

District Disaster Management Plan

District : Anuppur

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Anuppur



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GENERAL

A 1 District Disaster Management Plan

A 1.1 District Profile

One of the relatively new districts of Anuppur district was once a part of the district of Shahdol before it was created out of the latter on August 15, 2003. It is now part of the Rewa Division, the same as Shahdol district. Anuppur district has a total area of 3,701 square kilometers, with a total population of 667,155 according to the 2001 census. Of those, 309,624 are from scheduled tribes while 48,376 are from scheduled castes (both scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are known as India's untouchables). Due to this, the district is mainly considered as a tribal dominated district.

The boundaries for Anuppur district include its parent district Shahdol to the north and northwest, the state of Chhattisgarh to the southeast and east, Dindori district to the southwest, Umarya district to the west. The district extends 80 kilometers from east to west and some 70 kilometers from north to south.

The district's topography consists of a series of rivers and mountain ranges. The whole region can be divided into three geographical divisions. These are the highlands of mountain ranges, the lowlands of the rivers and the central plateau. The first division is primarily governed by the Maikal mountain range which extends from the southern part of the district to the eastern part. The rivers on the other hand are represented by the Narmada River, Son and Johilla, which all originate from the Maikal hills. A third of the district is composed of dense forests, and is generally regarded as a hilly area. Climate-wise, Anuppur has a marked temperate climate, with the monsoon season lasting from June to October. The temperature ranges from a maximum of 46 degrees to 2.6 degrees Celsius.

There are several large and small-scale industries present in the district; Examples of these are the Orient Paper Mill and Soda Factory, both of which can be found in Amlai. Small-scale industries include polythene and bamboo basket production. There is also a Bidi factory found in the region of Venkatnagar.

Anuppur district is also rich with mineral deposits — the region of Amarkantak, in particular, is famous for its large deposits of bauxite. Other minerals include coal and fire clay, with most of the coalmines located in the Kotma subdivision.

Anuppur can be reached by land via road, through Matelic Road and Kachi Road. However, the best way to go there is still through India's railway system since Anuppur can be reached via the Katni, Chirimiri and Bilaspur route.

A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

Anuppur formed on 15th August 2003 from the the Shadol district. Anuppur district lies in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh and touches the boundaries of Chattisgarh. It lies in North latitude 22° 7' and 23°25' and Longitude - East

longitude 81°10' and 82° 10'. It extends for about 86 KM from North to South and 117 KM from east to west. The area of the district is around 3669 sq kms. There are nine railway stations in the district namely Bijuri, Kotma, Bhalumara, Chachai, Annupur, Jaithairi, Rajendragram, Amarkantak, Karan Pathar(hq: Beniwali). There are 79 post offices 79 (Kotma-27, Jaithari- 5, Pusharajgarh-26, Annupur-21). The neighboring district of Anuppur are Shahdol district in north, Umariya and Dindori districts in west and south-west, Bilaspur and Korea districts of Chhattishgarh State in south and east sides.

Table 1.1

Location (in degrees) -	Latitude – North latitude 22° 7' and 23°25' Longitude - East longitude 81°10' and 82° 10' It extends for about 86 Km from north to south and 117 Km from east to west.
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	3669 sq.kms
No. of Police Stations :	9 (Bijuri, Kotma, Bhalumara, Chachai, Annupur, Jaithairi, Rajendragram, Amarkantak, Karan Pathar(hq: Beniwali))
No. of Post Offices:	79 (Kotma-27, Jaithari- 5, Pusharajgarh-26, Annupur-21)
Year of district formation:	15 august 2003
Name of adjacent districts:	Shahdol district in north, Umariya and Dindori districts in west and south-west, Bilaspur and Korea districts of Chhattishgarh State in south and east sides

A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography

The district's topography consists of a series of rivers and mountain ranges. The whole region can be divided into three geographical divisions. These are the highlands of mountain ranges, the lowlands of the rivers and the central plateau. A third of the district is composed of dense forests, and is generally regarded as hilly area. Highest elevation range is Maikal range (1057 mtrs). Forest cover in the district consists of 764.48 sq k.mtrs. Major drainage in anuppur are Johila sub-basin, Son sub-basin, Narmada basin. Narmada and Son originates from Amarkantak hill of Maikal Range (1057 m. a.m.s.l.) at 22°40' N 81°46'E from Anuppur district. The river Narmada

flows in west word direction in the district, while the river Son flows from south-east to north-west direction. The important tributaries of Son river in the district are Johila, Gujar Kewai and Tipan rivers. The Samrar nadi is only important tributary of river the Narmada in the district.

The following table lists the geographical and topographic information of the district i.e. rivers, mountains , forest cover.

Table 1.2

Name of rivers and lakes:	Narmada and Son originates from Amarkantak hill of Maikal Range (1057 m. a.m.s.l.) at 22°40' N 81°46'E from Anuppur district . The river Narmada flows in west word direction in the district, while the river Son flows from south-east to north-west direction. The important tributaries of Son river in the district are Johila, Gujar Kewai and Tipan rivers. The Samrar nadi is only important tributary of river the Narmada in the district.
No. of dams, embankments:	-
Name of existing mountains:	Amarkantak Hill
Highest elevation (in meters):	Maikal Range(1057 mtrs)
Forest cover in the district:	764.48 sq k mtrs
Any other important element: Major Drainage :	Johila sub-basin Son sub-basin Narmada basin

A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

The population of Anuppur is around 7,49,521. In which male population is 3,79,496 and female population is 3,70,025. The population density is 200 . The per capita income of the district is Rs.2,350 per month. Total APL(Above poverty Line) are 548565 and below poverty line (BPL) are 2,00,956. The main occupation is agriculture , other than that people are also working in the labor and service sector. Some have migrated to other states and districts for livelihood.

The following table lists the information regarding the population of the district , density , per capita income.

Table 1.3

Total household:	
------------------	--

Total population:	749,521
Male:	379,496
Female:	370,025
Population density:	200
Income -	
Per capita income:	2350 per month.
Total APL, BPL families:	BPL:200956(Population) APL : 548565
Occupation -	
Main occupation of people:	Agriculture
Secondary occupation of people:	Labor,service

A 1.1.4 Climate and weather *

Climate-wise, Anuppur has a marked temperate climate, with the monsoon season lasting from June to October. The temperature ranges from a maximum of 46 degrees to 2.6 degrees Celsius. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is December to February and followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The period from middle of June to September is the south-west monsoon season. October and November form the post-monsoon or transition period. Climate of Anuppur

The following table lists the information regarding climate.

Table 2.4

Rainfall-	The district receives maximum rainfall during south-west monsoon period from June to September. About 89.3 % of annual rainfall is received during monsoon season. Only 10.7 % of the annual rainfall occurs during non-monsoon period, from October to May. Thus maximum water available for ground water recharge is during south-west monsoon season.
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Total annual rainfall of last year:	1235.0 mm.
Average rainfall (last 10 years):	920 mm
Temperature-	
Average Maximum Temperature:	41.3° C(month of May)
Average Minimum Temperature:	8.4° C(month of December)
	The normal annual means maximum and minimum temperatures of Anuppur district are 31.6° C and 18.2° C respectively
Demarcation of crucial seasons- (Pl. refer data of last 10 years)	The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is December to February and followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The period from middle of June to September is the south-west monsoon season. October and November form the post-monsoon or transition period.
Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:	July(369.2 mm) and August(424.7 mm)
Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:	April(6.4 mm) and May(7.5 mm)

A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

Health institution is considered to be the most important part of the district disaster management plan.

In any kind of casualty due to disaster , immediate health facility is required. In Anuppur, there is 1 district hospital , 7 community health centres and 16 primary health centres. The basic equipments should be available with the hospital. It is the responsibility of CMHO (Chief Medical Health Officer) to coordinate with various government agencies – schemes to meet the necessity of equipments in emergency.following table lists the block wise information regrading resources (Medical officers and others). The detail list has been enclosed in the **Anexxure**.

Table 1.5

Block Name	District Hospital	Community Health Centre (CHC)	No. Primary health centre (PHC)	No. of Doctors
Anuppur	1	2	1	29
Jaithari		2	3	7
Pushparajgarh		2	5	11
Kotma		1	7	10

Block name : Anuppur	District Hospital(1) Community Health Centres : 2 1. CHC Parasi 2. CHC Phunga Primary Health Centres : 1 1. PHC Sakra	No. of medical officers: 21 No. of nurses, compounders: No. of beds: 120 Medical Officer (grade 2): 4 Medical Officer (grade 2): 3 Medical Officer : 1
Block name : Jaithari	Community Health Centres :2 1. CHC Jaithari 2. CHC Vayankatnagar Primary Health Centres : 3 1. PHC Singhota	Medical Officers : 2 Medical Officers : 2 Medical Officers : 1

	<p>2. PHC Lapta</p> <p>3. PHC Cholna</p>	<p>Medical Officers : 1</p> <p>Medical Officers : 1</p>
<p>Block name : Pushparajgarh</p>	<p>Community Health Centres : 2</p> <p>1.CHC Pushparajgarh</p> <p>2.CHC Karpa</p> <p>Primary Health Centres : 5</p> <p>1. PHC Amarkantak</p> <p>2. PHC Koylar</p> <p>3. PHC Khamahrodh</p> <p>4. PHC Benibari</p> <p>5. PHC Ghata</p>	<p>Medical Officers : 5</p> <p>Medical Officers : 2</p> <p>Medical Officers : 1</p> <p>Medical Officers : 0</p> <p>Medical Officers : 1</p> <p>Medical Officers : 1</p> <p>Medical Officers : 1</p>
<p>Block name : Kotma</p>	<p>Community Health Centres : 1</p> <p>1.CHC Kotma</p> <p>Primary Health Centres : 7</p> <p>1.PHC Nigwani</p> <p>2.PHC Beliyabadi</p> <p>3.PHC Kothi</p> <p>4.PHC Bijuri</p>	<p>Medical Officers : 3</p> <p>Medical Officers : 1</p> <p>Medical Officers : 1</p> <p>Medical Officers : 1</p> <p>Medical Officers : 1</p>

	5.PHC Malga	Medical Officers : 1
	6.PHC Chouri Pouri	Medical Officers : 1
	7.PHC Payari no.2	Medical Officers : 1

A 1.1.6 Education

As per the census of 2011(till now whole list is not available, still using 2001 census), average literacy rate of Anuppur in 2011 were 69.08 compared to 60.23 of 2001. 80.5% of the male are literate and 57.89% of the females are literate. Flagship development programmes like **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan , Right to Education Act** will certainly go to improve the literacy rate , in the years to come. Education play a major role in awaring the masses about the disaster management. Disaster management should be taught in the schools, like basic mitigation and preparedness.

There are 53 secondary schools , 44 high schools, 552 upper primary schools, 1236 primary schools , 1007 Anganwadis.

The significant colleges are Indira Gandhi Tribal university(Amarkantak) ,Polytechnic College Basti Road , Anuppur Tulsi Mahavidyalaya , Anuppur , Maharaja Markand Mahavidyalaya, Kotma ,Satya Sai College, Sanjay Nagar, Mahavidyalaya, Pushparajgarh , Sanskar Mahavidyala, Anuppur , PRT Computer College, Anuppur. The Schools and colleges are essential as these institutions could be used as shelters at the time of disasters.

Table 1.6 Source : **Education Department**

Literacy rate:	69.08 (census of 2011)
Total Male literacy Rate:	80.05 % (census 2011)
Total Female:	57.89 %
No. of Secondary schools:53	(Govt. + Private entities) Anuppur : 11 Jaithari :20 Kotma :17 Pushparajgarh :5

<p>No of High Schools: 44(govt)</p>	<p>Anuppur : 12</p> <p>Jaithari :12</p> <p>Kotma :19</p> <p>Pushparajgarh :6</p>
<p>No. of Upper Primary schools:552</p> <p>Govt : 367</p> <p>Private : 183</p> <p>Aided : 2</p>	<p>Anuppur : $72+59+2 = 133$</p> <p>Jaithari : $110+71+0 = 181$</p> <p>Kotma : $42+44+0 = 86$</p> <p>Pushparajgarh : $143+9+0 = 152$</p>
<p>No. of Primary schools:1236</p> <p>Govt : 185</p> <p>Private : 47</p> <p>Aided : 4</p>	<p>Anuppur : $199+13+3 = 214$</p> <p>Jaithari : $296+17+0= 314$</p> <p>Kotma : $140 + 11 + 0 = 151$</p> <p>Pushparajgarh : $550 + 6 + 1 = 557$</p>
<p>No. of Anganwaris: 1007</p>	<p>Anuppur :227</p> <p>Jaithari : 155</p> <p>Kotma : 242</p>

No .of it is/ training centers:	Pushparajgarh : 383 Industrial Training Institute(ITI), Baslia Road
No. of Engineering colleges:	Nil
No. of Medical colleges:	Nil
No. of Other colleges:	Indira Gandhi Tribal university(Amarkantak) Polytechnic College Basti Road , Anuppur Tulsi Mahavidyalaya , Anuppur Maharaja Markand Mahavidyalaya, Kotma Satya Sai College, Sanjay Nagar Mahavidyalaya, Pushparajgarh Sanskar Mahavidyala, Anuppur PRT Computer College, Anuppur
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	179447 (Students in Schools) 3339 (Students in Colleges)
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	

Note : Refer the Annexure for more information.

A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

The primary occupation of the district is farming , so agriculture and land are the significant aspect of it. People over here mainly grow Paddy, Wheat , Maize , Gram as the soil is suitable for these types of crops. Crops are sown in Kharif and Rabi seasons. As per the land classification is concerned Anuppur is predominantly hilly and forested district. It is picturesque with certain pockets and belt of Sal and mixed forest. The area of forest Land is 76448 hectares and cultivated land is 231538 hectares. The anuppur district is mainly occupied by four types of rocks, namely Basalts, Lametas, Gondwanas and Archaeans. Soils are also depending upon lithology of the area. Hence soils of the area has been classified

in following four groups that are Soil of Basaltic rocks , Soils of Lameta Rocks , Soils of Gondwana rocks , Soils of Archaean Rocks.

The following table lists the information regarding agriculture , land use , types of soils.

Table 1.7 Source : **Agriculture Department**

Cropping pattern -	
Type of major crops:	Paddy, Wheat , Maize , Gram
Cropping seasons:	Rabi and Kharif
Land classifications-	Anuppur is predominantly hilly and forested district. It is picturesque with certain pockets and belt of Sal and mixed forest.
Forest land:	76448 hectares
Cultivated land:	231538 hectares
Pasture land:	
Soil classifications	The anuppur district is mainly occupied by four types of rocks, namely Basalts, Lametas, Gondwanas and Archaeans. Soils are also depending upon lithology of the area. Hence soils of the area has been classified in following four groups: (A) Soil of Basaltic rocks (B) Soils of Lameta Rocks (C) Soils of Gondwana rocks (D) Soils of Archaean Rocks
Saline:	
Water logging:	
Recurrent flood hit area:	Areas lying near the rivers could be prone to floods. I.e. Karanpathar, Baheirpur etc.
Drought hit area:	Areas prone to draught are : Kerar , Bahlmal.

A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern:

The margin of damage of buildings is majorly dependent on housing structure, whether the building is capable of bearing the tremors of Earthquake, flood and other hazards.

In Anuppur, 95%(Mostly villages) of the houses are of Kuchha type and 5 % of the building are of pucca types(semi urban areas),. In villages almost all the houses are of kuccha types. For Kuchha house people use Soil , but the soil is quite strong.. the life of these types of houses is around 10 years. For pucca house bricks are used. The buildings of administrative departments and offices are made of good material, the rest not seems to be of good quality. There is need to build awareness among the masses in order to construct the houses.

Table 1.8 Source : **Public Work Department (PWD)**

Housing pattern-	
Type of housing construction:	95% - Kuchha Houses 5% - Pucca Houses
Type of material used:	Kuchha house – Soil used, but the soil is quite strong.. the life of these types of houses is around 10 years. Pucca houses – Bricks used None of the buildings have got precautionary measures i.e. Anti-earthquake stripsl.

A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups

There are several large and small-scale industries present in the district; there are around 1071 industries. Examples of these are the Orient Paper Mill and Soda Factory, both of which can be found in Amlai. Small-scale industries include polythene and bamboo basket production. There is also a Bidi factory found in the region of Venkatnagar. Moserbaer is setting up its power plant in Jaithhari. Apart from it , coal and bauxite mines are also there in Jaithari. The following list the number of small , micro and medium industries. Industries are quite significant as it provided employment to many people, the hazardous condition of the

industry could be a risk. It is very important that owners of the industry , should follow basic precautionary measures. For instance once there was an incident of chlorine emission , but due to precautionary measure the disaster was avoided. Mock drills should be conducted in the industries at regular intervals.

Table 1.9 Source : Industrial Department of District.

<p>Total no. of industries (Govt., Semi Govt. and Pvt),</p> <p>a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:</p> <p>Total workforce involved in these industrial units:</p> <p>b) No. of Medium and small scale industries :1071</p> <p>Total manpower involved in these units: 2121</p>	<p>0+0+1071 = 1071</p> <p>Micro – 1032 Small – 31 Medium – 8</p>
<p>Any major accident occurred in any of the industrial units (Loss of life >10, or Financial loss > 1 Crore).</p> <p>Note: Hukum Chandra Jute Mill : Potential threat , emission of chlorine Paper factory</p>	<p>No record found.</p>

A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network

The district is well connected through roads and railways. Each block is accessible through telephone and internet facilities. Mobile services are accessible in each block. The total length of the road is 1669.36, out of which 924.63km is pucca roads and 241.55 km kuccha road. The blocks are connected with each other through the network of rail via 12 stations. The roads are also being built under **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna**.

Table 1.10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks: <p>a) By Road</p>	<p>Connected</p>
---	------------------

b) By Rail	Connected
c) By Air	No
d) Waterways	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication network 	
i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks	-
ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block	Yes
iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks	Yes
iv) No. of HAM Radio Stations in the blocks	-

Please refer the annexure for your reference.

A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

There are 13 power stations in the districts. The consumption is high than demand. Moserbaer is also setting up its power plant in Jaithari. In the years to come , electricity demand of Anuppur would be improving. Ther are 59649 consumers.

Electricity is available in whole district, but for imited hours. The average consumption of the electricity is 40.5 lakhs per annum and the demand is 225.30 lakhs units.

The table shows the list of power stations functioning in the district.

Table 1.11 Source : **Electricity Department.**

List of power stations in the district: 12 Power stations	1.Anuppur(2) 2.Jaithari 3.Vayankatnagar 4.Kotma 5.Parsi 6.Bijuri 7.Chachai 8.Rajendragram 9.Payari 10.Benibari 11.Amarkantak 12 Nigwani
---	--

Electricity outreach in the district:	No. of consumers : 59649
Ratio of electricity generation to consumption:	Consumption - 40.5 lakhs units Demand – 225.30 lakhs units
Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:	Record not available.

Note : Refer Annexure for more information.

A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots

In District Anuppur, ' Amarkantak a sought after destination for the nature lover, the pilgrim as well as for the adventure seeker'. Many mythological stories relating to Lord Shiva and his daughter Narmada have been woven around this mystical town of Amarkantak. Amarkantak is known primarily as a religious place. The holy rivers Narmada and Sone originate from here. Another important river Johilla, too originates from Amarkantak. There are about 12 temples here devoted to Narmada maiyya. The Narmada temple is the most important one, which has been built around the origin point of the river Narmada..

Table 1.12

List of historical places in the district:	Temples in Amarkantak. The Amarkantak is a hilly area , and is good spot for tourists.
List of religious centers in the district:	
List of the tourist spots in the district:	

A 1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan

Any type of disaster, be it natural or manmade, leads to immense loss of life, and also causes damage to the property and the surrounding environment, to such an extent that the normal social and economic mechanism available to the society, gets disturbed.

The Govt. of India, recognized the need to of a proactive, comprehensive, and sustained approach to disaster management to reduce detrimental effects of disasters on overall socio-economic development

of country, and came out with Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005, and highlighted the role and importance of District Disaster Management Plan. The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) also believes that there is a need for a Disaster Management Plan in every district that articulates its vision and strategy for disaster management in the state. In this context the Madhya Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (MPSDMA) provides guidelines to various entities involved in disaster management in the state to discharge their responsibilities more effectively.

Further, as per the DM Act, the District Disaster Management Authority to be formed in each district and it will be the nodal agency for preparation, functioning and review of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP).

The scope of district disaster management plan is very wide, and it is applicable in all the stages of disasters (before, during, after & non disaster time). The DDMPs can help officials in taking important decisions and also provide guidance to direct subordinates in emergency. The DDMP helps in saving the precious time, which might be lost in the consultations, and getting approval from authorities.

It will be the responsibility of the District Disaster Management Authority members to look after the district and sub district level institutionalization activities pertaining to the disaster management, including the periodic review of district disaster management plan and allied functions.

DDMP is an operational module for district administration (owned by the DDMA) and it helps to effectively mitigate the different types of disasters with locally available persons and resources. It also ensures a checklist for all the stakeholders for an action oriented response structure and to study their preparedness level.

A 1.2 Purpose of the Plan

To make the district safer, and respond promptly in a coordinated manner in a disaster situation, mitigate potential impact of disasters in order to save lives of people and property of the respective district.

A 1.3 Key Objectives

Complying with the DM Act 2005, the objectives guiding the formulation of the plan are:

- Assess all risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters in the district
- Promoting prevention and preparedness by ensuring that Disaster Management (DM) receives the highest priority at all levels in the district.
- Prevention and minimization of loss of human lives and property by gearing up preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively
- Assisting the line departments, Block administration, urban bodies and community in developing coping skills for disaster management & Ensuring that community is the most important stakeholder in the DM process.

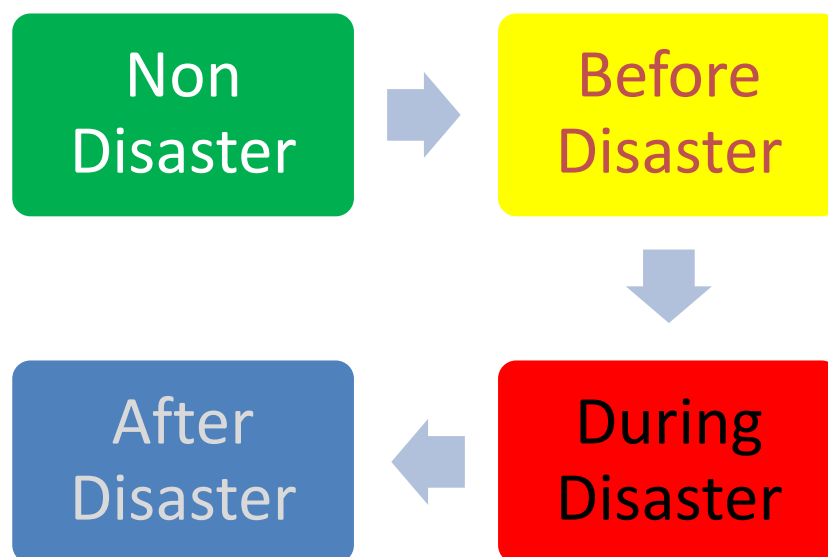
- To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish and maintain effective systems for responding to disasters
- Developing convergence of action in addressing, preventing and mitigating disasters and to equip with maximum possible relief measures and to resort to pre-disaster, during and post-disaster steps.
- To establish and maintain a proactive programme of risk reduction, this programme being implemented through existing sectoral and inter-sectoral development programmes and
- Mainstreaming DM concerns into the developmental planning process.
- Encouraging mitigation measures based on state-of-the-art technology and environmental sustainability.
- To address gender issues in disaster management with special thrust on empowerment of women towards long term disaster mitigation
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail-safe communications and Information Technology support.
- Encourage training and create awareness, rehearsals, dissemination of knowledge, and information on DM among all the citizens living in the district.
- Ensuring relief/assistance to the affected with care, without any discrimination of caste, creed, community or sex
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat.
- Undertaking recovery to bring back the community to a better and safer level than the pre-disaster stage
- To develop disaster management as a distinct management discipline and creation of a systematic and streamlined disaster management cadre

A 1.4 District Plan Approach

The aim of the plan is to establish necessary systems, structures, programs, resources, capabilities and guiding principles for reducing disaster risks and preparing for and responding to disasters and threats of disasters in respective district, in order to save lives and property, avoid disruption of economic activity and damage to environment and to ensure the continuity and sustainability of development.

The district disaster management plan has a holistic and integrated approach with emphasis on prevention, mitigation and preparedness by ensuring that Disaster Management receives the highest priority at all levels in the district. It has a paradigm shift, similar to the lines of national and state level, from reactive and relief centric approach to disasters. The approach is aimed to conserve developmental gains and also minimize losses to lives, livelihood and property.

For efficient execution of the District Disaster Management Plan, the Plan has been organized as per these four stages of the Disaster Cycle.



Non disaster stage: Activities include disaster mitigation, leading to prevention & risk reduction.

Before disaster stage: Activities include preparedness to face likely disasters, dissemination of early warnings.

During disaster stage: Activities include quick response, relief, mobilization of search & rescue, damage assessment.

After disaster stage: Activities include recovery & rehabilitation programs in disaster affected areas.

A 2. Institutional Arrangements

A 2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

DDMA is the authority, who would be responsible for any disaster, its mitigation and preparedness. DDMA would consist of heads of the departments. A **DDMA** for every district in the State of Madhya Pradesh has to be constituted, consisting of the following members:

1. Collector
2. Superintendent Of Police (Member)
3. Chief Medical Officer (Member)
4. Executive engineer (PWD) (Member)
5. Executive Engineer (Irrigation) (Member)
6. Executive Engineer (PHE) (Member)

7. Chief Engineer (MPEB)/ Executive engineer Member(Member)
8. Chairperson of the Zila Parishad (Member)

The District Disaster Management Advisory Committee

District level Disaster Management Advisory Committee will be appointed by the District Disaster Management Authority to take advice on various subject specific fields within the overall context of disaster management.

The committee will comprise of disaster management experts, which may be from government departments, research institutes or NGO's. The proposed District Disaster Management Advisory Committee for Anuppur district will comprise of following:

1. Collector
2. Superintendent of Police
3. District forest officer
4. CEO, Zilla Panchayat
5. Additional Collector
6. Commissioner/ CMO (Chief municipal officer)Municipal Corporation
7. Chief Medical Officer
8. Executive Engg. (PHE)
9. Executive Engg. (PWD)
10. Executive Engg. (I)
11. District Food officer
12. Commandant, Home Guards
13. Road and Transport officer
14. Fire Officer
15. Telecom officer ITS
16. District Revenue Officer
17. Executive engineer (Rural engineering)
18. CEO, Housing board
19. From two prominent NGO's working in the district in the field of Disaster Management

Block Disaster Management Committee will be formed at block level. This committee would be responsible for preparedness , mitigation of the disaster at block level. This committee would take assistance from the district committee and coordinate with village disaster management committee. The block disaster management committee would consist of following members:

1. Sub divisional Megistrate
2. CEO , Janpad Panchayat
3. Tehsildar
4. SHO (town inspector), Police Station Member
5. Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti-Block Member
6. Medical Officer In charge, Dispensaries Member

7. Assistant Engineer/ Sub engineer, I&PH Member
8. Assistant Engineer/ Sub engineer, PWD Member
9. Assistant Engineer, MPEB Member
10. Inspector, Food & Supplies Member
11. Platoon Commander, Home Guards Member
12. Range Officer, Forests Member
13. In charge, Fire Station Member
14. Junior Engineer (JTO), Telecom Member
15. Rural engineering (sub engineer) Member
16. From two prominent NGO's working in the block in the field of Disaster Management

Gram Panchayat/Village Disaster Management Committee

Village disaster management committee will be formed at village level. For any disaster , they will act as POC (point of contact) This committee will be responsible for conducting mock drills and awareness programmes. Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the Gram Panchayat Disaster Management committees will be responsible for the development and implementation of GP level disaster management plans.

1. Gram Sahayak
2. RES (Rural engineering Services)
3. Line man (Electricity and telecommunication)
4. Maintenance officer/ Incharge (PHE, PWD, Irrigation)
5. ASHA (Health Department)
6. 6 Sainik of home guards
7. 7 Kotwal
8. Halka Patwari

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF DDMA

DDMA will work for management and implementing body for disaster management by following the guidelines of Central and State government Disaster Management Authority. It's role and responsibility is explained in detail as under:

1. To prepare and implement District Disaster Management plan.
2. To implement and monitor National and state policy and plans.
3. To identify disaster prone areas in district with proper prevention and mitigation preparation by district level government departments and local bodies.
4. To monitor proper implementation of prevention, mitigation, pre-disaster preparedness by district level government department and local bodies as per the central and state authority.
5. To give directions to district level different authorized institutions and local authorities about necessary prevention and mitigation measures.

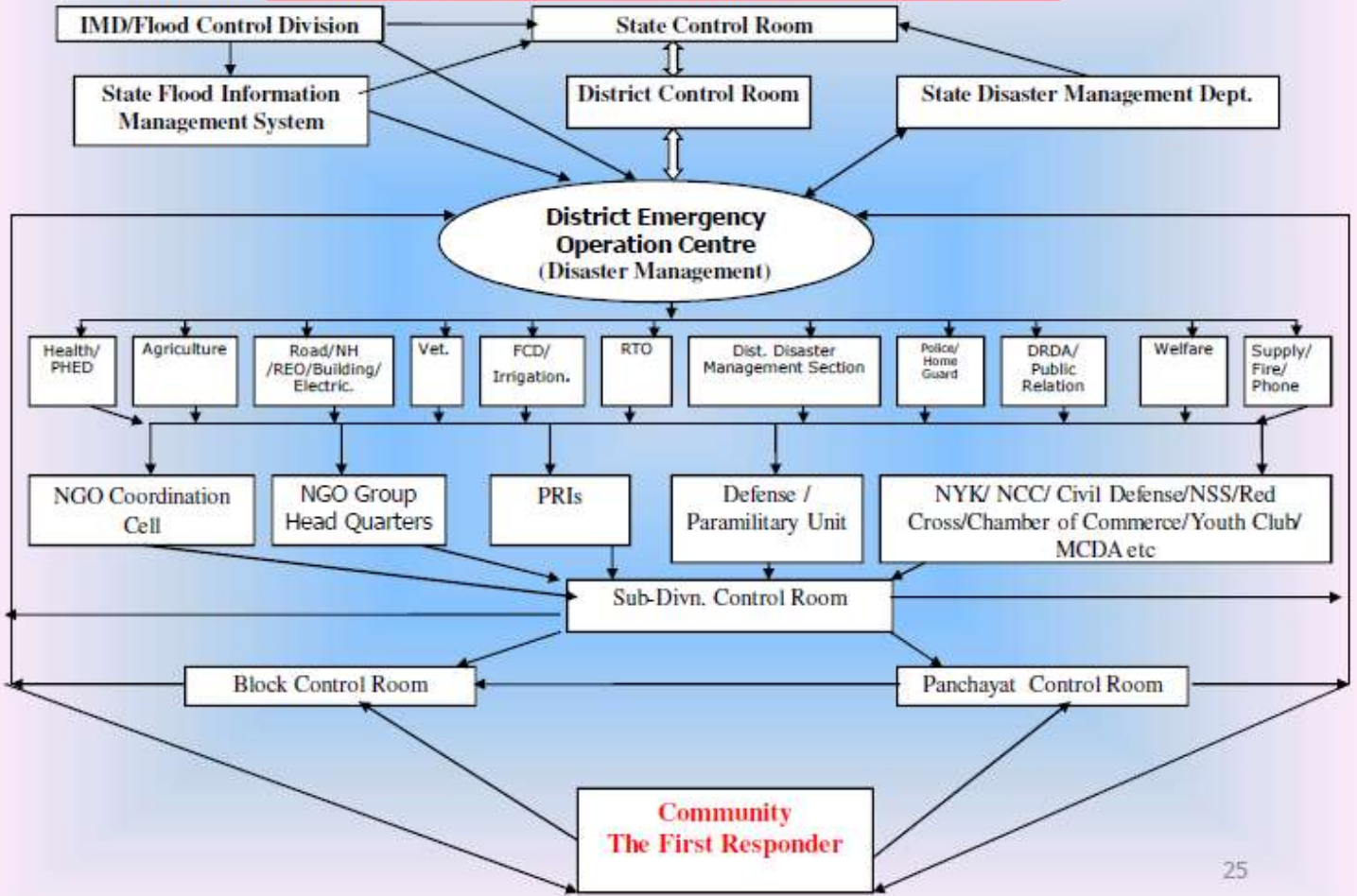
6. To give necessary guidelines to local authorities and district level government departments for the preparation of disaster management plan.
7. To implement, monitor and control disaster management plan prepared by district level government departments.
8. To make it implementation, monitoring and control.
9. To make sure all the methods/ways of implementation, monitoring and control.
10. To determine the capacity to counter disaster and giving necessary support to district level departments for capacity improvement and development.
11. To examine preparedness plan and giving necessary guidelines to district level departments and authorities to effectively counter disaster.
12. To organize special training programs for district level officers, employees and volunteers.
13. To organize community awareness and training programs for preventing and mitigating disaster with the help of local authorities, government and non government organizations.
14. To develop, manage, monitor and improve a body for communication of notice and pre warning to people.
15. To prepare ,monitor and make minimum norms for district level response mechanism
16. To make it sure that all government departments and local authorities prepare their response plan with district response plan.
17. To fix guidelines to district related departments to counter disaster or its threat effectively as per the local constraints.
18. To help, support and guide all government departments, constitutional organizations and other government and non government departments involved in disaster management.
19. To provide concealing and technical help to local authorities.
20. To compose and guide local authorities so that prevention and mitigation work can be done in full capacity.
21. To re-examine and monitor development programs of different district level government departments, constitutional authorities or local authorities keeping in mind prevention and mitigation element of disaster.
22. To ensure proper examination of ongoing construction work in district and directing for proper action to the concerned authority, if found not fulfilling the minimum norms of prevention and mitigation measures of disaster.
23. To ensure proper identification and marking of those places and buildings which can be used as relief camp in case of disaster and ensuring proper arrangement of water and drainage facility in these places.
24. To prepare stock of relief and prevention work related items or do such a preparation so that necessary items can be made available in minimum time.

25. To give information on different aspects of disaster management to state authority.
26. To encourage voluntary organizations and Self help groups to work for district disaster management which are working at grassroots level in village
27. To ensure that communication network is working in good condition and time to time practice is done for disaster management.
28. To do other work which are directed by SDMA and DDMA

MEETINGS: If needed, the meeting of district authority will be held at the time and place decided by chairman.

Active youth, women, children etc. will be included in the above teams. Necessary training will be provided to team members keeping in mind their knowledge, capacity and expertise. Panchayat secretary will be responsible for fulfillment of above work at village level. Gram panchayat will provide necessary support and resources to Panchayat secretary to complete above work. As it is not possible to manage disaster at one attempt, therefore disaster management should be included in the agenda of gram panchayat and will be discussed as an agenda in all the development related meetings.

Coordination & Communication FLOW CHART



B . HAZARD, VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT AND RISK PROFILING (HVRC)

B 1. Hazard Assessment

Major applicable hazards

Hazard is a natural, physical event which has a potential to convert into a disaster, causing widespread injury or deaths and damage to public or private property or the environment. District consists of a series of mountain ranges and rivers. It can be divided into three geographical divisions that are high lands of mountain ranges, the Central plateau, low lands of rivers. A number of rivers including Son, Johila, Narmada, Tipan, Bakan, Chandas and Kewai flow in the district, Maikal mountain range is extended from southern part of the district to the eastern part. As per the history, no major disaster occurred in the district. The floods, earthquake and industrial establishments could be the source of disaster, proper preparation need to be taken regarding this. The following table shows the hazard prone areas.

Table B.1.1 Applicable Hazards

(Source : Revenue Department)

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone areas in the district
Flood,	The areas near to the rivers(Narmada, son , Johilla)
earthquake,	Anuppur comes in Zone-II, Earthquake could occur anywhere, as history shows that , earthquake also been occurred where the chances of occurrences were low.
hailstorm,	All over the district.
drought,	Blocks of Kotma and Jaithari(Probability is low, due to availability of rivers)
fire,	1/3 part of Anuppur covered with Forests. Forest area mainly covers the Pushparajgarh area.
industrial & chemical disasters,	Orient Paper Mill and Soda Factory, both of which can be found in Amlai.

	Bidi factory found in the region of Venkatnagar
rail/ road accidents,	Could be anywhere.
epidemic,	Mosquitoes(Malaria)
landslide,	Low chances of occurrence(hilly areas of Pushparajgarh)
Environmental hazard,	Anuppur is a mineral rich district. Mining of Bauxite,coal are taking place in this areas of kotma, Jaithhari
violence,	Farmers agitation (Land acquisition)
stampede,	Temples (Amarkantak)
mining blasts, or	Coal mines located in the Kotma subdivision

Table B.1.2 History of past disasters

Anuppur is one of the newly made district out of Shahdol in 2003.

As per the record from Revenue Dept, no major disasters have taken place in the district.

Table B.1.3 Seasonality of hazards

Hazards are always a threat for development. Floods could occur in month of June , July and August. Earthquake can occur in any month. Probability of draught is also less. Forest fire could occur in summers , but in winters it rarely happens.

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood						Yes	Yes	Yes				
Earthquake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Draught					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Forest Fire		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

Pl prepare hazard wise Seasonality Hazard Chart.

B 2 Vulnerability Analysis

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

- Physical vulnerability (Ex: roads, bridges, hospitals, houses embankments)
- Social Vulnerability (Ex: population, inclusion)
- Economic vulnerability (Ex: poverty, agriculture, and livelihood)
- Environmental vulnerability (Ex: rivers, canals, animals, minerals)
- Institutional vulnerability (Ex; lack of institutional support, absence of DDMCs etc)

Table : B2 Block wise Vulnerability

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental / Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
Anuppur	Roads , Bridges	Low vulnerability	Moderate vulnerability	Agriculture and livelihood	
Jaithari	Roads , Bridges Coal Mines, Power Plant	Flood prone Epidemic prone, Coal mines	Farmer Agitation regarding Land Acquisition Act.	Agriculture and livelihood	
Kotma	Coal mines, Power Plant	Population , animals , rivers and oxygen.		Agriculture and livelihood	
Pushparajgarh	Forests , roads , people	Animals, degradation of soil , flora and fauna might get affected	Naxal prone area.	Agriculture and livelihood	

As Anuppur is declared as Naxal hit area. Glimpse of some naxal activities have been witnessed. This could be one of the factor , DDMA should be working on . As we have seen them sabotaging railway

tracks , destroying educational institutions. Special planning and strategy need to be put in place for this, which might led to disasters. Anuppur district is also a part of **Integrated Action plan**.

Table B.2 Hazard and Vulnerability

Name of Hazard	Affected vulnerabilities (Physical, social, economic, natural and institutional)	Hazard prone Block, GPs
Floods	Population , Roads , Bridges ,Poverty ,Agriculture ,River ,Animal , Food security , Drinking water Any other	In the past no major incident took place, the prone areas could be parts of Jaithari(Sibli , Bahalhara , Anajani , thodipani) , Kotma(Johli , umra , behatola) , Anuppur(Sondari , Hari , Manapur).
Earthquake	Population,Roads,Bridges,Poverty ,Agriculture ,River ,Animal ,Food security ,Drinking water	Though district lies in seismic Zone II. Still the occurrence of earthquake can't be ignored. Earthquake could come in any part of the district.So precautionary measures should be inculcated.
Fire	Forests	As 1/3 part of Annupur is forest area. The forest covers the district of Pushparajgarh. Fires in forests could be natural or man made. Fires in the forest brings havoc in animal kingdom.
Drought	Population, Crops	The blocks includes Kotma and jaithari. Sometimes it affect the crops. Lack of availability of water, also bring diseases.

Landslides	Population, Roads, Bridges, Animal	Hilly areas of Pushparajgarh. As per the record no incident of landslides have occurred in the district so far.
Epidemics	Population, Animal	Entire District
Railways and roads accidents	Population, Roads, Bridges	Areas of the national Highway and sub highway as well as anywhere on the road in the district

B 3. Capacity Analysis

It is very important to have basic resources available, so that in any kind of disaster it can be used effectively. At each stage that is preparedness and mitigation stage. It is expected that, all the departments coordinate and cooperate with each other. Availability of resource like equipments used for cutting, tents, temporary shelters to be used at the time of rescue operations. Emergency search lights, Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB plays a significant role in removing the debris. All the department need to respond very quickly at that time. Communication should not be the issue.

Table B.3

Resource Type	Description	Concerned Departments and Contact no. of nodal person/s
Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue (S&R), grinding m/c etc.	Available with home guards, Nagar Palika.	Collectorate, Public Work Department, Nagar Palika, Home guards could be contacted. Phone Number - 07659-263400, 07659-222401
Tents	1) Small tents 2) Tents (20*30 ft.) water proof	Collectorate, Public Work Department, Nagar Palika, Home guards could be contacted. Phone Number - 07659-263400, 07659-222401

	3) Tents for relief camp (12*10ft.) with Stand	
Temporary shelters, camps	Higher Secondary school , Colleges.	Education Department Distruct Education Officer should be contacted. Mr. UK Behal Phone number - 9893454636 deoanu-mp@nic.in
Emergency Search lights	Search Lights	collectorate 07659-263400 , 07659-222401
Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	Resources could include staff from homeguards , police and health department. Apart from it cadets from NCC(National cadet corps) could also assist in disaster management.	Police 07659-222001 sp_anooppur@mppolice.gov.in Home guards (district Commandent) 9479998080 Health 07659-222647 (O) cmhoanu-mp@nic.in
First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used	CMHO(Chief medicl Health officer) , would be responsible for to ensure the availability of basic medical facilities at the time of disaster.	Health CMHO 07659-222647 (O) cmhoanu-mp@nic.in
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores	Blood Bank- District Hospital Dr. S R Kanasakar	Health CMHO 07659-222647 (O) cmhoanu-mp@nic.in
Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB	Mainly available with contrators.	Public Work Department Executive Engineer 07659- 222377 (O)
Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	Trucks(Tata407) Motorcycl Jipsy	Police 07659-222001 sp_anooppur@mppolice.gov.in

		Home guards (district Commandent) 9479998080
Total no. of boats (with info about capacity size, contacts Orgn./owner etc)	1) F. R .P Boat 2) Inflatable Boat	Police 07659-222001 sp_anooppur@mppolice.gov.in Home guards (district Commandent) 9479998080
Engine	Out board Yamaha engine, 25HP	Police 07659-222001 sp_anooppur@mppolice.gov.in Home guards (district Commandent) 9479998080
Availability of fire fighting equipments, Fire tenders	Fire Van Capacity- 3000litres	NagarPalika

Almost all the work done by the contractors. Contractors have all the equipments, at the time of need tenders introduced by the the administrations.

List of major contractors working in Anuppur District are :

Name of Contractors/Contact no	Equipments								
	JCB	Tractor	Fire Tenders	Generator	Minitruck/Truck	Rope	Buckets	Ladder	Gaichi
Raess Khan 07659-222320									
PK Tripathi 9425184855	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Satish Jaiswal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SK Mineral(Anuppur, Kotma) 07659- 222377	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jaypraks Agarwal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vijay Kumar Mishra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

B 4. Risks Assessment

In risk assessment we look into the hazards, the vulnerable areas due to specific hazards, who could be effected and what could be the potential impact. Risk assessments are quite essential as it provides a platform , to execute the disaster plan in a given area. Pre-disaster activities that are undertaken within the context of disaster risk management and are based on sound risk analysis. This includes the development/enhancement of an overall preparedness strategy, policy, institutional structure, warning and forecasting capabilities, and plans that define measures geared to helping at-risk communities safeguard their lives and assets by being alert to hazards and taking appropriate action in the face of an imminent threat or an actual disaster.

Table B.4.1 Potential impact of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas *	Vulnerability	Potential Impact
Flood	Jaithari(Sibli , Bahalhara , Anajani , thodipani) , Kotma(Johli , umra , behatola) , Anuppur(Sondari , Hari , Manapur).	People who live there unalarmed about the flood, also the livestock of the people there,poorly constructed houses.	Loss of crop, so as livelihood and houses
earthquake,	Whole district	Lives of people and livestock, houses on the zone.	Deaths,serious injuries,loss of livestock and property.
Fire	Forest Areas(Pushparajgarh)	Lives of people who live in thatched houses, livestock and property.	Loss of lives, severe injuries, loss of livestock and property.
industrial disaster,	Orient Paper Mill and Soda Factory, both of which can be found in Amlai. Bidi factory found in the region of Venkatnagar Coal mines of Kotma and Jaithari.	Workers and the surrounding areas would be vulnerable to the emission of gases.	Loss of lives, poisonous gases spread around the place leading to genetic impairments for the future generations, water and other resource pollution. Loss of lives, severe injuries.

accidents,	On highways or for that matter anywhere.	People travelling in the vehicles, people in the vicinity of the accident	Loss of lives or severe impact on health.
stampede,	Amarkantak Temples	At the time of festivals, huge crowd is expected to be vulnerable.	
landslide, and other applicable hazards	Could be hilly areas , but the possibility is low.	People who live in that area.	Moderate damages of property or roads.

B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district

Anuppur is a new district formed from the Shadol district. As far as the history no major disaster has been occurred. District consists of a series of mountain ranges and rivers. It can be divided in to three geographical divisions. High lands of mountain ranges, the Central plateau , low lands of rivers. A number of rivers Including Son, Johila, Narmada ,Tipan, Bakan, Chandas and Kewai flow in the district, Maikal mountain range is extended from southern part of the district to the eastern part.

Main rivers that are Narmada, Johila , Son flow in he district, so floods could be te possibility. One third part of the district covered with forest, so possibility of forest fire could be there.

As this district is rich in minerals. Many companies are coming in to acquire land for the projects. This is a very critical issue , as it is realated to farmers. If not taken seriously , it could led to disaster in the form agitation , destroying public infrastructure etc. Anuppur is considered as a Naxal hit area, proper law and order need to be maintained, specially the Police department have got a major role to play in this regard.

Other disasters could also occur, as it is unexpected. All the departments of the district need to work collectively in this regard. In the multi-hazard district plan, all the disasters will be handled properly following the givenresponse mechanism, like ICS, use of resource inventory, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP),keeping coordination with the line agencies and proper community based awareness activities.SOP of line departments is designed to make them alert. It highlights their role and responsibilities during, after and normal time of the disaster.

So, the district needs an “Integrated Disaster Management Plan’ which incorporates all the probable disasters as well as ensures a smooth co-ordination in the affected area so as to minimize the damage to human life as well as other loss. In the subsequent section, a new plan is recommended for Anuppur which integraes ICS system considering all the disasters as well as abides by the guidelines of Disaster Management Act 2005.

C . DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

C 1 District Action Plans

C 1.1 Mitigation Plan

This part will mainly focus on various ways and means of reducing the impacts of disasters on the communities through damage prevention. Major focus will be given to disaster mitigation owing to its importance in reducing the losses. The mitigation plans will be specific for different kinds of hazards identified in HRVC section. Mitigation plans will be sector specific, and will deal with both aspects, structural & non-structural.

The Identification of various departments, along with nodal officers, to coordinate the mitigation activities, including PRI and ULBs for implementing mitigation strategies will be the key. Community mitigation measures will be identified and implementation modalities formulated. A Training Strategy will be formulated for training major government and non-governmental cadres in the state who can aid in disaster management.

Mitigation embraces all measures taken to reduce both the effect of the hazard itself and the vulnerable conditions to it in order to reduce the scale of a future disaster. Therefore mitigation activities can be focused on the hazard itself or the elements exposed to the threat. Examples of mitigation measures which are hazard specific include modifying the occurrence of the hazard, e.g. water management in drought prone areas, avoiding the hazard by siting people away from the hazard and by strengthening structures to reduce damage when a hazard occurs. In addition to these physical measures, mitigation aims at reducing the physical, economic and social vulnerability to threats and the underlying causes for this vulnerability.

Floods and Cyclones

Flooding frequency is quite frequent in many talukas of the district. Strict enforcement of floodzone regulations need to done to prevent constructions of any type within 200 m of the riverbanks. Engineering solutions like building of flood embankments, small dams, deepening of the channels may be considered for specific localities. Community awareness should be built up so that people respond effectively to the flooding. Persons living in the low lying parts of floodplains, areas below unsafe dams, low-lying shorelines, or river delta areas are vulnerable to flood hazards. Notable risk in flood plain settlements are buildings made of earth or with soluble mortar, buildings with shallow foundations or non-resistant to water force and inundation. Infrastructural elements at particular risk are utilities such as sewer systems, power and water supplies, machinery and electronics belonging to industry and communications, livestock, vehicles, agricultural fields etc. Inhabitants of flood prone areas usually have a number of traditional methods at their disposal for coping with floods.

Some aspects of flood planning and response are:-

- Issuing warnings at the local levels
- Participating in flood fighting by organizing work parties to repair
- Embankments or clear debris from drainage areas, pile sandbags

- Stockpile needed materials
- Facilitating agricultural recovery
- Planning emergency supplies of flood and clean drinking water
- To conduct trainings on search and rescue for Search and Rescue

Teams formed at District, Taluka and Village level from time to time. There is need for trained full time fire brigade personnel in each municipality who will help in search and rescue. The health department needs to be equipped with more water quality monitoring centers for effective surveillance of water quality during flood events. Planting of casaurina trees along the coast, which will serve as wind breakers. Provision of wireless communication equipment to all tahsil offices so that information about approaching cyclone can be relayed immediately.

Main Mitigation Strategies :

- Mapping of the flood prone areas is a primary step involved in reducing the risk of the region. Historical records give the indication of the flood inundation areas and the period of occurrence and the extent of the coverage. Warning can be issued looking into the earlier marked heights of the water levels in case of potential threat. Flood hazard mapping will give the proper indication of water flow during floods.
- The onset of cyclones is extensive and often very destructive. A hazard map will illustrate the areas vulnerable to the cyclone in any given year.
- The map is prepared with data inputs off past climatological records, history of wind speed, frequency of flooding etc.
- Land use control will reduce the danger of life and property when waters inundate the floodplains and the coastal areas. In areas where people already have built their settlements, measures should be taken to relocate to better sites so as to reduce vulnerability. No major development should be permitted in the areas which are subjected to high flooding. Important facilities should be built in safe areas.
- Construction of engineered structures in the flood plains and strengthening of structures to withstand flood forces and seepage. The buildings should be constructed on an elevated area. If necessary build on stilts or platform. They should be wind and water resistant. Protect river embankments. Communication lines should be installed underground. Provide strong halls for community shelter invulnerable locations.
- Flood Control aims to reduce flood damage. Measures such as reforestation, protection of vegetation, clearing of debris, conservation of ponds and lakes, etc.
- Structural measures include storage reservoirs, flood embankments, drainage channels, anti-erosion works, detention basins, etc. and non-structural measures include flood forecasting, flood proofing, disaster preparedness, etc.

B. Road Accidents

- Setting up of a Highway Safety Patrol along the highway, which will be a specialized division of the highway police to tackle road accidents.
- Provision of full time trained fire brigade personnel in at least all the municipalities.
- Provision of adequate signboards, speed breakers and guard stones near the accident-prone spots.
- Some hospitals along the highway should be upgraded with X-ray machines, blood bank and surgical facilities.
- If necessary, bypasses should be constructed wherever the highway passes through densely populated localities.
- The risk at the accident-prone spots must be minimized by adequate construction/resurfacing/widening etc.

C. Epidemics

Health department needs to be provided with more water quality monitoring centers for effective surveillance of water quality principally during the monsoon months and during flood events. Bleaching powder should be adequately available with all the Gram panchayats. Rural hospitals should be upgraded to include blood bank and surgical facilities. Contingency plan for response should be prepared after identifying the epidemics that are likely to occur in the region. Maps of all the health facilities in the region with an inventory of drugs and vaccines, laboratory set ups, list of number of doctors and supporting staff etc. need to be kept ready and updated at regular intervals. First aid training will help to cope better during the emergency response period for epidemics. Personnel protection through vaccination is an effective mitigation strategy and will protect the persons at risk. Improving the sanitary conditions, drive to check and fumigate breeding places of any vector, disinfecting the water source, etc.

D. Fires

Provision of trained manpower to the fire brigades. Provision of fire engines and trained manpower to all the municipalities. All fire tenders should be equipped with wireless sets. The procedural delay for fire engines to move outside the municipal limits should be removed. The coordinating authority for this may be vested with a senior officer in the municipal administration.

C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

It will address and align the pertinent issues of construction (structural & non-structural elements), infrastructure, repair & maintenance, transport, sanitation, research & technology transfer and land use planning.

- Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, provide for strengthening and maintenance of such physical features that may vitally protect/help in rescue of communities during disaster situations. Under this act maintenance and strengthen of dam, ponds etc. will take place and also it will provide the job to unemployed youth. Especially under the construction of smaller dam, stop dam, rural road rural youth can work under MNREGA and reduced the vulnerability. Addition to this during the time of disaster like flood or drought if any plan has been taken by Zila Panchayat for relief and construction of drains for reducing the impact of flood so this job can be implemented under MNREGA. Apart from this Unemployed youth can also work during disaster for relief work under MNREGA so that rescue & relief will be fast.
- Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) all the houses should be advised and instructed to construct earthquake resistant. Special instruction should be provided by district administration to block level and block will guide and instruct to Gram Panchayat for the construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for earthquake resistant house construction. Thre training should be provided at gram Panchayat level for construction of small earthquake resistant houses under this scheme. This vulnerability due earthquake can be reduced.
- Under SSA (Serva Siksha Abhiyan) whatever schools are being constructed should be earthquake resistant by following the proper guidelines. This should be instructed from the district SSA office. Also awareness should be spread at Gram Panchayat level about earthquake-resistant house by education department.
- PDS system should be made very efficient and should play a critical role during the time of disaster. As the PDS have sufficient foods in stock for providing food during crisis.
- Under NRHM special attention should be given to the diseases like Falaria, Dengu, Chickengunia and jaundice in umaria district so that epidemics can be avoided.Under this scheme proper vaccination should be carried out by the district health administration through CHC and PHC. Apart from Special camp should be arranged at block level or Gram Panchayat level about awareness of diseases and how to be safe. Dotors should be trained to tackles the epedimic in that region. Under this scheme there should be doctors and stock of medicines related to the epidimics by which generally people of these areas are affected.
- The same way, under PMGSY (Pradhanmantri gram Sadak Yojna), proper communication should be established in Akash Koh area of Manpur block where transportation become vulnerable during rainy seasons. It should give special attention to the water logging area which is more affected during the rainy seasons. Roads should be constructed under this scheme in rural area for the proper

communication from village to block. There are some are more affected during rainy seasons transportation become very difficult so these areas should get priority.

- In order to deal with the severe cases of Drought, the components of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) should also to be linked based on the relevance and according to the needs of the sufferers, in line with the criteria of the mission.

C 1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building

Training and capacity building of Govt. officials and Community level trainings and public awareness activities, in partnership with NGOs, Pvt. Sector and Govt. Training institutions are emphasised on in this plan and are a part of SOPs given in subsequent sections

C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives

Communities are always the first responders and hence the DDMA / Distt. Authority will ensure Community participation through initiatives like Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) to promote local ownership, address local needs, and promote volunteerism.

The Distt. Authority / DDMA is expected to prepare the district level plan, by incorporating the information, needs and local vulnerability at sub district. It is to be ensured that the Community Sensitization Planning, Task Force Formation exists at the local level.

C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

The short & long term funding provisions for proposed mitigation activities, under the overall objective of risk management at district level.

Short term provisions are expected to cover the immediate loss, incurred due to disasters. Whereas long term provisions include the set up of fire stations, watershed management, planting trees along the river etc.

C 1.2 Preparedness Plan

This protective process embraces measures which enable governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations to cope with them effectively. Preparedness includes the formulation of viable emergency plans, the development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories and the training of personnel. It may also embrace search and rescue measures as well as evacuation plans for areas that may be at risk from a recurring disaster. Preparedness therefore encompasses those measures taken before a disaster event which are aimed at minimizing the loss of life, disruption of critical services, and damage when the disaster occurs. All preparedness planning needs to be supported by appropriate legislation with clear allocation of responsibilities and budgetary provisions.

C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

1. Establishment of the Control Rooms

The district administration should ensure the operation of control rooms. The control rooms are presently run by major line departments at revenue, police, MSED, Hospital, etc. at taluka and district level should be functional.

2. Plan Updation

Disaster Management Plan needs updation at every interval. It includes the skilled manpower, their addresses and contact numbers, necessary equipments, medicinal stock, daily necessities, list of flood prone villages etc. All these things have to be updated after a certain interval of time.

3. Communication System

Training is given for search and rescue teams, first aid teams disaster management teams at village, taluka and district level. These teams will provide timely help during any type of disaster. Provision of wireless sets at all Sub-division and Taluka Offices for effective communication of cyclone/heavy rainfall/flood warning. Fire Brigades at all the Municipal Offices. Widespread community awareness programmes in flood prone villages so that villages are sensitized about the flood hazard and there are no problems when there is need for evacuation.

4. Training for Disaster Management Team Members

Each of the DMTs comprise groups of women and men volunteers and are assigned with a special task. The Search and Rescue Teams, First Aid Teams formed at the three levels should be provided training from time to time so that their timely help can be used during disaster.

5. Organization of Mock Drills

Mock drill is an integral part of the Community based disaster management plan, as it is a preparedness drill to keep the community alert. Mock drills are organized in all the villages of the district to activate the DMTs and modification of the DM plan. Mock drill is organized once in six months as per the seasonality calendar of natural disaster events that is likely to occur.

6. Community Awareness on Various Disasters

- Construction of Earthquake Resistant Structures
- retrofitting the weak structures
- House insurance
- construction of embankments for flood control
- Rehabilitation of people in safe lands
- development of plans for shifting people from vulnerable area to safer area

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

The existing control rooms for flood relief can be used for disasters like cloud bursts or hail storms with little or no modifications. Here the information desk of the ICS system will play an important role. It should be ensured that the warning system is easy to operate, reaches a large number of people simultaneously and take little or no maintenance at all. If any electrical equipment is involved, power supply should be ensured and there should be provisions for backup supply. Also, it should be checked at regular interval to ensure its working at the time of

need. Often animals exhibit different kind of behavioral patterns prior to the onset of disasters like flood and earthquake. These patterns should be studied and integrated in the awareness program for communities.\

Table C. 1.2.2

Hazards	Agencies
Flood	IMD, PHE, irrigation Department and the flood arelief cell
Drought	IMD
Industrial	Deptt. of Industry, SPCB
Rail and Roads Accidents	RTO
Epidemics	Health department, Agriculture department and Veterinary Division
Landslides	Minning department, Water resource department , RTO

The above table is for reference purpose; please make the appropriate one, according to your district.

C.1.2.3 Evacuation stage

The following steps are recommended for evacuation:

A special Search and Rescue team consisting of the police department personnel, Home guards, PWD workers and the person having past experience in dealing with disasters should be constituted.

The procedural steps for evacuation of people under threat or likely to be affected by the disasters are as follows:

1. Evacuation team should separate into smaller groups targeting individually on different level of casualties.
2. The unconscious and severely hurt will given the top most priority and sent for in the ambulances
3. The people needing first aid come next who should be treated promptly.
4. Activate all the emergency communication mechanisms
5. Logistics should be contacted immediately for making the provisions for transportation.
6. Temporary relief centers should be set up as soon as possible to house all the affected people or they should be immediately sent for the existing relief centers.

C 1.3 Response Plan

Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supplies and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assigned tasks. A response plan essentially outlines the strategy and resources needed for search and rescue, evacuation, etc. A response plan will be supplemented by relief management planning activities, including relief needs, transportation routes, coordination with local police, District, State, national and international relief teams, transport vehicles, alternative communication like HAM radios (in case of communication failures).

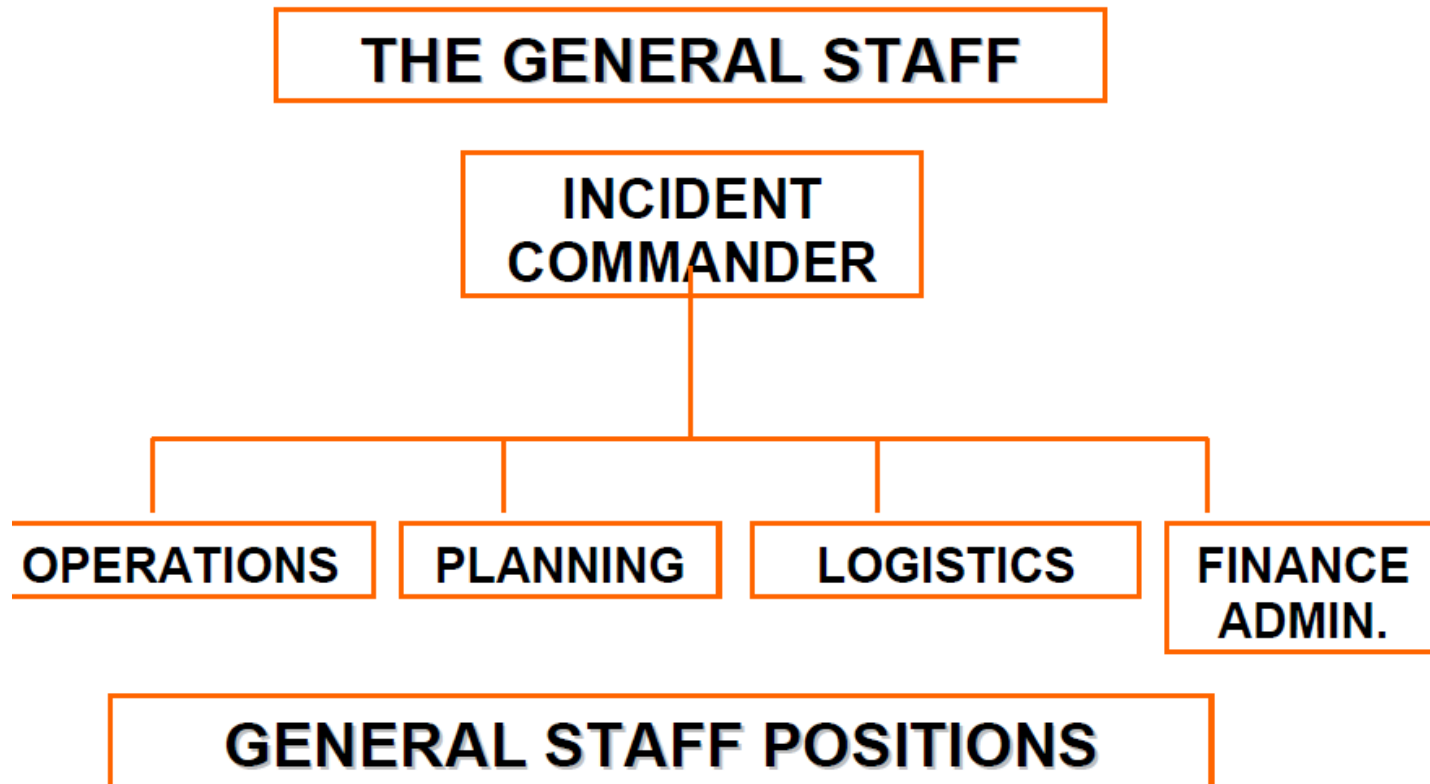
The onset of an emergency creates the need for time sensitive actions to save life and property, reduce hardships and suffering, and restore essential life support and community systems, to mitigate further damage or loss and provide the foundation for subsequent recovery. Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supplies and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assigned tasks. A response plan essentially outlines the strategy and resources needed for search and rescue, evacuation, etc.

Considering all this points, this response plan has been developed. For the first time Incident Command System (ICS) has also been introduced in response plan along with the resource inventory that is directly linked to the website. In fact, during disaster the ICS management tool will be more effective to handle the situation in proper way within limited time.

C 1.3.1 Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a management system and an on-scene, all-risk, flexible modular system adaptable for natural as well as man-made disasters. The ICS has a number of attributes or system features. Because of these features, ICS has the flexibility and adaptability to be applied to a wide variety of incidents and events both large and small. The primary ICS management functions include:

- Command
- Operations
- Logistics
- Planning
- Finance / Administration



The ICS seeks to strengthen the existing disaster response management system by ensuring that the designated controlling/responsible authorities at different levels are backed by trained Incident Command Teams (ICTs) whose members have been trained in the different facets of disaster response management.

The five command functions in the Incident Command System are as follows :

➤ **Incident Commander**

The Incident Commander is responsible for all incident activity. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander.

➤ **Operations Section**

Develops tactical organization and directs all the resources to carry out the Incident Action Plan .

➤ **Planning Section**

It is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident related documentation.

➤ **Logistics Section**

Provides resources and all other services needed to support the organization.

➤ **Finance / Administration Section**

Monitors costs related to the incident, provides accounting, procurement, time recording, cost analysis, and overall fiscal guidance.

C 1.3.2: Crisis management direction & coordination

In contrast to risk management, which involves assessing potential threats and finding the best ways to avoid those threats, crisis management involves dealing with threats before, during, and after they have occurred. That is, crisis management is proactive, not merely reactive. It is a discipline within the broader context of management consisting of skills and techniques required to identify, assess, understand, and cope with a serious situation, especially from the moment it first occurs to the point that recovery procedures start.

Following are the key disaster management team at district level:

- Warning Dissemination Team
- Shelter Management Team
- Evacuation and Rescue Team
- First-Aid and Health Team
- Sanitation and Carcass disposal Team
- Counselling Team
- Damage Assessment Team
- Team for collection, storage and distribution of Relief materials.

C 1.3.3: Incident Command System (ICS)

Role and Responsibilities of ICS General Staff (Proposed)

The General Staff consists of the following positions :

1. Operations Section Chief
2. Planning Section Chief
3. Logistics Section Chief
4. Finance/Administration Section Chief

Operations Section

The Operations Section is responsible for managing all tactical operations at an incident. The build-up of the Operations Section is generally dictated by the number of tactical resources involved and span of control considerations.

The Operations Section consists of the following components:

1. Ground or surface-based tactical resources
2. Staging Areas

Ground or Surface-based Tactical Resources

There are three ways of organizing tactical resources on an incident. The determination of how resources will be used will be determined on the application area and the tactical requirement. Resources can be used as:

1. Single Resources
2. Task Forces
3. Strike Teams

Staging Areas

The second component of the Operations Section is the Staging Area.

An ICS Staging Area is a temporary location for placing resources available for incident assignments. All resources within the Staging Area belong to the incident.

Resources assigned to a Staging Area are available on a three minute basis to take on active assignment.

Staging Area are temporary facilities. They can be set up at any appropriate location in the incident area and moved or deactivated as needed.

The Staging Area Managers report to the Operations Section Chief or to the Incident Commander.

Planning Section

In ICS, the Planning Section is responsible for managing all information relevant to an incident.

When activated, the Planning Section Chief who is a member of the General Staff manages the Section

The Planning Section collects, evaluates, processes, and disseminates information for use at the incident. Dissemination can be in the form of the Incident Action Plan, formal briefings, or through map and status board displays.

Some incidents may require personnel with specialized skills to be temporarily assigned to the Planning Section. These persons are called Technical Specialists such as

1. Chemist
2. Hydrologist
3. Geologist
4. Meteorologist
5. Training Specialist

There are four units within the Planning Section that can be activated as necessary

1. Resources Unit
2. Situation Unit
3. Documentation Unit
4. Demobilization Unit

Common responsibilities of Unit Leaders are listed below:

- Obtain briefing from the Section Chief
- Participate in incident
- Determine current status of unit activities
- Confirm dispatch and estimated time of arrival of staff and supplies
- Assign specific duties to staff, supervise staff
- Develop and implement accountability, safety, and security measures for personnel and resources
- Supervise demobilization of the unit, including storage of supplies
- Provide Supply Unit Leader with a list of supplies to be replenished
- Maintain unit records, including Unit Log

1. Resources Unit

This Unit is responsible for maintaining the status of all assigned resources at an incident. It achieves this through:

- Overseeing the check-in of all resources

- Maintaining a status-keeping system indicating current location and status of all the resources.
- Maintenance of a master list of all the resources, e.g. key supervisory personnel, primary and support resources, etc.

2. Situation Unit

- The collection, processing, and organizing of all incident information takes place within the Situation Unit. The Situation Unit may prepare future projections of incident growth, maps, and intelligence information. Three positions report directly to the Situation Unit Leader
- Display Processor – maintains incident status information obtained from
- Field Observers, resource status reports, etc. information is posted on maps and status boards as appropriate.
- Field Observer – Collects and reports on situation information from the field.
- Weather Observer – Collects current weather information from the weather service or an assigned meteorologist.

3. Documentation Unit

The Documentation Unit is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-to-date incident files. Duplication services will also be provided by the Documentation Unit. Incident files will be stored for legal, analytical, and historical purposes

4. Demobilization Unit

The Demobilization Unit is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan. On large incidents, demobilization can be quite complex, requiring a separate planning activity. Planning for demobilization should begin at the early stages of an incident, particularly in the development of rosters of personnel and resources, thus ensuring the efficient and safe demobilization of all the resources.

5. Technical Specialists

Certain incidents or events may require the use of Technical Specialists who have specialized knowledge and expertise. Technical Specialists may function within the Planning Section, or be assigned wherever their services are required.

In the Planning Section, Technical Specialists may report to the following:

- Planning Section Chief
- A designated Unit Leader

Some examples of the more commonly used specialists are :

1. Meteorologist
2. Environmental Impact Specialist
3. Flood Control Specialist
4. Water Use Specialist
5. Fuels and Flammable Specialist
6. Hazardous Substance Specialist
7. Fire Behavior Specialist
8. Structural Engineer
9. Training Specialist

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is responsible for the following:

1. Facilities
2. Transportation
3. Communications
4. Supplies
5. Equipment maintenance and fueling
6. Food Services
7. Medical Services
8. Ordering Resources

The Logistics Section Chief manages the Logistics Section. On very large incidents, or on incidents requiring a great deal of equipment or facilities, the Logistics Section may be divided into two branches – Service Branch and Support Branch. This is most often done for span of control reasons, resulting in a more manageable organization.

Six Units may be established within the Logistics Section:

1. Supply Unit
2. Facilities Unit
3. Ground Support Unit
4. Communications Unit
5. Food Unit
6. Medical Unit

C 1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment & reporting

Table C 1.3.4

Table 1: Initial Assessment Report

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT											
1	NATURE OF DISASTER:										
2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:						TIME:				
3	DAMAGE AND LOSS ESTIMATES										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Total Population Affected	People missing	People injured	Severity		Immediate needs	Houses Damaged			Action taken
					H	L		L	M	H	
4	INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Housing	Agriculture	Animals	Water source	Road and bridge	Power	Communication	Govt. Building	Others	
5	NEED ESTIMATES										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block Tehsil)	Medical Needs	Population requiring shelter	Clothes	Food	Water	Sanitation	Any Other			
6	ANY OTHER VITAL INFORMATION										
7	SPECIFY IMMEDIATE NEEDS: (With quantity)										
	Food										
	First aid										
	Machinery										
8	Possible Secondary Affects:										
9	NAME THE CONTACT PERSON:										
10	AGENCY/ADDRESS: TELEPHONE NUMBER										
	DATE:					SIGNATURE:					
	FOR OFFICE PURPOSE:					REPORT NO.:					
	ACTION TAKEN:										

C 1.3.5 Distt. Search & rescue Team

Table C.1.3.5

S.No.	designation of trained S&R Team member
1.	Policemen
2.	Home guards (2 or more)
3.	Swimmers
4.	A construction engineer
5.	Driver
6.	Any person with the prior experience of the disaster
7.	A doctor or nurse or at least a person having first aid training

C 1.3.6 Medical response

The District has a epidemic dealing team in place, the same with slight modifications depending on the type and extent of disaster can be used to provide health care facilities during the time of disaster. The following table gives the composition of the current medical team:

Table C.1.3.6

S.No.	Name of team member	Designation	Contact no (off.)
	Dr. RP Srivastava	Chief Medical Health Officer(CMHO)	9425184337
2	Dr. SR Parastey	Civil Surgeion, District Hospital, Anuppur	9589334785
3.	Dr. RK Verma	BMO Anuppur/ Parasi	9826118683
4.	Dr. TR Chaurasia	BMO Pushparajgarh	9425898300
5.	DR BP Shukla	BMO Jaithari	9393974942
6.	Dr. Pankaj Tharwani	BMO Kotma	975553793

C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

The Logistics Section is responsible for the following:

- Facilities
- Transportation
- Communications
- Supplies
- Equipment maintenance and fueling
- Food Services

- Medical Services
- Ordering Resources

The Logistics Section Chief manages the Logistics Section. On very large incidents, or on incidents requiring a great deal of equipment or facilities, the Logistics Section may be divided into two branches – Service Branch and Support Branch. This is most often done for span of control reasons, resulting in a more manageable organization. Six Units may be established within the Logistics Section :

- Supply Unit
- Facilities Unit
- Ground Support Unit
- Communications Unit
- Food Unit
- Medical Unit

1. Supply Unit

The Supply Unit is responsible for ordering, receiving, processing and storing all incident related resources.

All off-incident resources will be ordered through the Supply Unit, including:

- Tactical and support resources (including personnel)
- All expendable and non-expendable support supplies.

Two Managers report directly to the Supply Unit Leader:

- Ordering Manager – places all orders for incident supplies and equipment.
- Receiving and Distribution Manager – receives and distributes all supplies and equipment (other than primary tactical resources) and is responsible for the service and repair of tools and equipment.

2. Facilities Unit

This unit is responsible for set-up, maintenance, and demobilization of all incident support facilities except Staging Areas. These facilities are :

- Incident Command Post
- Incident Base
- Camps
- Other facilities within the incident area to be used for feeding, sleeping, and sanitation services.

The Facilities Unit will also provide security services to the incident as needed.

Three managers report directly to the Facilities Unit Leader. When established at an incident, they have important responsibilities.

- a) **Security Manager** – provides safeguard necessary for protection of personnel and property from loss and damage.
- b) **Base Manager** – ensures that appropriate sanitation, security, and facility management services are in place at the Base.
- c) **Camp Manager** – On large incidents, one or more camps may be established.

Activities at the camps may include many of those regularly performed at the Base. Camp Managers are responsible for providing non-technical coordination for all the units operating within the camp.

3. Ground Support Unit

The Ground Support Unit is responsible for the maintenance, service, and fueling of all mobile equipment and vehicles. The Unit also has responsibility for the ground transportation of personnel, supplies, and equipment and the development of the Incident Traffic Plan.

5. Communications Unit

The Communications Unit is responsible for developing plans for the use of incident communications equipment and facilities, installing and testing of communications equipment, supervision of the Incident Communications Center, and the distribution and maintenance of communications equipment.

5. Food Unit

The Food Unit is responsible for supplying the food needs for the entire incident, including all remote locations as well as providing food for personnel unable to leave tactical field assignments. Planning is essential to the efficient supply of food. The Food Unit must anticipate the number of personnel to be fed and develop plans for supplying food to all incident areas.

6. Medical Unit

The Unit will develop an Incident Medical Plan, develop procedures for managing major medical emergencies, provide medical aid, and assist the Finance/ Administration Section with processing injury-related claims.

Details of the good working condition vehicles, allied equipments and its maintenance schedule, to be displayed on line, on board, for reference, in case of any type of emergency.

C 1.3.8 Communications

Sending all Out-Messages on behalf of Camp Officer of the Relief Camp. Data collection, record keeping, assistance in locating missing persons, information center, organization of information for Site Operations

Center and on specific demands, maintaining In-Message and Out-Message register. In addition, the following facilities are available in the communication room:

- Telephones
- Fax
- Intercom units
- VSAT connection
- PC with modem and printer
- Mobiles
- Photocopying machine
- Wireless

The media should handle such sensitive situation carefully as it may affect the victims mentally. It should issue the truest information as far as possible. Rumours should not be spread. The correct numerical data should be published so that the public is not misguided.

C 1.3.9 Temporary shelter management

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

Living in Designated Emergency Shelters

- Stay in the shelter until the local authorities say it's safe to leave
- Restrict smoking and ensure that smoking materials are disposed off safely.
- Cooperate with local authorities and others staying in the shelter.
- Listen to radio broadcasts
- Watch out for fires
- Assist local authorities and volunteers in the management of water, cooked food and other relief supplies including medical care, if required.
- Make arrangement for pets and cattle before going to a public shelter.
- Organize recreation for children.
- Assist local authorities with the assistance of community members to maintain law and order.
- Immunize the population against epidemics.

C 1.3.10: Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)

Restoring Water and Sanitation Services: roles and responsibilities of **Municipal depts.**

- Work under the team leader of restoration of essential services and supervise functions of all groups
- Attend planning meetings of the section
- Brief team members about the objectives and strategy to achieve the goal
- Project requirement of Task Forces, Strike Teams and Single Resource for water and sanitation services, if required
- Repair water lines or supply water tanks of the affected sites
- Supply drinking water tank to inaccessible area

- Repair tube wells
- Check contamination of water and provide facilities for water purification
- ***Involve employees of Notified Area Committee, Municipality or Corporation for sanitation services and ensure that work is in progress***
- Involve community
- Maintain the record of important activities performed

C 1.3.11 Law & order

The Police Department shifts the people to the safer places. It helps the Revenue Department to carry out relief work without any hindrance during disaster period and safeguard the properties of the victim. It will arrange law and order against theft in the disaster-affected area and co-ordinate with the search and rescue operation through NCC/VTF/NGO. It will also arrange for security at the relief camps/relief material storages. It is also responsible to maintain law and order at the time of distribution of relief material. It assists the authorities for evacuation of people to the safe places. It makes due arrangements for post mortem of dead persons, and legal procedure for speedy disposal. It specially protects the children and the women at the shelter places.

C 1.3.12 Public grievances/missing persons search/media management

The animal husbandry departments with necessary equipments in case of cattle death are there in the affected areas for the disposal of carcass with a view to restoration of public life and result oriented work. Make arrangements to treat the injured cattle. To vaccinate the animals against various diseases. Arrangement for pets and cattle should be made separately.

C 1.3.13 Animal care

The animal husbandry departments with necessary equipments in case of cattle death are there in the affected areas for the disposal of carcass with a view to restoration of public life and result oriented work. Make arrangements to treat the injured cattle. To vaccinate the animals against various diseases. Arrangement for pets and cattle should be made separately.

C 1.3.14 Management of deceased

The Carcasses Disposal team is responsible for the clearing of carcasses after the disaster. The team should put in all efforts to check spread of diseases by disposing off the carcasses at the earliest and in the right manner. The health department will immediately start the procedure for post mortem of the dead persons as per the rules. Disposal of dead bodies is to be carried out to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. Arrangement should be made to issue death certificates of the deceased to the relatives.

C 1.3.15: Civil Defense and Home Guards

The mandate of the Civil Defense (CD) and the Home Guards should be redefined to assign an effective role in the field of disaster management. They will be deployed for community preparedness and public awareness. A culture of voluntary reporting to duty stations in the event of any disaster should be promoted.

A proper Civil Defense set up in every District would be a boon for disaster response as the neighborhood community is always the first responder in any disaster. The proposal to make Civil Defense District centric and be involved in disaster response has already been approved by the GoI. Its phase wise implementation has also begun. State Governments should ensure it's operationalization in their respective districts.

C 1.3.16: Role of Private Security

The guards of private companies can be called for assistance if required but for that purpose they need to be trained well enough for the occasion well in advance. So this training can be carried out in the Home Guard dept. or in the Police Line training grounds by the officers designated by the district authorities for the purpose.

As per the recent private security bill introduced by the State Govt., the private guards and security agencies have to play a very vital role in disaster management, and especially in the disaster response stage. These guards would act as an extra helping hand and thus would hasten the process of relief work.

C 1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

NGOs and voluntary organizations are the first to respond before any outside assistance can reach the disaster site. In certain disaster prone areas a group of young volunteers are being formed and trained to undertake essential tasks which would reduce loss of life and property. NGOs and Voluntary organizations would contribute in the following areas:

- Ensuring communication links both within the community and with the administration.
- Controlling rumors and panic behavior and undertaking confidence building activities.
- Organizing local work teams for immediate rescue, and relief e.g. cooked food, first aid, and assistance in law and order.
- Assisting the handicapped that need special help.
- Guarding major installations and evacuated properties till the administration takes over.

The NSS and NCC students' help may be used during disaster for relief and rescue operation of the people. In colleges, such groups are formed and trained every year in disaster management. So, proper coordination should be developed with the college authorities to get timely help from them.

Table C 1.3.17

(* list of NGOs has been enclosed in te Annexure)

Pl refer the annexure for the complte list of NGOs w.r.t. disaster field.

C 1.3.18 Relief management planning

Relief management should be done carefully so that all the victims will be benefited from the limited resources and manpower. In this regard the following activities must be assigned to related desks while serving the people in disaster hit areas. Though it is clearly mentioned in the ICS, still the specific functions of the various desks are given below:

Functions of Infrastructure Desk

- Shelters for affected people with sanitation facilities
- Temporary structure for storage
- Kitchens
- Medical facilities
- Education facility
- Recreational facility
- Postal facility
- Temporary repairs to damaged infrastructure

Functions of Logistics Desk

- Issue Village relief tickets to the affected families
- Organize distribution of Relief Supplies
- Receive, store, secure, relief materials for relief camps and affected villages
- Co-ordinate supplies distributed directly by NGOs and other organizations including private donors
- Ensure proper maintenance of vehicles and equipment
- Ensure optimum utilization of resources such as fuel, food, and other relief materials
- Mobilize and co-ordinate the work of the volunteers ensuring community participation
- Organize facilities for staff and volunteers

Functions of Health Desk

- Disposal of dead bodies
- Disposal of carcasses
- Disposal of waste and waste water
- Treatment of the injured and the sick
- Preventive medicine and anti-epidemic actions
- Inspection of food, water supplies, sanitation and disposal of waste

Functions of Communication and Information Management Desk

- Data collection
- Record keeping
- Assistance in locating missing persons
- Information center
- Organization of information for Site Operations Center and on specific Demands
- Maintaining In-Message and Out-Message Register
- Sending all Out-Messages on behalf of Camp Officer of the Relief Camp

Functions of Operation Desk

- Salvage operations
- Feeding centers for two weeks to be set-up at the earliest

Co-ordination with

- Site Operations Center
- District Control Room

- District administration staff in the area
- NGOs
- Private donors

B. Manage

- Dispatch of all information (as per the formats) and subsequent demands to DCR/Site Operations Center
- Organize shifts for staff and Supervision of the same

C. General

- Maintenance of records (date of joining, period of service, leave record, overtime, etc) for all the persons deployed for relief work at operations center.
- Get sanction for expenses for reimbursement from the DDM through Site Operations Center.
- Functions of Services Desk
- Relief supplies to families or to households including water, clothing, and food.
- Arrangements for dry rations and family kits for cooking within two weeks of the disaster.
- Promote services for mental health.
- Restoration of family (including locating missing children, relatives, friends.)
- Assistance in locating missing cattle.
- Assisting students to continue with their studies.
- Services for the orphans.
- Assisting individuals with special needs (pregnant women, infants, handicapped, old etc).
- Counseling services.

Functions of Resources Desk

Maintenance of

- Books of account for all cash receipts
- Books of account for all cash disbursements
- Stock register for all relief materials
- Issue register for all relief materials
- Dead stock register for all non-consumables (inventory)
- Record of all personnel payment on TA&DA, daily wages and other incidentals made to relief personnel.
- Records of all transfer of funds (as advances) to other government departments (suspense account)
- Records of all cash vouchers and credit vouchers.
- Records of all gratuitous relief.
- Records of all compensation paid.
- Preparation of records relating to finance and accounts as per the formats for dispatch to Emergency Operations Center.

General

- All cash donations must be deposited with District Control Room and a receipt for the same should be obtained.
- All material donations must be entered in stock register and made available for inspection to officer from the District Control Room or Site Operations Center.
- Maintain record of all issue of cash vouchers and credit vouchers for petrol and diesel.

C 1.3.19 Media Management

Provide strategy for managing mass media such as newspapers and television in terms of dissemination of information at the wake of disasters. Clear guidelines would help the administration in avoiding communication of wrong information and creating panic.

Sending all Out-Messages on behalf of Camp Officer of the Relief Camp. Datacollection, record keeping, assistance in locating missing persons, information center, organization of information for Site Operations Center and on specific demands, maintaining In-Message and Out-Message register. In addition, the following facilities are available in the communication room:

- Telephones
- Fax
- Intercom units
- VSAT connection
- PC with modem and printer
- Mobiles
- Photocopying machine
- Wireless

The media should handle such sensitive situation carefully as it may affect the victims mentally. It should issue the truest information as far as possible. Rumours should not be spread. The correct numerical data should be published so that the public is not misguided.

C 1.3.20: Fire Services

Fire Service has always been discharging duties round the clock & gets themselves ready to respond in any emergent nature of calls. ***The Fire and Emergency Services are crucial and most immediate responders to disasters.*** The staff of Fire Services should be trained and retrained in disaster management skills, and will be further upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability, in order to tackle any emergency related to fire or the allied substances.

The Police will be trained and the Fire and Emergency Services upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability. Home Guards volunteers will be trained in disaster preparedness, emergency response, community mobilization, etc. The district may take the help of the State Government for capacity building and sensitization of their forces.

As the roles and responsibilities of the Fire dept are more than clear to them, hence the Fire dept. can itself be considered as a quick response team for this particular purpose.

C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

This section will restore normalcy to the lives and livelihoods of the affected population, by short and long term measures. Short-term recovery will return the vital life support systems to minimum operating standards while long term rehabilitation will continue till complete redevelopment of the area takes place.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction comes under recovery phase immediately after relief and rescue operation of the disaster. This post disaster phase continues until the life of the affected people comes to normal. This phase mainly covers damage assessment, disposal of debris, disbursement of assistance for houses, formulation of assistance packages, monitoring and review, cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses, relocation, town planning and development plans, awareness and capacity building, housing insurance, grievance redressal and social rehabilitation etc.

Administrative Relief

The district is the primary level with requisite resources to respond to any natural calamity, through the issue of essential commodities, group assistance to the affected people, damage assessment and administering appropriate rehabilitation and restoration measures.

The district level relief committee consisting of official and non-official members including the local legislators and the members of parliament review the relief measures. A district is sub-divided into sub-divisions and tahsils or talukas. The head of a subdivision is called the Sub-Division Officer (SDO) while the head of a Tahsil is known as a Tehsildar.

When a disaster is apprehended, the entire machinery of the district, including the officers of technical and other departments, swings into action and maintains almost continuous contact with each village in the disaster threatened area.

Reconstruction of Houses Damaged / Destroyed

Houses should be reconstructed in the disaster hit areas according to the following instructions:

- Owner Driven Reconstruction
- Public Private Partnership Program (PPPP)
- Under the PPPP the houses are reconstructed by the NGOs for the beneficiaries to be registered in the joint names of the husband and wife.
- All the houses should be insured.
- Owner Driven Reconstruction
- Financial, technical and material assistance provided by the government.
- The designs for seismic reconstruction of houses provided by the government.
- The material assistance provided through material banks at subsidized rates.
- Design of 20 model houses provided to the public to choose from with an option to have one's own design.

Military Assistance

If the district administration feels that the situation is beyond its control then immediate military assistance could be sought for carrying out the relief operations.

Medical Care

Specialized Medical Care may be required to help the affected population. Preventive medicine may have to be taken to prevent outbreak of diseases.

Epidemics

In the relief camps set up for the affected population, there is a likelihood of epidemics from a number of sources. The strategy should be to subdue such sources and immunize the population against them. The public health centres, health departments can practice vaccination drives, public awareness to drink boiled water, use chlorine tablets to purify the water sources.

Corpse Disposal

Disposal of dead bodies is to be carried out as a part of the operation to prevent outbreak of epidemics. Minimum official requirements should be maintained as it is a very sensitive issue. The following points may be considered by the concerned authorities at the time of corpse disposal:-

1. Mass photographs of corpses,
2. Consent of the relatives or hand over to them
3. Make a panchnama of concerned localities.

Salvage

A major effort is needed to salvage destroyed structure and property. Essential services like communications, roads, bridges, electricity would have to be repaired and restored for normalization of activities.

Outside Assistance

During disaster situations, considerable relief flows in from outside, thus there is an immediate need to coordinate the relief flows so that the maximum coverage is achieved and there is no duplication of work in the same area.

Special Relief

Along with compensation packages, essential items may have to be distributed to the affected population to provide for temporary sustenance.

Information

Information flow and review is essential part of the relief exercises. Constant monitoring is required to assess the extent of damage, which forms the basis of further relief to the affected areas.

Social Rehabilitation

Disabled persons

- Artificial limbs fitted to affected persons.
- Modern wheelchairs, supportive devices provided.

Children

- Orphaned children are fostered.
- Day centers set up
- Orphanages established.
- Child help lines established.

Paraplegics

- Pension scheme introduced for paraplegics.
- Physiotherapy under continuous supervision of doctors.

Old Persons

- Aged persons given pensions.
- Old Age Homes established.

Women

- Pension sanctioned.
- Women's Livelihood Restoration Project started.
- Self-employment Schemes for Women.

Infrastructure

- Power
- Water supply
- Public buildings
- Roads and Bridges
- Dams and Irrigation.

C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure

- Housing and other important infrastructure damage will be addressed through the owner driven construction, financial, technical and material assistance provided by the Govt.

C 1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure

Reconstruction of damaged buildings will be addressed and supported through the advance tools like Insurance, Short-term Loans, and by any other important means, which are affordable.

C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods

- Restoration of livelihoods through Grants, outside assistance and by other means, the list of potential sources will be mentioned here.

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

- This section will take care of psycho social needs of the affected victims, including women and children. The provision of trauma handling and social rehabilitation will be clearly mentioned here.

C 1.5 Cross cutting elements

C 1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management

Communities are always the first responders and hence the initiatives pertaining to Community participation, promote local ownership, address local needs, and promote volunteerism, will be captured. The district level plan will be prepared, by incorporating the information, needs and local vulnerability, keeping in view the community participation at the sub district level.

The Gram Panchayats will prepare their own disaster management plans and submit it to the respective Block Disaster Management Committee, which will in turn prepare their own block level plan and submit it to the district for preparation of final district level plan addressing all the local specific needs.

The Raisen Disaster Management Authority will ensure the participation of the local bodies, communities and NGOs to ensure realistic base ground assessments

C 1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups

Special needs of highly vulnerable groups including differently able persons, aged, children and women, will be taken care of, while addressing the preparedness and relief requirements of the disaster victims. A specific strategy for addressing the risk reduction needs of these vulnerable groups will be developed by every line department in the district.

Representation of department of Social Justice & Empowerment can be made as secondary agency in the DEOC for ESF's of Information & planning to ensure that issues related to special vulnerable groups is taken care of under different phases of the state disaster management planning

C 1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

Climate change has resulted in the increase in frequency and intensity of many natural disasters and induced anthropogenic effects and hence priority will be given to promote understanding of climate change adaptation strategies, energy efficiency and natural conservation for the mitigation. Based on the available data and analytical research, list of climate induced anthropogenic events will be prepared, and the concerned issues will be addressed through adaptation strategies.

C 2 Standard Operating Procedures (and Checklists)

Standard Operating Procedures will be prepared with objective of making the concerned agencies / persons understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels. All concerned departments, divisions and agencies shall prepare their own action plans in respect of their responsibilities. Emergency response teams will be kept ready by each department so that they can move to disaster site/affected area on short notice. The Standard operating procedure shall be followed during normal times (Non Disaster Stage), warning stage (Before Disaster Stage), disaster stage (During Disaster Stage) and post disaster stage (After Disaster Stage).

- **Non Disaster Stage– Mitigation:** To identify the existing and potential risks and to reduce potential casualties and damage from disasters.
- **Before Disaster Stage– Preparedness:** To build the capacities of local communities in order to safeguard their lives and assets by taking appropriate action in the face of any disaster and to ensure response agencies are able to reach out to potential damage zones in a prompt and coordinated manner.
- **After Disaster Stage- Recovery and Rehabilitation:** To build back better.

C 2.1 SOPs for all concerned Line Departments

SOPs for Revenue, Home, Irrigation Dept, Electricity Dept, Transport, Health, Power, Media, Agriculture Dept, Police, Dept of Industries, District Medical Officer, Public Works Dept, Telecommunication Dept, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Dept, Veterinary Dept, Fire Service, Civil Defence, Municipal Board, Transport, Town Planning, Food & Civil Supplies Dept. and all other concerned departments, will be prepared and maintained. Standard Operating Procedures for all relevant departments will be prepared in following format:

Table C 2.1

SOP for Revenue Department

Non Disaster Time

- A map of disaster prone areas in the district, history of the district, geographical conditions occupational details, settlements, rain, irrigation and industries etc.
- Safe alternative routes to utilize during disaster in the disaster prone areas.
- Key officers of all the departments, staff, vehicles and buildings.
- Details of control room arrangement.
- Details of geographical groups and assignment of Zonal Officer.
- Details of food grain storage places in the district and the Fair Price Shops.
- Details of vehicles, boats and equipments available in the district for rescue operation.
- Setting up of communication to communicate the messages from village to village.
- Details of operating systems for District Disaster Management Committee.
- List of NGOs and self help groups and their addresses and phone numbers in the district in the prescribed annexure
- Orientation Training to various District level officers and departments for effective functioning of control room, co-ordinations and operations.

- Special appointments of persons in charge of control room.
- Hazard analysis, seasons, and possibilities of disasters and review of disaster history.
- Review of disaster prone areas, risks, response plan, resource and utility of resources and equipments.
- Strategy for disaster management
- To update the DDMP.
- To check the condition of safe shelter during his visits in the district places and if necessary gets it repaired by co-coordinating with the local authorities, available financial resources and voluntary organizations.
- Repairing of roads and ways leading to safe shelters by co-ordinating with various development plans/schemes.
- Evacuation plan as a part of DDMP.
- To undertake development projects like rural housing, scarcity of relief works, disposal of rainwater and water conservation and water harvesting.
- To co-ordinate scheme for poverty eradication, self-employment and the schemes

of other departments.

Warning Time

- Will review the alarming situation in the meeting of DDMC.
- Assigning the work as to what to be done by which officer in case the disaster hits.
- Will review and have co-ordination task
- Will alert and activate the functionaries' related to early warning and communication looking to the possibilities of disaster and will see that the messages are intimated to the members.
- Distribution of work for operation of round the clock control room.
- Will send the vehicles with mikes and sound system for the areas of top priorities.
- Will instruct all the staff to remain present at their respective places.
- Will workout the arrangements for search and rescue operation, shifting of people and utilization of human resources as per necessity with the help of DMTs and local community through zonal officers.
- Will arrange for temporary shelter for the people evacuated by giving the warning in advance.
- Will provide the vehicles to shift the people to the safer place when necessary.
- Will undertake the operation of forceful evacuation of people if they are not ready to leave even after warning.
- Will arrange for food, drinking water, medicines at temporary shelters and relief camps with the help of local NGOs, doctors, industrial houses, etc.
- Will make in advance preparations for relief activities through local NGOs, industrial houses, and donors over and above normal norms of the relief.
- Will work out the financial estimates for search and rescue and immediate relief.

After Disaster

- Will segregate the villagers and areas victimized by the disaster and activate the DMTs.
- Will start relief activities including emergency relief distribution and work out the strategy of damage assessment and provide the formats for the same and explain to all the staff members.
- Will guide the team members about the payments of relief accident to damage as per the rules and policies of the government before the start of duty.
- Will make arrangements for the transportation and distribution of Govt. relief amount and materials.
- Will make due arrangements to see that there should be no haphazard distribution of relief material so that needy people are not deprived of it.
- .
- Will work out the primary estimates of the damage.
- Will undertake the rescue Will arrange for drinking water and essential things at community kitchen /relief camps as per the necessity operations to save the trapped

- people through DMTs trained police personnel and swimmers on need base.
- Will requisite more vehicles for rescue work, shifting the people temporary/permanent dispensary for treatment through DMTs, NCC, Home Guards, Local Police, and Para Military Forces etc.
- Will arrange for identification of the people, who died, maintain the dead bodies till legal procedure is over.

SOP for Police Department

The Superintendent of Police will co-ordinate the work of disaster management as nodal officer. He will prepare a separate and comprehensive plan of district regarding the department of police and also prepare details of resources as a part of DDMP. He will consider the following in it.

Non Disaster Time

- Details of contacts of all the staff members under the district.
- Maps and statistical data of district areas.
- Resources and human resources useful at the time of disaster.
- Details of police staff and retired officers/staff of the police and the control room.
- Details of functions of staff of the district control room.
- Appointment of the nodal officer in the control room.
- Traffic arrangements towards the disaster affected areas.
- Details of anti social elements.
- Security arrangements at relief camps and food storages.
- Security for the transportation of the relief material.
- Immediate police procedures for human death.
- To assist the authorities for the evacuation of people from disaster affected areas.
- Adequate equipments for communication.
- List of swimmers.
- Wireless stations in the district and communication network.
- To update the related details of Disaster Management Plan.

Warning Time

- Will contact the district collector.
- Make advance preparation to implement the action plan for search and rescue.
- Will prepare a plan for police personnel for search and rescue.
- Will arrange to communicate the messages through all the equipments of communication and vehicles as per the necessity.
- Will requisite vehicles after obtaining the orders for the same from the district authorities.

After Disaster

- Will arrange law and order against theft in the disaster affected area.
- Will co-ordinate the search and rescue operation through NCC/VTF/NGO.
- Will arrange for security at the relief camps/relief materials storages.

- Will see the law and order is maintained at the time of distribution of relief material.
- Will assist the authorities for evacuation of people to the safer places.
- Will make due arrangements for post mortem of dead persons, and legal procedure for speedy disposal.

SOP for Health Department

Non Disaster Time

- A separate plan for disaster management regarding health.
- Arrangements for exchange of information in the control room.
- Appointment of nodal officer.
- Advance arrangements for life saving medicines, insecticides and vaccines.
- Maintenance of vehicles such as ambulance, jeep and other equipments such as generators etc.
- Distribution of work by forming groups of staff during emergency.
- List of private practicing doctors / medical facilities.
- Arrangement for survey of disaster.
- Mobile dispensary units.
- Information regarding proper places for on the spot medical services in various village during disaster.
- Dissemination of information among the people regarding the death, injury.
- Primary information of disaster related relief activities to all the staff members.
Training to PHC / Community Health Centre staff to prevent spreading of diseases among the people, animals, and advance planning for the same.
- Blood group wise list of blood donors with contact telephone numbers and addresses.
- Training of DMTs regarding first aid.
- To prepare an action plan for the availability of equipments to be useful at the time of disaster management for medical treatment.
- Co-ordination with various government agencies – schemes to meet the necessity of equipments in emergency.
- To see that all vehicles like ambulance, jeep and equipments like generators and equipments essential for health care are in working condition.

Warning Time

- Will ensure the availability of important medicines, life saving medicines, insecticides and if necessary contact for additional supply.
- Round the clock control room at the district level.
- Will send the health staff for duty in their areas as per the plan of disaster management.
- Activate the mobile health units for the post disaster situation.
- Will organize in advance to mobilize the local doctors and local voluntary agency for emergency work.
 - Will contact the blood donors for blood donation, on the basis of lists

prepared.

After Disaster

- Provide first aid to the injured and shifting of seriously injured people to the nearby hospital.
- Send sufficient stock of medicines to the affected areas immediately.
- Will make arrangements for the available additional health staff in the affected areas deputed by the state authority.
- Will organize to get the insecticides to prevent spreading of diseases.
- Will ensure the purity of drinking water by testing the sources of water.
- Will depute the mobile units for first aid.
- Distribution of chlorine tablets and other necessary medicines from house to house.
- Will shift the seriously injured people to the hospital.
- Will immediately start the procedure for post mortem of the dead persons as per the rules.

SOP for Water Supply Department

Non Disaster Time

- Setting up of control room and arrangement for the control room operator.
- Assign the responsibility as nodal officer to the Executive Engineer or any other officer.
- Prepare an alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of regular water distribution system during disaster.
- Detailed information of available water resources throughout the district.
- Arrangement of Govt. or private tankers to provide water temporary and immediately.
- Preventive measures for water borne diseases and chlorination of water.
- Availability of safe drinking water in the affected areas.
- Inform the staff about the disaster
- Very clear explanation of disaster and priorities during disasters to all the staff.
- Effective working of control room at every major dam.

Warning Time

- Organize the teams to check the sources of water / drinking water.
- Standby arrangements of tankers for drinking water through tankers or any other available source.
- Will make available chlorine tablets in sufficient quantity and arrange to distribute through DMTs.

After Disaster

- Implement the alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of regular water distribution systems during disaster.

- Will start work for immediate repairing of water pipes in case of damage.
- Will arrange to check the water tanks, overhead tanks, and pumps, reservoirs and other water resources.
- Will contact the electricity authorities to re-establish the electric supply in case of failure.
- Will provide chlorinated water either by activating group water supply schemes individual schemes or through tankers.
- Will provide drinking water to the relief camps / relief kitchens, shelters etc. through available resources.

SOP for Irrigation Department

Non Disaster Time

- Contact address and phone numbers of all the staff / officers, vehicles and swimmers of the District.
- Details of irrigation related factors in the district such as rivers, pools canals, large and medium dams, etc.
- Control room arrangements and appointment of Nodal Officer.
- Details of damage prone areas.
- Location of water level gauge station for flood situation.
- To disseminate information /warning to the damage prone areas in case of flood situation.
- Details of immediate action to be taken in case of leakage in large water storage reservoirs.
- Supervision over major storage / reservoirs.
- Very clear explanation of disaster and priorities during disasters to all the staff.
- Effective working of control room at every major dam.
- Enough and ultra modern equipments for communication.
- Periodical checking of Dam /Waste veer, canal –tunnel, roads leading to Dams etc. for maintenance during normal time.

Warning Time

- Ensure that communication equipments like telephone, mobile phone, wireless set and siren etc. are in working conditions.
- Keep the technical and non-technical staff under control, ready and alert.
- Get status report of ponds, dam, canal and small dams through technical persons.
- Will take decision to release the water in consultation with the competent authority and immediately warn the people living in low lying areas in case of increasing flow of water or overflow.
- Keep the alternative arrangements ready in case of damage to the structure of dam / check dam to leakage or overflow in the reservoirs.
- Make due arrangements to disseminate the information about the increasing and decreasing water level whatever it may be to the community, media etc.
- A senior office will remain and work accordingly at large storage reservoirs.
- Will arrange to provide the dewatering pumps, generators, trucks and bulldozers, excavator, boats for search and rescue operations wherever required.

After Disaster

- Will obtain the clear picture of the condition of all the reservoirs through teams of technical officers.
- Ensure about no overflow or no leakage.
- If overflow or leakage is found, start immediate action to avoid adverse effect to the reservoir as per the action plan.
- If there is no possibility and risk, keep the people and media informed about “everything is safe”.
- If overflow or any leakage is found, he will immediately warn the people living in the low lying areas.
- Will take due care for the transportation of drinking water if drinking water is provided through irrigation scheme.
- Will assist the local administration to use boats, dewatering pumps, etc. search and rescue operations.

SOP for Agriculture Department

Non Disaster Time

- All the details of his subordinate staff with addresses and phone numbers and resources of irrigation for agriculture in all the villages.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments under his control and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments used by them.
- Maps showing details of agricultural resource laboratory, seed center, agriculture training school with statistical data.
- Details regarding agricultural production, extension, seed growth centers, agriculture university campus, training centers etc;
- Action plan regarding the repair/alternative arrangement in case of agricultural production related facilities are disrupted.
- Will prepare the action plans to avail the technical, semi technical and administrative employees along with vehicles from near by district and taluka offices.
- Will inspect the sub-ordinate offices, other centers and sub-centers under his control, which are damage prone.
- Will prepare a sub-plan for timely and speedy availability of machines and equipments to restoration of the economic activities in case of loss of properties as well as crops.
- Will maintain the departmental equipments such as diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc; which can be used during emergency and ensure every 3 months those are in working condition.
- Will prepare a list of public properties related to agriculture in the damage

<p>prone areas and will in advance make arrangements to lessen the damage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Will take due care to see that the emergency services at hospital, shelters, with special reference to agriculture are not disrupted.
<p>Warning Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Will immediately contact the District Control Room and will assist in the work assigned to him as a part of his duty. ➤ Will ensure that the staff under this control is on duty at the headquarters. ➤ Will assign the work to his subordinate officers and staff the work to be done regarding agriculture under DDMP and will send them to their sites. ➤ Will receive instruction from the district liaison officer and will take necessary action. ➤ Will ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangement to get those during emergency. ➤ Will make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them. ➤ Will set up a temporary Control Room for the dissemination of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.
<p>After Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Will follow the instruction of the District Liaison Officer. ➤ Will carry out the duty assigned to him for search and rescue work. ➤ Will deploy the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster. ➤ Will review the matters regarding discontinuation of movement for safety measures and will see that it is restarted very soon. ➤ Will send DMTs with necessary equipments in case the crop is washed away, and if there is water logging in a very large amount. ➤ Will act in such a way that the human life is restored again speedily and timely in the priority areas. ➤ Will contact the circle office or central control room if machines equipments, vehicles, man power, technical personnel are required to restore the agricultural activities. ➤ Will make arrangement to avail the external helps to manage to disaster. ➤ Will collect the details of loss of crops to send it to the district administration. ➤ Should have the details of village wise various crops in the district. ➤ Will prepare a primary survey report of crop damage in the area and will send the same to district control room and also to the administrative head ➤ Will immediately put the action plan in real action during the emergency.

SOP for Electricity Department

<p>Non Disaster Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Details of the staff members with their contact addresses and telephone numbers. ➤ Maps showing the power stations, sub-stations, Diversification of Power units (DPs),

transformers and major electric lines with detail information.

- Other important details like water supply scheme depending on electricity, drainage systems, railway stations, bus-depots, ports, strategically important places, army, air force, navy camps, light houses, major hospitals and for that he will check and ensure of electric supply during emergency.
- Prepare an action plan for repairs / alternative arrangement in the case of electricity disruption as a part of DDMP.
- Inspect at every 3 months the power stations. Sub-stations etc; which are damage prone.
- The, plan should include for timely supply of electric poles, D.Ps, transformers etc; at the time of line disruption.
- To prepare an action plan for immediate procurement of the required tools and equipments for restoration of electric supply on temporary bases.
- To prepare a list of public properties related to Electricity department, which are in the damage prone areas and will make advance arrangements to minimize the damage.

Warning Time

- To contact the District Control Room and assist in their work.
- To ensure that all the employees remain present on duty at the taluka head quarter.
- To assign work to all officers/employees related to Electricity Department.
- Will ensure to make available the resources available and will establish contacts for the same to deploy those at the time of emergency, which are included in the DDMP.
- To consult the District Liaison Officer to discontinue the supply in case of damage in the line or for the safety of the people and property.
- To make groups having vehicles for the emergency work and will assign the areas.
- To immediately set up a temporary control room in the office for dissemination of information during the disaster and will appoint a nodal officer from Electricity Department for this work.

After Disaster

- To follow the instructions of the district liaison officer.
- To perform the duties assigned for the search and rescue work.
- To deploy the resources and manpower required for the disaster management.
- To dispatch the task forces with necessary equipments to the place where the electric supply is disrupted and ensures that the same is restarted at the earliest.
- Contact the circle office or the Central Control Room of MSEDCL to procure the machines and equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical {personnel for restoration of the electric supply.
- To utilize the external resources and manpower allotted to him in a planned manner for disaster management.
- To immediately undertake the emergency repairing work as mentioned in the action plan.
- To prepare a primary survey report regarding damage in the area and send the same to the district control room and to the own administrative head

- immediately.
- To make temporary arrangement for electric supply to the places like hospitals, shelter, jail, police stations, bus depots etc; with D.G. sets in.

SOP for Public works Department (PWD)

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Details of the staff members with their contact addresses and telephone numbers. ➤ Details of buildings, vehicles and equipment as well as the names of contractors and the vehicles & equipment used by them. ➤ Maps of the areas in the district with the statistical data related to available resources. ➤ The position of approach roads and other road of all the villages including bridges, railway crossing etc. ➤ To strictly observe the rules during the constructions regarding earthquake and cyclone proof materials. ➤ The PWD will inspect periodically the buildings, residences, high rise buildings under their control. ➤ Damage prone road bridges and arrangement for their inspections Action plan for emergency repairs. ➤ Will appoint an officer of the rank of Assistant Engineer to coordinate during emergency at the District Control Room. ➤ Will maintain the departmental equipments such as bulldozers, tractors, water tankers, dumpers, earthmovers excavator, de-watering pumps, generators, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters etc; which can be used during emergency and will quarterly check up these to ensure in working condition.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Will immediately contact the District Control Room for assistance. ➤ Will ensure that all the staff members remain on duty at the headquarters. ➤ Will send the officers and the staff assigning them specific duties for the DDMP ➤ Undertake all the action for the disaster management required to be done by the PWD after receiving instructions from district liaison officer.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Will follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer ➤ Will remain active for search and rescue activities ➤ Will provide all the available resources and manpower for disaster management. ➤ Will mobilize the service of technical personnel for the damage survey work to help the district administration ➤ Will prepare a primary report of damage in the affected area within 12hrs / 24 hrs looking to the emerging situation ➤ Will make arrangements for electricity, water, and latrines in the temporary

shelters. Will also inspect the approach roads leading to the temporary shelter and repair the same if so required

SOP for Telephone Department

Non Disaster Time

- Details of the staff members with their contact addresses and telephone numbers.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments including the contractors and the vehicles and equipments used by them.
- Maps showing the details of telephone exchanges, D.Ps, important telephone lines, hot lines, telex lines, microwave towers with statistical data.
- Details of telephone numbers of water supplies, Control Room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, ports, Army, Air force, Navy camps, Jail, Police Station and other sensitive places, light houses, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.
- Action plan for repairs/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of telephone line and microwave towers.
- Inspect the telephone exchanges/sub-exchanges in the damage prone area at every months.
- To appoint an officer not below the rank of telephone inspector to coordinate the district control room during emergency.
- To maintain the equipments such as diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladder &, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, etc; which can be used during emergency and ensure every month that these are in working condition.
- To ensure that the telephone lines at the shelters, emergency hospitals, police stations, control room and other places of emergency services, which can be used during disaster, are not disrupted.
- To prepare a list of public properties related to the telephone department which are in damage prone areas and will make arrangements to lessen the damage.

Warning Time

- To contact the District Control Room and assist in the work.
- To ensure that the staff are on duty at the headquarters.
- To assign work to the subordinate officers as per the DDMP and send them to the sites.
- To receive the instructions from the District Liaison Officer and to do the needful.
- To ensure availability of resources included in the DDMP and establish contacts for the same during emergency.
- To setup a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.

After Disaster

- To follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer.

- To perform the duties assigned for search and rescue work.
- To deploy the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
- To review the situation regarding disconnected telephone lines due to safety measures and reestablish the communication network as soon as possible.
- To send the Disaster Management Teams with the necessary equipments for restoration of the telephone lines speedily where the lines are disrupted and to such places, which are strategically important.
- To make arrangements to obtain external help to manage the disaster.
- To prepare a primary survey report of damage and to send the same to the District Control Room and also to the administrative head within 6 hours.
- To arrange for temporary hotline services or temporary telephone connections at the District Control Room, hospitals, shelters, ports, jails, police station, bus depots, etc.
- To immediately undertake the emergency repairing work.
- To make an action plan to avail immediately and timely, telephone poles, D.Ps, transformer to the established the communication system.
- To prepare an action plan to avail temporarily, technical personnel from the near by district, staff and vehicles from the district office which are not affected in consultation with the district authority.

SOP for Animal Husbandry

Non Disaster Time

- Addresses of members with telephone numbers.
- Details of veterinary centers, artificial insemination centers, veterinary dispensary, veterinary colleges' buildings, vehicles, mobile dispensaries and equipments and also the details of vehicles and equipments used often by out source.
- Maps showing the details of animal breeding laboratories, animal vaccination centers, animal husbandry training school with statistical data.
- Details of essential facilities to be provided at sensitive place such as important animal husbandry centers, veterinary college campus, training center etc;
- Arrangement of repairs/alternative arrangements in case the facilities related to animal husbandry and veterinary services are disrupted.
- To make arrangements to necessary medicines, vaccines and other material, for treatment of animals.
- To collect the details of cattle in each village of the taluka, details of safe places for the treatment of animal, milk dairies, other private veterinary doctors and facilities related to it.
- To appoint an employee not below the rank of livestock inspector to coordinate the District Control Room during emergency.
- To maintain the equipments available such as stands to keep animals, sharp instruments, insecticides, diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable

<p>wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc; which can be used during emergency and will also ensure that they are in working condition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To see that essential services related to animal husbandry and ➤ Veterinary services are not disrupted at the time of emergencies. ➤ To prepare a list of public properties related to animal husbandry, which are damage prone areas and will make advance planning to lessen the damage.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To immediately contact the District Control Room and will assist in the work. ➤ To ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters ➤ To assign the work to be done to the subordinate officers and staff and send them to their sites. ➤ To receive instructions from the district liaison officer and do the needful. ➤ To ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make necessary arrangements to obtain those during emergency. ➤ To consult the Liaison Officer to prevent the probable epidemic among the cattle and also for the safety measures. ➤ To make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them. ➤ To set up a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.
<p>After Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To follow the instruction of the District Liaison Officer. ➤ To carry out the duty assigned to him for search and rescue work. ➤ To deploy the available resources and manpower to manage the disaster. ➤ To review the matters to restart the milk collection activity where it has been closed for security measures. ➤ To send DMTs with necessary equipments in case of cattle death are there in the affected areas for the disposal of carcass with a view to restoration of public life and result oriented work. To arrange to treat the injured cattle. ➤ To contact the State Director of A.H. if additional equipments vehicles, manpower, technical personnel etc; are required for restoration of the cattle n related activities.

SOP for State Transport

<p>Non Disaster Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Details of the staff with contact numbers, details of bus drivers, conductors, mechanical and supervisory staff. ➤ Details of location of buses in all the areas of the district available round the clock. ➤ Details of fuel arrangements for buses for emergency work. ➤ Do's and Don'ts to be observed strictly during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff.

- Arrangement for additional buses for evacuation of people from the affected areas.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments under his control and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments used by them.
- Map showing S.T. depots, pick up stand, control point, S.T. garages and important routes with equipments of communication, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone, amplifiers with statistical data.
- Details of important telephone numbers of water supply schemes, control room hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, ports, Army Air force Navy camps and other sensitive places, light houses, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency/calamity.
- Action plan regarding repairs/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of transport services.
- Alternative routes for the transportation and road network.
- To inspect the damage prone S. T. Depots, pick up stand, control points, garages etc; at the frequency of every three months.
- To plan out for restoration of goods transportation in case of damages observed, to the buses & parcel van.
- To prepare an action plan to procure temporary buses, the technical personnel from the near by district which are not affected.
- To maintain the equipments available such as cranes, diesel generator, earth over machines, de-dusting pumps, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, etc. which can be used during emergency and will ensure that those are in the working conditions.
- To take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital is not disrupted during calamities.
- To prepare a list of public properties related to transport department, which are in the damage prone area and will arrange in advance to minimize the damage.

Warning Time

- To set up a temporary special control room and information center at the main bus station.
- To immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work.
- To ensure that the staff at the headquarter is on duty.
- To assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.
- To receive instructions from the district liaison officer and will do the needful.
- To ensure for not allowing passenger buses to move out of the S.T. Depots during final warnings of cyclone, flood etc; to take safety measures for passengers who cannot return back to their home.
- To ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency.
- To consult the Liaison Officer to close the transportation in the damage prone areas for the safety of the people and the property.
- To make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them.

- To set up a temporary control room for the dissemination of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.
- To make available the sufficient number of S.T. buses to the state administration for the evacuation of the people to safe places from the disaster prone areas.
- To assist the administration to send the messages of warning to the remote areas through the drivers/conductors on transport routes.

After Disaster

- To follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer.
- To carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work
- To engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
- To review the matter regarding closing of movement of buses for safety reason and see that those are restarted very soon.
- To send DMTs with necessary equipments if the transportation is disrupted.
- To contact the District Control Room if additional equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel, which are required to restore the transportation related activities.
- To prepare a primary survey report on damage in the area and will send it to the district control room and also to the administrative head within 6 hours.
- To make temporary arrangement of transportation for control rooms, hospitals, shelters, bus depots etc.
- To immediately undertake repairs needed at the bus stations.
- To collect the details of roads, damaged and will get them repaired in co-ordination with competent authority and will restore the bus services.

SOP for Forest Department

Non Disaster Time

- Addresses of members with telephone numbers.
- Details of veterinary centers, artificial insemination centers, veterinary dispensary, veterinary colleges' buildings, vehicles, mobile dispensaries and equipments under his control and also the details of vehicles and equipments used often by out source.
- Maps showing the details of area with statistical data.
- Approach roads under forest department and their condition including bridges, causeways, railway crossing etc.
- Inspection of damage prone roads, bridges, check dams, causeways, under forest department
- To inspect periodically the buildings, residencies, high causeways under forest department
- To maintain the equipments available such as sharp instruments, insecticides,

diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, dedusting equipments etc; which can be used during emergency and will also ensure that they are in working condition.

- To take care of public shelters, other places to be used for evacuation with primary facilities like water
- To prepare a list of public properties in the damage prone forest areas and will make advance arrangements to lessen the damage.

Warning Time

- To immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work.
- To ensure that the staff at the headquarter is on duty.
- To assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.
- To arrange for wireless, telephones, manpower, forest guard in advance to disseminate information of the disaster in the damage prone areas and will play a key role with the district administration to warn the public.
- To make in advance arrangement for fuel wood and bamboos for priority areas.

After Disaster

- To follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer
- To carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.
- To engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
- To prepare a primary report of damage for the affected areas.
- To take actions to provide electricity, water and latrine to the temporary shelters in the forest areas.
- To send task forces with vehicles, tree cutters, ropes, flood light, generator in case of closure of roads due to felling of trees.

SOP for Port Office

Non Disaster Time

- Details of the staff with their address and phone numbers, details of port workers, securities, mechanics and supervisory staff. Details of location of ports & jetties in all the areas of the district working round the clock.
- Details of fuel arrangement for ships-mechanized launches at the time of emergency.
- Do's and Don'ts to be observed during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff.
- Set up for evacuation of people from affected area of the port area.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments.
- Map showing ports, Jetties, light houses, signals, as well as important routes, communication equipments, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone, amplifiers with statistical data.

- Details of important telephone numbers of water supplies, control room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, Army Air force Navy camps and other sensitive places, light houses, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.
- Arrangement for transportation & evacuation of people from the affected areas.
- Action plan regarding repairs and alternative ways in case of disruption of transportation.
- Plan showing the alternative routes and arrangement for transportation of goods etc; during emergencies.
- To inspect the port, jetties, lighthouses, signals, pick up stand, garages, control point etc; which are damage prone.
- To make due arrangement for materials to restore the facilities in case the movement of the materials and goods on the ports are damaged.
- To prepare an action plan to avail on temporary bases, the technical personnel from the near by district which is not affected. Will also collect the details of swimmers in the district.
- To make arrangement for sufficient fuel during emergency.
- To maintain the equipments available such as cranes, diesel generator, earth mover machines, de-dusting pumps, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, etc. which can be used during emergency and will ensure that those are in the working conditions.
- To take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital is not disrupted during calamities.
- To prepare a list of public properties related to transport department, which are in the damage prone area and will arrange in advance to minimize the damage.

Warning Time

- To set up a temporary special control room and information center at the main bus station.
- To immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work
- To ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarter.
- To assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.
- To specifically take action to ensure that the port workers, tourists and fishermen do not move out for fishing as well as sailing during the final warnings of cyclone, flood, etc.
- To evacuate the fishermen and saltpan workers to a safe place and if they deny, to get it done forcefully.
- To ensure that the warning signals are received in time and shown immediately to the people.
- To undertake the work of search and rescue and also the relief work in coordination with Navy Coast Guard.
- To ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency.
- To consult the liaison officer to close the ports and sailing in the sea, which is

- damage prone or dangerous for the safety of the people as well as the property.
- To assist the administration to send the messages regarding warning to the remote area as well as the coastal areas through the port staff.

After Disaster

- To follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer.
- To carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.
- To engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
- To review the matters regarding closing of movement at the port for safety measures and will ensure that it is restarted very soon.
- To contact the district control room if additional equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel are necessary to restore the port related activities.
- To prepare a primary survey report of damage and send it to the District Control Room and to the administrative head.
- To collect the details of ports, jetties, light houses as well as approach roads connecting the damaged ports and will get them repaired in co-ordination with the competent authority and will help for restoration of the economic activities pertaining to ports.

C 2.2 Checklist for designated Departments and Teams

Preparedness Checklist for the District Collector

- Preparation of the DDMAP with the assistance of DDMC.
- Setting up District Control Room.
- Under the DDMP, district level agencies would be responsible for directing field interventions through various agencies right from the stage of warning to relief and rehabilitation.
- At the disaster site, specific tasks to manage the disaster will be performed.
- Collector will be an integral part of the DCR.
- Collector will be assisted by SOC.
- SOC will be headed by a Site Manager.
- Site Manager will co-ordinate the activities at various camp sites and affected areas.
- The site Operations Centre will report to the District Control Room.
- The Collector will co-ordinate all the field responses which include, setting up
- Transit Camps, Relief Camps and Cattle Camps.

Preparedness Checklist for the Police Department

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Adequate warning mechanisms established for evacuation.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for the Health Department

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- A hospital plan for the facilities, equipment and staff of that particular hospital based on “The Guide to Health Management in Disasters” has been developed.
- Hospital staff is aware of which hospital rooms / buildings are damageproof.
- All the staff of the hospital has been informed about the possible disasters in the district, likely damages and effects, and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property.
- An area of hospital identified for receiving large number for casualties.
- Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed.
- Field staff oriented about DDMP, standards of services, and procedures for tagging.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Electricity Department.

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedure undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Water Supply Department

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.

- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Adequate warning mechanisms for informing people to store an emergency supply of water have been developed.
- Procedures established for the emergency distribution of water if existing supply is disrupted.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Irrigation Department

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Flood monitoring mechanisms can be activated in all flood prone areas from 1st of June.
- All staff is well aware of the precautions to be taken to protect their lives and personal property.
- Each technical assistant has instructions and knows operating procedures for disaster conditions.
- Methods of monitoring and impounding the levels in the tanks evolved.
- Methods of alerting officers on other dam sites and the district control room, established.
- Mechanisms evolved for forewarning settlements in the downstream, evacuation, coordination with other dam authorities.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Telephone Department

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for PWD

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

- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- All officers are familiar with pre-disaster precautions and post-disaster procedures for road clearing and for defining safe evacuation routes where necessary.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Agriculture Department

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Information provided to all concerned officers about the disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same.
- The NGOs and the other relief organizations are informed about the resources of the department.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Animal Husbandry Department

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Hospital staff is aware of which hospital rooms / buildings are damage-proof.
- All the staff of the veterinary hospitals and centers have been informed about the possible disasters, likely damages and effects, and information about the ways to protect life, equipment and property.
- An area of the hospital identified for receiving large number of livestock.
- Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

C 3 Financial Provisions for Disaster Management

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

Establishment of funds by the State Government

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

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

Emergency procurement and accounting

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

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

C 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District

The following Stakeholders for the disaster management plan have been outlined:

- 1. Private and Public Sectors**
- 2. Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations**
- 3. Religious Institutions**
- 4. Academic Institutions**
- 5. International Humanitarian organizations**

C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

Many private and public sector units have equipments and skilled human resource, which could be used during response and recovery phase. A list of the major public and private sector units with facilities available with them is very useful during emergencies, which will be provided here in this section. Further, there are many

private vendors within district, who can readily supply different relief materials within short notice. All those information will also be covered here in this section.

C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations:

NGOs and voluntary organizations are the first to respond before any outside assistance can reach the disaster site. In certain disaster prone areas a group of young volunteers are being formed and trained to undertake essential tasks which would reduce loss of life and property. NGOs and Voluntary organizations would contribute in the following areas:

- ◆ Ensuring communication links both within the community and with the administration.
- ◆ Controlling rumors and panic behavior and undertaking confidence building activities.
- ◆ Organizing local work teams for immediate rescue, and relief e.g. cooked food, first aid, and assistance in law and order.
- ◆ Assisting the handicapped that need special help.
- ◆ Guarding major installations and evacuated properties till the administration takes over.

C 4.1.3 Religious Institutions:

There are number of religious institutions with infrastructural facilities and committed work force. These facilities can be used as shelters during disasters and the work force could be used as volunteers during response and recovery activities. Temples and Ashrams in Amarkantak could act as the shelters at the time of disasters.

C 4.1.4 Academic Institutions:

Academic institutions within the district and also outside the district could help with subject specific expertise for disaster management planning. Some of the institutions from where the guidance and cooperation could be great help for effective management of disasters:

Disaster Management Institute,

Prayavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera Colony,

PB No. 563 Bhopal-462016, MP (India)

Tel:+91-755-2466715, 2461538, 2461348, 293592, Fax: +91-755-2466653,

E-mail:dmi@dmibhopal.nic.in

C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:

There are many international humanitarian organizations that support government agencies worldwide during emergencies. These agencies as per their mandates support during the different phases of the disaster management cycle. In this section, a comprehensive list of all the concerned international humanitarian organizations will be prepared, with contact details.

C 4.2 Responsibilities of the stakeholders

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders include:

1. Providing all the available facilities with them to the disaster affected victims
2. Coordinating with the Search and rescue team
3. Being actively connected with the restoration and reconstruction process
4. Working with the Disaster team in restoration of livelihoods
5. Volunteering to organize and maintain the relief centers

C 5 Inter- District Coordination Mechanisms – [Standard Operating Procedures / Protocols]

During emergencies district may require support from other adjoining districts, which are not affected by disasters.

- If a district has dams, the neighboring districts should be warned when the dams are opened as the water flow from them might cause flood in the adjoining rivers. This requires proper coordination among the districts by the help of officials of reservoirs by informing district authorities about when and how much water is being released so that these authorities can share this information with the CWC who can then help in predicting or forecasting which all areas are likely to be affected.
- During the time of disaster if the district is unable to cater to the requirements of the situation, it can seek help from the nearby districts in terms of resources or man power like health department, home guard department, RTO, fire department, food and police.
- Every key department can do with a POC who can be equipped with powers to order forces to the districts in need immediately so that further losses can be minimized.

- The emergency team should have the updated checklists, contact numbers and information about all the districts.
- In case of earthquake affected districts, the neighboring districts should provide and help in coordinating for temporary shelters along with the line departments.

C 6 Intra- District Coordination Mechanisms – [with Block Headquarters]

District level

At district level, Collector acts as the focal point for all types of disaster response and recovery activities. At the district level, as there is no formal committee for ensuring a coordinated response, the Collector is responsible to ensure smooth functioning of a non-formal team of officials from different State government agencies. The power of sanction of relief is vested with officials of Revenue Department at different levels, depending upon the operational needs. The Collector is able to ensure participation of different State Government agencies in the response and recovery activities and provides the necessary financial support and sanctions from the funds available with him for relief and for rural development works. He also manages to get the support, both managerial and material, from the NGOs.

Structure for Flood Management in the District

1. Sub-Divisional Committee for Flood Management

At sub-division level a committee has been constituted, which has the responsibility to do necessary arrangements for rescue, relief, safe drinking water and primary health care facilities in a flood situation. The members of the committee comprise of:

- Sub-divisional Magistrate
- DFO
- City Superintendent of Police
- Executive Engineer.
- Executive Engineer, Water Resource Department
- Commissioner, Municipal Corporation
- District Food Officer/Assistant DFO/Food Inspector (City & Rural Area)
- SDO, PWD, Building and Roads.
- SDO, Telecommunication.
- SDO
- Assistant Surgeon, Vet. Department.
- CEO, Janpad panchayat
- Depot Manager, MP State Road Transport Corporation
- CMO
- Assistant Engineer, MPEB (Concerned Sub-division)

2. District Emergency Management Structure provided Under the Plan

The proposed organizational structure in this District Plan is based on the following three related concepts:

Plans work best within existing organizational structures, if they are currently responsive to non-emergency duties. That is, if a job is done well every day, it is best done by that organization in an emergency also.

- Crisis should be met at the lowest and most immediate level of government. Plans call for local response supplemented, if necessary, by the next higher jurisdiction.
- Voluntary response and involvement of the private sector (business, industry and the public) should be sought and emphasized. The emergency management partnership is important to all phases of natural and technological disasters.

1. District Planning Committee (DPC)

District Planning Committee (DPC) created under the Madhya Pradesh Zila Yojana Samiti Adhiniyam, 1999 would be overall in-charge of emergency management planning. It will help ensuring partnership of the local community, NGOs and government agencies in the planning process.

Responsibilities of the Committee

- Evaluation, approval and updating of District Emergency Management Plan
- The committee will meet to review the overall mitigation and preparedness activities in the district.

The committee would review, at least once every year, the emergency planning in the district.

District Crisis Group (DCG)

An effective Emergency Management strategy requires quick decision-making relating to issues of warning, conducting evacuation and rescue & relief operations in the event of a disaster. This requires a core team of senior decision-makers having administrative control over the key resource organizations. Therefore, this plan provides for constitution of a DCG (District Crisis Group) with District Collector as its leader.

The responsibility for dissemination of District Emergency Management Plan would be of DCG. In order to make emergency management process more effective in the district, it is important that District Emergency Management Plan should be disseminated at all levels: the district authority, government departments, non-government/private organizations and general public. Effective implementation of the DEMP would be done through training programmes and awareness activities organized for different levels of functionaries.

Composition of DCG

District Crisis Group will include:

- District Collector (Team leader)
- Superintendent of Police
- District Commandant , Home-guards
- Executive Engineer, PWD.
- Divisional Engineer, MPEB
- Chief Medical Officer , CMO
- Municipal Commissioner
- Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat
- Chief Engineer

District Crisis Group members may be required to reach the affected area for monitoring and coordination of the response functions at the site. District Emergency Control Room (DECR) will facilitate functioning of DCG even when its members may be in the affected area. The members of DCG will be provided with wireless facility for interaction with DECR.

Responsibilities of the DCG

- On the spot decision making
- b. Control and coordination of response and recovery activities in the district
- Resource mobilization and replenishment
- Monitoring of overall Mitigation, Preparedness Response & Recovery activities.
- Preparation of reports for submission to State Government through Relief Commissioner

5. District Emergency Control Room (DECR)

A single District Emergency Control Room (DECR) will function with desk arrangements for specific activities during an emergency. DECR will have senior representatives from the key resource organizations to facilitate a coordinated response. The DECR would be linked to Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) constituted at state level.

6. Site Operation Center (SOC)

A Site Operation Center (SOC) as a proposed complimentary unit to DECR, would operate close to the emergency site and would be directly, linked with the district level control room (DECR). The District Collector would appoint an Administrative officer to monitor & coordinate the activities of SOC and thus act as incident controller. All information would be conveyed to the Collector through the Administrative Officer appointed for SOC.

The Collector will appoint a senior administrative assistant as officer in-charge (OIC) of DECR. Desk Officers from key response organizations will support the officer in-charge of DECR. In the event of an emergency, additional staff will be deployed to assist in the functioning of DECR.

C 7 Dissemination of DM Plan

After the approval of plan by SDMA, the concerned DDMA will be responsible for dissemination of the plan.

The district disaster management plan must be disseminated at three levels;

- National disaster Management Authority (NDMA), multilateral agencies (aid agencies), SDMA/SEC, state line departments and defense services.
- To the district authorities, government departments, NGOs and other agencies and institutions within the district
- Through mass media to the general public.

This section will explain in detail, about the means of dissemination of district disaster management plan at the different levels.

C 7.1 Plan Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation of DDMP is to determine

- the adequacy of resources
- co-ordination between various agencies
- community participation
- partnership with NGOs

The plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in

- Organizational structures
- Technological changes render information obsolete
- Response mechanism following reports on drills or exercises
- Assignments of state agencies

Individuals and agencies assigned specific responsibilities within this Plan will prepare appropriate supporting plans and related standard operating procedures, periodically review and update alerting procedures and resource listings, and maintain an acceptable level of preparedness.

C 7.2 Plan Update

The DDMP is a “living document” and the Collector along with all line departments will update it every year taking into consideration

- The resource requirements
- Update of human resources
- Technology to be used
- Co-ordination issues

An annual conference for DDMP update will be organized by the Collector. All concerned departments and agencies would participate and give recommendations on specific issues. The new plan is handy and precise. It is so designed that it will definitely help the officials to take quick actions during the disaster.

C 8 Annexure

Linkage of Annexure with chapters to be mentioned in the respective chapters / sections as well.

C 8.1 District profile

Detailed profiling(data) of the district has been enlisted in the following table.

1	¼v	vuqfoHkkx dk uke	LFkkiuk o"kZ
	½		
	1	Dksrek	2004
	2	Vuwiiqj	1984
	3	iq"ijktx<+	1956
	¼c	rglhy dk uke	LFkkiuk o"kZ
	½		
	1	Dksrek	1986
	2	Vuwiiqj	1984
	3	iq"ijktx<+	1956
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	1	vuqfoHkkx@rglhy dksrek	dksrek
	2	vuqfoHkkx@rglhy vuwiiqj	vuwiiqj
	3	vuqfoHkkx@rglhy tSrgjh	tSrgjh

	4	vuqfoHkkx@rglhy iq"ijktx<+		iq"ijktx<+	
	5	rglhyksa dh la[;k		04	
	6	mi rglhyksa dh la[;k		0	
	7	jktLo fujh{kd e.My		09	
	8	dqy iVokjh gYds		290	
3					
		iVokjh gYds rglhyokj Lohd`r ,oa dk;Zjr dk oxhZdj.k			
	$\frac{1}{4}$ v $\frac{1}{2}$	rglhy	Lohd`r in	dk;Zjr	fjDr
	1	vuwiiqj	27	22	5
	2	dksrek	31	23	8
	3	tSrgjh	19	16	3
	4	iq"ijktx<+	67	56	11
		;ksx	144	117	27
4					
		dqy xzke iapk;rksa dh la[;k		282	
	1	dqy xzkeksa dh la[;k		601	
	2	vkckn xzkeksa dh la[;k		591	
	3	ohjku xzkeksa dh la[;k		10	
	4	ou xzkeksa dh la[;k		0	
5					
		[kkrsnkjksa dh la[;k dk fooj.k			

		rglh y dk uke	lhekUr [kkrsnkj 1 gs0 ls de		y?kq [kkrsnkj 2 gs0 ;k de		e;/e [kkrsnkj 4 gs0 ;k de		cM+s [kkrsnkj 4 gs0 ls vf/kd		;ksx			
1		vuwiiqj	13858		8575		7265		9862		32560			
2		dksrek	19433		7620		6536		2920		36509			
3		tSrgjh	10520		3841		3508		1058		18927			
4		iq"ijktx<+	15920		9252		9379		9254		46805			
		;ksx	59731		29288		26688		16094		13180 1			
6		ftys dk dqy HkkSxksfyd {ks=Qy									374671 gs0			
1		ou jdok									76448 gs0			
2		[kkrk ¼d`f"k½ dk jdok									231538 gs0			
3		fujk {ks=Qy									158118 gs0			
4		iM+r {ks=Qy									54250 gs-0			
5		xSj d`f"k dk;Z ds mi;ksx yk;h x;h Hkwfe									19170 gs0			
6		nks Qlyh {ks=Qy									32437 gs0			
7		xSj [kkrk jdok									66685 gs0			
7	¼v ½	Qlyksa dk fooj.k ¼ekSle [kjhQ½										gsDVs;j esa		
		rglh y	/kku	Tokj	eDd k	dksnk s dqVd h	vjgj	mM+ n	lks; k chu	ewa xQy h	fry	jke fry	vU; [kjh Qlys a	;ksx
1		vuwiiqj	2245	18	853	497	295	530	1	34	221	45	593	24990

		3											
2	dksrek	1472 4	1	477	413	97	373	--	7	166	63	61	16382
3	tSrgjh	2869 9	101	2253	2506	1161	866	51	440	439	348	621	37485
4	iq"ijktx <+	3432 3	251	8364	13974	2490	761	201 9	58	180	9446	121	71987
	;ksx	1001 99	371	1194 7	17390	4023	2530	207 1	539	1006	9902	1154	15084 4
¼ c ½	Qlyksa dk fooj.k ¼ekSle jch½										gsDVs;j esa		
	rglhy	xsgw; j	puk	elwj	froM+ k	tkS	eVj	vylh	jkbZ @ ljksa	vU; lkx lCth	;ksx		
1	vuwiiqj	0544	21 4	54	31	02	43	293	209	95	1485		
2	dksrek	304	71	18	02	--	16	61	49	63	584		
3	tSrgjh	3114	67 6	459	127	02	132	975	834	723	7042		
4	iq"ijktx< +	8476	25 95	886 4	17	55	135 3	273 1	7666	144	31901		
	;ksx	12438	355 6	9395	177	59	1544	4060	8758	1025	44012		
8 ¼v½	flapkbZ lqfo/kkvksa dk oxhZdj.k ¼ek;/eokj]										¼L=ksr Hkw&vfH kys[k½		
rg0@	dqavk	uydwi	rkykc	cka/k@ugj	unh	Ukyk	iks[kj	vU;	;ksx				

fodkl0	la[;k	jdo k	la[;k	jdo k	la[;k	jdo k	la[;k	jdo k	la[;k	jdok	la[;k	jdo k	la[;k	jdo k		
Vuuiiqj	210	98	69	76	26	65	05	50	--	84	--	143	--	05	--	521
Dksrek	23	84	135	--	25	49	24	51	--	65	--	75	--	--	--	324
tSrgjh	1541	1226	207	--	38	37	12	142	--	--	--	--	--	--	1160	2565
iq"ijktx<+	318	40	335	--	24	09	41	571	--	50	--	67	--	--	--	737
;ksx	2092	1448	746	76	113	160	82	814	--	199	--	285	--	05	1160	4147
¼c	flapkbZ lqfo/kkvksa dk oxhZdj.k ¼ek;/eokj] rglhy@fodkl[k.M½														¼L=ksr ty	
½	gsDVs;j esa														lalk/ku½	
	flapkb Z lqfo/kk vksa dk ek;/e	vuuiiqj			dksrek			tSrgjh			iq"ijktx<+					
		[kjh Q	jch	;ks x	[kjh Q	jch	;ksx	[kjh Q	Jc h	;ksx	[kjh Q	jch	;ksx			
1	tyk'k;	516	222	738	352	38	390	824	320	1144	1747	3274	5021			
2	Mk;olZ u	121	0	121	0	0	0	121	0	121	360	220	580			
3	mn~og u	0	0	0	81	40	121	0	60	60	16	184	200			
	;ksx	637	222	859	433	78	511	945	380	1325	2123	3678	5801			

¼l½	flapkbZ lqfo/kkvksa dk oxhZdj.k ¼ek;/eokj] rglyh@fodkl[k.M½											¼L=ksr mi lapkyd d`f"½		
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		[kjhQ	jch	;ksx	[kjhQ	jch	;ksx	[kjhQ	jch	;ksx	[kjhQ	jch	;ksx	
1	uydwi	0	9	9	0	0	0	50	180	230	0	5	5	
2	dwi	20	83	103	4	60	64	202	890	1092	0	96	96	
3	flapkbZ rkykc	0	365	365	20	160	180	305	667	972	0	2980	2980	
	;ksx	20	457	477	24	220	244	557	1737	2294	0	3081	3081	
9											Hkw& jktLo		214178 ¼:i;s esa½	
10	¼v ½	fo qrhd`r xzkeksa dh la[;k												
		fo qr miLVs'ku rglyhokj forj.k dsUnz dk fooj.k												
		rglyh dk uke			fo qr {kerk			midsUnz dk uke			forj.k dsUnz dk uke			
	1	vuwiiqj			33/11 kv			vuwiiqj			vuwiiqj			
					33/11 kv			ppkbZ			ppkbZ			
	2	dksrek			33/11 kv			fctqjh			fctqjh			
					33/11 kv			dksrek			dksrek			
			33/11 kv			ijklh			dksrek					

	3	tSrgjh	33/11 kv			tSrgjh	tSrgjh							
			33/11 kv			osadVuxj	tSrgjh							
	4	iq"ijktx<+	33/11 kv			vejdaVd	vejdaVd							
			33/11 kv			csuhckjh	jktsUnzxxke							
			33/11 kv			i;kjh	jktsUnzxxke							
			33/11 kv			jktsUnzxxke	jktsUnzxxke							
11	tula[;k											la[;k		
	ftys dh dqy tula[;k											667155		
	'kgjh tula[;k											195352		
	xzkeh.k tula[;k											471803		
$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	uxjikfydk@uxjiapk;r okj uxjh; {ks= dh tula[;k $\frac{1}{4}$tux.kuk o"kZ 2001$\frac{1}{2}$													
rglhy dk uke	fodkl [k.M dk uke	uxj ikfyd k@u xj iapk;r	dqy tula[;k			vtk0			vttk0			vU;		
			iq0	e0	;ksx	iq0	e0	;ksx	iq0	e0	;ksx	iq0	e0	;ksx
dksr ek	dksre k	fctqjh	147 59	1345 9	28218	1433	130 9	2742	299 3	2953	5946	103 33	9197	195 30
	vuwii qj	ilku	155 97	1396 8	29565	1779	168 5	3464	246 6	2334	4800	113 52	9949	213 01
	dksre k	dksre k	149 58	1352 9	28487	1153	103 6	2189	204 2	1919	3961	117 63	1057 4	223 37
	vuwii qj	tSrgj h	853 1	7872	16403	630	604	1234	116 1	1132	2293	674 0	6136	128 76
	tSrgj h	tSrgj h	404 9	3751	7800	269	245	514	719	731	1450	306 1	2775	583 6

iq"ijkt x<+	iq"ijkt x<+	vejda Vd	383 0	3252	7082	180	131	311	170 2	1561	3263	194 8	1560	350 8
;ksx			6172 4	5583 1	117555	5444	501 0	10454	1108 3	10630	2171 3	4519 7	4019 1	8538 8

$\frac{1}{4}c^{\frac{1}{2}}$	tux.kuk uxj $\frac{1}{4}xzkeh.k^{\frac{1}{2}}$ dh tula[;k $\frac{1}{4}tux.kuk o"KZ$ 2001$\frac{1}{2}$					
rglhy dk uke	fodkl[k. M dk uke	tux.kuk uxj dk uke	dqy tula[;k	vtk0	vttk0	vU;
dksrek	vuwiijq	Mksyk	10377	713	3341	6323
	vuwiijq	cuxoka	20720	2592	3446	14682
vuwiijq	vuwiijq	cnjk	4756	1073	938	2745
	tSrgjh	veybZ ikVZ	6121	613	1648	3860
	tSrgjh	dSYgksj h $\frac{1}{4}ppkbZ$ $\frac{1}{2}$	9498	656	1002	7840
	tSrgjh	nsojh	5763	931	877	3955
dksrek	vuwiijq	MwejdNk j	9722	1314	1212	7196
	;ksx		77797	8751	14306	54740
$\frac{1}{4}c^{\frac{1}{2}}\frac{1}{4}1$ $\frac{1}{2}$	tux.kuk uxj $\frac{1}{4}xzkeh.k^{\frac{1}{2}}$ dh tula[;k $\frac{1}{4}tux.kuk o"KZ$ 2001$\frac{1}{2}$					
rglhy dk uke	fodkl[k.M dk uke	tux.kuk uxj dk uke	dqy tula[;k	iq:"k	efgyk	

	vuwiiqj	vuwiiqj	Mksyk	10377	5396	4981
			cuxoka	20720	11043	9677
			cnjk	4756	2514	2242
	tSrgjh	vuwiiqj	veybZ ikVZ	6121	3158	2963
			dSYgksjh ¼ppkbZ½	9498	4999	4499
			nsojh	5763	3051	2712
			nsogjk	10840	5788	5052
				MwejdNkj	9722	5218
			;ksx	77797	41167	36630
12		tula[;k	iq:"k	efgyk	;ksx	
		uxjikfydk {ks= dh dqy tula[;k & 117555	61724	55831	117555	
		tux.kuk uxj dh dqy tula[;k & 77797	41167	36630	77797	
		dqy uxjh; tula[;k & 195352	102891	92461	195352	
13		xzkeh.k {ks= dh tula[;k dk fodkl[k.Mokj fooj.k				
		fodkl[k.M	vtk0	vttk0	vU;	;ksx
	1	dksrek	5669	19747	24003	49419
	2	vuwiiqj	9034	33162	45152	87348
	3	tSrgjh	9312	74392	63840	147544
	4	iq"ijktx<+	5156	146306	36030	187492

		;ksx	29171	273607	169025	471803	
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	2	Efgyk	37-44				
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		lkeqnkf;d LokLF; dsUnzksa dh la[;k	7				
		izkFkfed LokLF; dsUnz	16				
		miLokLF; dsUnz	175				
17		dqy efgyk ,oa cky fodkl ifj;kstuk,a	04				
		vkaxuckM+h dh la[;k	1007				
		vkaxuckM+h dsUnzksa dk tuinokj oxhZdj.k	vuwiiqj	dksrek	tSrgjh	iq"ijktx<+	;ksx
		la[;k	227	155	242	383	1007
18		'kS{kf.kd laLFkk;sa					
		fo ky;ksa dh la[;k tuinokj	vuwiiqj	dksrek	tSrgjh	iq"ijktx<+	;ksx
	1	mPp0ek;/0	08	06	20	09	43

		fo ky;						
	2	gkbZ Ldwy	11	04	13	19	47	
	3	ek/;0 fo ky;	66	39	105	134	344	
	4	izkFk0 ikB'kkyk	198	140	295	550	1183	
	5	xSj 'kkldh; fo ky;ksa dh la[;k	102	58	81	20	261	
	6	rduhdh f'k{k.k laLFkk,a	01	01	01	01	04	
19								
		Nk=kokl						
	1	gfjtu Nk=kokl ckyd	01	01	01	00	03	
	2	vkfnoklh Nk=kokl ckyd	10	06	12	18	46	
	3	iksLV eSfV ^{ad}	02	00	00	01	03	
	4	vkfnoklh vkJe dh la[;k	03	02	07	14	26	
20								
		fodkl[k.M okj Nk=ksa dh la[;k						
		fodkl[k.M	izkFkfed fo ky;			ek;/fed fo ky;		
			'kkldh;			'kkldh;		
			Nk=	Nk=k	;ksx	Nk=	Nk=k	;ksx
	1	iq"ijktx<+	14446	1457 3	2901 9	6023	6763	1278 6

2	tSrgjh	11909	1248 2	2439 1	5184	6070	1125 4
3	dksrek	4068	4573	8641	2039	3460	5499
4	vuwiiqj	7718	8347	1606 5	3327	3995	7322
	dqy ;ksx	38141	3997 5	7811 6	16573	2028 8	3686 1
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		v'kkldh;			v'kkldh;		
		Nk=	Nk=k	;ksx	Nk=	Nk=k	;ksx
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2	tSrgjh	3807	2706	6513	2068	1415	3483
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	dqy ;ksx	10317	7746	1806 3	5493	4130	9623

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		Nk= la[;k		
		gk;j lsds.M ^{ah} Ldwy	gkbZ Ldwy	;ksx
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3	dksrek	1634	2630	4264

	4	vuwiiqj	1445	3353	4798
		dqy ;ksx	8230	17589	25819
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			gk;j lsds.M ^{ah} Ldwy	gkbZ Ldwy	;ksx
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	2	tSrgjh	1062	1869	2931
	3	dksrek	738	1587	2325
	4	vuwiiqj	2311	3158	5469
		dqy ;ksx	4111	6834	10945
21		egkfo ky; 'kkldh; ¼fodkl[k.M okj½			
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		vuwiiqj	'kklo rqylh egkfo ky;		1390
		dksrek	egkjtk ekjraM egkfo ky;		1137
		iq"ijktx<+	'kklo egkfo ky;] iq"ijktx<+		597
22		egkfo ky; futh			
		fodkl[k.M	egkfo ky; dk uke		Nk= la[;k
		vuwiiqj	laLdkj fof/k egkfo ky; vuwiiqj		198
			ih0vkj0Vh0 dEl;wVj dkWyst] vuwiiqj		13

			IR;lkbZa dkWyst] lat; uxj	06
23		cSadksa dh la[;k		41
	1	O;kolkf;d		22
	2	dsUnzh; lgdkjh cSad		05
	3	Hkwfe fodkl cSad		01
	4	{ks=h; xzkeh.k cSad		13
	5	yhM laLFkkvksa dh la[;k		07
	6	lgdkjh lfefr;ka		25
		izeq[k [kfut inkFkZ jktLo izkflr ¼:i;ksa esa½		
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	3	jsr	1860415-00	1643218-00
	4	eq:e	261468-00	1383194-00
	5	iRFkj	4760897-00	4149583-00
	6	fxV~Vh	9440398-00	3973697-00
		;ksx	1192285973-00	766270739-00
25	1	Ukxjikfydk		04
	-	vuwiqj		

		dkerek					
		fctqjh					
		ilku					
	2	uxj iapk;r				02	
	-	vejdaVd					
		tSrgjh					
			;ksx			06	
26		tuin iapk;r				04	
	1	vuwiiqj					
	-						
	2	dkerek					
	-						
	3	tSrgjh					
	-						
	4	iq"ijktx<+					
	-						
27		ftys dh vkSlr o"kkZ ¼o"kZ dh½				1231-3 fe-eh- ¼L=ksr Hkw vfHkys[k½	
		1-	xro"kZ			1079-00 fe-eh- ¼L=ksr Hkw vfHkys[k½	
		2-	pkyw o"kZ			788-5 fe-eh- ¼L=ksr Hkw vfHkys[k½	
28		foJkex`g	yks-fu-fo-	ou foHkkx	flapk bZ foHkk	fo qr foHkk	dksye kbal
							dqy

				x	x		
	foJkeHkou ¼lfdZV gkml½	vuwiiqj 01 vejdaVd 01	0	0	ppkbZ 01	Hkkyw ekM+k 01	04
	foJkex`g ¼jsLV gkml½	dksrek 01 vuwiiqj 01 jktsUnzx zke 01 vejdaVd 01	vuwiiqj 01 vejdaVd 01	00	ppkbZ 01	dksrek 01 fctqjh 01	09
	;ksx	06	02	0	02	03	13

29	Fkkuk dh la[;k	09
	pkSdh dh la[;k	01

30	IM+dksa dk fooj.k ¼fodkl[k.Mokj½ yksd fuek.kZ foHkkx					
	SH=111.00 KM, NH=57.80 KM ¼vuwiiqj ftys ds vUrxZr½ (SH+NH)					
	¼fodkl[k.M dk - uke	iDdh IM+d dh yEckbZ ¼fd-eh- esa½			;ksx	dPph IM+dks a dh yEckbZ yEckbZ
	lh-lh-	ch-Vh-	MCY;w -ch-,e-			

						¼fd-eh-esa½	
1	vuwiiqj	0-00	98-80	11-78	110-58	1-50	112-08
2	tSrgjh	0-00	180-40	58-30	238-70	11-40	250-10
3	dkerek	0-00	96-10	35-50	131-60	9-40	141-00
4	iq"ijktx<+	0-80	306-70	137-05	443-75	219-25	1166-18
	;ksx	0.80	682.00	242.63	924.63	241.55	1669.36

31	iz/kkuea=h xzke IM+d ;kstuk ds vUrxZr fufeZr@fuekZ.kk/khu IM+dksa dh fodkl[k.Mokj fooj.k						
0	fodkl[k.M	fufeZr	yEckbZ ¼fd-eh-½	fuek.kkZ/khu	yEckbZ ¼fd-eh-½		
1	vuwiiqj	23	97-225	11	43-550		
2	tSrgjh	44	178-950	10	33-700		
3	dkerek	34	128-195	6	15-160		
4	iq"ijktx<+	50	210-015	21	153-955		
	;ksx	151	614-385	48	246-365		

32	i'kqiky foHkkx dh cqfu;knh tkudkj						
fo dk l[k .M	i'kq fpdfRlky;	i'kq vkS"k/kky;	d`f=e xHkkZ/kku dsUnz	d`f=e xHkkZ/kku mi dsUnz	py fpdfRlky ;	;ksx	

v-	vu wii qj	1	8	1	6	0	16	
	tSr gj h	2	8	0	12	0	22	
	dk sr ek	2	2	0	1	0	5	
	iq" ijkt x< +	4	8	1	10	1	24	
	;k sx	9	26	2	29	1	67	

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

c- i'kqvksa dk fooj.k

	fo dk l[k .M	xk; \$ cSy	HkSal \$ HkSalk	HksM+ \$ HksM+h	cdj \$ cdjh	?kks M+ \$ VV~V w	Lqvj	i'kq ;ksx	eqxkZ \$ eqxh Z
	vu wii qj	45231	15924	10	6132	22	155 0	68869	1927 2
	tS rgj h	37715	10329	342	9580	26	642	58634	1980 8

	dk sr ek	25521	10641	0	3693	05	619	40479	1188 7
	iq" ijk tx <+	10878 1	20353	97	21857	1934	172 5	15474 7	5252 5
	;k sx	21724 8	57247	449	41262	1987	453 6	32272 9	1034 92
33	[kk] vkiwfrZ 'kkldh; mfpr ewY; dh nqdku dk foj.k								
	fodkl[k.M	nqdku dh la[;k							
	vuwiiqj	64							
	tSrgjh	91							
	dksrek	46							
	iq"ijktx<+	96							
34	jsYos LVs'ku	12							

Health Department

At the time of time of disaster health department considered to be the most important. Detailed information regarding the health department is enclosed below.

Ø 0	laLFkk dk uke	inuke	dk;Zjr fpfdRIld dk uke	fjekdZ
1	ftyk fpfdRIky; vuwiij	esfMdy fo'ks"kk	1& MkW0 ,l0vkj0ih0 f}osnh 2& MkW0 ch0ih0 'kqDyk	
		lftZdy fo'ks"kk	MkW0 ds0,y0 ukenso	
		L=hjksx fo'ks"kk	MkW0 ,u0ih0 f}osnh	
		f'k'kqjksx fo'ks"kk	1& MkW0 ,l0vkj0 ijLrs 2& MkW0 ch0Mh0 lksuokuh	
		fu'psruk fo'ks"kk	MkW0 Mh0ds0 dksjh	
		vfLFkjksx fo'ks"kk		
		us=jksx fo'ks"kk	MkW0 ,0ds0 c<+ksfy;k	
		jsfM;ksykth		

		iSFkkykth fo'sk"kk		
		ukd] dku] xyk	MkW0 ,u0ds0 vxzoky	
		nUr jksx fo'ks"kk		
		{k;jksx fo'sk"kk		
		;ksx %&		
	ftyk fpdfRIky; vuwiiqj	esfMdy vkQhIj	1& MkW0 vkj0ih0 Iksuh 2& MkW0 'kSysUnz Lo.kZdkj 3& MkW0 ,l0ih0 jk; 4& MkW0 mn; eq[kthZ 5& MkW0 ,l0ih0 Iksuh 6& MkW0 tud lkjhoku 7& MkW0 ,u-ih- eka>h 8& MkW0 'kSyh tSu 9& MkW0 vydk frokjh 10& MkW0 deyHkku iztkifr] 11& MkW0 vfer flag	

		nUr fpfdRld	MkW0 iquhr JhokLro	lafonk
		;ksx		
2	Ikeq0Lok0dsUnz dksrek	esfMdy fo'ks"kK		
		lftZdy fo'sk"kK		
		L=hjksx fo'ks"kK		
		f'k'kqjksx fo'ks"kK		
		fu'psruk fo'ks"kK		
		;ksx %&		
	Ikeq-Lok-dsUnz dksrek Ihekad	esfMdy vkQhIj ¼f}rh; Js.kh½	1& MkW0 vkj0ds0 Bkdqj 2& MkW0 vks0ih0 pkS/kjh 3& MkW0 iadt Fkkjokuh	
	izk0Lok0dsUnz dksBh chekad		fjDr	
	izk0Lok0dsUnz fctqjh chekad		1& MkW0 jkts'k jkt 2& MkW0 eukst flag	lafonk

	izk-Lok-dsUnz i;kjh		MkW0 ftrsUnz dqekj 'kekZ	
	izk-Lok-dsUnz csfy;kcM+h		MkW0 eukst dqekj xqlrk MkW0 nhikjkuh ejkUMh	lafonk lafonk
	izk-Lok-dsUnz fuxokuh		MkW0 ch0Mh0 vUlkh	
	izk-Lok-dsUnz eyxk		MkW0 ds0,y0 nhoku	
	izk-Lok-dsUnz pksM+hiksM+h		MkW0 ,l0ch0 pkS/kjh	
3	Ikeq0Lok0dsUnz iq"ijktx<+	esfMdy fo'ks"kK	MkW0 vthr dqekj xqlrk	
		lftZdy fo'sk"kK		
		L=hjksx fo'ks"kK		
		f'k'kqjksx fo'ks"kK	MkW0 vkj0,l0 ';ke	vkj-lh-,p-
		fu'psruk fo'ks"kK		
		;ksx %&		
	Ikeq-Lok-dsUnz iq"ijktx<+ lhekad	esfMdy vkQhlij f}rh; Js.kh	MkW0 Vh0vkj0 pkSjfl;k MkW0 lquhy dqekj	

			[kUuk MkW0 ts0ih0 eyS;k	
4	Ikeq0Lok0dsUnz djik	esfMdy fo'ks"kK		
		lftZdy fo'sk"kK		
		L=hjksx fo'ks"kK		
		;ksx %&		
	Ikeq0Lok0dsUnz djik	esfMdy vkQhlij	MkW0 vfHkeU;q flag MkW0 mesUnz flag	vkj-lh-,p- vkj-lh-,p-
	izk-Lok0dsUnz vejadVd chekad	esfMdy vkQhlij	MkW0 lqjsUnz flag	
	izk-Lok-dsUnz dks;ykjh chekad		fjDr	
	izk-Lok0dsUnz [kEgjkS/k chekad		MkW0 eSewuk [kkrwu	lafonk fpfdRld
	izk0Lok0dsUnz csuhckjh chekad		MkW0 vfuy ;kno	vkj-lh-,p-
	izk-Lok-dsUnz ?kkVk		MkW0 Qwylkg flag ejkoh	
5	Ikeq0Lok0dsUnz tSrgjh	esfMdy fo'ks"kK		
		lftZdy		

		fo'sk"kk		
		L=hjksx fo'ks"kk		
		;ksx %&		
	Ikeq-Lok-dsUnz tSrgjh	esfMdy vkQhIj f}rh; Js.kh	MkW0 latho 'kekZ MkW0 izhfr 'kekZ	MkW0 latho 'kekZ ,oa izhfr 'kekZ ih-th- esa v/;;ujr
6	Ikeq0Lok0dsUnz O;adVuxj	esfMdy fo'ks"kk		
		lftZdy fo'sk"kk		
		L=hjksx fo'ks"kk		
		;ksx		
	Ikeq0Lok0dsUnz O;adVuxj	esfMdy vkQhIj f}rh; Js.kh	MkW0 gfj'kadj oL=dkj MkW0 lrh"k dqekj frokjh	vkj-lh-,p-
	izk-Lok-dsUnz fla?kkSjk	esfMdy vkQhIj	MkW0 eksgu flag ';ke	
	izk-Lok-dsUnz yiVk	esfMdy vkQhIj	MkW0 ftusUnz dqekj	
	izk-Lok-dsUnz pksyuk	esfMdy vkQhIj	MkW0 f'koizrki flag	lafonk
7	Ikeq0Lok0dsUnz	esfMdy		

	ijklh	fo'ks"kk		
		lftZdy fo'sk"kk		
		L=hjksx fo'ks"kk		
		;ksx %&		
	Ikeq-Lok-dsUnz ijklh	esfMdy vkQhlij f}rh; Js.kh	MkW0 vkj0ds0 oekZ MkW0 chjsUnz [ksLI MkW0 Ikslu [ksLI MkW0 euh"k ejkoh	MkW0 chjsUnz ,oa Ikslu [ksLI izh-ih-th- esa v/;;ujr lafonk
8	Ikeq0Lok0dsUnz Qquxk	esfMdy fo'ks"kk		
		lftZdy fo'sk"kk		
		L=hjksx fo'ks"kk		
		;ksx %&		
	Ikeq-Lok-dsUnz Qquxk	esfMdy vkQhlij f}rh;	MkW0 /kuhjke flag ';ke MkW0 uktjhu ckuks MkW0 euh"k dqekj flag	ck.MsM 01 o"kZ
	izk-Lok-dsUnz Idjk		MkW0 Hkxorh pj.k ik.Ms;	

List of NGO'S – These organizations can cooperate with the administration to deal with pre or post disasters phases.

Ø ñ	iath;u		laLFkk dk uke	iwjk irk	v/;{k@lfpo dk uke	nwjHkk"k @ eksckñ Øñ
	Øeka d	fnukad				
1	2714	10-06-1999	jk"V°ohj nqkxZnkl f'k{kk lfevr] xksjlh	eqdke iksLV xksjlh tSrgjh ftyk vuwiiqj	Jh 'kadj yky jkBkSj	9977221049
2	5190	06-06-2003	izrki Isok laLFkku	izrki dqVh ppkbZ cLrh esfM;kjk'k ftyk vuwiiqj	Jh ds'ko izlkn jtd	9926893342
3	2720	15/10/1999	vkfnoklh fodkl lfevr	xzke csfy;k iksLV vexoka fo-[k- tSrgjh ftyk vuwiiqj	Jh dYyw izlkn jkSrsy	9893102848
4	5389	31/12/2003	Bkdqj ckck lfevr	xzke esfM;kjk'k fo-[k- tSrgjh ftyk vuwiiqj	Jh d".kizrki lksuh	9993888200
5	16874	07-10-1986	foosdkuan cky dkY;.k lfevr	ljLorh mPrj ek- fo- tSrgjh ftyk vuwiiqj	Jh eksgu yky vxzoky	07659-262428
6	5866	10-07-2004	Jh 'k'k cgq- xzkfe.k lfevr xksjlh	eqdke iksLV xksjlh tSrgjh ftyk vuwiiqj	Jh eqUukyky jkBkSj	9977236020
7	5454	16/02/2004	vkNZ'k xzkeh.k efgyk eaMy tSrgjh	eqdke iksLV iqjkuh cLrh tSrgjh ftyk vuwiiqj	Jherh pesyh ukenso	9893092175
8	1748	23/12/1996	'k'k oanuk f'k{kk lfevr tSrgjh	eqdke iksLV iqjkuh cLrh tSrgjh ftyk vuwiiqj	Jh egs'k izlkn ukfir	9893092175
9	07577	06-05-2008	'k'kdyk cgq- lfevr ppkbZ	ppkbZ ikoy lykV Mh bZ @143 okMZ 2 ppkbZ vuwiiqj	Jh ta;rjko	9755447644
10	6027	22/02/2005	fo/kok ifjR;Drk vkJ; nhi efgyk Isok lfevr teqMh	xzke iks teqMh rglhy vuwiiqj ftyk vuwiiqj	dq y{eh mjko	9826721265
11	07420	13/03/2008	fu'kh vkn'kZ efgyk fodkl lfevr	xzke flouh iksLV /kuxok fo- tSrgjh ftyk vuwiiqj	Jherh dqlql flax	9425365719
12	5243	16/07/2003	ueZnkpy f'k{kk fudsru laLFkku	xzke dklk fo- tSrgjh ftyk vuwiiqj	Jh jek'kdj frokjh	9753629795
13	5869	01-08-2004	iz[kj izzKk eaMy xkS'kyk lfevr	eqdke vatuh iksLV xksjlh tSrgjh ftyk vuwiiqj	Jh Hkkjr flag jkBksj	989383645
14	07295	20/12/2007	leiZ.k Isok laLFkku lfevr	ppkbZ ikoy lykV Mh bZ @189 ppkbZ vuwiiqj	Jh jfo flag	9424369057
15	07143	16/08/2007	ftyk djkr la?k lfevr vuwiiqj	jsYos dkykSuh vuwiiqj rglhy vuwiiqj ftyk vuwiiqj	Jh ';ke lqUnj oekZ	9893535290
16	2729	20/09/2003	dksf'k'k Isok lfevr	psruk uxj vuwiiqj	Jh xtsUnz flag	

17	5935	25/11/04	vuuiiqj lksukapy Isok lfevr	psruk uxj vuuiiqj	Jh lquhy 'kqDyk	
18	4520	22/12/1997	e/; izns'k ,M-l fu;a=.k lfevr	spsruk uxj vuuiiqj	MkW- iznhi cjkBZ	9424234336
19	6938	04-04-2007	ukeZnkpay vkfnoklh Isok lfevr	vejdaVd jksM psruk uxj vuuiiqj	Jh eukst Josnh	9425473283
20	6419	13/01/2006	csfll baLVhVwV Qkj fjlpZ vuuiiqj	pankl dyksuh vuuiiqj	Jherh vkjrh feJk	9425144168
21	7335	06-11-2008	J}k Isok lfevr vuuiiqj	psruk uxj vuuiiqj	Jh EkSFkyh 'kj.k xqlr	9424393082
22	5499	17/03/2004	Jh jke'khy lfevr	Dok-u- Mh- 25 ppkbZ ikoj lykV vuuiiqj	Jh ekusUn flag	9425471923
23	24510	07-03-1990	Jh jked`".k foosdkuan IsokJe	ekbZ dh cfx;k vejdaVd] rglhy iq"ijktx<	Jh izohj ljdkj	9424332524
24	8349	05-10-2005	nsosUnz uo ;qod yksd dY;k.k lfevr	ftyk 'kk[kk jktsUnz ¼fdjxh½ fo-[k- iq"ijktx<+ vuuiiqj	Jh cCcw panzoa'kh	9424954523
25	1252	09-11-1995	vejd.Vd uo ;qod Isok lfevr	xk;=h eafnj ifjlj] vejd.Vd ftyk vuuiiqj	Jh gjvkse rkezdkj	9425078243
26	163271	28/04/2006	lkfFk;ka osyQs;j lkslk;Vh	fu;j dysDVsaV vuuiiqj ftyk vuuiiqj ¼e-iz-½	eks- Qty vyh	9425830965
27	5505	15/01/2004	mn~Hko laLFkk	psruk uxj vuuiiqj	Jh v#.k izrki flag	9425472099
31	3731	19/04/2002	th-,l- f'k{k lfevr	xksfoankdkyjh guqeku eafnj ds lkeus dksrek	Jh vkxedkj flag	9826946642
33	6619	06-12-2006	uo psruk lfevr	xzke iksLV csfy;kcMh ftyk vuuiiqj	Jh jktdqekj f=ikBh	9406808868
34	2767	27/12/1999	'kgMksy dksykapy Isok lfevr	, @34 jfo uxj dkyksuh iksLV >hej dkyjh vuuiiqj	Jh ujsUnz nsokaxu	9406741844
35	5046	26/03/2003	nkj lkxj vkn'kZ fodkl lfevr	xzke nkjlkj iksLV Hkkn rg-dksrek ftyk vuuiiqj	Jh lq'khy dqekj nqcs	9424332311
38	1994	23/06/1997	mek f'k{k.k ,oa izf'k{k.k lfevr	Mcy LVksjh edku tequk dkyjh ftyk vuuiiqj	Jh vkj-ih-fo'odekZ	
39	1196	21/08/2006	vkLFkk cgq- fu'kDr dY;k.k laLFkku	ekbZul dkyksuh Dok- ua-228 fotqjh vksYM Mksyk] jkeuxj ftyk vuuiiqj	eks- vtay [kku	9993407400
41	2200	10-12-1998	,drk efgyk eaMy dksrek	jsYos Økflax jksM dksrek ftyk vuuiiqj	Jherh vuqjk/kk xgjokj	9300499316
42	6746	11-02-2006	miou Isok lkslk;Vh	,e-@102 fotqjh dkyjh ftyk vuuiiqj	Jh e`xsUnz flag	9300531418
43	5865	10-06-2004	Jh jkelanje~ ,twds'ku lkslk;Vh	okMZ Ø- 8 fodkl uxj dksrek ftyk vuuiiqj	Jh vt; dqekj tSloky	9329404146
44	4881	24/09/2007	fØ;sfVo foyst McycesaV lkslk;Vh	Hkofu;k Vksyk okMZ u- 15 iks- fotqjh ftyk vuuiiqj	Jh lksew eaMy	9425844498

C 8.2 Resources

1. India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) :

India Disaster Resource Network is an online inventory designed as a decision making tool for the Government administrators and crisis managers to coordinate effective emergency response operations in the shortest possible time.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has developed a web-based database of resource named India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN). This database contains information about equipments (such as boats,

bulldozers, chain saw, etc), manpower (divers, swimmers, etc) and critical supplies (oxygen cylinder, fire fighting foams, etc) required during response. IT can be accessed by anyone and its direct link is <http://idrn.gov.in/publicaccess/countryquerypublic.asp>. One can also access it by clicking on the Quick link to inventory of disaster response resources on the IDRN site (idrn.gov.in)

The lists of available resources with the various departments in Anuppur district which are uploaded in the IDRN are given below:

2. India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN):

India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) is a web portal, that offers a broad array of resources and services, such as knowledge collaboration, networking, maps, emergency contact information system and several other valuable information related to natural disasters. It provides a platform to share knowledge and create an environment to learn about disaster management through interactive process. The main goal of IDKN is to create an easy to use unified point of access to disaster management knowledge and services and facilitate in accelerated and improved quality of disaster mitigation and response. IDKN is a part of South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN).

For more details please visit <http://saarc-sadkn.org/countries/india/default.aspx>

And <http://nidm.gov.in/idkn.asp>

C 8.3 Important Contact numbers

S.No.	Name of the Officer	Designation	Department Name	Telephone Nos	E-mail Address
1	Mr. J. K. Jain (I.A.S)	Collector & District Magistrate	District Administration	07659-222400 (O)	dmanuppur@nic.in
				07659-222401 (F)	
				07659-263400 (R)	
2	Mr. N.P. Warkade (I.P.S)	Superintendent of Police	Department of Police	07659-222001	sp_anooppur@mpolice.gov.in
3	Mr. T.S.Chaturvedi (I.F.S)	District Forest Officer	Forest Department	07659-222038	
				9424794255 (M)	
4	Mr. Sibi Chakravathy (IAS)	Chief Executive Officer	Zila Panchayat	07659-222863 (O)	ceozpanu@mpgov.in
				9425181237 (M)	
5			District Administration	07658-233178 (O)	

	Mr. Shiv Govind Markam	SDM Kotma		07658-260560 (R)	
				9425186858 (M)	
6	Mr. Kamlesh Puri	SDM Pushprajgarh	District Administration	07629-268623 (O)	
				9407377277 (M)	
7		Deputy Collector	District Administration	07659-222815 (O)	
	Mr. Shiv Govind Markam			9425186858 (M)	
				07659-222920 (R)	
8	Mr. N.K.Dhurwe	Deputy Collector	District Administration	07659-222563 (O)	
				9424703615 (M)	
9		SDM Anuppur & Jaithari	District Administration	07659-222074 (O)	
	Mr. P.S.Chauhan			07659-222071 (R)	
				9407066222 (M)	
10	Mrs. Minisha Pandey	Deputy Collector	District Administration		
11	Mr. Subhash ChandraThakre	District Informatics Associate	National Informatics Centre	07659-222970 (O)	subhash.thakre@nic.in
				9424996788 (M)	
12	Mr.R.P.Shrivastav	Chief Medical & Health Officer	Health Department	07659-222647 (O)	cmhoanump@nic.in
				9425184337 (M)	
13	Mr. Sanjay Khedkar	Assistant Commissioner	Tribal Welfare	07659-222895 (O)	twelfareanump@nic.in
				9826282691 (M)	
14	Mr. R.K.Vyas	Executive Engineer	Public Works Department	07659-222377 (O)	
				9827261965 (M)	
15	Mr. R.P.S. Bhadouri	District Mining Officer	Mineral Resource Department	9424743333 (M)	

	ya				
16	Mr. U.S.Namdev	Executive Engineer	Public Health Engineering	07659-222517 (O) 9425027851 (M)	eepwdanump@nic.in
17	Mr. R.K. Lahari	Executive Engineer	Water Resources Department	07659-222355 (O) 9424468355 (M)	eepheanu@rediffmail.com
18	Mr. O.P.S. Narvaria	Deputy Director	Dept. of Agriculture	07659-222349 (O) 9425757986 (M)	
19	Mr. R.K. Dixit	Executive Engineer	Rural Engineering Service	07659-222320 (O) 9424471221 (M)	
20	Mr. K.L.Sahu	Executive Engineer	MPPTCL	07659-222132 (O) 9425184855 (M)	
21	Mr. P. S. Netam	District Excise Officer	Department of Excise	9407052988 (M)	
22	Mr. U.K. Bhaghel	District Programme Coordinator	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Zila Shiksha Kendra	07659-(O) 9893454636 (M)	zskanump@nic.in
23	Dr. S.R.Paraste	Civil surgeon	District Hospital	07659-222222 (O)	csurgeonanump@nic.in
24	Dr. B.S. Sharma	Deputy Director	Veterinary Department	9424318997 (M)	veterinanump@nic.in
25		Project Officer	M.P. Rural Livelihoods Project		
26	Mr. Ajay Shrivastav	General Manager	District Industries	9425184110 (M)	rlpanump@nic.in
27		District Women and Child Development	Women & Child Development	07659-222672 (O)	wcdanump@nic.in
	Ms. Laxmi Dhurvey	Development Officer			
28	Mr. U.K. Bhaghel	District Education Officer	Education Department	07659-(O)	deoanump@nic.in
				9893454636 (M)	
29	Mr. K.P.Tripathi	Deputy Director	Panchayat & Social	997706	psjanu@mp.gov.

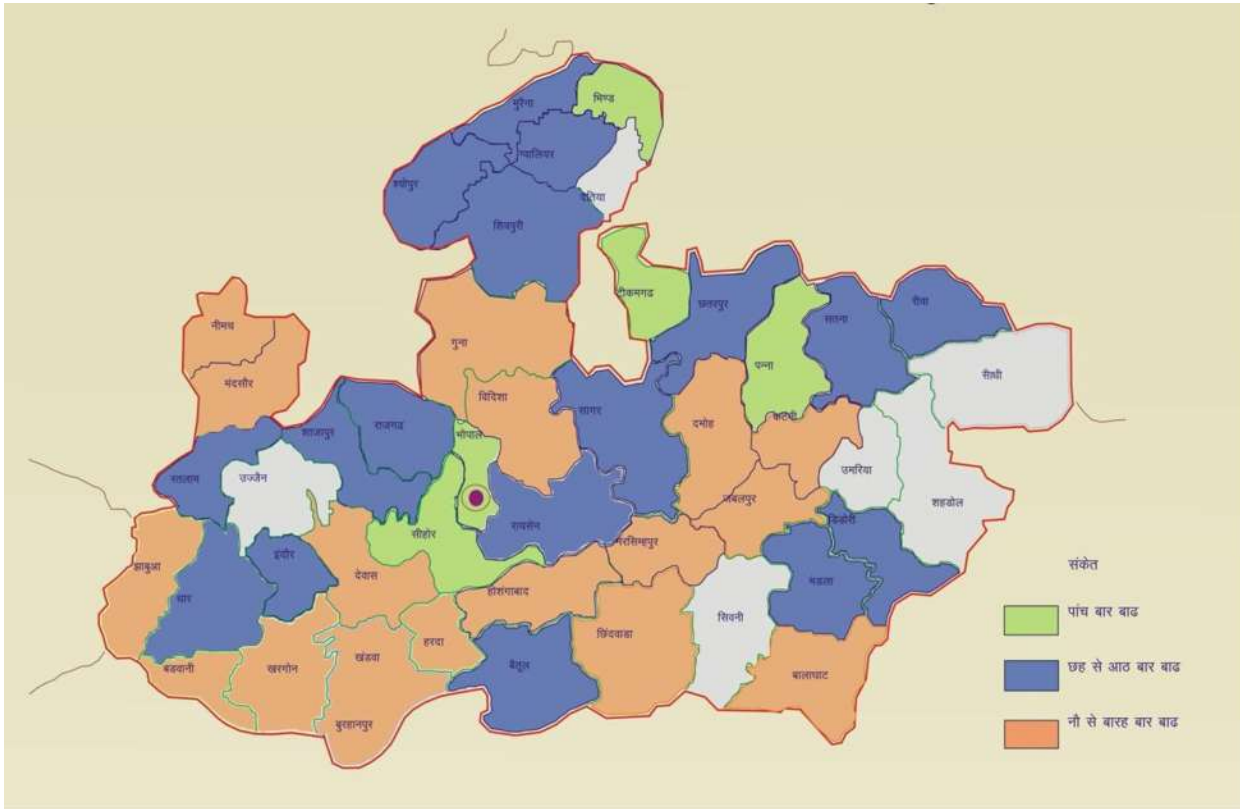
			Justice	4274 (M)	in
30	Mr. Pushpendra Nigam	Tehsildar Anup pur	Department of Revenue	07659-222403 (O)	
				9425178776	
31	Miss Nisha Napi t	Naib TehsildarK otma	Department of Revenue	07658-233274 (O)	
32	Mr. T.R.Nag	TehsildarPushpr ajarh	Department of Revenue	07629-268624 (O)	
				9424341935 (M)	
33	Mr. R.P. Tiwari	Naib TehsildarJ aithari	Department of Revenue	07659-262407 (O)	
				9981694690 (M)	
34	Mr. M.P.Singh	Chief Executive Officer	Janpad Panchayat,Anu ppur	07659-222068 (O)	
				9893312723 (M)	
35	Mr. R.P. Tripathi	Chief Executive Officer	Janpad Panchayat,Jaith ari	07659-262232 (O)	jpanuppurmp@nic.in
				9753991287 (M)	
36	Mr. Imran Siddi qui	Chief Executive Officer	Janpad Panchayat,Kot ma	07658-233262 (O)	jpjaianump@nic.in
				9424984952 (M)	
37	Mr. A.K.Bhard waj	Chief Executive Officer	JanpadPanchayat,Push prajgarh	07629-268643 (O)	jpkotanump@nic.in
				9424713495 (M)	
District & Sessions Judges in Anuppur					
S.No.	Name of the Officer	Designation	Department Name	Telephone Nos	E-mail Address
1		District & Session Judge	Civil Court	07659-222087 (O)	
	Shri Yogesh Kumar Songariya			07659-222072 (R)	
2		Additional District Judge	Civil Court	07659-290108 (O)	

	Shri Deepak Gupta			07659-222508 (R)	
				9407134548 (M)	
3		Chief Judicial Magistrate	Civil Court	07659-222724 (O)	
	Shri P.L. Dinkar			07659-222103 (R)	
				9479517747 (M)	
4		Additional Civil Judge-I/ Judicial Officer Gram Nyayalaya, Anuppur	Civil Court	07659-290839 (O)	
	Shri S.P.S. Bundela			9424333925 (M)	
5		Judicial Magistrate First Class, Anuppur	Civil Court	07658-290864 (O)	
	Smt. Kiran Tumaranchi Dhurvey			07658-290813 (R)	
				9407002700 (M)	
	Civil Court Kotma				
S.No.	Name of the Officer	Designation	Department Name	Telephone Nos	E-mail Address
1		A.D.J., Kotma	Civil Court	07658-280400 (O)	
	Shri B.S. Dixit			07658-260500 (R)	
				9425443115 (M)	
2		Additional Civil Judge-I/ Judicial Officer Gram Nyayalya, Kotma	Civil Court	07658-280550 (O)	
	Shri S.P.S. Bundela			07658-265530 (R)	
				9424333925 (M)	

3		First Civil Judge-II, Kotma	Civil Court	07658-280301 (O)	
	Shri A.K. Gothiya			07658-265595 (R)	
				9755458549 (M)	
4		Second Civil Judge-II, Kotma	Civil Court	07658-233795 (O)	
	Shri P.K. Sondhiya			07658-233495 (R)	
				9425035639 (M)	
Civil Court Rajendragram					
S.No.	Name of the Officer	Designation	Department Name	Telephone Nos	E-mail Address
1		Civil Judge Class-II	Civil Court	07629-268724 (O)	
	Shri Neeraj Kumar Soni			07629-268727 (R)	
				9425662888 (M)	

C 8.4. Detailed Maps

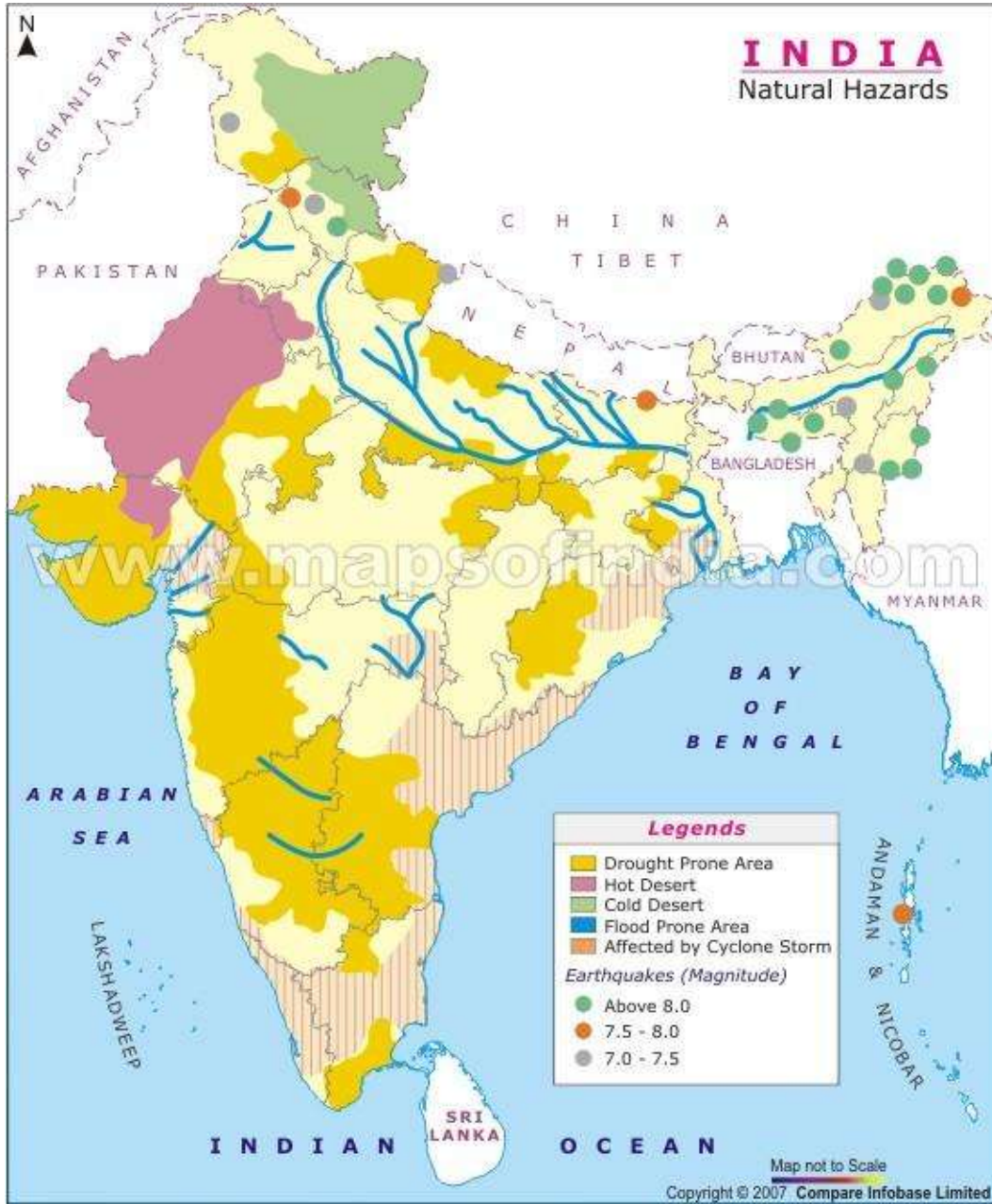
Vulnerability map of Madhya Pradesh



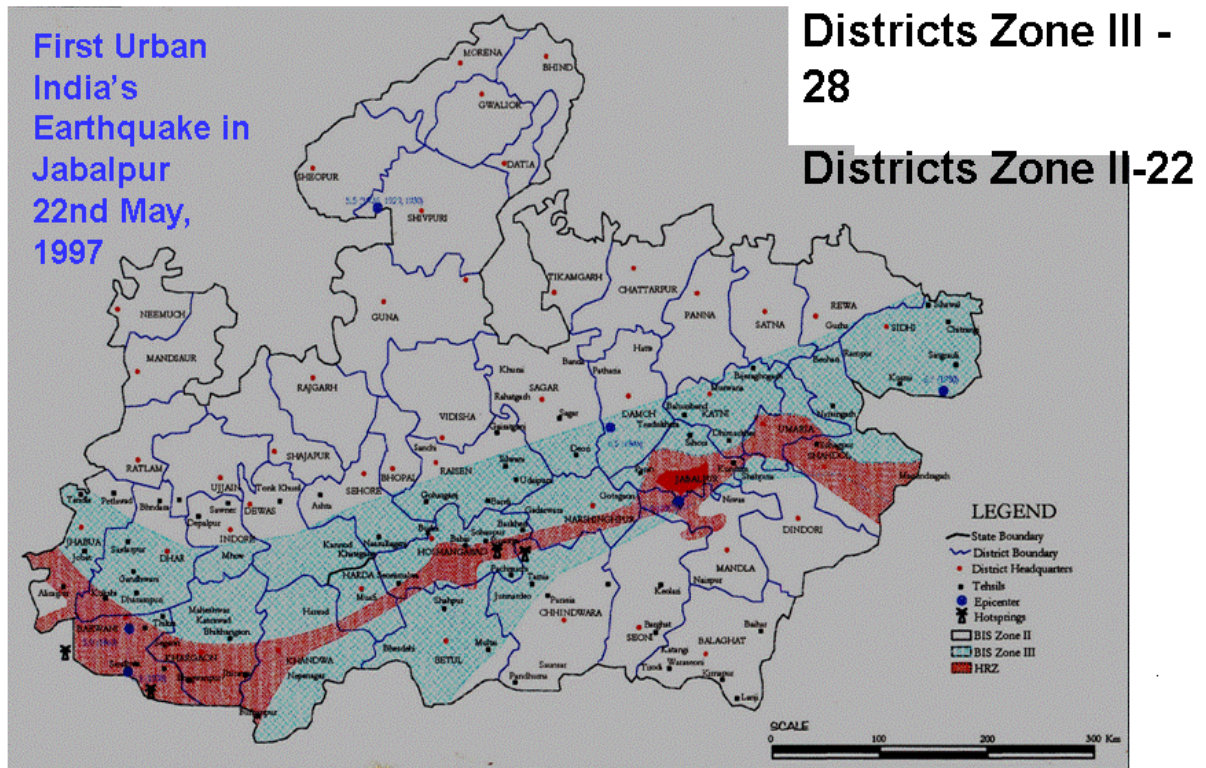
Flood Prone areas of District



NATURAL HAZARD MAP OF INDIA SHOWING STUDY AREA



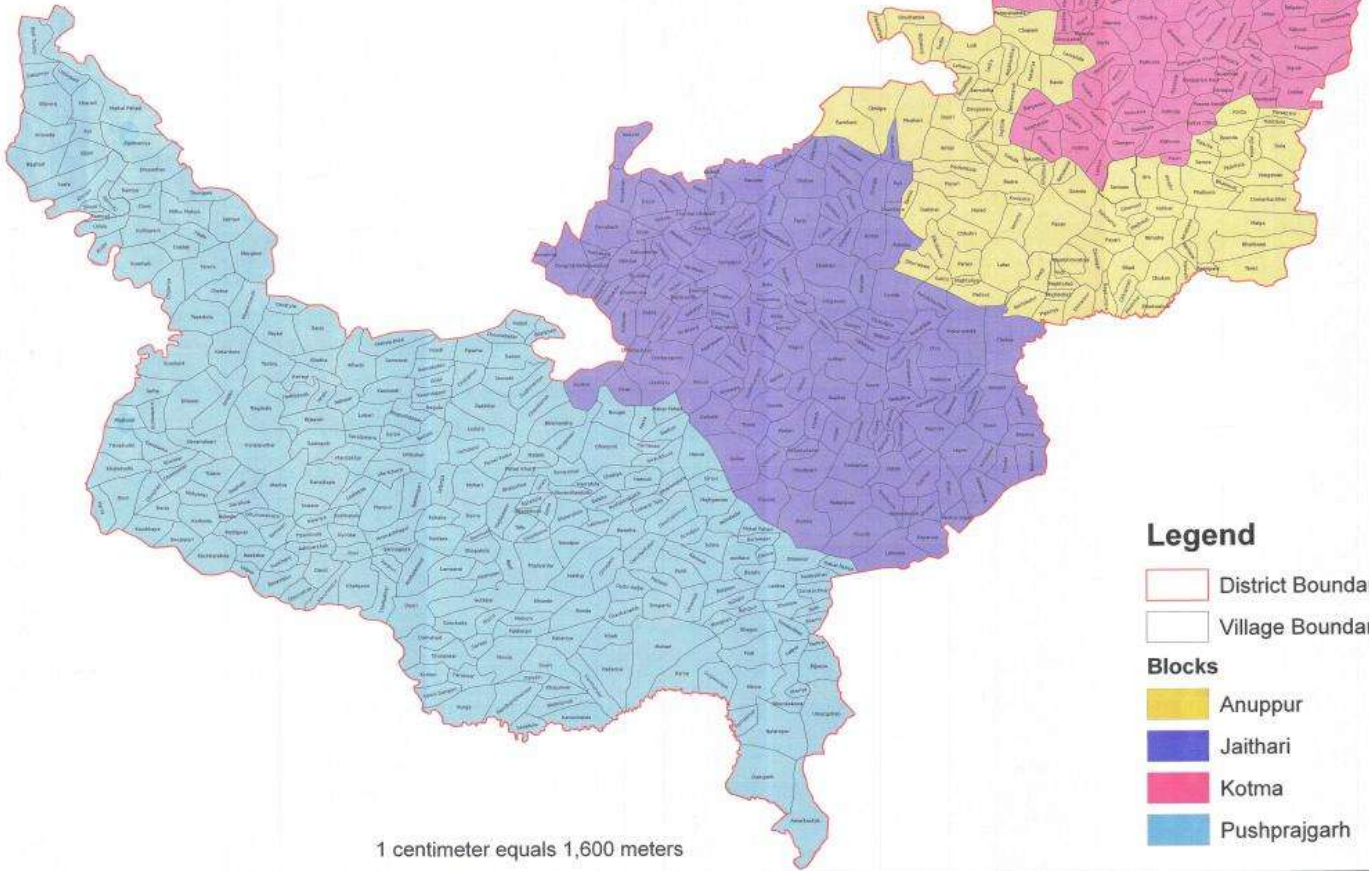
EARTHQUAKE VULNERABILITY OF MADHYA PRADESH



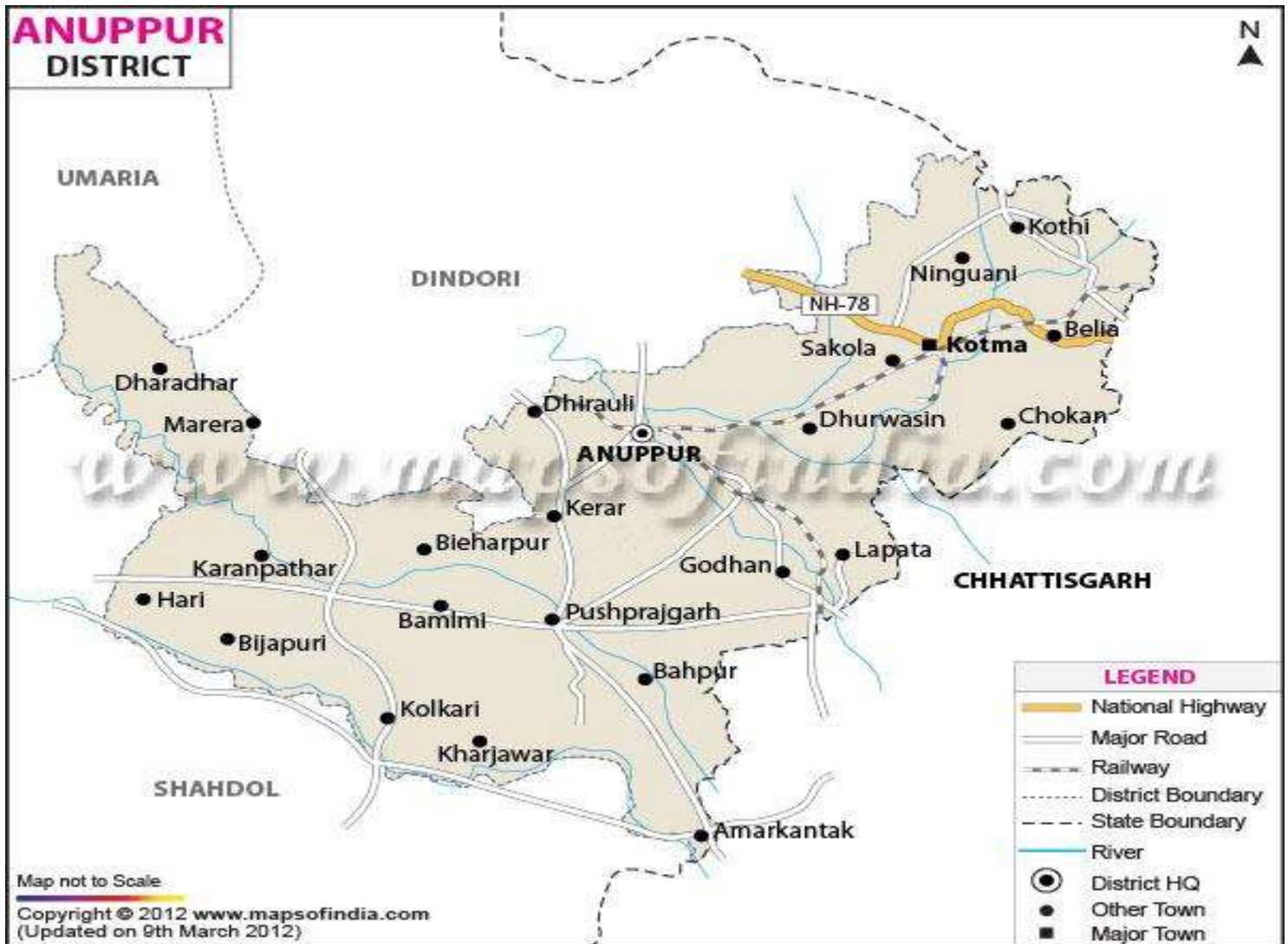
In Madhya Pradesh, 28 districts partly or completely fall under Zone-III, having moderate seismic risk viz. Jabalpur, Khargone, Indore, Khandwa, Dhar, Raisen, Dewas, Sehore, Betul, Sidhi, Shadol, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Badwani, Jhabua, Umaria, Chhindwara Harda, Burhanpur, Anuppur, Sagar, Seoni, Mandla, Dindori, Katni Singhroli & Alirajpur

Villages of the district

Village Map, District-Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh



Map showing roadways(NH-78), railway routes and major town





संकेत

1. जिला सीमा	
2. तहसील सीमा / जनपद पंचायत सीमा	
3. राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग	
4. मंडी निधि सड़क	
5. नाबार्ड सड़क	
6. ग्रामीण मार्ग	
7. मुख्य जिला मार्ग	
8. राज मार्ग	
9. तहसील	
10. ग्राम पंचायत	
11. विश्राम भवन	
12. विश्राम	
13. पुलिस थाना / चौकी	
14. पेट्रोल पम्प	
15. रेल्वे लाईन	
16. नदी	
17. नाला	
18. रेल्वे स्टेशन	
19. नगर पालिका	
20. नगर पंचायत	