001887	223988
121		DD Handlooms, Kalaburagi		278629
122	Parvati	SLAO, KIADB, Kalaburagi	9480056351	279144
123	Srikant Chowka	KIADB Development officer	9449015789	279144
124	K.S. BIDARKAR	DO, KIADB, Kalaburagi	9448585907	257557

125	Kotresh	In. AD, Kannada & Culture, Kalaburagi	9901333106 9113216885/ 9036531107	227734
126	Dattappa	Administrator Rangayana Kalaburagi	9901333106 9113216885	
127	Mahesh V Patil	Director Rangayan Kalaburagi	9987074308 9322406581	
128	AB Bhajantri	DD, Sainik Welfare, Kalaburagi	8495087888	225003
129	Suvarna S Yadlapur	District Statistical Officer, Kalaburagi DSO	9481163905 8867180828	250407
130	Shamshoddin	EE, KRDCL, Kalaburagi	9448456286	
131	Praveena Priya	CPO, ZP, Kalaburagi	9480866004 9448963965	278614
132	Sampat Patil	DS-1, ZP, Kalaburagi	9448452760	278610 / 278812
133	Sampat Patil	Asst. Secretary, ZP, Kalaburagi	9448452760	278658
134	Suryakant	PD, DRDA, ZP, Kalaburagi	9480866002	278615 / 278815
135	Ramayya Athani	CAO, ZP, Kalaburagi Accounts Officer, ZP	9480866003/ 9448041064/ 9916515301/	278613 / 278813
136	Valliammai	Navodaya Vidyalaya korwar chittapur	959189470	08474-292600
137	Satish	Dy. Project Manager, Jal Nirmal, Kalaburagi	9448396535	278634/ 278834
		Account Officer	9916515301	240152
138	DR. Madhavrao	DHO, Kalaburagi	9449843053	278619 / 257138
139	DR. VEERESH	DPM NRHM, Kalaburagi	9449843112	
140	DR. SHARANBASAPPA GANAJALKHED	I/C (DPMO) NRHM, Kalaburagi	9880072465	
141	Nagaratna C	DISTRICT AYUSH OFFICER	9739109111	224314
142	DR. M.S.VARMA	RCH Officer, Kalaburagi	9845632609	
143	DR. AMRESH	Gastro Intro Cases	9449843258	278648
144	DR. BHARTI	DD, Indian	9449847836	224314 / 224345

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		Medicine, Kalaburagi		
145	B S Chandrashekhar	CE, KNNL, Kalaburagi	9480336973	256561
146	PRAHALADRAO	Dy. CE, Office of the KNNL Kalaburagi	9008036072	222084
147	RATNAKUMARI	NPS Section Treasury Office Bangalore	9731055840	22866405
148	Gulam Samdani	Wakf Board	9480825477 9916234714	
149	VIVEKANAND TENGE	DPMU (Health Dept.)	9449843083	
150	R G Kulkarni	DD Sericulture	94816788431	278624
151	MAHMAD ISMAIL	RD – DS to Legal Cell	9449070060	22032885/886 22033669
152	HARISH KUMAR	SAD (Fisheries) Kalaburagi	9449017324	278626
153	SUNIL KUMAR .T IPS	ADGP DCRE Bangalore	9480806101 9845666077	080-22258949
154	MALLIKARJUN Y.S	SLAO MI KALABURAGI	9448227733	221972
155	C N SWAMY	MD Tur Board Kalaburagi	9483831425 9483233176	256776
156	RAJENDRA DONI	Tur Board Manager	9449310705	
157	P.S. DODDAMANI	Project Director National highway Kalaburagi	9686495934	253756
158		EE National Highway Kalaburagi		
159	D S Kesari	District Librarian	9448394553	221069/221543
160	Gopal Chawhan	MD DCC Bank	9448569159	
161	B J Kallure	GM DCC Bank	9481167082	
162	VICTOR CHETLA (CANARA BANK)	Probationary Officer DGM's Secretariat Canara Bank	9480687856 9986303888	263344 Fax: 263341
163	R Mujibur Rahman	In. Senior Geologist ZP Ground water.	9620685778	224131 gwdkalaburagi@gmail.com
164	Madhavachar	AD Agriculture Marketing	9945835142	
165	G.M.VIJAYKUMAR	Principal Govt. B. Ed College Kalaburagi	9449242519	220128
166	BELURE	A EE KRDCL	9449618557	

District Disaster Management Authority, Kalaburagi

		Kalaburagi		
167	PRAKASH BENAKANHALLI		9035065835	
168	Purushottam singh	Treasury Dept. Bangalore. Discussion	9731400997	
169	Bharati	Employment Exchange Officer	8073382225	274846
170	Meenakshi Patil	District Disabled Officer	9632652312	
171	Mouddin B S	Manager, KSFC, KLB	9740415599	221407 bsm@ksfc.co
172	Ramkrishna	S.E Rural water supply	9880419865	
173	Revanasiddappa	EE RWS (Rural Water Supply)	9945349567	
174	Ramachandran C	Addl. General Manager	9480165577	242786
175	Krishna kumar	Jail superintendent	9945573306	212567
176	Anand teertha	Conservation asst. ASI Bijapur	9880069234	
177	Ajay	Conservation asst. ASI Kalaburagi	9037883436	
178	John thomas	DMR SOLAPUR	9766344000	
179	Dr. Chandrashekar	Ex. Dean ESIC Hospital	9845239281	265546
180	Dr. Kadlimatti	Ex. i/c Dean ESIC Hospital	9482542492	
181	Dr. Nagaraj	Dean ESIC Hospital	9902677806	
182	Dr. Vidyarani Bhatt	Bar Association President	9901198643	
183	Jagannath Alinge	Superintendent Engineer Major Irrigation	9448135628	
184	B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation	Basawaraj Jyoti	94481 85903	278660
185	Registrar University Kalaburagi	Dr. Maikal	9845949935	
186	VC GUG (Gulbarga University Kalaburagi)	Niranjan	8197077637	
187	VC CUK Vice Chancellor	H.M.MAHESHWAR AIAH	9900770767 8277125000	08477226702 off 08477226719 res

	Central University		PA to VC 9741607103	
188		AD Town Planning	9449044405	
189	Laxminarayana C N	Dist. Science Officer - Centre	9481774872	08472220608 scienceglb@gmail.com
190	Registrar CUK	NAGARAJ	9483513030	
191	Deputy Librarian CUK	Dr. P.S. Kattimani	9483546555	08477-226717 pskattimani@cuk.ac.in parashu.kattimani@gmail.com
192	MD. KRIDCL	KRISHNAREDDY	9845226102	
193	MD Togari Abhivradhi Board	Sugur	9448245353	256776
194	MD GESCOM			256581
195	SE GESCOM	MARTANDAPPA NAYAK	9448359008	221830
196	EE GESCOM CITY Division -3	RAMACHANDRA	9449597321	
197	EE GESCOM Rural	S G MANAKAR	9448359016	
198	Deputy Labour Commissioner	M S Chidanand	9449627665	275278
199	Employees' Provident Fund REGIONAL COMMISSIONER OFFICE, GULBARGA: GRAD-1	MARUTI BHOYI	9481179543	273203 Fax 273201
200	Employees' Provident Fund REGIONAL COMMISSIONER OFFICE, GULBARGA: GRAD-2	R V ALWANDIKER	9480339532	273862 273268
201	Raghavendra Auradkar IPS	ADGP, Recruitment and Training Dept. Bangalore	9480800102	080-22343641
202	Ajay Kumar Dubey DRM Solapur	DRM solapur	02172312270	9766344000
203		ADRM Solapur	02172312270	9766344001

204	Santosh	PA to ADRM Solapur	02172311843	9503014007
205	D L Logge SE	DM, South Central Railway Solapur		9766344045
206	*****	Station Manager, Solapur		9766344020
207	Ambekar	Station Manager, Kalaburagi	9686575223	
208	Gopinath Malya	DRM Guntakal	9741374000	08552229419 drmguntakal@gmail.com
209	Tanaji Rathod	DGM Karnataka state industrial & infrastructure development corporation Ltd. Kalaburagi		9845381805
210	Nagaraj	DD Veterinary Kalaburagi	9448437234	
211	Sajjan	Asst. Manager Gulbarga-Bidar Co-operative Milk Producers Societies Union Limited, Kalaburagi	8762036251	
212	Jayshankar	Development Officer KIADB	9535548696	
213	Dasharath Yakkalikar	Dr. Babu Jagajeevan Rao Lidkar officer	9449618748	
214		Dist. Coordinator Lidakar	9480886271	
215	Govindaraj	Enforcement Officer Provident fund Dept	9449070979	
216	Mohamed Abeed Ali	Account Officer PF Dept	9845818568	
217	Ghajare Adhar E.D	Assistant Director General, Aadhaar	9900707887	
218	Sannabhathappa	Executive Director (Operations) KSBCL – Karnataka State Beverages Corporation Limited.	9008004489	080-22483642 080-22483645 edo@ksbcl.com

219	Sunil yajaman	Tennis Court	9845933004	sunilyajaman@gmail.com
220	Maski	Deputy Chief Engineer Solapur	9766343090	
221	Pandy solapur		9503014271	
222	Dhannusingh rathod	District Minority Development Corporation, Kalaburagi KMDC	9739101265	
223	Kumar Velu	PS to General Manager Railway Bengaluru	080-22205773	080-22200748 080-22282787
224	Shri B S SHIVAKUMAR K.E.S., DMA	SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER		22861611
225	Sri Subbarao	Regional Manager (PKGB) Pragati Krishna Gramina Bank	9964332413	
226	Karnataka State Beverages Corporation Limited	Deputy Manager KSBCL (Karnataka State Beverages Corporation Limited)	9448290226	
227	Sri Satish Ingali	Assistant Manager KSBCL (Karnataka State Beverages Corporation Limited)	9845019990	
228	Shravan Gopal	LDO, CADA Office Gulbarga		
229	Unne Chawhan	S E CADA OFFICE KALABURAGI		
230	SATISH	Manager SBM, Vidhan soudh branch		
231	Yalakki Gouda	Director RDPR Bengaluru	9480850042	
232	Yalageri	Government Advocate Shivamoga District	9448641846	
233	Dr Nalini Namoshi	Dist. Surgeon	9449843170	
234	Dr C N Manjunath	Director, Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences & Research.	9844006699	080-22977456 080-22977422 080-22977433 080-22977400 Fax:080-26534477
235	SM Patil	ARG High Court Kalaburagi	9448288647	

9.1 TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sl No.	COMMITTEE MEMBER	TELEPHONE NUMBER		
		OFFICE	RESIDENCE	MOBILE
1	Deputy Commissioner	278601	278801	9449475999
2	C.E.O, Z.P, Kalaburagi	278666	278888	9480866000
3	Superintendent of Police	263602	263702	9480803501
4	Suptdg. Engr, KNNL Circle, Glb.	220342	255582	9448135628
5	Ex. Engr. (PWP&IWTD), Kalaburagi	221832	-	9448874150
	Ex. Engr. (PWP&IWTD), Sedam	08441-276278	-	9448191888
6	Executive Engineer, ZPE Division, Kalaburagi	278617	278817	998304638
7	J.D. (Agril), Kalaburagi	278630	278830	8277931500
8	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry, Kalaburagi	278627	278827	9480688435
9	D.H.O	278619	278819	9449843053
10	District Surgeon Kalaburagi	278644	278665	9449843170
11	Dy. Conservator of Forest (Territorial), Gulb.	256601	220182	9449863524
12	Dy. Conservator of Forest (Social Forestry)	278633	278833	9449863533
13	Dean, Basaveshwar Hospital, Kalaburagi Dean, KBN Hospital, Kalaburagi	247955/436	221550	9448041850
14	MP, Kalaburagi	255999	255555	09971300079
15	ZP President	278608	278808	9448935238
16	Dy. Director, Information & Publicity.	223133	220413	9448266946

17	J.D. Industries and Commerce.	223988	-	9448001887
18	Commissioner , Kalaburagi City Corporation	278675	278875	9886631030
19	D.D. Food and Civil Supply	278678	278878	9916326521
20	Suptd.. Engineer,GESCOM Circle,Kalaburagi	221830	-	9448359008
21	Commandent Home Guards	245735	-	9342352571
22	Divisional Officer, Fire Services	222188	220182	9448444944
23	R.T.O. Kalaburagi	248805	-	9448355980

9.2 TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF TALUKA LEVEL OFFICERS

Member	Kalaburagi	Alnad	Afzalpur	Jewargi	Sedam	Chittapur	Chincholi
Asst. Commr	278656	-	-		276073	-	-
Executive Officer TPS	278642	08477 202101 /2	08470 28302 4	08442 23689 6	08441 276036	08474 23614 8	08475 273028
Tahsildar	278657	202428	28302 8	23602 5	276038	23614 7	273027
Asst. Dir. Agriculture	94483 33953	94802 72211	94488 29630	94488 50982	94490 12203	98860 39795	99010 99029
A.E.E. P.W.D.	94495 40087	94484 56958	94487 49694	93423 53932	94482 60476	98869 23503	94485 77417
A.E.E. PRE	97416 93448	94490 05457	99803 04638	94485 82985	99800 95531	94486 28304	99453 49567

Local MLA	94482 90822 (R) 99001 64015 (S) 94499 77777 (N)	99459 21717	94481 30099	94481 33641	94480 41422	97477 29774	94481 29724
President of Taluka Panchayat	278642	202101	28302 4	23689 6	276036	23614 8	273028
R.F.O.	99004 15586	99451 10392	99451 10392	99004 15586	97310 85843	97310 85843	94498 63528
C.D.P.O.	94803 50814 (R) 94816 39046 (U)	98453 10165	98803 24054	94816 39046	94482 27826	94806 61888	99454 81090
Chief Officer of Municipality	278675	94482 78993	98808 72141	94498 34046	99023 89037	88923 76771	94807 13558
Circle Inspector of Police (Brhmapur)	263618	202222	28303 8	23603 3	276166	20444 4	273033

9.3 TELEPHONE/FAX NO.OF THE OFFICES OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No	Name of the Office	Telephone Number		Fax No.	Mobile
		Office	Residence		
1	D.C. Kalaburagi	08472-278601	278801	278602	9945372004

2	A.D.C.	08472-278605	278805	-	9448534212
3	D.C. - Eln sec,	08472-278606	-	-	-
4	AC Kalaburagi	08472-278656	-	278656	9886745505
5	AC Sedam	08441-276073	276074	276073	9449794498
6	Tah. Kalaburagi	08472-278657	278857	230776	9448891042
7	Tah. Afzalpur	08470-283028	283078	283028	9945683504
8	Tah. Jewargi	08442-236025	236013	236025	9448745844
9	Tah. Aland	08477-202428	202374	202428	9448219599
10	Tah. Sedam	08441-276038	276180	276038	9980776968
11	Tah. Chincholi	08475-273027	273082	273027	9731491578
12	Tah. Chittapur	08474-236147 286244	-	236147	9972876925

9.3.1 LIST OF DEPARTMENTS WHERE GOODS VEHICLES ARE AVAILABLE

Sl. No.	Department	Phone Number
1	Executive Engiuneer, Zilla Panchayat (Eng. Divn), Kalaburagi	08472278617
2	Executive Engiuneer, Minor Irrigation Divn. Kalaburagi	08472220196
3	Deputy Conservator of Forest (Social Forestry) Kalaburagi	08472278633
4	Dy. Director, Karnataka Land Army Corpn.,	08472245774

9.4 TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

KALABURAGI TALUKA-08472

AFZALPUR TALUKA-08470

S.N	Name of Institutions	Phone	S.N	Name of Institutions	Phone Numbers
1	T.H.O. Kalaburagi	221596	1	T.H.O. Afzalpur	282012
2	P.H.C. Fartabad	213171	2	P.H.C. Mashal	235657
3	P.H.C. Kamalapur	221343	3	P.H.C. Mannur	230317
4	P.H.C. Mahagoan	220262	4	P.H.C. Gobbur	265039
5	P.H.C. Hiresavalgi	215077	5	P.H.C. Deval	274794
6	P.H.C. Sonth	225857	6	P.H.C. Atnoor	260171
7	P.H.C. Kalhangarga	221512	7	P.H.C. Revoor 'B'	269455
8	P.H.C. Nandoor 'B'	219077	8	P.H.C. Desai Kallur	268560
9	P.H.C. Dongargoan	224129	9	P.H.C. Karajgi	235784
10	P.H.U. Harsoor	222805	10	P.H.U. Udhachan	231581
11	P.H.U. Honna Kirangi	217078	11	P.H.U. S. Ghangapur	267237
12	P.H.U. Srinivas	214193			

ALAND TALUKA 08477

JEWARGI TALUKA-08442

S.N o.	Name of Institutions	Phone Number	S.N o.	Name of Institutions	Phone Numbers
1	T.H.O. Aland	203333	1	T.H.O. Jewargi	236339
2	P.H.C. Naroonna	228355	2	P.H.C. Yedrami	226574
3	C.H.C. M. Hipparga	216334	3	P.H.C. Nelogi	225162
4	P.H.C. Korhalli	210439	4	P.H.C. Aralgundgi	280487
5	P.H.C. V.K. Salgar	222200	5	P.H.C. Naribol	224560
6	P.H.C. Ambalga	220144	6	P.H.C. Ijari	223932
7	P.H.C. Kadganchi	226439	7	P.H.C. Ankalga	222053
8	P.H.C. Jidga	230065	8	P.H.C. Andola	221749
9	P.H.C. Khajuri	227751	9	P.H.C. Mandewal	228858
10	P.H.C. Dhangapur	216677	10	P.H.C. Biriyaal 'B'	
11	P.H.C. Gola 'B'	226447	11	P.H.U. Ganwar	227474
12	P.H.C. Bhusnoor	210444	12	P.H.U. Jertgi	280763
13	P.H.C. Tadkal	229162	13	P.H.U. Kudi	
14	P.H.C. Hiroli	237102	14	P.H.U. Wadagera	
15	P.H.C. Nimbarga	286736	15	Gh Jewargi	236049

16	P.H.U. Sarasamba	238832			
17	P.H.U. Kinnisultan	229163			
18	P.H.U. Madyal	217852			

CHINCHOLI TALUKA - 08475 CHITAPUR TALUKA - 08474

S.N	Name	of	Phone	S.	Name	of	Phone Numbers
1	T.H.O. Chincholi		273004	1	T.H.O. Chitapur		236927
2	P.H.C. Sulepet		255070	2	P.H.C. Wadi		202295
3	P.H.C. Chandankera		240057	3	P.H.C. Kalgi		227641
4	P.H.C. Ainapur			4	P.H.C. Hebbal		225140
5	P.H.C. Nidgunda		296032	5	P.H.C. Kollur		226533
6	P.H.C. Kodli		242094	6	P.H.C. Allur 'K'		226385
7	P.H.C.		249386	7	P.H.C. Tengli		270635
8	P.H.C.		241035	8	P.H.C. Alhalli		222817
9	P.H.C. S. Beeranhalli		252110	9	C.H.C. Shahabad		204407
10	P.H.C. Ratkal		247812	10	P.H.C. Ravoor		203977
11	PHC Miriyana		295535	11	P.H.C. Pet Shiroor		282694
12	GGH Chincholi		273002	12	P.H.C. Mangalgi		225111
13	CHC G.Keshwar		294264	13	P.H.U. Arankal		
				14	P.H.U. Dandothi		274160
				15	P.H.U. Nalwar		226245
				16	P.H.U. Gundgurthi		221032

9.5 LIST OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OFFICERS IN KALABURAGI DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Taluka	Name of the Assistant Director	Telephone No
1	Kalaburagi	Dr. Hanmanthappa	08472-226739 9480688435
2	Chittapur	Dr. Baslingappa Diggi	08474-236226 9448952667
3	Chincholi	Dr. Dhanaraj Bomma	08475-273066
4	Sedam	Dr. Maruti Naik	9449618724
5	Jewargi	Dr. Raju B Deshmuk	9880492380 0844-2236048

6	Aland	Dr.SanjayReddy	9448651345 08477-202355
7	Afzalpur	Dr. Ganganhalli	08471-283012/ 9901616585

9.6 FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

This department comes under direct control of Deputy Commissioner and takes care of strong Public Distribution System as well other civic amenities like Petrol, Diesel, and L.P.G. etc. The people living Below Poverty Line are supported by P.D.S. system by providing foodgrain at subsidised rate. Total number of families supported in Kalaburagi District - 465245

9.6.1 Number of B.P.L. Families covered under P.D.S. in Kalaburagi Dist.

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	No of Families as per 2001 census	AAY Cards	B.P.L. Cards
1.	Kalaburagi	150647	12225	112931
2.	Aland	62075	10302	51998
3.	Afzalpur	39935	6532	29364
4.	Jewargi	53868	9846	43841
5.	Sedam	39517	5891	31703
6.	Chittapur	73124	8753	59096
7.	Chincholi	46079	8359	39818
	Total	465245	61908	368751

Office of the Executive Engineer, KUWS & DB, Division & Sub Division, Kalaburagi

ENGINEERS STAFF CONTRACT DETAILS

SI No	Name	Designation	Mobil No.	E mail Address
	Division Office			

District Disaster Management Authority, Kalaburagi

1	H Subramanya C	Executive Engineer	9480813143	kwbeegbg@rediffmail.com
2	R.V. Patil	Technical Assistant	9483940252	kwbeegbg@rediffmail.com
3	Shujaullah Hussaini	Assistant Engineer	9480689522	kwbeegbg@rediffmail.com shhussaini0@gmail.com
4	Kum N S Jambheral	Assistant Engineer	9480689506 9741317216	kwbeegbg@rediffmail.com
Office of the Maintenance (N) Sub division Kalburagi				
1	Umesh M Panchal	Assistant Executive Engineer,	9480813194	kwbaeegbg@gmail.com
2	Abdul Basith	Assistant Engineer	8050345191	kwbaeegbg@gmail.com mdbasith.78602@gmail.com
3	Ravi Patil	Assistant Engineer	9448147069	kwbaeegbg@gmail.com
4	Krishnacharya Joshi	Junior Engineer	9449266720	kwbaeegbg@gmail.com
5	Umesh Panchal	Junior Engineer	9008449251	umnchal08263@gmail.com mesh pa
6	Disoza	Junior Engineer	7019143725	kwbaeegbg@gmail.com
Office of the No-1 (South) Sub Division Kalburagi				
1	Narasimha Reddy	Assistant Executive Engineer,	9480813191	Aee1kwb@rediffmail.com
2	Peeyush Patil	Assistant Engineer	9482678560	peeyush.mpatil@gmail.com
3	Narasimha Reddy	Assistant Engineer	9886155515	narasinha_vn@yahoo.com
Office of the No-2 Sub Division Kalburagi				
1	Syed Zaheer-ul	Assistant Executive	9480813192	kuwsdb2@gmail.com

	Haq	Engineer,		
2	Vijaykumar Bilgundi	Assistant Engineer	9916380516	kuwsdb2@gmail.com vsbilagundi@gmail.com
3	Dilip Singh	Assistant Engineer	9448650051	kuwsdb2@gmail.com yelaguresh@gmail.com
4	Sanjeevkumar	Assistant Engineer	8762237375 9241828747	kuwsdb2@gmail.com sntirmal@yahoo.co.in

9.6.2 DETAILS OF P.D.S. SHOPS AND SUPERVISORS IN KALABURAGI DIST

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Total no. of fair price	Name of the supervisor of fair price depots	Code no.	Phone no.
1	Kalaburagi rural	121	Ku. Saroja Food Shirstedar		9845498779
			Krishnacharyya FI		9448987594
2	Aland	151	Vikas		9449618763
3	Afzalpur	99	Allabakash FI		9880692588
4	Jawergi	134			
			D.B. Patil FI		9448134228
			Ningayya Hiremata FI		
5	Sedam	82	Turabali Patel FI		7676453999
6	Chitapur	144			9448134228
			Venkatesh FI		
7	Chincholi	99	Manik FS		9901333195
			Mallinatha FI		9449157847
8	Kalaburagi	119	Shankarsing FI		9686155859

	Urban		Savitribai FI		
			Bharathi patil FI		
9	Shahabad& wadi	34	Siddalingayya Hiremath		9448754630
	Total	983			

9.6.3 Details of P.D.S. Transport Contractors for various Talukas

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	Name of the Contractor	Phone Number
01	Aland	M/s Bhosale transport Aland	9740476678
02	Afazlapur	M/s Saibanna transport sedam	7848885555
03	Chittapur	M/s Bukke transport Aland	9448749642
04	Jewargi	M/s Mohammed Haji Global transport Raichur	9916371111
<p>Except Aland, Afazlpur, Chittapur and Jewargi taluks The door delevry of PDS goods has been with drawn from June 2018 and FPD owners him self lifting the foodgrains from taluka wholesale godown and the transport charges are paying directlly to the FPD's</p>			

9.6.4 Wholesale Transport Contractors of Kalaburagi District

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	Name of the Contractors	Phone Number
1	Aland	M/s Fawad transport Kalaburagi	9945297519
2	Kalaburagi R	M/s Gada transport Kalaburagi	9448749215

3	Chincholi	M/s Siddivinayak transport Kalaburagi	9739660765
4	Kalaburagi (IRA)	M/s Manoj transport Kalaburagi	9448457635
5	Sedam	M/s Siddrameshwar Road linsKalaburagi	9538970770
6	Afzalpur		
7	chittapur		
8	Jewargi		

The Above mentioned Wholesale transport are not Fixed assigned to any particular wholesale point they are lifting randomly to all wholesale point

9.7 Petrol Bunks in KalaburagiDist

Sl. No	Name of the Taluka	Name Of the Company	Name of the petrol Bunks	Name of the owner,	Phone Numbers
1	Gulbrga Town	H.P.C.	Auto Needs	AravindChincholi	220513
2		H.P.C.	Shiva Om Service Center	VikramPatil	265723
3		H.P.C.	Avinash& Company NeharuGunj	AvinashBhoraganv kar	257554
4		H.P.C.	Avinash& Company Humanabad Road	AvinashBhoraganv kar	257554
5		B.P.C.	Raghoji Auto service Sedam Road	RamchandraRagho ji	247621
6		I.O.C.	Raghoji Auto service Shahabajar	RamchandraRagho ji	247621
7		I.O.C.	H.M.A. Khadar& Sons	Abdul Khadar	256397
8		I.O.C.	KoriSiddeshwar Filing Station	ValmikiNaik	227388
9		I.O.C.	JagadambaHaivy Service	YshvanthJinge	---

		I.O.C.	Prestige Petroliaum		
10		I.O.C.	NatationalPetroliaum	Syed majarHusian	256218
11		I.O.C.	Primier Agency Station Road	BasavarajPatil	256049
12		I.O.C.	Primier Agency Neharu Gang	BasavarajPatil	256049
13		I.O.C.	G.D.AnakalNeharuGunj	G.D. Anakal	221217
14		I.O.C.	PrabhudaPetroliumSeda m Road	DattatreyaDodama ni	265799
15		I.O.C.	Gajaraj Filling Station Aland Road	Smt. ShivakanthChature	244974
16		I.O.C.	M.M. Jabbar Aland Road	Khaleel	----
17		I.O.C.	Best Choice Filling station Rajapur	----	227024
18		I.O.C.	Prince PetroleumDargaRaod	PhajalKhan	225669
19		I.O.C.	Sangamesh. R Kalyani Tank Bund Road	S.B. Kalyani	232171
		I.O.C.	Fuels Points		
20		I.O.C.	AdityaPetroliaumJewargi Road	RamoolSaith	277201
21		I.O.C.	A.H.Ravajibai& Sons	SukanyaBai	220432
22		I.O.C.	SharanuPetrolium	R.K.Patil	238162
23		I.O.C.	I.B.P.Auto Service Sedam Road	Vijayakumar	249758
24		I.O.C.	I.B.P.Auto Service Darga Road	Vayid Ali	262774
25		I.O.C.	I.B.P.Auto Service Jewargi Road	ArunakumarPawar	254849
26		I.O.C.	Anugruha Fills Rajapur	SavitaShantahdevi B	234845

District Disaster Management Authority, Kalaburagi

27		Reliance	Reliance Petrol Pump HumanabadRaod	S.S. Patil	352510
28	Kalaburagi (Rural)	H.P.C.	Trimurti Auto mobiles Pharatabad	GoutamPolekar	213063
29		I.B.P.	MahantappaBiradaPetrol iumUpalaon	Chandrakanth	220214
30		I.O.C.	Sang Shetti Auto Mobiles Mahagaon	UdayaPatil	220333
31		I.O.C.	Om PetroliaumKamalapur	----	9448459060
32	Aland	H.P.O.	SamratPetroliaumKadaga nchi	Mallinath	226420
33		B.P.C.	S.M.Gahandi Aland	Sadashiv	202451
34		I.O.C.	S.A.Chillal Aland	S.A. Chillal	202458
35		I.O.C.	KasturPetroliaum	Raju Ghandi	9448186678
		I.O.C.	DeshmukhRajgirePetrole ums		
36	Jewargi	I.O.C.	Karnataka Oil CenterJewargi	Shivaraj	236526
37		I.O.C.	BhavaniPetroliaumJeratgi	Shivaraj	251085
38		I.B.P.	I.B.P.Auto Services Chigaralii Cross	Anup	227388
		I.O.C.	Mahalaxmi Filling Station		
		I.O.C.	Mahalaxmi Filling Station		
39	Afzalpur	I.B.P.	KamadenuPetroliaum	ChandrakanthNim balkar	9848125015
40		I.O.C.	SamrajPetroliaum	Suryakanth	9448379789
41		I.O.C.	Mahanteshegency	Ramesh Nakedar	9448138121
42		I.O.C.	DattaPetroliaumChoudap ur	Shivarj	9448139191

43	Sedam	B.P.C.	Jabbar& Brothers	Iptekar	276423
		I.O.C.	Mouneshwar Filling Station		
		I.O.C.	Samruta Pilling Stataion	Jabbar	9448022230
44		I.O.C.	Samruta Pilling Stataion	Jabbar	9448022230
45		I.O.C.	Prugati auto service Malkhed	Kosagi	08472295294
46	Chittapur	B.P.C.	KishorsMehata	KishorsMehata	224995
47		I.O.C.	GayatriTriveni Pilling station	MahantappaSanga vi	08474236196
48		I.O.C.	TegnurPetroliaumRavur	Jagadish	244937
		I.O.C.	RamshettyKolkundiPetroleums		
49	Shahabad	H.P.C.	S. Muttatti& Sons	SubhashMuttatti	204255
50		I.O.C.	Bamkatalal& Sons	Subhash	08474204583
51	Wadi	H.P.C.	NavinWadi	RamuKosagi	302313
52	Chincholi	I.O.C.	Bhoghavati Petrol Pump		08475273086

9.8 Details of L P G Dealers in Gulberga District

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Name company	Name of the Owner	Telephone No.
1.	Modren Gas Kalaburagi	H P C	O P Singvi.	220639
2.	Kalaburagis Gas. Kalaburagi.	B P C	Anandmehata.	220016
3.	Shreyans Agencies Kalaburagi.	I O C	Ashok shethiy	220295
4.	Kitchen Needs Kalaburagi.	H P C	Shankar Nandi	224020

5.	Savita Gas Agencies Kalaburagi.	B P C	Sanjukalmankar	223121
6.	Anchit Gas Kalaburagi.	H P C	Sri Satyanarayan.	230063
7.	Sangmeshwar Gas Kalaburagi.	I O C.	Shivraj.	253127
8.	Cook well Agency Shahbad.	I O C	Uppin	---
9.	Guru Gas Agency Chitapur	I O C	---	202439
10.	Sona Gas Agency Aland.	I O C	Subhash	282321
11.	Sri Seva Indian Gas	I O C	PremkumarRathod.	276996
12.	Ahalya Gas Agency Chincholi		Mahesh	273409
13.	R.C.E.C.S. Malkhed	I O C	-	-
14.	VasavadathaSedam	B P C	-	-

9.9 Kerosene Dealers in Kalaburagi

Sl. No.	NAME OF THE DEALER	PHONE NO.
1	Avinash and Co Kalaburagi	257554 220379 257474
2	G.D. AnkalKalaburagi	220048 222028 220276
3	H.M.A. KhaderKalaburagi	220303 456397
4	R.S.Raghoji and Son's Kalaburagi	220402

4	Kishore MehataKalaburagi	225722
6	M.I.KhanKalaburagi	220250
7	A.H.RaojibaiKalaburagi	220432 239384
8	Premier AgencyKalaburagi	224894
9	K.M.GhandiAlland	202269 255713
10	Bankatlal and Son's Shahabad	264823 264583
11	S.Muthati and Son's Shahabad	264601 264655
12	Auto Needs Kalaburagi	220516 220096

9.10 DETAILS OF P.D.S. SHOPS AND SUPERVISORS IN KALABURAGI DIST

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Total no. of fair price depots	Name of the supervisor of fair price depots	Code no.	Phone no.
1	Kalaburagi rural	121	Vijayanand Diggikar A.Shi		9448491777
			Dattappa A.Ni		9448830277
			Ravi Behare A.Ni		9886082225
2	Aland	151	Dattatreya A.Ni.		9481284877
			Amboji A.Ni		9886037640
3	Afzalpur	99	Anil A.Ni		9900514123
			Vijaykumar Dalawayi A.Ni.		9880887879
4	Jawergi	134	Shivasharanappa A.Shi		9448405797
			D.B. Patil A.Ni		9448134228

			Hussain Pasha A.Ni		7899999344
5	Sedam	84	Prakash Wadekar A.Ni		9880983603
			Deepak nag Punyashetty		9972898112
6	Chitapur	144	Narayan Suryavanshi A.Shi		9663930100
			Suryakant Phulari A.Ni		9448347906
			Laxman Sarsamba A.Ni		9448181022
7	Chincholi	99	Limbaji Rathod A.Shi		9902055527
			Vijaykumar Sugandhi A.Ni		9590709159
			Manjunath A.Ni		
8	Kalaburagi Urban	123	Pramilabai A.Ni		9945291584
			Allabkash A.Ni		9880692588
			Chandranath Khooba A.Ni.		9449618895
			Goutham Gayakwad A.Ni		9980524190
	Total	955			

9.10.8 Details of P.D.S. Transport Contractors for various Talukas

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	Name of the Contractor	Phone Number
<p>The door delivery of PDS goods has been with drawn from 01-04-2011 and FPD owners him self lifting the foodgrains from taluka wholesale godown and the transport charges are paying directly to the FPD's</p>			

9.11 Wholesale Transport Contractors of Kalaburagi District

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	Name of the Contractors	Phone Number
1	Aland	M/s Peerpasha S/o Abdul majeed transport constructor Rangnpet	9620343170
2	Kalaburagi R	M/s Gada transport Kalaburagi	9448749215

3	Chincholi		
4	Kalaburagi (IRA)		
5	Sedam	M/s Manoj transport Kalaburagi	9448457635
6	Afzalpur		
7	chittapur	M/s Siddrameshwar Road lins Kalaburagi	9448370775
8	Jewargi		

9.12 Petrol Bunks in Kalaburagi Dist

Sl. No .	Name of the Taluka	Name Of the Compa ny	Name of the petrol Bunks	Name of the owner,	Phone Numbers
1	Gulbrga Town	H.P.C.	Auto Needs	Aravind Chincholi	220513
2		H.P.C.	Shiva Om Service Center	Vikram Patil	265723
3		H.P.C.	Avinash & Company Neharu Gunj	Avinash Bhoraganvkar	257554
4		H.P.C.	Avinash & Company Humanabad Road	Avinash Bhoraganvkar	257554
5		B.P.C.	Raghoji Auto service Sedam Road	Ramchandra Raghoji	247621
6		I.O.C.	Raghoji Auto service Shahabajar	Ramchandra Raghoji	247621
7		I.O.C.	H.M.A. Khadar & Sons	Abdul Khadar	256397
8		I.O.C.	Kori Siddeshwar Filing Station	Valmiki Naik	227388
9		I.O.C.	Jagadamba Haivy Service	Yshvanth Jinge	---
		I.O.C.	Prestige Petroliaum		

10		I.O.C.	Natational Petroliaum	Syed majar Husian	256218
11		I.O.C.	Primier Agency Station Road	Basavaraj Patil	256049
12		I.O.C.	Primier Agency Neharu Gang	Basavaraj Patil	256049
13		I.O.C.	G.D.Anakal Neharu Gunj	G.D. Anakal	221217
14		I.O.C.	Prabhuda Petrolium Sedam Road	Dattatreya Dodamani	265799
15		I.O.C.	Gajaraj Filling Station Aland Road	Smt. Shivakanth Chature	244974
16		I.O.C.	M.M. Jabbar Aland Road	Khaleel	----
17		I.O.C.	Best Choice Filling station Rajapur	----	227024
18		I.O.C.	Prince Petrolium Darga Raod	PhajalKhan	225669
19		I.O.C.	Sangamesh. R Kalyani Tank Bund Road	S.B. Kalyani	232171
		I.O.C.	Fuels Points		
20		I.O.C.	Aditya Petroliaum Jewargi Road	Ramool Saith	277201
21		I.O.C.	A.H.Ravajibai & Sons	Sukanya Bai	220432
22		I.O.C.	Sharanu Petrolium	R.K.Patil	238162
23		I.O.C.	I.B.P.Auto Service Sedam Road	Vijayakumar	249758
24		I.O.C.	I.B.P.Auto Service Darga Road	Vayid Ali	262774
25		I.O.C.	I.B.P.Auto Service Jewargi Road	Arunakumar Pawar	254849
26		I.O.C.	Anugruha Fills Rajapur	Savita Shantahdevi B	234845

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27		Reliance	Reliance Petrol Pump Humanabad Raod	S.S. Patil	352510
28	Kalaburagi (Rural)	H.P.C.	Trimurti Auto mobiles Pharatabad	Goutam Polekar	213063
29		I.B.P.	Mahantappa Birada Petrolium Upalaon	Chandrakanth	220214
30		I.O.C.	Sang Shetti Auto Mobiles Mahagaon	Udaya Patil	220333
31		I.O.C.	Om Petroliaum Kamalapur	----	9448459060
32	Aland	H.P.O.	Samrat Petroliaum Kadaganchi	Mallinath	226420
33		B.P.C.	S.M.Gahandi Aland	Sadashiv	202451
34		I.O.C.	S.A.Chillal Aland	S.A. Chillal	202458
35		I.O.C.	Kastur Petroliaum	Raju Ghandi	9448186678
		I.O.C.	Deshmukh Rajgire Petroleums		
36	Jewargi	I.O.C.	Karnataka Oil Center Jewargi	Shivaraj	236526
37		I.O.C.	Bhavani Petroliaum Jeratgi	Shivaraj	251085
38		I.B.P.	I.B.P.Auto Services Chigaralii Cross	Anup	227388
		I.O.C.	Mahalaxmi Filling Station		
		I.O.C.	Mahalaxmi Filling Station		
39	Afzalpur	I.B.P.	Kamadenu Petroliaum	Chandrakanth Nimbalkar	9848125015
40		I.O.C.	Samraj Petroliaum	Suryakanth	9448379789
41		I.O.C.	Mahantesh agency	Ramesh Nakedar	9448138121
42		I.O.C.	Datta Petroliaum Choudapur	Shivarj	9448139191
43	Sedam	B.P.C.	Jabbar & Brothers	Iptekar	276423

		I.O.C.	Mouneshwar Filling Station		
44		I.O.C.	Samruta Pilling Stataion	Jabbar	9448022230
45		I.O.C.	Prugati auto service Malkhed	Kosagi	08472295294
46	Chittapur	B.P.C.	Kishors Mehata	Kishors Mehata	224995
47		I.O.C.	Gayatri Triveni Pilling station	Mahantappa Sangavi	08474236196
48		I.O.C.	Tegnur Petroliaum Ravur	Jagadish	244937
		I.O.C.	Ramshetty Kolkundi Petroleums		
49	Shahabad	H.P.C.	S. Muttatti & Sons	Subhash Muttatti	204255
50		I.O.C.	Bamkatalal & Sons	Subhash	08474204583
51	Wadi	H.P.C.	Navin Wadi	Ramu Kosagi	302313
52	Chincholi	I.O.C.	Bhoghavati Petrol Pump		08475273086

9.13 Details of L P G Dealers in Gulberga District

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Name company	Name of the Owner	Telephone No.
15.	Modren Gas Kalaburagi	H P C	O P Singvi.	220639
16.	Kalaburagis Gas. Kalaburagi.	B P C	Anand mehata.	220016
17.	Shreyans Agencies Kalaburagi.	I O C	Ashok shethiy	220295
18.	Kitchen Needs Kalaburagi.	H P C	Shankar Nandi	224020
19.	Savita Gas Agencies Kalaburagi.	B P C	Sanju kalmankar	223121

20.	Anchit Gas Kalaburagi.	H P C	Sri Satyanarayan.	230063
21.	Sangmeshwar Gas Kalaburagi.	I O C.	Shivraj.	253127
22.	Cook well Agency Shahbad.	I O C	Uppin	---
23.	Guru Gas Agency Chitapur	I O C	---	202439
24.	Sona Gas Agency Aland.	I O C	Subhash	282321
25.	Sri Seva Indian Gas	I O C	Prem kumar Rathod.	276996
26.	Ahalya Gas Agency Chincholi		Mahesh	273409
27.	R.C.E.C.S. Malkhed	I O C	-	-
28.	Vasavadatha Sedam	B P C	-	-

9.14 Kerosene Dealers in Kalaburagi

Sl.No	Taluka Name	Kerosene Wholesale Dealers Agency Name	Address	Phone No
1	Kalaburagi	M/s M.I.Khan	4-49/4 Muslim Chowk Gulbarga	9986181705
2	Kalaburagi	M/s Auto Needs	8-1357 Nehru Gunj Gulbarga	9342952170
3	Kalaburagi	M/s Avinash & Company	7-688 Nehru Gunj Gulbarga	9448190444
4	Kalaburagi	M/s S.Muttati & Son's	13-354 Main Road Shahabad	9901111070
5	Kalaburagi	M/s R.S.Ragoji & Bro's	8-1433/4 Nehru Gunj Gulbarga	9141449244
6	Kalaburagi	M/s H.M.A.Khadar & Son's	1-65 Gullabowdi Gulbarga	9844999520

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7	Kalaburagi	M/s Keshore Mehata & Bro's	8-1284 Filter Bed Road Gulbarga	9448120858
8	Kalaburagi	M/s G.D.Anakal	8-1374 Nehru Gunj Gulbarga	9845199552
9	Kalaburagi	M/s Premier Agencies	8-1352 Nehru Gunj Gulbarga	9008499999
10	Kalaburagi	M/s K.G.N Agencies	7-664 Nehru Gunj Gulbarga	9448078651
11	Kalaburagi	M/s Bankatlal & Son's	22-31 Bhartha Chowk Shahabad	9483364545
12	Kalaburagi	M/s Dholappa Agencies	2-10-11 Sedam	9448489552
13	Kalaburagi	M/s K.M. Gandhi & Son's	5-1-47 Main Road Aland	9448463347

Sl. No.	NAME OF THE DEALER	PHONE NO.
1	Avinash and Co Kalaburagi	257554 220379 257474
2	G.D. Ankal Kalaburagi	220048 222028 220276
3	H.M.A. Khader Kalaburagi	220303 456397
4	R.S.Raghoji and Son's Kalaburagi	220402
4	Kishore Mehata Kalaburagi	225722
6	M.I.Khan Kalaburagi	220250

7	A.H.Raojibai Kalaburagi	220432 239384
8	Premier Agency Kalaburagi	224894
9	K.M.Ghandi Alland	202269 255713
10	Bankatlal and Son's Shahabad	264823 264583
11	S.Muthati and Son's Shahabad	264601 264655
12	Auto Needs Kalaburagi	220516 220096

9.15 TELECOMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

The Department of Telecommunication plays a very important role at the time of disaster. Kalaburagi District has a good number of telephone exchanges with a wide coverage area.

9.15.1 TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN KALABURAGI

Sl.No.	Name of the Exchange	Place	Name of Controlling Officer & Designation	Phone No		Mobile No
				Office	Residence	
1	Main exchange Super Market	Gulbarag	Engineer	08472 266812	266788	9449799455
2	Main exchange CDMA Super Market	Kalaburagi	Divisional engineer	08472 266844	266772	9449799995

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3	RSU Aiwan-E-Shahi	Kalaburagi	Sub-Engineer	Divisional	08472 266843	266743	9449799743
4	RSU Sedam Road	Kalaburagi	Sub-Engineer	Divisional	08472 266893	266743	9449799743
5	RSU Bus Stand Jewargi Cross	Kalaburagi	Sub-Engineer	Divisional	08472 266819	266743	9449799743
6	RSU P&T Qtrs	Kalaburagi	Sub-Engineer	Divisional	08472 266892	266743	9449799743
7	RSU Nehru Gunj	Kalaburagi	Sub-Engineer	Divisional	266894	266743	9449799743
8	RSU Humnabad Road	Kalaburagi	Sub-Engineer	Divisional	08472 266895	266743	9449799743
9	Kalaburagi Rural	Gulbarag	Sub Div Engineer		08472 266853	266731	9448375779
10	Kalaburagi Rural	Kamalapur	Sub-Engineer	Divisional	08472 220233	253805	9449799991
11	Afzalpur	Afzalpur	Sub-Engineer	Divisional	08470 283099	283200	9449799855
12	Aland	Aland	Sub-Engineer	Divisional	08477 202000		9449799967
13	Chincholi	Chincholi	Sub-Eng.	Divisional	08475 273020	273799	9449036504
14	Chittapur	Chittapur	Sub-Engineer	Divisional	08474 236799	236911	9448414288

15	Jewargi	Jewargi	Sub– Engineer	Divisional	08442 236299	236298	9449799933
16	Mashal	Mashal	Sub– Engineer	Divisional	08470 283211	283200	9449799855
17	Nimbarga	Nimbarga	Sub– Engineer	Divisional	08477 202000		9449799967
18	Sedam	Sedam	JTO		08441 276000 276187		9480000395
19	Wadi	Wadi	Sub– Engineer	Divisional	08476 202415	203799	9449799997
20	Shahabad	Shahabad	Sub– Engineer	Divisional	08474 204550	206499	9449799997

9.16 N.E.K.R.T.C.

North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation is the organisation, which manages the public transport system in the district. It has a good number of buses operating in the district.

9.16.1 Number of Vehicles with N.E.K.R.T.C. in Kalaburagi Depots

Sl. No	Name of the Depot	Number of vehicles			TELEPHONE NO
		NEK	HIRED	TOTAL	Office
1	Kalaburagi 1	117	0	117	08472-221930
2	Kalaburagi 2	102	0	102	08472-250304
3	Kalaburagi 3	108	0	108	08472-250269
4	Aland	95	4	99	08477-202677
5	Chincholi	72	8	80	08475-273050

6	Jewargi	87	0	87	08442-236346
7	Chittapur	74	6	82	08474-236130
8	Sedam	655	18	673	08441-290001

9.17 Home Guards

Home Guards is headed by Commandant of Home Guards in the District. Total strength of Home Guards in the district is 914. It is having 9 units.

9.17.1 Manpower and Equipment with Home Guards

Sl. No.	UNIT NAME	UNIT OFFICER	STRENGT H	PHONE NO	Vehicles
1	Kalaburagi	Nigappa Pujari	357	9945297556	One Jeep, One Tata Mini Bus, One Motor Cycle
2	Chincholi	Basawaraj Reddy	89	8123325001	
3	Sedam	Suresh N	62	9008844582	
4	Chittapur	Chandarashekar Kashi	66	9741690623	
5	Aland	Shrishala	118	9448520806	
6	Jewargi	Kalayanrao	54	9448449751	
7	Afzalpur	Bheemashaker Kulkarni	78	9741740872	
8	Chowdapur	Sidram Rajmane	43	9449986157	
9	Shahabad	Sidaramappa SK	47	8310677872	
		Total	914		
COMMANDANT, HOME GUARDS KALABURAGI				Santosh Patil 245735 (0) 9980516318	

DEPUTY COMMANDANT	Mallappa 9880648035
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N.G.O.

Kalaburagi District has large number of N.G.O.s whos help can be taken at the time of requirement.

Table - LII

NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS IN KALABURAGI DISTRICT

Sl.No.	NGO	Person Incharge	Telephone No.
1.	MYRADA ,Kamalpur Kalaburagi	Sri.Siddanna Hallikeri	9448452655
2.	Bhoruka Charities No.13, Shakti Nagar Kalaburagi	B. Devindra Kattimani	08472-253208
3.	Bayalusime R.D Society, Near Kahdri Chowk, Kalaburagi	Subbanna Biredar	9845410538
4.	Karnataka Vividoddesha mahila seva sangh ,Aland.	Sudha Guttedar	9886353269
5.	Swami Ramanand Trust, NV Campas Kalaburagi	C.M Mahurkar	08472-228535 08472-227551
6.	Cibaca Tailoring Society, H.No. 9-616/2/21B, Shaikh Roza Aland Road, Kalaburagi	Wahida Begum	262818
7.	BAIF Organisation Sangamesh Colony,Kalaburagi	Mr. Madagunaki	
8.	Basaveshwar Shikshana Samsthe, CIB colony,Kalaburagi	Parameshwar	9449182337
9.	Chittari Foundation		08472-221725

	C/o Chittari Saw Mill ,Kalaburagi		
10.	GIRLS Organization Goutam Nilaya 11/1400/39,Gulbarg	Ramesh Pattedar	08472-238475 08472-225869
11.	MARG, Batgera Road, Sedam	Geeta Sethi	9448716636
12.	Parivartana	Niranjan Dhanni	9449694015
13.	Development Activities Wadi Taluka Chittapur	V.B.Dyas	9945349077
14.	SAMAGRA Organisation NGOs colony ,Kalaburagi	Madan Rao Kulkarni	9449718382
15.	Karnataka Grameena Mahila Vividoddesh Samsthe	Vandan	9880296620 9449438820
16.	St.LukeHospital, Aurad Tq.Dt. Kalaburagi	Dr. Abrahm	9448042663
17.	Lokashikshna Samiti At. Post. Sarasambha Tq. Aland, Kalaburagi	B.R. Patil	08477-202111
18.	NRDS Organisation, At: Post Kamal Nagar,Tq. Aland, Kalaburagi	Dulappa Dyamankar	9741094873
19.	Kiran Rural Reconstruction Society, Kalagi Tq. Chittapur	Sirahatti	9243212311
20.	Dr. Nelson Mandela Grameena Abhivruddi Samsthe, kadganchi	Shivanad	9945642120
21.	HIDA Organisation, Brahmapur Kalaburagi	Mallikarjun Sanmukh	9980069284
22.	Swaraj Seva Sangh, Nimbitota Afzalpur	Mallinath Patil	
23.	Viswa Bharathi Seva samsthe Kalaburagi	Sharada Yakapur	9980784369
24.	SHRI SHAKTI Organisation	Vijaya Lakshmi R.S	9886318966

	Amsfree 2/907/43 – H/6 Pragati Colony, Kalaburagi		
25.	Elite Education Society, Kalaburagi	Mr. Vijayakumar Halaktti , Gubbi Colony, Kalaburagi	9342450567
26.	World Vision H No2-967/24B Gubby Colony , Kalaburagi	S. Vijaykumar	256172
27.	Mahila Samkya, Plot No 94, K H B Colony, MSK Mill Road, Shanthi Nagar Kalaburagi	Jyothi	220791
28.	Grama Pragathi Seva Sanasthe Plot No 26 Shakti Nagar, Kalaburagi.	Mahadev Danni	9945499015
29.	NandaGokula , Kalaburagi.	Gurunayak	9448380363
30.	Don Bosco Child Labour Mision C-004, Shangrilla Flats, Santhosh Colony, Kalaburagi.	Jose	456124, 9448251735
31.	Dharbar Aids Prevention Women Society, Filter bed, Near Dadapeer Kalaburagi.	Shamala	259128, 251992
32.	Hindustan Resource Centre Behind KPTCL Office , Court Road, Kalaburagi.	Sujatha Mulla	9448124290
33.	Vishwa Seva Mission, Karmayogashrama, Gubby Colony, Kalaburagi.	Vishwanath Swamy	9448040789
34.	Hyderabad-Karnataka Centre, Above Joshi Book Stall, PDA Engg. College Road, Kalaburagi.	Aparna Kolla	456529, 9448333550

35.	Sahara Samajika mathu Sanskritika Sangha Maheboob Nagar Colony, Kalaburagi	Mastan Biradar	9844067193
36.	Devaji Naik Education Society,H No LIG 12,MSK Mill Road,KHB Colony,Shanti Nagar Kalaburagi	Vithal Jadav	94481-25905, 25905
37.	Mother Theresa Charitable Trust, Kalaburagi.	M.Y. Patil	253272
38.	Social Awareness and Rural Development Society, no 92 Sagar Floor Mill, CIB Colony, Kalaburagi	Devindrappa Kattimani	9448143208

ANGANWADI

The Department of Women & Child Development in Kalaburagi District is running 3373 Anganwadi's, which are being provided with the following package of service.

- ❖ Providing supplementary nutrition.
- ❖ Providing immunization, Vitamin A and Folic acid
- ❖ Providing Health Checkup
- ❖ Providing Referral services.
- ❖ Providing Nutrition and Health education through camps.
- ❖ Pre-school education to children under the age group of 3-6 years.

TALUKAWISE DETAILS OF ANGANWADI CENTRES

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	No of Anganwadi centers	Name of the CDPO	Telephone Numbers	
				Office No	Mobile No.
1	Kalaburagi(U)	456	Sri.Ramanna	08472-278661	9481639046

2	Kalaburagi(R)	420	Sri. Tippanna	08472-278654	9480350814
3	Aland	415	Sri Rajan M Ashok	08477-202346	9845310165
4	Afzalpur	250	Sri V.A Navadgi	08470-283073	9449712232
5	Chincholi	342	Sri M.M Shakale	08475-273317	9945481090
6	Chittapur	256	Sri R.S Ratnakar	08474-236393	9480661888
7	Sedam	316	Sri Chikkavenkat Tamanappa	08441-276136	9448227826
8	Jewargi	336	Sri Ramanna I/C	08442-236143	9481639046
9	Shahabad	243	Sri R.S Rtanakar	-	9480661888

9.18 NEWS PAPERS

Kalaburagi District has many local newspapers and there are large number of reporters who will play an important role in case of need.

REPORTERS IN KALABURAGI DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of the Reporter and Address	Telephone
1	T V Shivanandan, Senior. Reporter, The Hindu daily News paper, Kalaburagi shivanandantv@yahoo.com / shivanandantv@gmail.com	08472-227809 94480-40792
2	Srinivas siranoorkar Chief Reporter, Deccan Herald. srinivassirnoorkar@ deccanherald.co.in	08472-277850 94480-40567
3	S.B.Joshi Reporter, PTI/AIR	08472-233314 9449438814

	sbjoshipti@gmail.com	
4	Sheshamurti Avdhani, Senior Reporter Kannada prabha sheshamoorthy@yahoo.com	08472-223198 08472-255523 9448104635
5	Kantacharya Mannur Special Reporter Samayukta Karnataka gulbsk2008@gmail.com	08472-220848 9845819337
6	B.V.Suresh Senior Reporter Prajavani sureshbv@prajavani.com	08472-221808 9448470167
7	Baburao Yadrami, Senior Reporter Vijaya Karnataka Daily News paper, Kalaburagi	08472-255140 9886691151
8	Anand Teerth Pyati, Senior Reporter Prajavani pvglbdeccanherald.co.in	08472-221808 94482-40676
9	Udupirao Tilgol Reporter Samyukta Karnataka gulbsk2008@gmail.com	08472-220848 9448749425
10	Shivaranjan satyampet, Senior Reporter Prajavani shivaranjansatyampet@gmail.com Prajavani	08472-221808 9448470166
11	Ramakrishna Badasheshi, Senior Reporter Indian Express	08472-221203 08472-244134

	ramkrishna.badseshi@gmail.com	9448320140
12	Jayatheertha Patil, Senior Reporter Vijaya Karnataka Daily News paper, Kalaburagi jayavk12@gmail.com	08472-255140 9343381804
13	GopalRao Kulkarni Reporter Kannada Kasturi TV Kalaburagi gopinalwar@gail.com	9972570049
14	Sharanayya Hiremath Reporter, Suvarna news	9632201531
15	Sanjay G Chikkamath Reporter, TV- 9 Channel, Kalaburagi	9980510149
16	Shivaram, Senoir Reporter E TV shivaramsundi@gmail.com	08472-228109 9342351001
17	Devindrappa B Aavanty Chief Editor, Uttar Karnataka (Regional) uttarkarnataka@yahoo.com	08472-354513 08472-395313 9342354513
18	Vadiraj Vyasamudra, Local Editor, Vijayavani vadiraj.v@rediffmail.com	8884432201
19	Moneshwar Sonnad, Reporter Times of India sonnad1@gmail.com	9964195422
20	H.V Nagaraj, Reporter UNI	9449354963

	hvn_uni@yahoo.co.in	08472-222023
21	Siddu Satihal, Reporter Janasree News ssatihal@gmail.com	7760999840
22	Anand Soudi, Reporter Public T V anand.sowdi@gmail.com	9886031882 9986544869
23	In T V (Cable)	9845388601 9880000906
24	Hanamanthrao, Reporter Udayavani hnam47@gmail.com	8971491004 9449274351
25	Basavaraj Chinawar, Reporter Hosadiganta sbchinawarglb@gmail.com	9379159209
26	Praveenkumar Para, Reporter Akaashvani paranewsglb@gmail.com	9986544869
27	K.N.Reddy, Reporter Deccan Chronicle kn_reddy123@yahoo.com	9611833860
LOCAL NEWS PAPERS		
1	Rajendra Patil, Editor, Greenobles grinobalsswamy@gmail.com	9481640492 9845397757
2	Kedarlingayya Hiremath, Editor, Kalburgi Vani, Kalaburagi vishwasindhugmail.com	08472-253630 9900905454
3	P M Mannur Editor, Satyakama Patrike, Kalaburagi satyakama.daily11@gmail.com	08472-221464 9448021902

4	Smt. Sheela Tiwari, Editor, Chintak Patrike, Glb chintakanews@rediffmail.com	9945176456
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32	Station Director,Dooradarshan	08472-258130 08472-257466
33	Station Director Akashvani kendra, Kalaburagi	08472-262848
34	1]Deputy Director Information & Publicity Department ,Kalaburagi 2]Asst. Director Information Department Kalaburagi	08472-223133 9448266946 80507939047 895144808

Truck Owners Association

OFFICE BEARERS OF LORRY ASSOCIATION

Sl. No.	Name of Owner	Phone Number
1	MdMohsin President, Kalaburagi Lorry Owners Assn.	9845459999
2	HanumanthReddy Vice President, Kalaburagi Lory Owners Association,	9449050543
3	Naganna Kalshetty,n Secretary Kalaburagi Lorry Owners Association	9449325541

LIST OF TRANSPORTERS

SL. No.	Name of Owner	Phone Number
1	Ishwar Lorry Transport Cotton Market APMC Yard Gunj Road, Kalaburagi	9448732548 9449986373 08472-268421
2	Kumar Transport Truck Terminal, Ring Road, Kalaburagi	9620786321 08472-221903
3	Balaji Transport Near Milk Dairy, Kalaburagi, Kalaburagi	08472-258334 9449774544 9739165282
4	Chamudeshwari Transport Company, Nehru Gunj, Kalaburagi.	9986270914
5	Bhuneshwar Road Lines, Nehru Gunj, Kalaburagi	9448962219

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9.19 INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Deputy Commissioner is the chairman of district branch of I.R.C.S. This society is one of the important partner in the management of disaster. In normal time the society takes up many activities for the needy people for health care and other assistance. One of the important activities of the society is distribution of equipments to physically challenged people and organising blood donation camp.

Contact Person: RavindraShahabadi

Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society,

9448042074

DDRC, Kalaburagi 08472-255485

9.20 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

9.20.1 MEDICAL STORES

Medical Stores List in Kalaburagi District

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Shop and Address	Proprietor	Phone Number
Kalaburagi Taluk			
1	M/s Bharat Medical & Gen. Stores, Shop No.8-571, Super Market Kalaburagi.	Amarnath	9886771008
2	M/s Parvathi Medical Hall H.No. 2-907/52/2A Opp. Basaweshwara Hospital Sedam Road Kalaburagi.	Umesh C. Shetty	275947 9449055054
3	M/s Aravind Medical Stores No.8-876 Main Road, Kalaburagi	Hanumanth rao A. Kannur & Others	242832

4	K.K.Medicals Opp. Santhosh Talkies Kalaburagi	Md. zubair Ahmed	325098 9900863622
5	M/s Rajalaxmi Medical and Gen. Stores S.N. 8-256 and 8-256 A Sajjan Shetty Building, Humnabad Base Main Road, Kalaburagi.	Sanjay B. Gilda	277577
6	M/s Sagar Medical Hall and Gen. Stores S.No. 81-30 No.11-1429/8B MSK Mill Road Kalaburagi.	K.S. Vidyasagar	230389
7	M/s Rajesh Medical Hall No. 1-654/16 Timmapuri Building Station Road, Kalaburagi.	Vijaykumar Satanoorkar	222076 9141833508
8	M/s. S.B. Medical Hall No. 1-654/24A Giri Complex S.V.P. Road, Kalaburagi.	Arunkumar Bekinal	256095
9	M/s Trust Chemists & Druggist, KBN Teaching And Gen. Hospital Khaja Nagri Ikram Kunta Main Road, Kalaburagi	Society Medical Superintendent	223458 Extn 513
10	Adarsh Medical Hall Super Market Main road Kalaburagi	Sri.Chandrasheker D.Patil	220582,221438
11	Mrs. Med Plus Old Jewargi Road, Kalaburagi	Santil	9341561409

12	M/s Siddarth Medical Centre, Jagat Circle, Kalaburagi	Arunkumar Patil	250410
13	M/s Ricture Medical & Pharma, sangameswara Hospital, MSK Mill Road, Kalaburagi.	Santil	-
14	M/s Sri Sharan Medical Stores, Asian arcade, S.B Temple Road, Kalaburagi.	Vijayakumar Satanoorkar	225567 9141833508
15	Aditya Medical Store (Br) Site No.8-713/FF/34, Pal Complex, Super Market, Kalaburagi.	Vishwamber	9886920028
14	M/s H.A Khan Medical & Gen. Stores, H.No.6-48/2, M A Salam Mahal, Esagalli, Muslim Chowk, Kalaburagi Jagat Circle, Kalaburagi	Mohd.Ateeq Khan	9342353580
15	M/s Pappas Medical Hall No.1-204/6 Dr.S.G.Shah Hospital Aiwan E Shahi, Kalaburagi.	Shivakumar	9945361392
Jewargi			
1	M/s Anuroop Medical & Gen. Stores No. 10-21/a , Main Road Jewargi.	Basawaraj	9448778887

2	M/s Dhanalaxmi Medical and General Stores, No. 10-47/A, Main Road, Jewargi.	GundeRao & Others	245042
3	M/s Sangam Medical and General Stores, No. 10-470, Bangalore Road, Near Govt. Hospital Jewargi	1. Nana Gouda 2. Rajashekhar Gouda	236905
Sedam			
1	M/s Apitya Medical Hall Shop No. 4 and 5 super Market D.B.R. Compound, Sedam.	Ramesh N. Injellikar	
2	M/s Narendra Medical and General Stores No. 3-9-21,22 Station Road Sedam.	Sharanappa Rudnoor	276118
3	Anand Medical Store,Cinema Talkies Road,Sedam	Anandkumar Ainapaur	276677
Aland			
1	M/s Baswaganga Medical & Gen.Stores No.7-20 Main Road, Aland.	Honnappa Kambar	08440216350
2	M/s Vardaman Enterprises Medical and General Stores, Plot No. 11-12, Sri Ram Market, Aland.	Bharatlal Fulchanda Shah	202891
3	M/s Gurukrupa Medical and Gen.Store Aland Taluk Aland Chincholi.	Dattanna Walli	-

1	M/s Basawajyothi Medical Hall and General Stores No. 2.7.646 Main Road, Chincholi.	Kalborgi Suresh	273137
2	M/s Venkatesh Hwara Medicals No. 2.4.448, 9/2, 2-4-448, 8/1, 2-4-448, 10/1 Main Raod, Chincholi.	Shivareddy Chitti	273085
3	Padmshree Medical and General Store, Near Bus stand Main road,Chincholi	Gopal Reddy Jagannath reddy	273576
<i>Chittapur</i>			
1	Nandi Medical and Gen. Stores S.No. 3 of B.No. 1-5-75 Chiture Building, Chitapur	Shivaraj	286223
2	M/s Janatha Medical and Gen. Stores S.No. 1 of H.No.2-1-6-158 Opp. To Govt. Hospital Chitapur Tq.	Syed Rahimuddin	236713
<i>Afzalpur</i>			
1	Sri.Sai Medical Stores Afzalpur	Chandrakant M.Nakekar	282179
2	Baghavanthi Medical and General Store Afzalpur	Raghavendra K.A.	9986135195

9.20 EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

This department has a large number of manpowers, which can be utilized at the time of need.

9.20.1 DETAILS OF PRIMARY AND HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

SL NO	Taluka	PRIMARY SCHOOL		HIGHSCHOOL		TELEPHONE NO
		No of Sanctioned teachers	No of working teachers	No of Sanctioned teachers	No of working teachers	
1	Kalaburagi North	1922	1018	281	252	08472-278652
2	Kalaburagi South	826	831	231	213	08472-221536
3	Afzalpur	1091	973	233	202	08470-283040
4	Aland	1468	1283	401	323	08477-202468
5	Chincholi	1255	928	249	176	08475-273359
6	Chittapur	1542	1324	381	323	08474-236284
7	Jewargi	1496	1091	305	269	08442-235332
8	Sedam	1013	831	229	163	08441-276207
TOTAL		10613	8279	2310	1921	

9.21 PRIVATE DOCTORS

There are many private doctors, which can be utilized at the time of need.

9.21.1 Private Doctors list

Sl.	Name of the Doctors	Address of the Doctors	Phone Numbers
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No			Residence	Clinic
1	Dr. Vidya Sagar Itagampalli,	132 Vasudev Towers, Super Market, Kalaburagi.	225643	222178
2	Dr. Madhusudan Jaji	Attar Bazar, Kalaburagi.	221058	221928
3	Dr. Surendra Sidaapurkar	Positive Health Centre, Jewargi Road, Kalaburagi.	221768	233779
4	Dr. Pramod Rao Kulkarni	Mallinath Clinic Saraf Bazar, Gulbaraga	222157	225030
5	Dr. Vijay. M. Shaha	Vijaya Clinic, Humnabad, Road, Kalaburagi.	225566	265767
6	Dr. Mrs. Nanda Sri. Kothari	Shisu Vihar, Court Road, Kalaburagi.	223091	
7	Dr. Rajendra S. Shaha	Vitrag, H.No. 1/873/2, Venkatesh Nagar, Gulb.	220393	238735
8	Dr. Srininath J. Auradkar	H.No. 2-907/27E, Gubbi Colony, Sedam Road, Extn, Kalaburagi.	245288	258559
9	Dr. Srinivas Omkar	H.No. 11-169/2, Raghavendra Colony, Gulb	223189	225471
10	Dr. S.G. Noola	# 59, Noola Nursing Home, Super Market, Gulb.	221055	221055
11	Dr. K. Basavaraj	Lohargalli, Kalaburagi.	221789	227206
12	Dr. Md. Rustum Faizi	Roza Khurd, 5-368, Darga Road, Kalaburagi.	222127	222239
13	Dr. V.C. Mailapur	Rukmini Hospital, Fort Road, Kalaburagi.	220605	222605
14	Dr. A.N. Borgoankar	H.No. 1-237, Station Bazar, Kalaburagi.	222196	223113

15	Dr. K. Prahlad Rao	H.No. D-11-455, Brahmpur, Kalaburagi.	223644	230111
16	Dr. Mrs. Rashida Fatima	H.No. 5-368, Roja (B), Kalaburagi.	222239	222127
17	Dr. B.R. Vaidya	# 11-DS-169/F1-A, Raghavendra Colony, Gulb	222016	229980
18	Dr. B.K. Kulkarni	H.No. 10-84, Vittal Nagar, N.V. Layout, Gulb	224270	-
19	Dr. Ashok Srivastav	#. 2-907/4/1, Near RTO Office, Extn Sedam Road, Kalaburagi	247438	247449

9.22 ARMY BASE

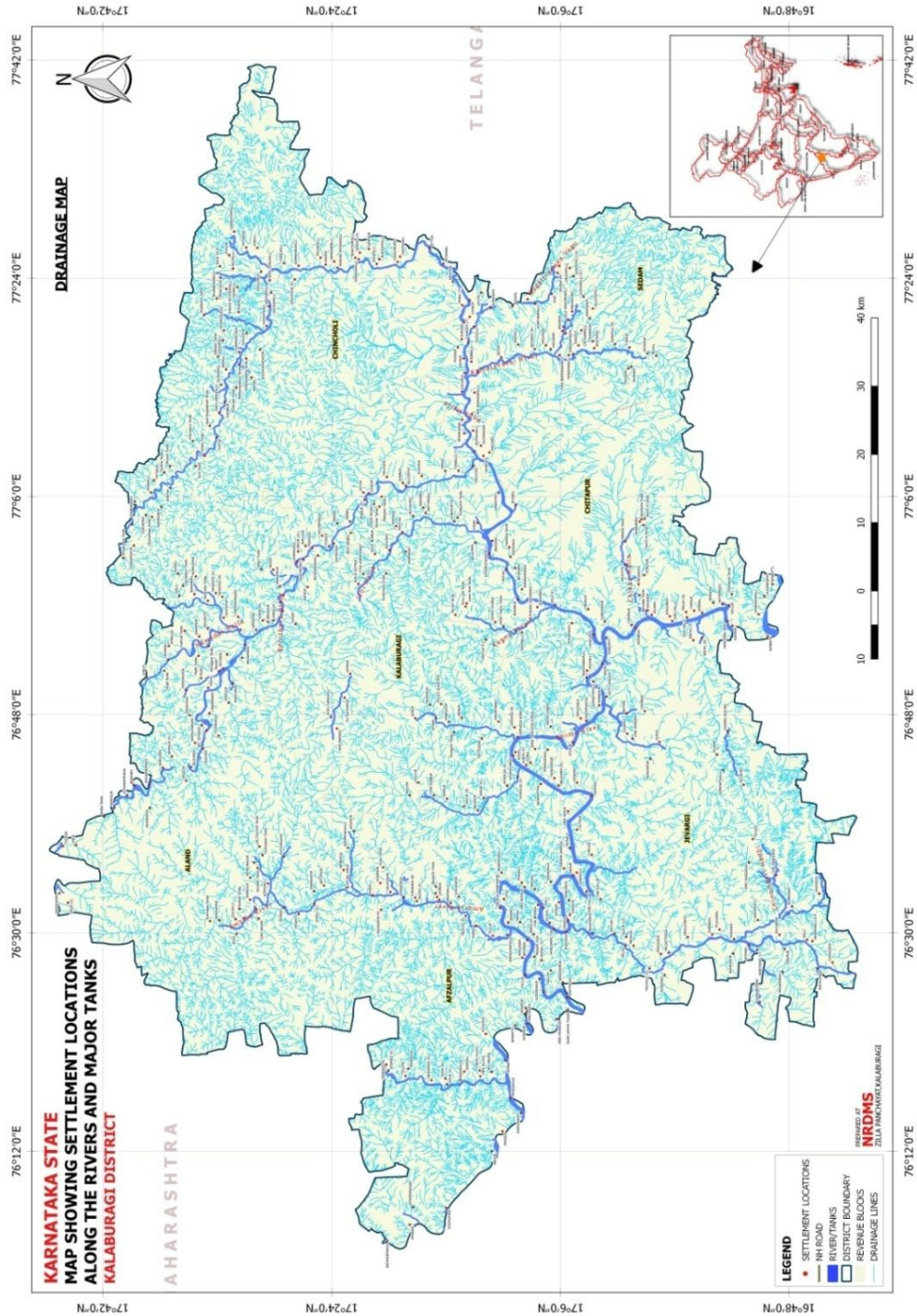
9.22.1 HEAD QUARTER ANDHRA SUB AREA SECUNDERABAD

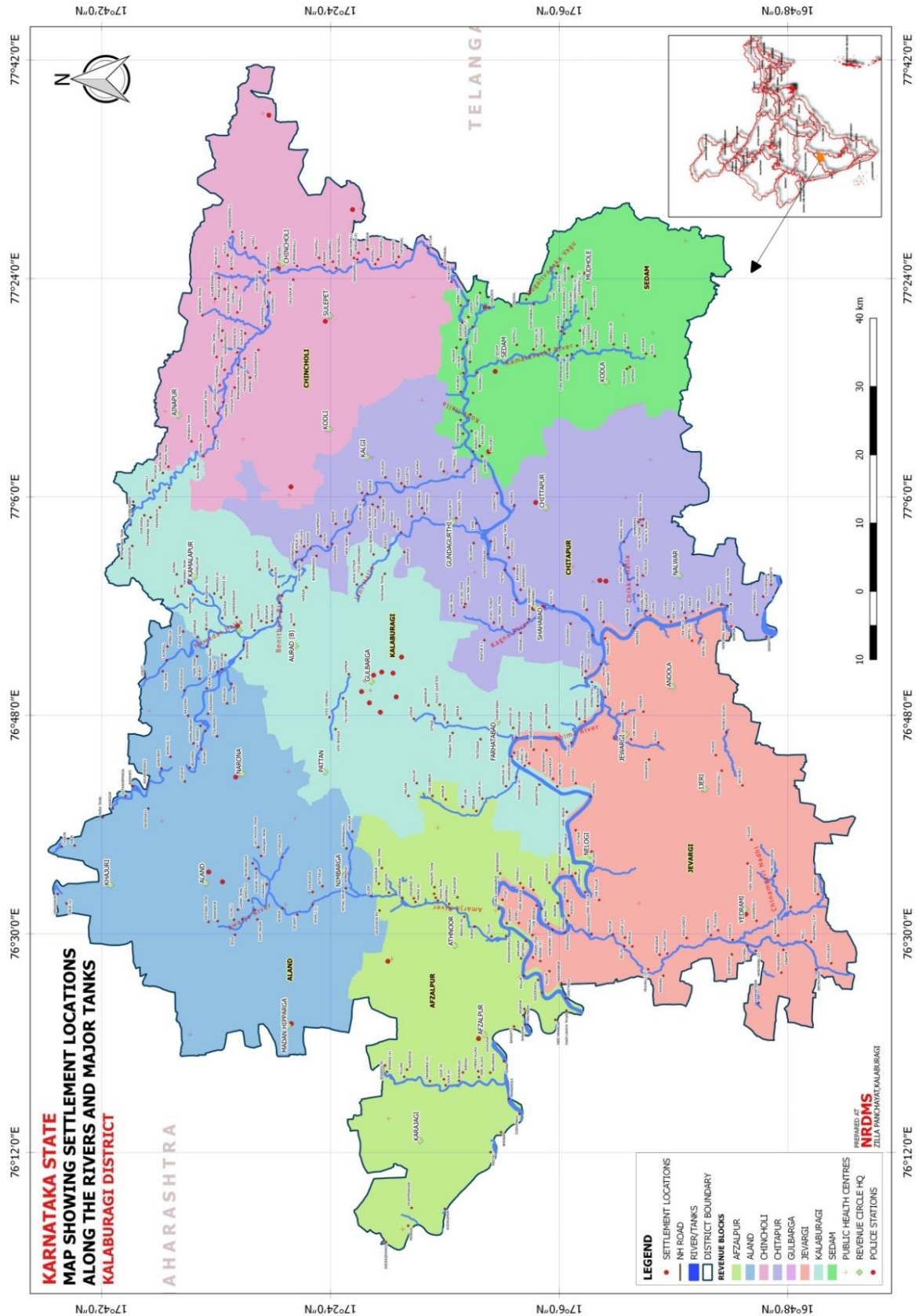
1	Commandant Andhra Sub Area	040-27862278 (OFF) 040-27862498 (RES) 040-27862278 (FAX)
2	Colonel General Staff Andhra Sub Area	040-27862086 (OFF) 040-27886203 (RES) 040-27862086 (FAX)

CHAPTER 10

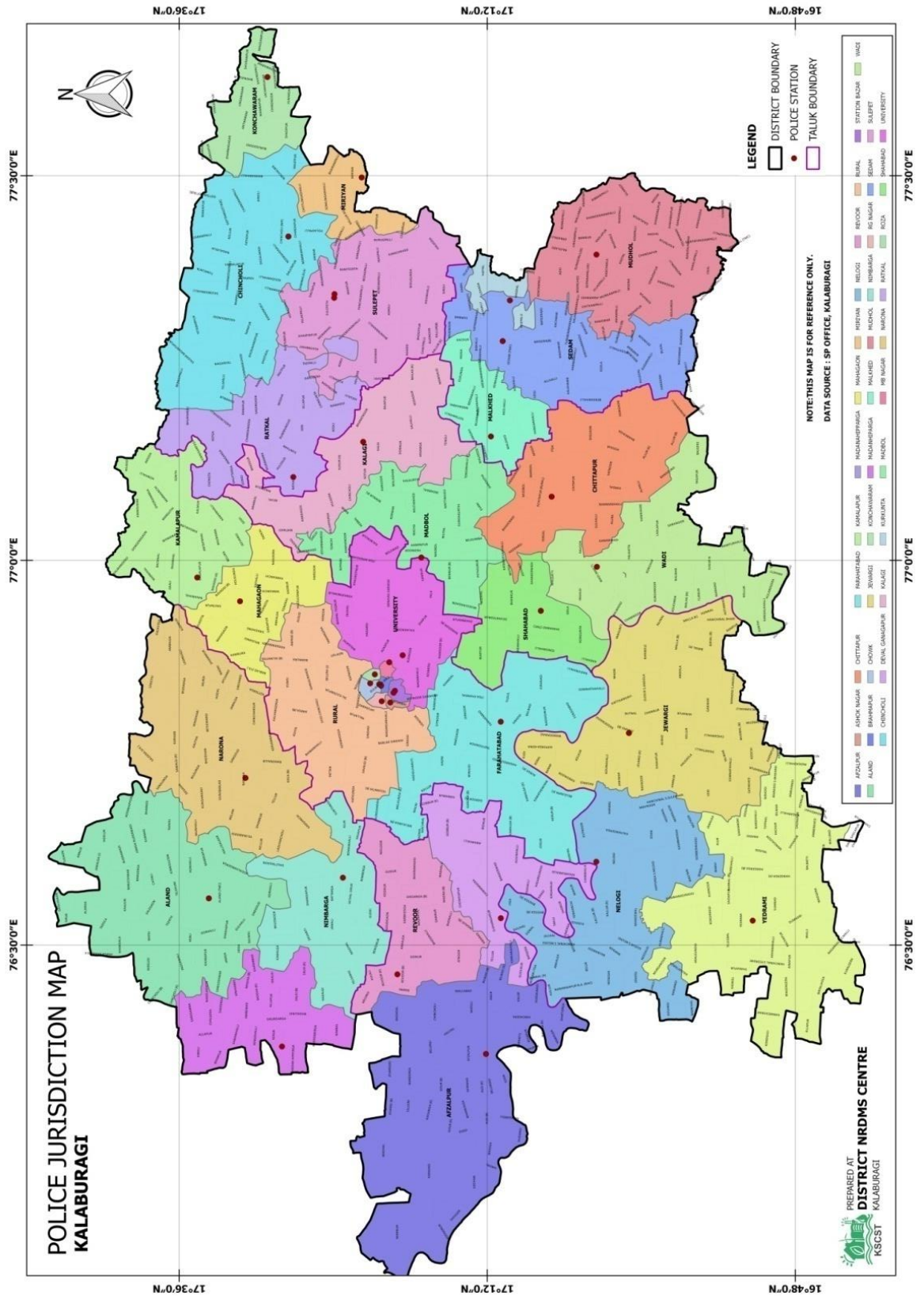
Disaster Mangament Plan - MAPS

10.1 Flood Prone Areas

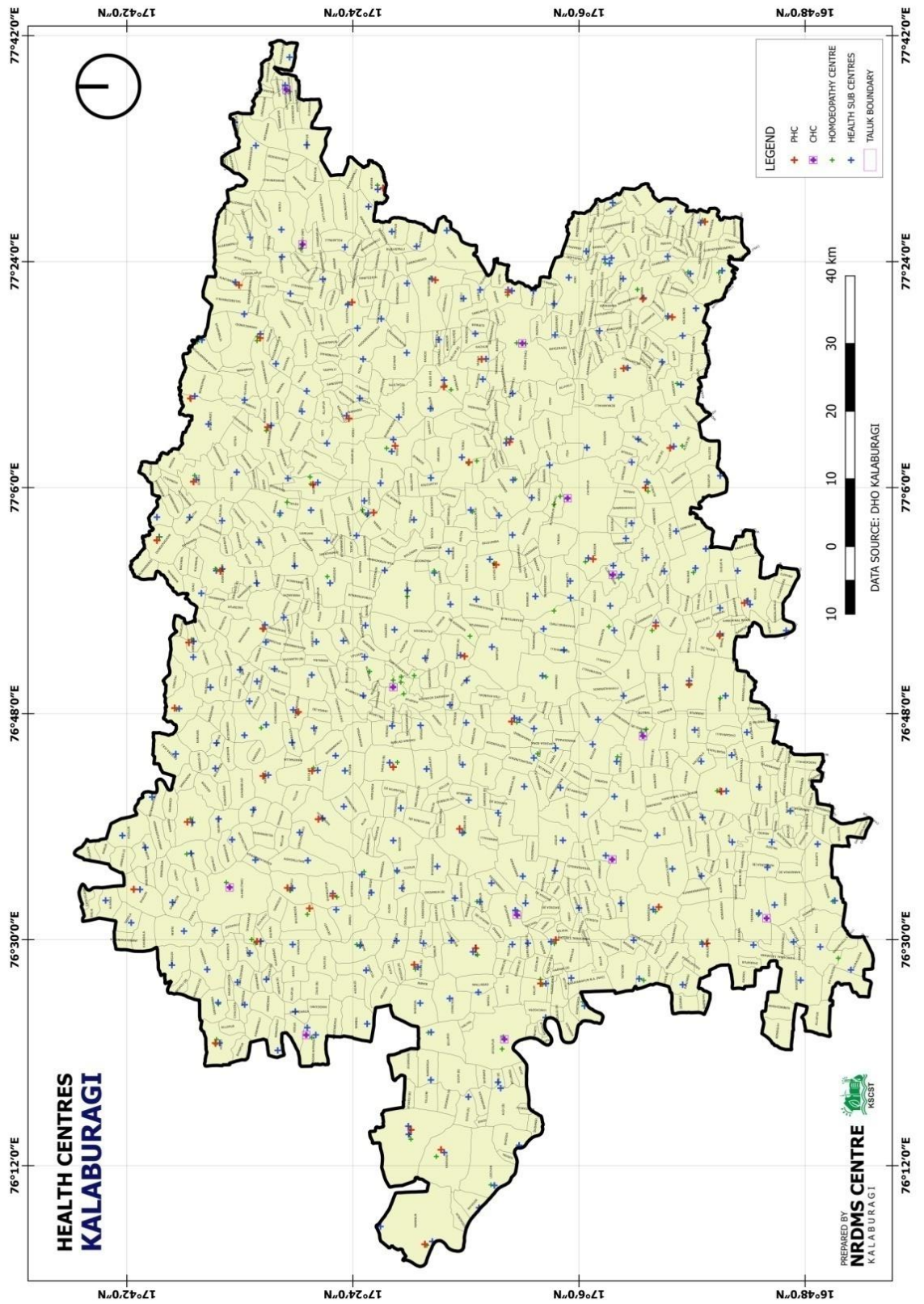




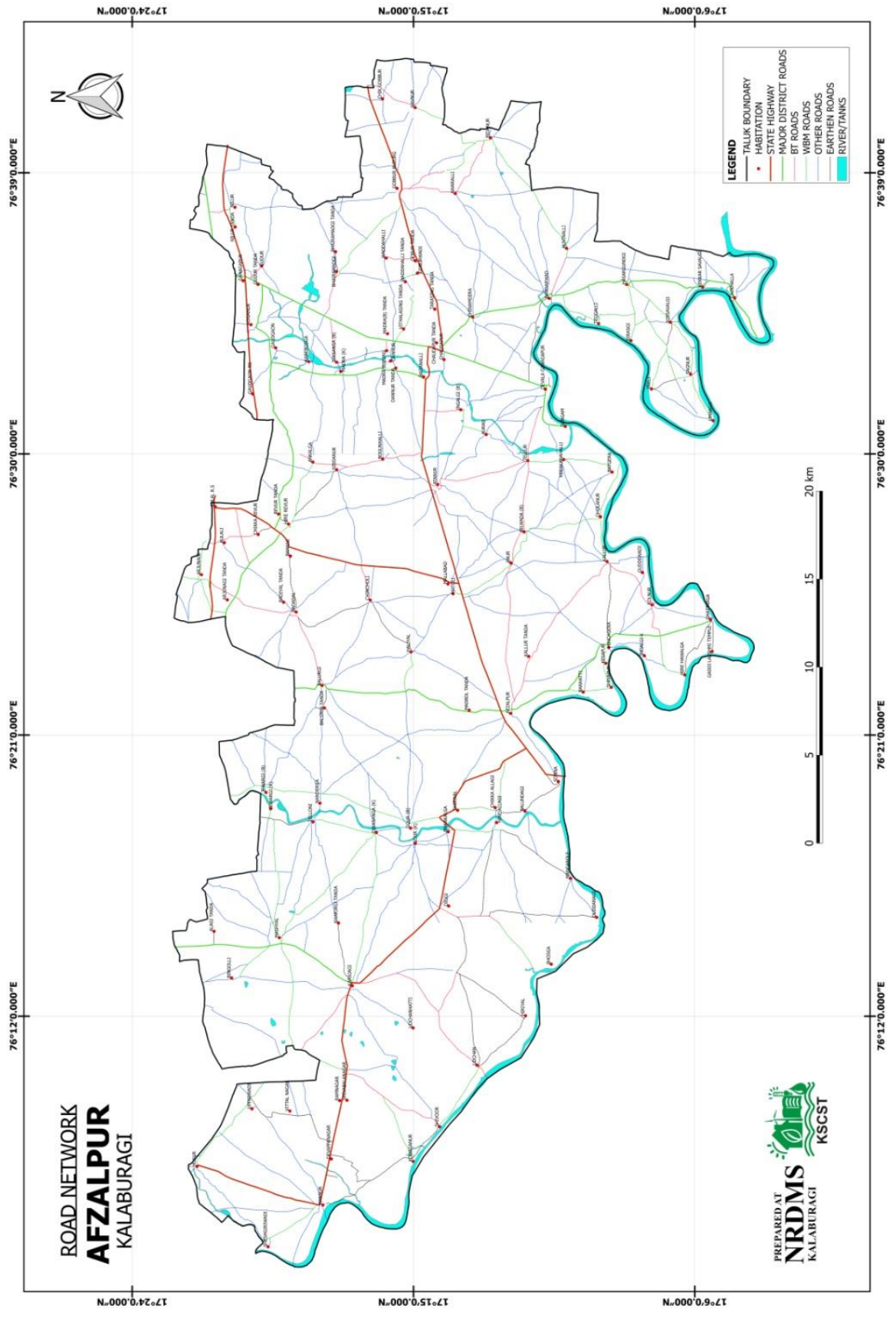
10.2 POLICE STATIONS



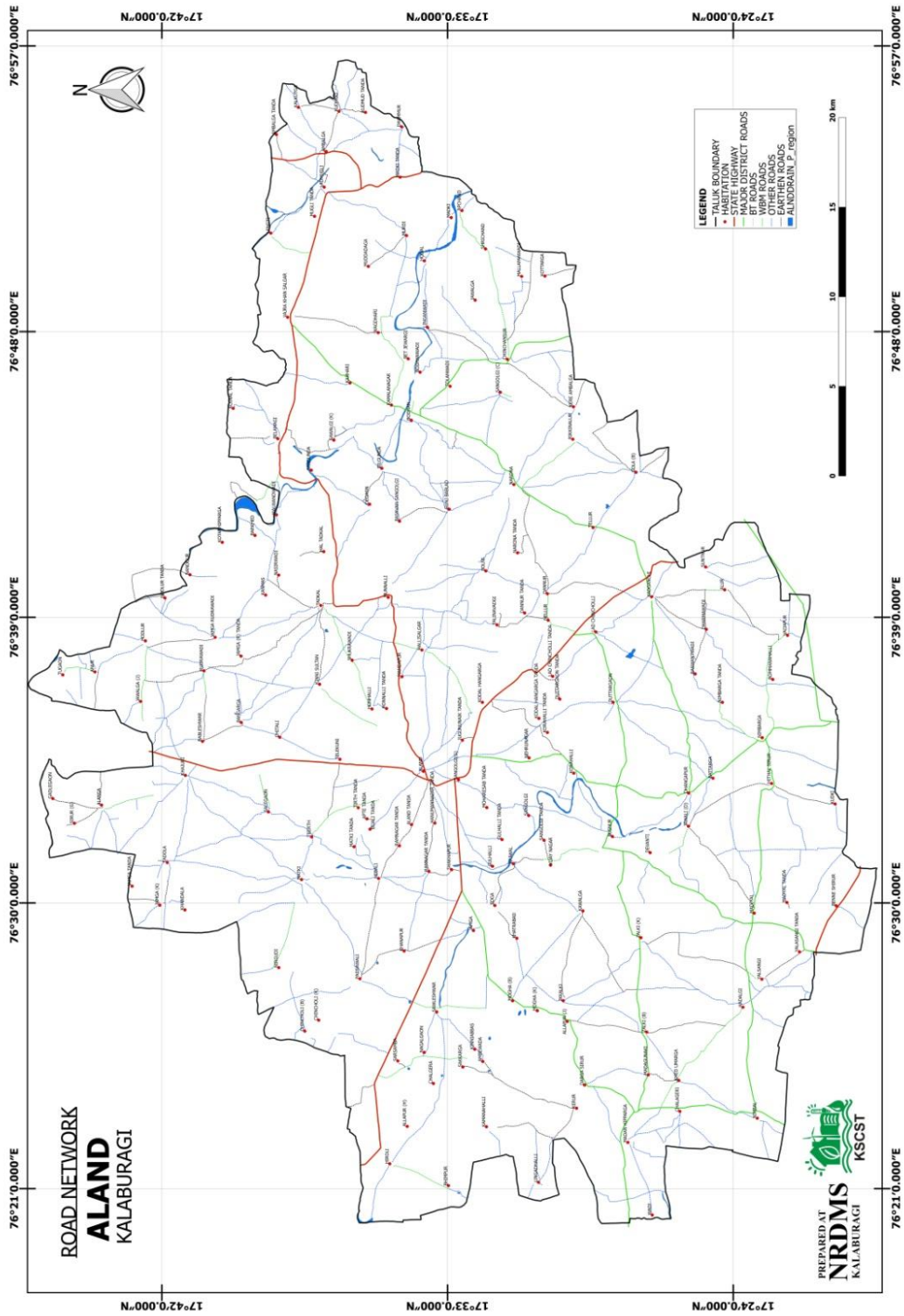
10.3 HEALTH CENTRES



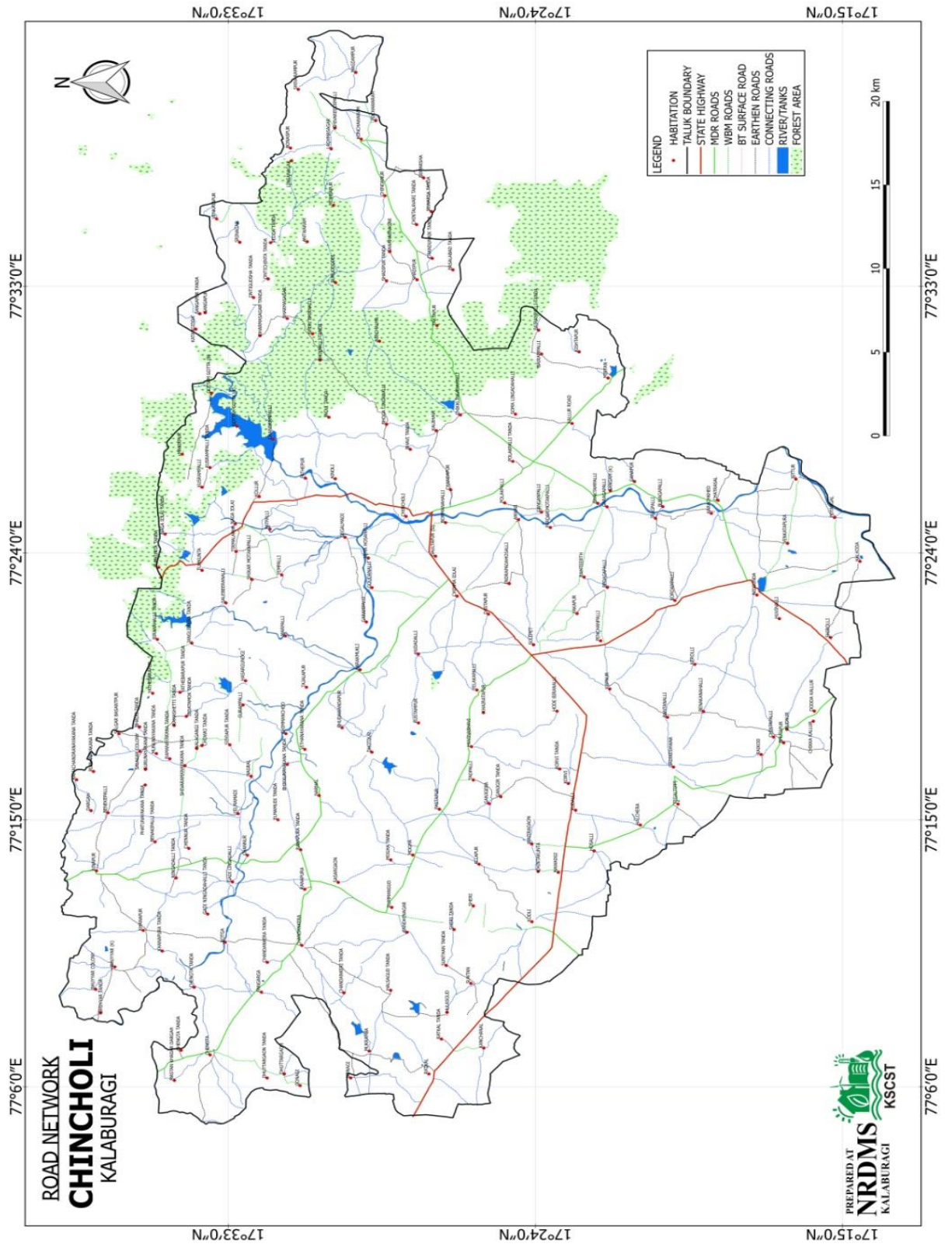
10.4 TALUKS

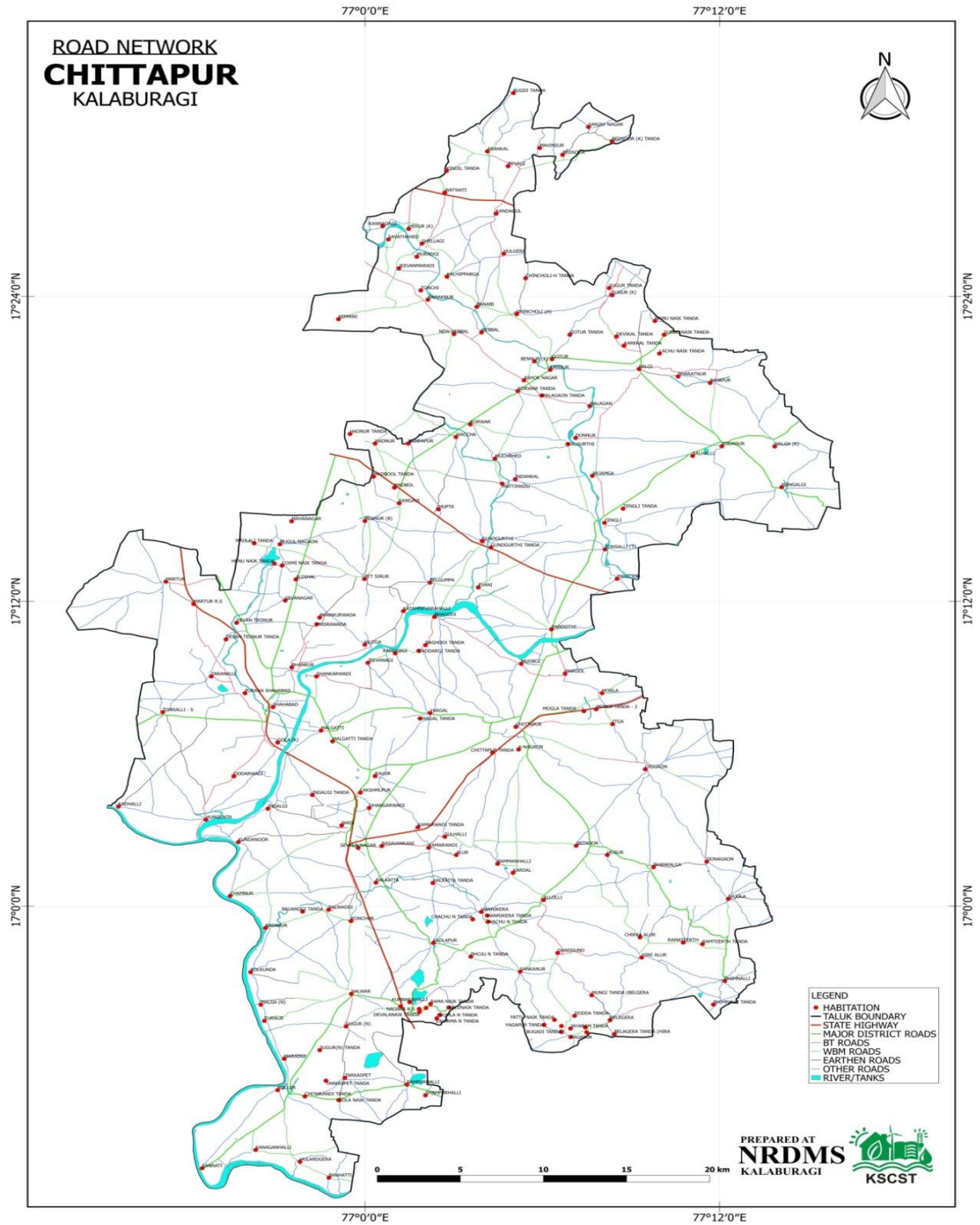


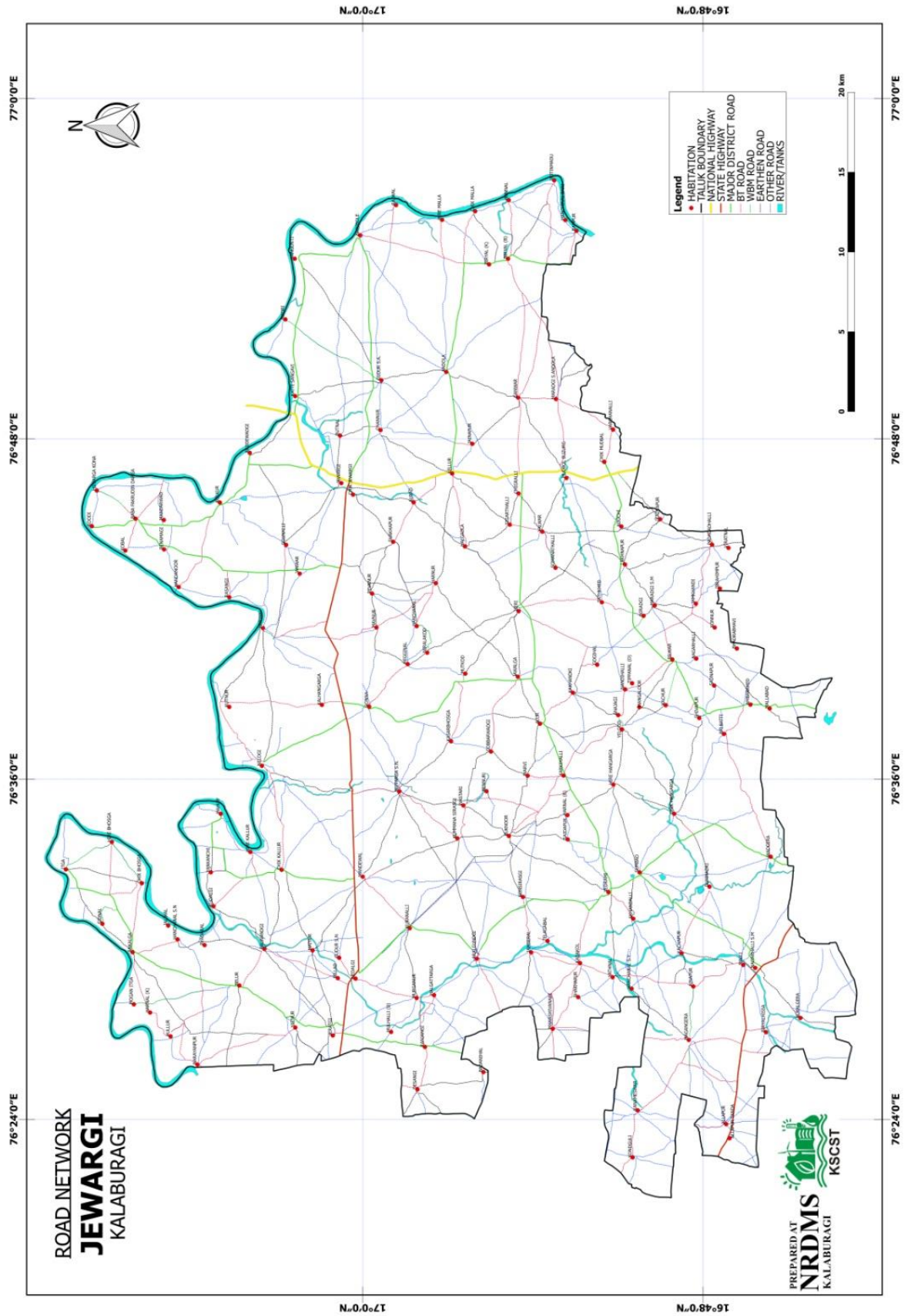
10.4.1 ALAND TALUKA MAP

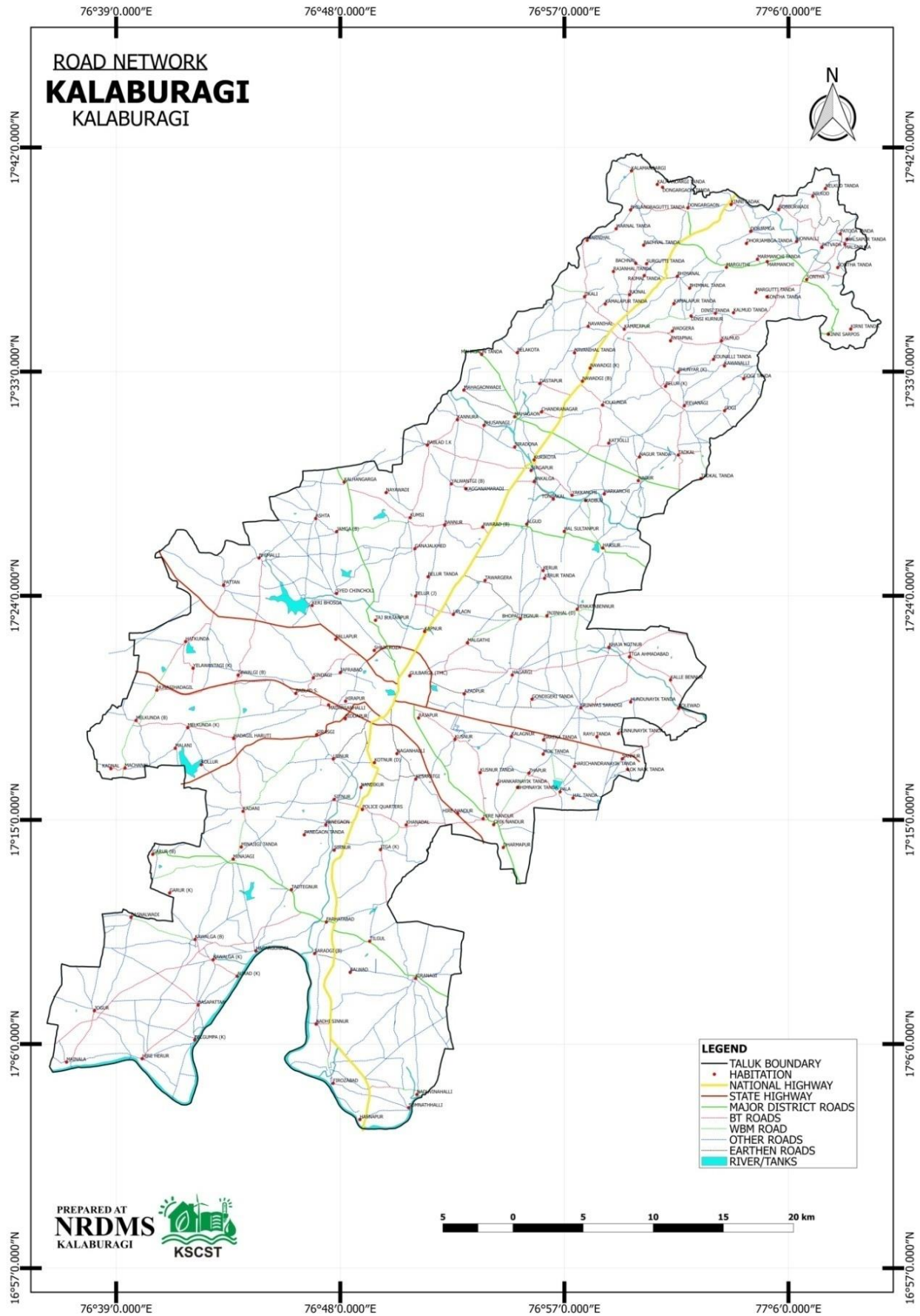


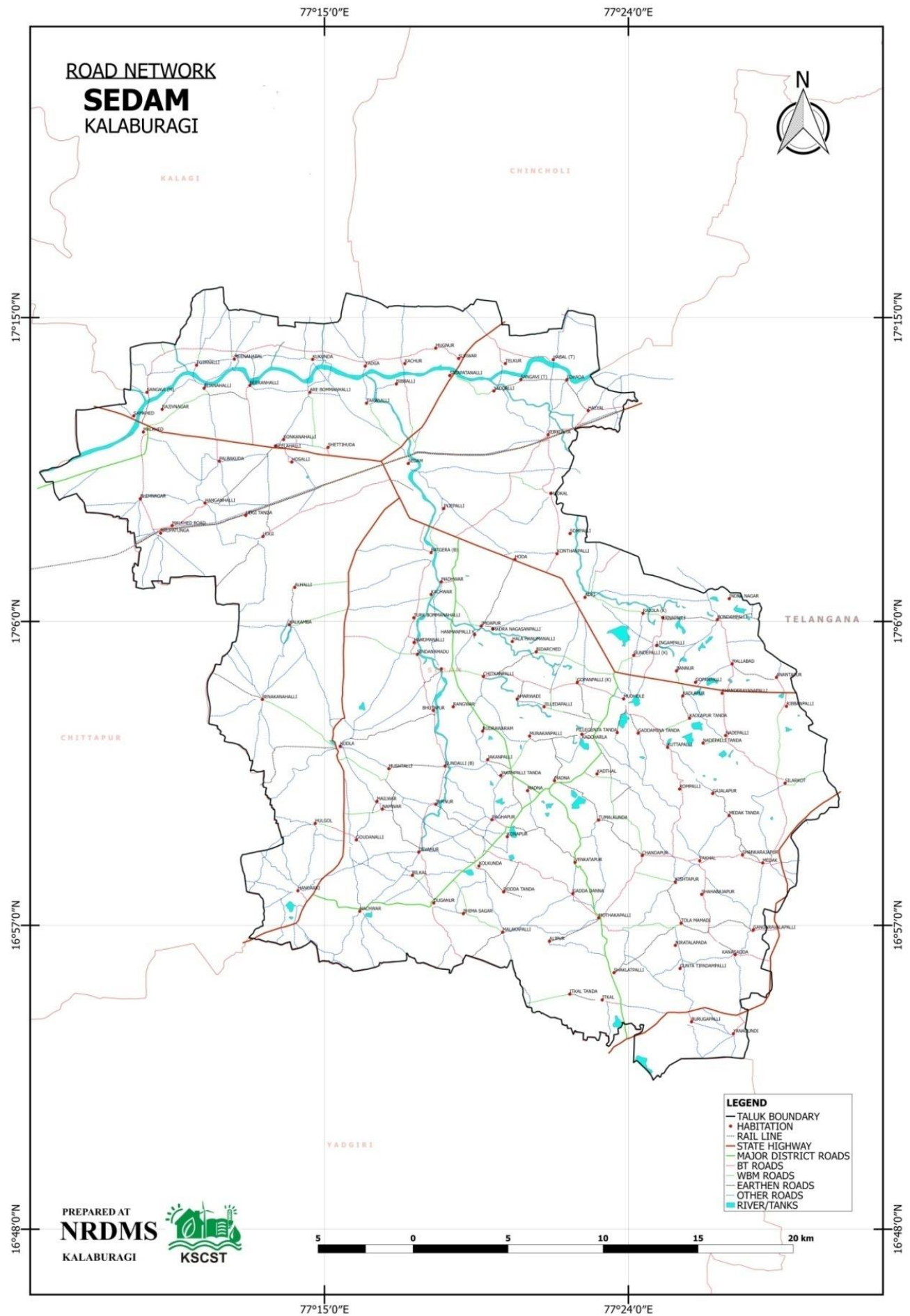
10.4.2 CHINCHOLI TALUKA MAP











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