

District Disaster Management Plan Balaghat

For School of Good Governance & Policy Analysis,
Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
ICS	Incident Command System
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Centre
DDMAC	District Disaster Management Advisory Committee
DCR	District Control Room
M.P.	Madhya Pradesh
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
HVRC	Hazard, Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Profiling
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
HFL	High Flood Level
SEOC/SEC	Emergency Operations Centres at the State
ICP	Incident Command Post
ESF	Emergency Support Functions
PWD	Public Work Department
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
ULB	Urban local Bodies
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (India)
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (India)
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activists
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
ICS	Incident Command System
ESF	Emergency Support function
DICT	District Level Incident Command teams
IDSC	Integrated Disease Surveillance Centre
BRGF	Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme

Structure of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

A. GENERAL

A 1 Overview

A 1.1 District Profile

A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

Balaghat district is situated in the south east part of MP; it is located in the southern part of Jabalpur Division. It shares border with Mandla, Seoni and Dindori district of MP and is on the border of Maharashtra and Chattisgarh, (Rajnandgaon District of Chhatisgarh state to the east, Gondiya and Bhandara districts of Maharashtra state to the south). It is sensitive district as it is affected by the naxalite. The district extends from 21°19' to 22°24' north latitude and 79°31' to 81°3' east longitude. The district is covered by dense forest and hilly area. There are poor roads and not so well rail network in the district. The language spoken in district is majorly hindi and Marathi in the southern part of district. The Wainganga River separates the district from Seoni while the rivers Bawanthadi and Bagh define the inter-state boundary with Maharashtra.

Table A 1.1.1

Location (in degrees) -	Latitude – 21°19' to 22°24' North Longitude –79°31' to 81°3' East
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	9229
Administrative information- No. of Tehsils:	11
No. of Municipal Boards	No. of Nagar Palika 3 (Balaghat, varasivni and Malajkhand) No. of Nagar Panchayat 3 (Baiher, Katangi and Lanji)

No. of Blocks:	10
No. of Gram Panchayats:	693
No. of Villages:	1229
No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Block wise):	There are 22 police stations holding a strength of 811 and 21 police chowkis holding a strength of 221
No. of Post Offices(Block wise):	
Balaghat	27
Kirnapur	29
Varasivani	27
Lalbarra	20
Khairlanji	26
Katangi	23
Lanji	23
Paraswada	19
Baiher	19
Birsa	18
Year of district formation:	1956
Name of adjacent districts:	Seoni manda dindori gondia Bandara (Maharashtra), rajnandgaon (Chattisgarh)

A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography

The Wainganga River separates the district from Seoni while the rivers Bawanthadi and Bagh define the inter-state boundary with Maharashtra. The Wainganga and its tributaries are the most important rivers in the district. The town of Balaghat is on the Wainganga, which flows north and south through the district and forms part of the boundary with Seoni District. The Bagh, Nahra and Uskal rivers are tributaries of the Wainganga. The Bawanthadi and Bagh rivers define the boundary with Maharashtra.

The southern part of the Vindhyan Range up to Katangi is called Bhandar Range. Beyond this point the escarpment enclosing the land-locked valley of Sirampur and the hill range in continuation is called the Kaimur Range.

The southern lowlands, a slightly undulating plain, comparatively well cultivated and drained by the Wainganga, Bagh, Deo, Ghisri and Son river

The long narrow valley known as the Mau Taluka, lying between the hills and the Wainganga river, and comprising a long, narrow, irregular-shaped lowland tract, intersected by hill ranges and peaks covered with dense jungle, and running generally from north to south.

The District is very rich in forest wealth. About 52% of the area is covered with forest. Teak, Sal, Bamboo and Saja are the main trees. Almost 25 years ago the district was nicknamed as "Hunters Paradise". District is still proud of its varied fauna consisting of Tigers, Leopard, Bear, Neel-Gai, Deer & Bison on one side and birds like Peacock, Red Bulbul and Koyal on the other.

Balaghat district occupies a pride place on the mineral map of India. About 80% of the Manganese production of the country comes from Balaghat. The recent discovery of Copper deposit at Malajkhand is regarded as the largest in the country. Over and above this Bauxite, Kyanite and Lime-stone are the other main minerals of the district.

Table A 1.1.2

Name of rivers and lakes:	Vainganga, bagh, choti bag, Ghisri, son, deonadi, mankuwar, mahakari, jamuniya
No. of dams, embankments:	Jamuniya, bhingarh, dhuti, gangulpara, kharadi, bavanthadi sagar
Name of existing mountains:	Baiher block which consist kanha national park is a mountain area. The southern part of the Vindhyan Range up to Katangi is called Bhandar Range. Beyond this point the escarpment enclosing the land-locked valley of Sirampur and the hill range in continuation is called the Kaimur Range.

Highest elevation (in meters):	555.60 m
Forest cover in the district:	Lot of area in this district is under forest cover. 486066 hector area which constitutes around 52%.
Any other important element:	Kanha national park

The Wainganga

It is the most important rivers of the District. It rises from the hill above Partabpur in Seoni District. The length of the river in the district is 98 Km. The main tributary of the Wainganga is Bagh river. The river flows pass the district town and crosses the southern boundary at Borinda. The water of Wainganga is utilised for drinking and irrigation purposes.

The Bagh

It flows towards the north in the district. The river joins the Wainganga at Borinda. The length of the river in the district is 45 Km.

The Son

It flows Southward, along the eastern margins of the Baihar and Choria plateau in the district. Among the tributaries of the joint Bagh stream the Son is the longest. The total length of the river is 124 Km.

The Deo

The Deo rises from the southern part of Choria uplands. It joins the Bagh to the west of Ragegaon. The river and its tributaries have a number of waterfalls of which Bitli & Maldhar are important. The sites may be suggested for generation of water power.

The Ghisri

The Ghisri rises from the southern part of the plateau near Banjari. The length of its course is 35 Km.

A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

Table A 1.1.3

As per 2011 census the total population of Balaghat is 1701156 of which 45.25% are male and 54.75% are female. The sex ratio in the district is 121 female for every 1000 male. The population density is 162 per sq. km. The main occupation of people is agriculture and land and other labour occupation. There are 691215 families below poverty line.

Total household:	
Total population:	1,701,156
Male:	769754
Female:	931402
Population density:	162 persons/square km
Income -	
Per capita income:	APL :1033126
Total APL, BPL families:	BPL :691215
Occupation -	
Main occupation of people:	Agriculture
Secondary occupation of people:	Labour

Source : census 2011

A 1.1.4 Climate and weather

The average annual rainfall in Balaghat District is around 1663.2 mm. The Maximum temperature in the district goes up to 44-45 degree Celsius in the summer. On average the Average Maximum Temperature is 31 degree Celsius and Average Minimum Temperature is 15 degree Celsius. The Minimum temperature in the district goes to 5-6 degree Celsius in the winter in Baiher block. There is an excess of rainfall in the month of July and August which may lead to the flood situations in the district while there is a water scarcity in May and early days of June (Sometimes in the end of April in some villages).

Table A 1.1.4

<p>Rainfall-</p> <p>Total annual rainfall of last year:</p> <p>Average rainfall (last 10 years):</p>	<p>The average rainfall is around 1623.2 mm.</p> <p>1263 mm (all the rainfall data is in mm)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="802 613 1263 1690"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Rain (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1994-95</td> <td>2807.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1995-96</td> <td>1385.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1996-97</td> <td>1140.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1997-98</td> <td>2174.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1998-99</td> <td>1713.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999-2000</td> <td>1718.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000-01</td> <td>1183.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001-02</td> <td>1696.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002-03</td> <td>1381.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003-04</td> <td>1805.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004-05</td> <td>1079.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005-06</td> <td>1898.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006-07</td> <td>1364.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007-08</td> <td>1185.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008-09</td> <td>1172.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009-10</td> <td>1210.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010-11</td> <td>1412.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>1263.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Rain (mm)	1994-95	2807.1	1995-96	1385.3	1996-97	1140.0	1997-98	2174.7	1998-99	1713.3	1999-2000	1718.4	2000-01	1183.9	2001-02	1696.6	2002-03	1381.5	2003-04	1805.3	2004-05	1079.8	2005-06	1898.9	2006-07	1364.1	2007-08	1185.6	2008-09	1172.6	2009-10	1210.5	2010-11	1412.8	2011-12	1263.0
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<p>Temperature-</p> <p>Average Maximum Temperature:</p>	<p>Maximum temperature in the district goes to 44-45 degree Celsius in the summer</p>																																						

<p>Average Minimum Temperature:</p>	<p>Average Maximum Temperature: 31 degree Celsius</p> <p>Average Minimum Temperature: 15 degree Celsius</p> <p>Minimum temperature in the district goes to 5-6 degree Celsius in the winter in baiher block.</p>
<p>Demarcation of crucial seasons-</p> <p>Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:</p> <p>Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:</p>	<p>July and august</p> <p>May and early days of june (Sometimes end of April in some villages)</p>

Source: kisan kalyan and krishi vikas dept. balaghat

Superintendent Revenue Dept. balaghat

A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

Balaghat District has 1 district hospital, 2 civil hospitals, 9 CHCs, 36 PHCs and 289 mini dispensaries having a capacity of 744 beds to cater to the needs of patients. There is one blood bank in the district hospital.

There are 700 medical stores spread across the district providing allopathic, ayurvedic and homeopathic medicines. The details of all the hospitals along with private hospitals, number of medical officers, beds and staff is mentioned the table block wise.

Table A 1.1.5

	block	CHC	PHC	Mini Dispensary	No of Beds
1	balaghat	0	4	27	314
2	kirnapur	1	2	27	40
3	varasivani	1	2	25	84
4	lalbarra	1	3	25	46
5	khairlanji	1	4	28	46
6	katangi	1	6	34	48
7	lanji	1	4	29	48

8	paraswada	1	3	27	36
9	baiher	1	2	28	34
10	birsa	3	6	39	48

Source: 1. Chief Health and Medical Officer, Balaghat
2. Chief Health Superintendent, Balaghat

A 1.1.6 Education

As per 2001 census Balaghat District has an overall literacy rate of 68.71%. Literacy rate among men is 80.63%, while literacy rate among women is 57.20%. Literacy rate in urban area is 82.4% and literacy rate in rural area is 66.7%. It has only one engineering college and no medical college.

The table below shows the District and Block wise Literacy rate (Male, female), No. of all type of schools and colleges (Govt. + Private), Technical institutions, Engineering colleges, approx. Strength of students and school staff.

Table A 1.1.6

Total District Literacy rate:	68.71
Total Male:	80.63
Total Female:	57.20
No. of Middle schools:	(Govt. + Private entities) 667
No. of High schools:	118
No. of Primary schools:	2099

No. of Higher secondary schools(up to 12th standard):	76
No. of colleges	9
No. of professional institutes	4
No. of Anganwaris:	2294
No. of Engineering colleges:	1
No. of Medical colleges:	0
No. of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	1
No. of ashram schools	29
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	262551
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	8487

Block 1 Balaghat

No. of Primary schools:	(Govt. + Private entities) 210
No. of Middle schools:	68

No. of High schools:	13
No. of Higher secondary schools(up to 12th standard):	11
No. of colleges	2
No. of professional institutes	1
No. of Engineering colleges:	1
No. of ashram schools	2
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	1

Block 2: Kirnapur

	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Primary schools:	203
No. of Middle schools:	63
No. of High schools:	12
No. of Higher secondary schools(up to 12th standard):	4
No. of colleges	1
No. of professional institutes	0

No. of ashram schools	0
------------------------------	---

Block 3: Varasivni

	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Primary schools:	172
No. of Middle schools:	62
No. of High schools:	10
No. of Higher secondary schools(up to 12th standard):	7
No. of colleges	1
No. of professional institutes	1
No. of ashram schools	0

Block 4: Lalbarra

	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Primary schools:	184
No. of Middle schools:	62
No. of High schools:	13
No. of Higher secondary schools(up to 12th standard):	10

No. of colleges	1
No. of professional institutes	0
No. of ashram schools	0

Block 5: Khairlanji

	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Primary schools:	144
No. of Middle schools:	62
No. of High schools:	14
No. of Higher secondary schools(up to 12th standard):	6
No. of colleges	0
No. of professional institutes	0
No. of ashram schools	0

Block 6: Katangi

	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Primary schools:	204
No. of Middle schools:	81

No. of High schools:	13
No. of Higher secondary schools(up to 12th standard):	6
No. of colleges	1
No. of professional institutes	1
No. of ashram schools	0

Block 7: Lanji

No. of Primary schools:	(Govt. + Private entities) 228
No. of Middle schools:	63
No. of High schools:	11
No. of Higher secondary schools(up to 12th standard):	10
No. of colleges	1
No. of professional institutes	1
No. of ashram schools	0

Block 8: Paraswada

	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Primary schools:	216
No. of Middle schools:	62
No. of High schools:	13
No. of Higher secondary schools(up to 12th standard):	6
No. of colleges	1
No. of professional institutes	0
No. of ashram schools	3

Block 9: Baiher

	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Primary schools:	234
No. of Middle schools:	76
No. of High schools:	9
No. of Higher secondary schools(up to 12th standard):	6
No. of colleges	1
No. of professional institutes	0
No. of ashram schools	8

Block 10: Birsa

No. of Primary schools:	(Govt. + Private entities) 304
No. of Middle schools:	69
No. of High schools:	19
No. of Higher secondary schools(up to 12th standard):	10
No. of colleges	0
No. of professional institutes	0
No. of ashram schools	16

Source: 1 Census 2001 for literacy rate

2 District Education Office (figures 2010-2011)

A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

Rabi and Kharif are the two major cropping seasons in Balaghat district. Major crops comprise paddy, wheat, maize, soyabean, dalhan, tilhan etc. Horticulture is also being practiced in the district and production of masala is also being taken. The details are given in the table. The district has 486066 hector of forest land, 64659 hector of uncultivated and barren land, 10077 hector of cultivated land and 29049 hector of pasture land.

Main crops, land classifications (forest land, barren & uncultivated land, cultivated land, pasture land), soil classifications (saline, water logging, recurrent flood hit area, drought hit area). Are given in the table below:

Table A 1.1.7

Cropping pattern -	
Type of major crops:	Wheat, rice, jwar, makka, pulses
Cropping seasons:	Kharif and Rabi
Land classifications-	
Forest land:	486066 hector
Barren & Uncultivated land:	64659 hector
Cultivated land:	10077 hector
Pasture land:	29049 hector
Soil classifications	
Saline:	Yes
Water logging:	Yes
Recurrent flood hit area:	NO
Drought hit area:	yes

CROPS

Kharif Crop	Anaj	Dhan
		Makka
		Kodo Kutki

		Jawar
		Ragi
		Rajgira
		Sawa
	Dalhan	Mung Mot
		Udad
		Kulthi
		Barbati
		Sem Popat
		Tuwar
	Tilhan	Soyabin
		Mungphali
		Ramtil
Surjmukhi		
Reshewali Crop	Sun	
Rabi Crop	Anaj	Gehu
	Dalhan	Mung-Mot
		Udad
		Kulthi
		Barbati
		Sem Popat
		Chana
		Tivada
		Matar
		Masoor

	Tilhan	Rai Sarso
		Kusum
		Alsi
		Arandi
		Surjmukhi

HORTICULTURE

Net Sown Area of Fruits	3003 Hect.
Net Sown Area of Vegetables	4312 Hect.
Net Sown Area of Masala	1143 Hect.
Net Sown Area of Flower	120 Hect.
Net Sown Area of Medicine Plants	20 Hect.

Productions

Name of Fruits	Name of Vegetables	Name of Masala	Name of Flower
Mango, Orange, Lemon, Kathal, Amrud	Potato, Onion, Lady Finger, Tomato, Beans, Cabbage, Flower Cabbage, Carrot etc	Chili, Ginger, Turmeric etc.	Genda

A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern:

There are 339961 (around 83.7%) of kuccha houses in the district which are made up of mud, unburnt bricks, stone, wood etc. and 66073 Pukka houses (around 16.3%) which are made up of burnt bricks, concrete, wood, tiles, etc.

sector under takings M/S HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD. MALAJKHAND, BAIHAR and M/S MAGNESE ORE INDIA LTD. BHARWELI, BALAGHAT.

The block wise details are as follow:

Table A 1.1.9

Total no. of industries (Govt., Semi Govt. and Pvt), Block wise	365
a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:	Nil
Total workforce involved in these industrial units:	7254
b) No. of Medium and small scale industries :	Medium scale 84 Small scale 281
Total manpower involved in these units:	7254
Any major accident occurred in any of the industrial units (Loss of life >10, or Financial loss > 1 Crore).	Nil

	block	No. of small scale industries	No. of medium scale industries
1	balaghat	10	7
2	kirnapur	46	11
3	varasivani	20	12
4	lalbarra	20	15
5	khairlanji	77	4
6	katangi	7	3
7	lanji	34	9
8	paraswada	15	5
9	baiher	17	7
10	birsa	35	11
	total	281	84

Source: mahaprabandhak jila udyog Kendra, balaghat

There are many mines in the district, the details are as follow:

MINING	
Main Minerals	Copper, Magnise Dolomite, Marbal etc.
Total Number of Main Minerals Mines	48
Other Mines Material	Stone, Sand, Moorum etc.
Other Mines Number	100

Places Name Where Main Minerals are Found

Name of Main Minerals	Tehsil	Village
Copper Ore	Baihar	Pindkepar, Charatola, Karmsara, Bhimjori, Jagattola
Manginese Ore	Balaghat	Bharveli, Hirapur, Manegaon
	Baihar	Ukwa, Lagma, Gudma, Jagantola, Laugur
	Waraseoni	Botezari, Ramrama, katangzari, Naitara, Pandharpani, Miragpur
	Katangi	Arjuni, Jam, Selwa, Chikmara, Tirodi, Jamarapani, Shukli, Pauniya, Sitapathore, Chakheti, Hatoda
Dolmyite	Katangi	Agari, Dulhapur, Ambezari, Koyalari, Pathrapeth, Kharpadiya, Sitapathore
Boxite	Baihar	Fandki, Mohagaon, Kugaon, Devdongari
Lime Stone/ Marbal	Baihar	Latari, Jagala, Devdongari, Kandai, Gadpayali, Sarekha, Duglai
	Balaghat	Bhagalpur, Dongergaon
Granite	Lanji	Katangi, Paladongari, Kulpa, Karanja

Places Name Where Minor Minerals are Found

Name of Minor Minerals	Tehsil	Village
Stone (Metal for Crashing)	Waraseoni	Kayadi, Dongariya, Asera
	Balaghat	Manegaon, Lohara
	Lanji	Kulpa, Karanja
	Kirnapur	Akola, Benegaon
Soil used for (Mangalori Tiles & Tiles Manufacture)	Balaghat	Dhansua, Tekadi, Payali, Pipartola, Kera,
Sand	Balaghat	Khairi, Amgaon, Balaghat
	Waraseoni	Kanki, Mehandiwada, Khandwa, Sinkandra, Chandori, Savangi

MINERAL RESOURCES

SN	MINERAL	VILLAGE	TEHSIL	GRADE	RESERVE	USES
1	COPPER ORE (CHALCOPYRITE, PYRITE, CUPRITE)	MALAJKHAND	BAIHAR	1.33% Cu	57 MT	FOR EXTRACTIVE OF Cu ETAL, BEING MINED BY M/S HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.
2	MAGNESE ORE (PYROLUSITE, PSILOMELANE BRYONITE MAGNITE)	UKWA, TIRODI, HIRAPUR, BHARWELI, MANGEGAON, MIRAGPUR,	BAIHAR, KATANGI BALAGHAT BALAGHAT	-	-	FOR EXTRACTION OF Mn WHICH IS USED IN MANUFACTURING OF STEEL AND ALLOYS. BEING MINED BY M/S MAGNESE ORE

						INDIA LTD.
3		DUGLAI, HATRI, KANDAI, DEODONGLA, JANGLA, PIPRAHI	BAIHAR	CEMENT	6 MT	PRINCIPAL RAW MATERIAL FOR CEMENT MANUFACTURING USED BY MINI CEMENT PLANT NEAR MOHBATTA.
4	MARBLE DOLOMITE	BHAGATPUR LATRI SITAPCHORO DULHAPUR	BALAGHAT BAIHAR KATANGI	-	-	USED IN TILES.
5	BAUXITE	MARDI DADAR TOURSI DADAR GARHI DADAR	BAIHAR	ALUMINA	45.48% 13 MT	CAN BE USED IN REFRACTORY.

S.NO.	NAME AND ADDRESS	PRODUCT	CAPACITY	INVESTMENT AMT. IN LACKH	EMPLOYMENT
1.	M/S NARMADA PLASTIC PVT. LTD. RAJEGAON, BALAGHAT	HDPE WOVEN SACKS	9000 MT	463	172
2.	M/S RUKMANI SOLVEX PVT. LTD. RAJEGAON, BALAGHAT	EDIBLE OIL	176400 MT	161	150
3	M/S CHORADIA EDIBLE	EDIBLE	1800 MT	127	35

	OILD PVT. LTD. KATANGI BALAGHAT	OIL			
4	M/S BALAGHAT STEEL PVT. LTD. RAJEGAON, BALAGHAT	STEEL INGOTS	1600 MT	121	44
5	M/S MOIL FERRO ALLIES BHARWELI, BALAGHAT	FERRO ALLOYS	120000 MT	650	150
6	M/S HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD. MALAJKHAND, THE BAIHAR	-	-	-	-
7	M/S MAGNESE ORE INDIA LTD. BHARWELI, BALAGHAT	-	-	-	-

Some of major Small Scale Industries

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>TOTAL INVESTMENT</u> <u>IN LAKH</u>	<u>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</u>
1.	RICE MILL	85	690	935
2.	POHA MILL	130	978	1560
3.	MANGLORE PATTERN TILES	42	1680	6300
4.	MINARAL POWDER OF MARBLE/ GRAINITE	9	163	108
5	STONE CRUSING & HUME PIPE	7	97	84

Other Small Scale Industries includes units of marble and Granite Tiles, Rerolling mill steel furniture Mosaic Tiles, Varnish, Ceramic Hollow blocks & furniture, Plastic rope & other Plastic goods, steel Engineering work shop.

A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network

All the blocks in the district are connected by the road ways. Balaghat is also connected to Gondia (Maharashtra) by road and rail. The condition of this road is nice and the frequency of vehicles is high. People travel to Gondia to get the trains for various destinations like Nagpur and Chattisgarh. Balaghat is also connected by rail with Katangi. There is a single line which goes to Gondia (Maharashtra).

The Jabalpur-Balaghat section of South East Central Railway runs north and south through the district, along the valley of the Wainganga. The line was formerly narrow guage, but the section between Balaghat and Gondia was converted to broad gauge in 2005-2006, connecting Balaghat to India's national broad gauge network for the first time. Work is underway to convert the Balaghat-Jabalpur section to broad gauge as well. A Broad gauge line runs to west from Balaghat to Katangi there is a line to Bharveli for magnese transport. Balaghat is directly connected by bus with larger cities such as Bhopal, Nagpur, Gondia, Jabalpur, Raipur, etc.

Table A 1.1.10

<p>1) Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks:</p> <p>a) By Road</p> <p>b) By Rail</p> <p>c) By Air</p> <p>d) Waterways</p>	<p>All blocks are connected by road</p> <p>Balaghat and Katangi is connected by rail</p> <p>Nearest airport is at Nagpur</p> <p>NO</p>
<p>2) Communication network</p> <p>i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks</p>	<p>There is a wireless station in control room at balaghat.</p>

ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block	Available in all blocks
iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks	Available in all blocks
iv) No. of HAM Radio Stations in the blocks	Nil

	block	Pakki Raod km	Kacchi Raod km
1	balaghat	252.59	107.62
2	kirnapur	276.42	138.7
3	varasivani	407.77	60.6
4	lalbarra	156.05	76.5
5	khairlanji	303.61	35.9
6	katangi	318.5	115
7	lanji	338.48	177.9
8	paraswada	278.78	141.245
9	baiher	306.35	105.4
10	birsa	223.3	42.6
	total	2861.85	1001.465

Source: PWD dept. Balaghat

Nagar Palika Balaghat

Forest Dept. Balaghat

MP Gramin Sadak Vikas Pradhikaran

A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

Since it is a naxalite affected area and have a dense forest, 124 villages don't have electricity connection. State electricity board tried to extend the connection to these villages but naxals brought hindrance. State electricity board has to take the help of police and local bodies for spreading the network in such places. Even the road connectivity is not so well in these places and there is very low population density.

Balaghat district has 2 substations of 132 KW which is connected with 400 KW main tower line. These 132 KW substations are connected with four 33 KW line, these 33 KW line is further connected to the 11 KW line which is connected to the transformers and general

household. There are two lines of 132 KW connected to seoni which can be used as a back up in case of emergency. Total consumption is around 172 lakhs KW per month. There are around 150 DG sets of 5-10 KW which can be used in emergency. There is a 308 km line of 33 KV which connects to rural network, 35 substations of 33KV. There is a 3750 km line of 11KV in the district and 3364 transformers.

The detail is given as follow:

	particular	consumption in KWH (2010 -11)
1	domestic	90786
2	commercial	14366
3	industrial	19400
4	water supply	2638
5	Agriculture	41026
6	street light	4769
7	total consumer	238919

Table A 1.1.11

List of power stations in the district:	
Electricity outreach in the district:	Out of 1285 villages 124 don't have electricity connection
Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:	Yes, around 150 sets of 5-10 KW

Source: executive engineer, MP electricity board

A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots

List of historical paces, religious centers and tourist spots will be required, as these places are usually packed by devotees and tourists. The list will help the Administration, Police

deptt. to assess the situation and take call in case of any emergency, especially during the peak season or local festival time.

Table A 1.1.12

List of historical places in the district:	Average presence of visitors per day during peak season / festival season
List of religious centers in the district:	Kanha National park
List of the tourist spots in the district:	Around 400 visitors/day

Balaghat has the following centers as tourist's spots:

- Part of Kanha National Park.
- Lanji Fort/Temple.
- Nahlesara Dam.
- Rampaily Temple.
- Gomaji-Somaji temple

Kanha National Park

Kanha National Park falls in the Balaghat and Mandla districts. It is located in the "Maikal" ranges of the Satpuras. The Park is internationally renowned for its rich floral and faunal attributes. Kanha National park is the tourist place in the district. People around the country visit this place. This place is in baiher block around 125 km from balaghat. Administration need to be more cautious about this place as it is in dense forest and affected by naxals. The National Park has distinguished itself in saving, the endangered hard ground barasingha (*cervus, duvaceli, branderi*) from extinction and has the unique distinction of harbouring the last world population of this dear species. Barasingha is State Animal of Madhya Pradesh. The Present Park area encompasses two important valleys viz the Banjar and the Halon. The Halon vally falls in Balaghat district. The total area of the park is 940 Sq. kms. Of which 530 Sq. kms falls in Balaghat district comprising the three ranges viz Mukki, Bhaisanghat and Supkhar.

Kanha National Park is located on the following longitude and latitude.

Longitude	80 26' 10" to 81 4' 40" E.
Latitude	22 1' 5" to 22 27' 45" N.

Lanji Temple/Fort

The Fort is located at Lanji Tehsil and in dense Forest area. The Temple and its Statutes art are of Khajuraho style. The Lanji Fort is also related with Gond dynasty. There are so many temples within Fort with lot of Statutes. Like Mahadev, Mahamaya, Lanjkaidevi etc.

Rampaily Temple

It is a Historical place located 30 Km away from District head quarter. The temple is built on the bank of Chandan River, in which Shree Ram, Hanuman and Balanji's big statutes are there.

Nahlesara Dam

The Dam is built on Chandan River. Its length is 1.5 KM and it is quite old Dam. It is 58 KM away from district headquarter Balaghat. The Dam is used for irrigation purpose. Behind Dam about one KM away one temple Amma Mai is there which is quite famous.

Gangulpara Tank and Water Fall

Gangulpara Tank and Water fall is located around 14 km from district headquarter Balaghat on Baihar road. The natural beauty surrounding Tank and Water fall looks nice. People at Balaghat used to go there for picnic. The Tank stores the water of Ghysri Nala and it is used for irrigation purpose.

Dhuti Dam

The Dam is built on Wainganga River and it is around 65 km away from Balaghat near Lamta. The Dam height is 26.6 ft; length is 4040 ft and width is 881ft. Maximum water level of Dam is 1077.5 ft. The Dam mainly serves the irrigation purpose for the villages.

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 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

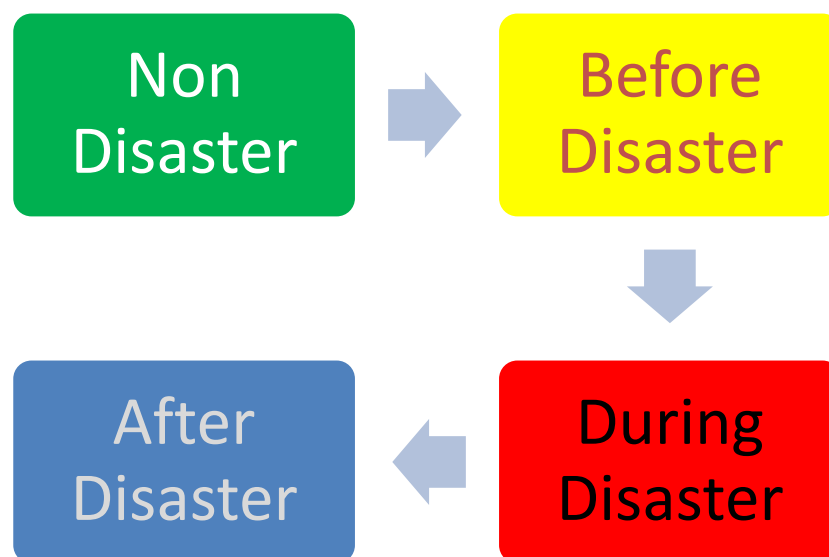
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat.
- Undertaking recovery to bring back the community to a better and safer level than the pre-disaster stage
- To develop disaster management as a distinct management discipline and creation of a systematic 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

This section will cover the basic structure for institutional arrangements, as mandated by the DM Act 2005, including the broad functions of DDMA, DEOC, DDMAC/ DDMC/ BDMC/ GPDMC etc and its inter linkages with upward and downward (state level and Block level). The section will also throw light on the role of the key entities pertaining to the emergency response functions, and will also address the modalities part, as mandated by Madhya Pradesh State Disaster Management Policy 2011.

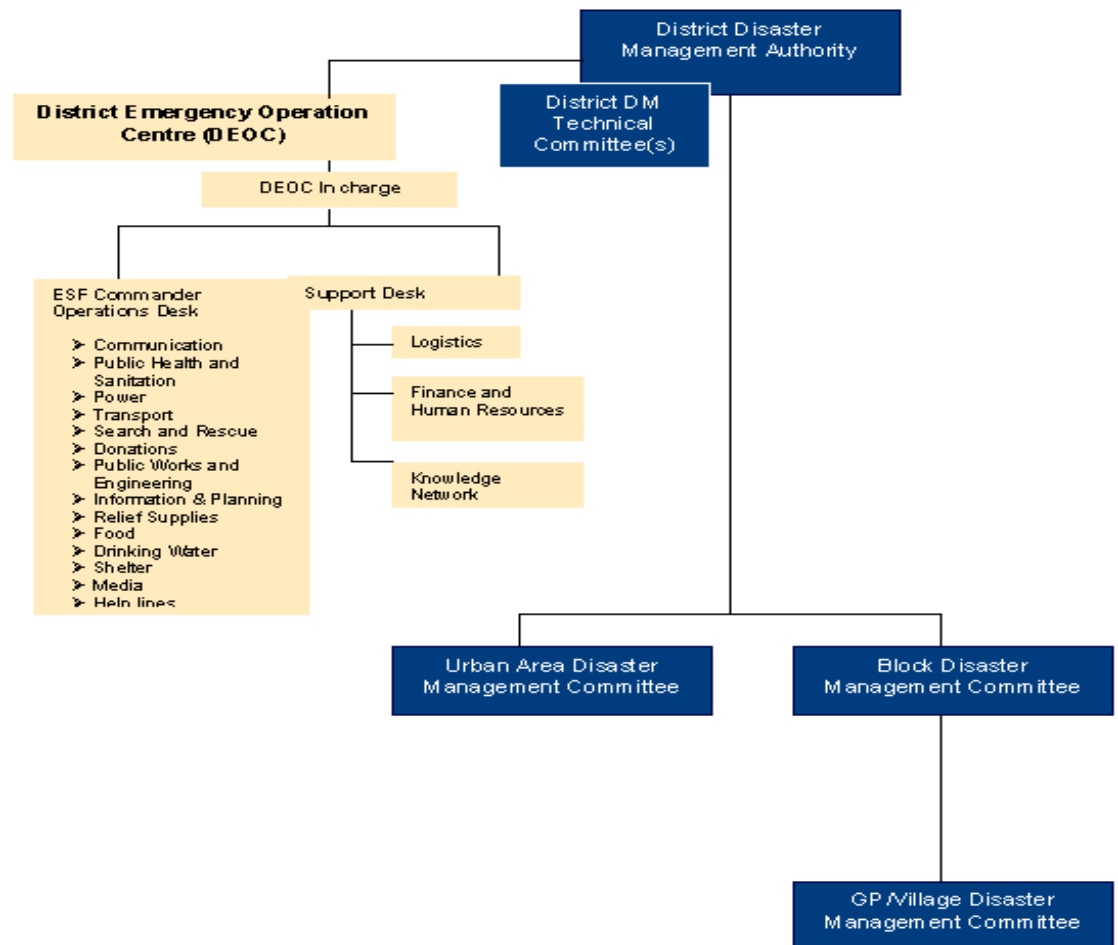
A 2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

There is no DDMA in the district but it is advisable to have one such not only to manage the emergency situation but also to take some preventive or preparedness actions.

There is temporary committee here to deal with flood situations which is active in the months of monsoon.

These control rooms have an emergency contact number, nodal officers, officer in charge of the control room and list of flood prone areas and relief centers.

Hence, the following Structure of DDMA is recommended for the district which will be integrated with ICS to deal with disasters holistically:



The DDMA will be headed by the District Collector, with the elected representative of the local authority as the Co-Chairperson. DDMA will act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM at District level and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA. DDMA will also ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures laid down by the NDMA and the SDMA are followed by all Departments of the State Government at the District level and the local authorities in the district.

For the purpose of this policy, local authorities would include Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), Municipalities, District and Cantonment Boards and Town Planning Authorities which control and manage civic services. These bodies will ensure capacity building of their officers and employees for managing disasters, carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected areas and will prepare DM Plans in consonance with guidelines of the NDMA, SDMA and DDMA.

A DDMA has to be constituted, consisting of the following members:

1. Collector (Chairperson)
2. Chairperson of the Zila Parishad (Co-Chairperson)
3. Chief Medical Officer (Member)
4. Executive engineer (PWD) (Member)
5. Executive Engineer (Irrigation) (Member)
6. Executive Engineer (PH) (Member)
7. Chief Engineer (MPEB)/ Executive engineer
8. Superintendent Of Police (Member)
9. District Commandant, Home Guards

A 2.2 District Disaster Management Committee/ Advisory Committee (DDMC/ DDMAC)

There is no DDMC/DDMAC in the district but it is advisable to have one such not only to manage the emergency situation but also to take some preventive or preparedness actions. It is strongly recommended to have a panel of various authorities and expert to combat such situations.

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 Balaghat 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. District Food officer

11. Commandant, Home Guards
12. Road and Transport officer
13. Fire Officer
14. Telecom officer ITS
15. District Revenue Officer
16. Executive engineer (Rural engineering)
17. CEO, Housing board
18. From two prominent NGO's working in the district in the field of Disaster Management

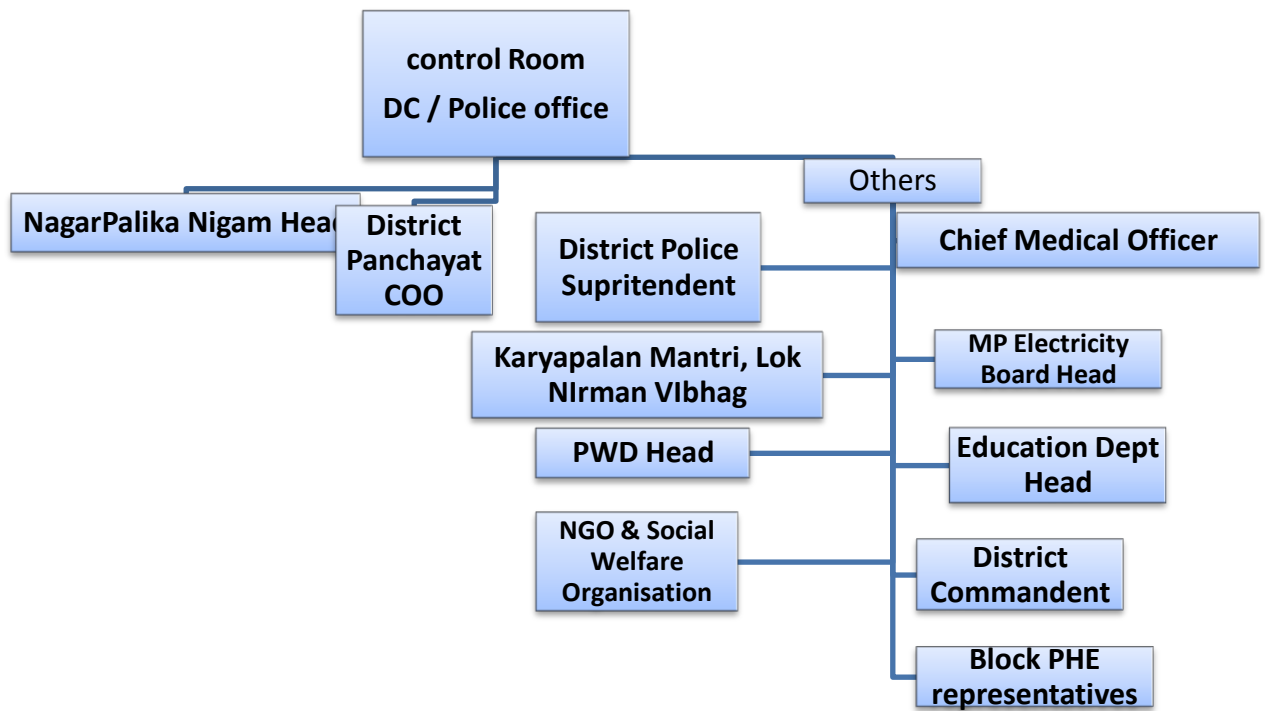
A 2.3 District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) / District Control Room (DCR)

The establishment of Emergency Operations Centres at the district level and equipping them with the contemporary technologies and communication facilities and their periodic upgradation, will be accorded priority. For the last mile connectivity and control of the operations at the disaster hit areas, availability of portable platforms will be catered for. The integration of Ham radios and such other innovative facilities, into the DM communication system, will be advantageous.

In case of emergency situation in the district, the control room, police head quarter, collector office and home guard work together to deal with such kind of emergency. They have the temporary on the spot team and very few and limited resources. The list of which will be attached in the appendix.

A 2.4 District Disaster Information Management System

The information flows mainly from control room, police stations or the collector office to the various departments as shown in the figure. Generally most of the matter reported to the control room which then transfers the information to various departments.



A 2.5 Block Level Disaster Management Committee

The proposed committee could be formed which can include:

1. Block Development Officer Chairperson
2. SHO (town inspector), Police Station Member
3. Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti-Block Member
4. Medical Officer In charge, Dispensaries Member
5. Assistant Engineer/ Sub engineer, I&PH Member
6. Assistant Engineer/ Sub engineer, PWD Member
7. Assistant Engineer, MPEB Member
8. Inspector, Food & Supplies Member
9. Platoon Commander, Home Guards Member
10. Ranger Officer, Forests Member
11. In charge, Fire Station Member

12. Junior Engineer (JTO), Telecom Member
13. Rural engineering (sub engineer) Member
14. From two prominent NGO's working in the block in the field of Disaster Management

A 2.6 Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee

Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the *Gram Panchayat* Disaster Management committees will be formed which will be responsible for the development and implementation of GP level disaster management plans. The proposed committee can include the following:

1. Village Head,
2. Patwari Sachiv,
3. Gram Kotwal,
4. Health Representatives,
5. Anganbari workers,
6. ASHA workers,
7. NGO/CBO/SHG,
8. Teacher/Social worker/Volunteer

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

Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk & Capacity analysis (HVRC) is the most important part of the plan as the entire planning process will be based on its outcome. Any error in identifying the frequency, magnitude and projected impact leads to incorrect identification of major hazard and hence an imperfect plan. The necessary outcomes of the HVRC analysis will be the type of hazards that the district is prone to, history of hazards, impact analysis of the worst case, the area, people and infrastructure that is prone to the risk of these hazards and their vulnerability of being damaged by such disasters due to their vulnerability characteristics. Vulnerability Assessment should deal with the natural, socio-economic vulnerability, housing vulnerability and the environmental vulnerability. After knowing the existing hazards and potential vulnerabilities, the risk analysis will be carried out. HVRC analysis will also include resource inventory/capacity analysis, preparedness analysis in terms of network of communication systems, public distribution systems, storage facilities, transportation facilities, medical facilities, fire stations, cyclone shelters with their capacity, presence of NGOs and other volunteers etc so as to enable quick response.

B 1. Hazard Assessment

Table B.1.1 History of past disasters

The following is the history of past disasters:

A. Floods

Considering the past 30 year's history, from 1982 to 2011 Balaghat District was affected 9 times from 1982 by floods. The year of flood were 1986, 1993, 1994 1995, 1997, 1998, 2002,2005 and 2006. There was a critical situation in some parts of the district during 1997 and 2006 floods in the Lanji, Khairlanji, Kirnapur and almost all the blocks. Most of the rivers were overflowing and there was a loss of life and property. The river water entered the standing crops and the farmers suffered a huge loss. Most of the livestock also was flown away in this flood. In 2006 there were 48 villeges in Lanji block which were affected by the flood. The main rivers were Bagh, Choti Bagh, Son, Kharadi jalashay and Kashitola nalah. The other affected parts and the river and water body which caused the probem are captured in the Table.

There is Jamuniya dam in Katangi which is situated between the mountains. In 1993 there was a flood situation because of the water being released from this dam in katangi block.

There is Bhimghar dam built on Wainganga River in seoni district. The excessive water release from this dam can cause the flood situation in the district especially in the Balaghat and Varasivni block.

Description of Flood prone areas

Serial No.	Block	River	Area affected
1	Khairlanji	Wainganga Chandan Bavanthadi Nalah: Sakadi Kinihi Khairi Bhaurgad Kumhali	1 Chinchgaon 2 Beni 3 Satona 4 sakadi 5 bhendara 6 sivanghat 7 selotpar 8 chatera 9 chicholi 10 kumhali 11 manegaon 12 movad 13 kinhi 14 temani 15 bhaurgad 16 shivpur 17 lilana, 18 mohgaon baiju, 19 khairi 20 savari 21 Atari 22 chutiya 23 gunai 24 ghoti 25 Futara 26 Lavani 27 Dongariya
2	Varasivani	Wainganga Chandan	Jagpur and Pooni Sikandara
3	Lalburra	Wainganga	Dhapera

		Sarrathi Ghirsari Nalah	Balharpur
4	Katangi	Chanai Bavanthadi	Villages on the bank of these rivers are prone in case of heavy rain
5	Lanji	Due to Bagh	Umari Savarikala Chikhalamali Ladsa Kharegaon Kumhari kala Keregaon Siregaon Bapadi Parsodi Singola Devalgaon
		Due to Choti Bagh	Bahela Thema Ameda Miriya Tekepar Kareja Dahegaon Chichewada Dhansa Risewada Andhiyatola
		Due to Son	Temani Kochewadi Badgaon Dulhapur Pausera Devarbeli Nevaevahi Nallezari Lodama Devalgaon Belgaon
		Kharadi Jalashay	Bothali Otekasa Bamhanwada Gorre Dongargaon
		Kashitola Pahadi Nalah	Kashitola Bhanutola
6	Balaghat	Mankuwar	Dhandhariya Bakwada Devsarra Sakari Tingadhi Nagarwada
		Mahkari	Bhalewada
		Wainganga	Magardarra Roshna Khairi Kumhari Budhi Gaykhuri Tavezari Hirapur Ameda Chichgaon Bhamodi
		Ghirsari	Manpur Khutiya Linga Devari Hatta Tola
7	Kirnapur	Ghirsari and Son	Mauda Badgaon

		Wainganga	Batarmara Khara
		Ghirsari	Chindgaon Dhadi Nevargaonkala
		Ghirsar And Bagh	Bagadmara
		Bagh	Pardi Rajegaon Nakshi Timkitola Dudwa Pangaon Binaura Kadkana Borgaon
		Bahg and Deo	Kohka
		Deo	Deogaon Paraswada Bakkar
		Son	Bamhangaon Mundesara Murkuda Jamdi Dhoriya Binaura
8	Baiher	Jamuniya	Katangi Jaysinghtola Balgaon Bhadgaon Akulpur
		Son	Lafra Chilora

B. Road and Rail Accidents

There is a no good network of road in the district. The information from the police reveals that road accidents take place on road, which are related to truck, car, buses and motorcycle. Roads are affected by these accidents; there were road jams in some cases. The accidents takes place on the roads which goes from Balaghat to Gondia , Seoni, Baiher and the state highways and other roads.

So, to cope with such disasters in the future some safety measures must be followed.

The details are covered in the table below:

table B.1.1 b

Year	Details	Type of vehicle				Other	Total
		Bus	Truck	Car	Scooter/motor cycle		
2008	No. of accidents	46	73	33	284	338	774
	No. of death	12	16	4	45	40	117
	No. of injured	37	62	30	216	195	540

2009	No. of accidents	44	80	27	213	179	543
	No. of death	12	17	4	17	44	94
	No. of injured	97	69	38	221	191	616
2010	No. of accidents	49	65	31	195	60	400
	No. of death	8	22	5	8	18	61
	No. of injured	120	72	22	85	126	425
2011	No. of accidents	57	60	40	21	492	670
	No. of death	9	17	6	24	40	96
	No. of injured	59	44	41	300	247	691

Source: Police Superintended Balaghat

C Naxalism

Naxalism is one of the organizations of aggressive communists. Naxalites enter Balaghat from Rajnandgaon border in M.P. and from Bhandara border in Maharashtra. In Balaghat and Rajnandgaon district there are mainly tribal villages and villagers are of 'Gond' & 'Baiga' tribe. The villages covered by naxalites are located in dense forest area where the communication and transportation facilities are very poor. The District has a thick forest area and a tough terrain. First time on 5/1/1990 the naxalites activities came into picture from the border villages of Balaghat where they had encounter with police.

Naxalism is the most severe threat to the District. They killed the State Cabinet Minister Shri L.R.Kavre in 1999 and many civilians, police and army people.

table B.1.1 C Offences Committed by Naxalites

Year	Murder	Attempt to Murder	Dacoity	Robbery/ LOOT	Encounter	Mine Blast	Fire Activities	Beating
1990	1	0	2	0	4	0	3	6
1991	2	0	4	0	1	1	7	4
1992	3	1	4	2	4	0	9	7
1993	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1994	2	2	0	0	2	1	4	2
1995	1	1	1	0	7	0	7	0

1996	1	0	0	0	2	1	9	0
1997	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
1998	3	1	0	0	4	0	28	2
1999	13	2	0	0	4	0	1	0
2000	3	1	2	0	9	0	2	3
2001	3	1	0	0	3	1	9	1
2002	2	1	1	1	9	0	4	1
2003	1	0	1	0	2	1	6	0
2004	3	1	1	&	1	&	3	1
2005	1	0	1	0	0	1	15	0
2006	1	0	0	0	3	0	06	0
2007	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
2009	&	&	&	&	&	1	&	&
TOTAL	43	13	17	3	63	7	119	28

Source NIC Website Balaghat accessed on June 2012.

D. Earthquake:

The district comes under Zone II of Earthquake prone zone. There were many less intense waves of earthquake observed in the district during 1997 Jabalpur earthquake. Hence the possibility of an earthquake cannot be ruled out. There is no history of major intense earthquakes in this district earlier.

Table B.1.2 Major applicable hazards

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone blocks (and also if possible GPs)
Flood, earthquake,	Varasivani, Ialbarra, katangi, kiranapur, Balaghat Baiher, Lanji, Khairlanji, Baiher, Paraswada Less intense waves of earthquake sometimes, as it comes under zone 2

drought,	Some parts of district in the summer as per vulnerability map of MP. Katangi, Baiher, Paraswada blocks.
hailstorm,	All blocks but not a major problem
fire,	All blocks Forest area is prone to fire, also there are around 50 – 60 common household cases of fire in the city.
industrial & chemical disasters,	No, but there are big copper and manganese mines and tiles industry in the district which might be prone to industrial & chemical disasters. Specially Balaghat, Baiher, Malajkhand blocks
rail/ road accidents,	All state highways and local roads. The roads in the District are very much prone to accidents. There were 670 road accidents in 2011 which tolled 96 lives and 691 injured.
epidemic,	No (there are cases of malaria and jaundice but under control.)
landslide,	No
environmental hazard,	No
violence,	No
stampede,	No
mining blasts, or any other hazard	There are copper and manganese mines in Malajkhand and Bharveli which could be affected.
Naxalism	All blocks are affected especially Baiher, Birsa,

Table B.1.3 Seasonality of hazards

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
Loo				Yes	Yes	Yes						
Fire			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes						
Naxalism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Accident	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hailstorm	Yes	Yes	Yes									Yes
Others (like Snakebite, etc)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Seasonality Hazard analysis :

Jan/Feb/March – Hailstorm

April/May/June – Loo and Fire (summer)

July/Aug/Sept – Flood and Insect Attack (monsoon)

Oct/Nov/Dec – Insect Attack and Hailstorm (autumn)

Apart from this there are some disasters which pose a potential threat throughout the year – Earthquake, Accidents, Snakebites, etc.

B 2 Vulnerability Analysis

Table B.2

- **Block wise vulnerability**

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental/ Natural vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
balaghat	Balaghat block has vulenarable roads Balaghat- gondia Balaghat- Baiher Balaghat- seoni roads, are prone to accidentas and flood water. bridge on Son river near Rajegaon which connects to Gondia, bridge on Wainganga river near balaghat which connects to Varasivani, Kuchha houses, Dam The block is less vulenrable	Wainganga River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is less vulenrable	There is Poverty in the block, Agriculture and Livelihood get affected by the fllood situation. The block is less vulenrable	Nil	Less activeness of DDMCs. Lack of coordination between the DDMC. Lack of technology
Katangi	There is Katangi – Balaghat roads, and bridge on chanai and bavanthadi which is vulnerable due to accidents and flood water , kuccha houses in the blocks are prone to flood and fire, The block is less vulenrable	Chanai and bavanthadi River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is less	There is Poverty in the block, Agriculture and Livelihood get affected by the flood situation. The block is less vulenrable	Nil	Absence of DDMCs

		vulnerable			
Varasivni	Roads connecting to seoni, bridge connecting to balaghat on wainganga river are prone to the flood water. Kuchha houses in the block are prone to flood water and fire, The block is less vulnerable	Chandan and Wainganga River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is less vulnerable	There is Poverty in the block, Agriculture and Livelihood get affected by the flood situation. The block is less vulnerable	Nil	Absence of DDMCs
Khairlanji	Khairlanji-Balaghat Roads , bridges on wainganga and bavanthadi river is prone to the flood water. Kuchha houses in the block are prone to flood water and fire. The block is moderately vulnerable	Wainganga Chandan Bavanthadi River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is moderately vulnerable	There is Poverty in the block, Agriculture and Livelihood get affected by the flood situation. The block is moderately vulnerable	Nil	Absence of DDMCs
Lalburra	Lalburra – varasivani roads, bridges on wainganga is prone to the accidents and floodwater may damage the these constructions, Kuchha houses can be affected by flood and fire, The block is moderately vulnerable	Wainganga sarrathi and Ghisari River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is	There is Poverty in the block, Agriculture and Livelihood get affected by the flood situation. The block is moderately vulnerable	Nil	Absence of DDMCs

		moderately vulnerable			
Kirnapur	Kirnapur – Balaghat road is prone to the floodwater and accidents. Bridges on Wainganga, Son and Deo river is vulnerable to floodwater. Kuchha houses can be affected by flood and fire, The block is highly vulnerable	Wainganga Son, Deo, Bagh and Ghisari River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is highly vulnerable	There is Poverty in the block, Agriculture and Livelihood get affected by the flood situation. The block is highly vulnerable	Nil	Absence of DDMCs
Baiher	Baiher – Balaghat roads is vulnerable to flood water and accidents, bridges on son river is vulnerable to floodwater. Kuchha houses can be affected by flood and fire, The block is highly vulnerable	Son, and Jamuniya River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is highly vulnerable	There is Poverty in the block, Agriculture and Livelihood get affected by the flood situation. The block is highly vulnerable		Absence of DDMCs
Parasweada	Paraswada – Balaghat road is vulnerable to accident The block is less vulnerable	Son River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is less vulnerable	There is Poverty in the block, Agriculture and Livelihood get affected by the flood situation. The block is less vulnerable		Absence of DDMCs

Birsa	Birsa - Baiher road is vulnerable to the floodwater and accident, bridges on son and jamuniya river are vulnerable to the floodwater. Kuchha houses can be affected by flood and fire, The block is highly vulenrable	Son and Jamunoya River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is highly vulenrable	There is Poverty in the block, Agriculture and Livelihood get affected by the flood situation. The block is highly vulenrable		Absence of DDMCs
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B 3. Capacity Analysis

Table B 3.1 Resource inventory, Block wise

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue (S&R), grinding m/c etc.	Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, JCB, Fire station 5 , water pump tanker 5, 18 fireman, swimmer		Govt	07632 241594 9669621906 07632 241377 247711 9754274315
Temporary shelters, camps	Revenue Dept			
Emergency Search lights	Homeguard			
Trained manpower, professionals available	List of all trained staff is enclosed		Govt	07632 241594 9669621906

in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	in the Annexure 8.2, with all contact numbers			07632 241377 247711
First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used	List of all trained staff is enclosed in the Annexure 8.2, with all contact numbers			
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores	Only 1 blood bank in the district hospital, 700 medical stores			
Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB	Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, JCB, Fire station 5 , water pump tanker 5, 18 fireman, 10 driver, Dry chemical foam C2 gas Dry chemical foam electric Life jacket and mask 12			List of persons is attached
Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	Vehicles available with different agencies			RTO Dept
Total no. of boats (with info about capacity, size contacts of Orgn./owne etc)	List is attached			List is attached
Availability of fire fighting equipments,	List is attached			Homeguard

Fire tenders				
List of PDS Shops	List is attached			241421
List of NGOs / CBOs	Refer Annexure 8.2 and 8.4			
Veterinary Hospitals				
Telephone Exchange	Refer Annexure 8.2 and 8.4			
Telephone Exchange	Refer Annexure 8.2 and 8.4			

Block wise number of PDS

	block	No of PDS
1	Balaghat	70
2	Kirnapur	66
3	Varasivani	48
4	Lalbarra	42
5	Khairlanji	39
6	Katangi	66
7	Lanji	53
8	Paraswada	37
9	Baiher	79
10	Birsa	45
	Total	545

Source: District Supply Officer Balaghat

List of equipments available with district commandant home guard office

	Equipments	numbers
1	motor boat 40 cc petrol/kerocin	1
2	yamaha motor boat 25 c petrol	1
3	motor boat aluminium 8 seater	1

4	fiber boat 4 meter	2
5	fiber boat without engine	1
6	life buoy	55
7	life jacket	74
8	rope 200 feet	2
9	dragon search light	10
10	Gaiti	5
11	Phawda	10
12	Belcha	10
13	Ghamela	10
14	Sabbal	2
15	safety helmet with light	25
16	safety gloves	50
17	folding stretcher	5
18	swimming costume	25
19	loud speaker system	6
20	foldable aluminium ladder	10
21	foldable ladder	100 meter
22	manila rope 1.5 inch thick	300 feet
23	chain fixing with pipe	200 feet
24	anchor for boat	2

Source: district commandant home guard office

VETERINARY	
Total Veterinary Hospitals	21
Total Veterinary Dispensaries	46
Central Sperms Storage Centre	1
Artificial Insemination Centre	3

Cattle Breeding Farm	1
Artificial I Insemination Units	12
Research Centre	1
Mobile Hospital (ambulance cum van)	3
Doctors	16

B 4. Risks Assessment

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

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas *	Vulnerability	Potential Impact
Flood	Varasivani, lanji, lalbarra, katangi balaghat, khairlanji, baiher, birsa, paraswada Refer table B.1.1	Around 40 thousand people at risk, communication failure in these villeges , drinking water problem, animals will be affected	Loss of crop, so as livelihood and houses Loss of lives, livestock
earthquake	The entire district comes under zone 2 so it is very less prone to earthquake.	The district is very less vulnerable to the earthquake	
drought	Some places in summer Katangi, Baiher, Paraswada block	No population suffers due to drought because the water is provided by tankers and handpupms but animals may suffer	Loss of livestock and wild life
hailstorm,	There are hardly 4 to 5 events of hailstorm in the district especially baiher block	The crops are vulnerable to hailstorm in the month of December	Loss of crop

fire,	Entire forest covers in the district which is around 52%. baiher bisrsa and paraswada	to march No population at risk, but wild life and animals in these forest	Loss of animals and wildlife Loss of people in case of domestic fires
accidents,	Road accidents Balaghat baiher road Balaghat seoni road and balaghat lanji road and some kuccha roads	Around 100 to 150 people in an year at risk,	Refer table B.1.1 b For the impact of accident

B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district

There is no major disaster in the recent history of Balaghat District. Majority of the blocks are very less vulnerable to major disasters like earthquake, flood, etc. Balaghat is largely affected by Naxalism.

Floods

Considering the past 30 year's history, from 1982 to 2011 Balaghat District was affected 9 times from 1982 by floods. The year of flood was 1986, 1993, 1994 1995, 1997, 1998, 2002, 2005 and 2006. There was a critical situation in some parts of the district during 1997 and 2006 floods in the Lanji, Khirlanji, Kirnapur and almost all the blocks. Most of the rivers were overflowing and there was a loss of life and property. The river water entered the standing crops and the farmers suffered a huge loss. Most of the livestock also was flown away in this flood. In 2006 there were 48 villeges in Lanji block which were affected by the flood. The main rivers were Bagh, Choti Bagh, Son, Kharadi jalashay and Kashitola nalah. The other affected parts and the river and water body which caused the probem are captured in the Table.

There is Jamuniya dam in Katangi which is situated between the mountains. In 1993 there was a flood situation because of the water being released from this dam in katangi block.

There is Bhimghar dam built on Wainganga River in seoni district. The excessive water release from this dam can cause the flood situation in the district especially in the Balaghat and Varasivni block. Refer table B.1.1 for the details.

Road and Rail Accidents

There is a no good network of road in the district. The information from the police reveals that road accidents take place on road, which are related to truck, car, buses and motorcycle. Roads are affected by these accidents; there were road jams in some cases. The accidents takes place on the roads which goes from Balaghat to Gondia , Seoni, Baiher and the state highways and other roads.

So, to cope with such disasters in the future some safety measures must be followed. Refer table B.1.1 b for the details.

Naxalism

Naxalism is one of the organizations of aggressive communists. Naxalites enter Balaghat from Rajnandgaon border in M.P. and from Bhandara border in Maharashtra. In Balaghat and Rajnandgaon district there are mainly tribal villages and villagers are of 'Gond' & 'Baiga' tribe. The villages covered by naxalites are located in dense forest area where the communication and transportation facilities are very poor. The District has a thick forest area and a tough terrain. First time on 5/1/1990 the naxalites activities came into picture from the border villages of Balaghat where they had encounter with police.

Naxalism is the most severe threat to the District. They killed the State Cabinet Minister Shri L.R.Kavre in 1999 and many civilians, police and army people. Refer table B.1.1 b for the details.

Earthquake:

The district comes under Zone II of Earthquake prone zone. There were many less intense waves of earthquake observed in the district during 1997 Jabalpur earthquake. Hence the possibility of an earthquake cannot be ruled out. There is no history of major intense earthquakes in this district earlier.

Balaghat

The block is affected by the flood, road accidents, fire and naxalism. As this is a district headquarter resources are available here and this is less affected block. Balaghat block has vulnerable Balaghat- seoni roads are prone to accidents and flood water. Bridge on Son river near Rajegaon which connects to Gondia, bridge on Wainganga River near balaghat which connects to Varasivani, The block is less vulnerable

Katangi

The block is affected by the flood, road accidents, fire and naxalism. Chanai and Bavanthadi River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. Naxal activities are less intense in the block. The block is less vulnerable

Varasivni

The block is affected by the flood, road accidents, fire and naxalism. Chandan and Wainganga River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is less vulnerable to naxalism, flood and accidents.

Khairlanji

The block is affected by the flood, road accidents, fire and naxalism. Khairlanji-Balaghat Roads, bridges on wainganga and Bavanthadi River is prone to the flood water. Wainganga Chandan Bavanthadi River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is moderately vulnerable.

Lalburra

The block is affected by the flood, road accidents, fire and naxalism. Lalburra – varasivani roads, bridges on wainganga is prone to the accidents and floodwater may damage these constructions, Wainganga sarrathi and Ghisari River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is moderately vulnerable.

Kirnapur

The block is highly affected by the flood, road accidents, fire and naxalism. Kirnapur – Balaghat road is prone to the floodwater and accidents. Bridges on Wainganga, Son and Deo River is vulnerable to floodwater. Wainganga Son, Deo, Bagh and Ghisari River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers.

Baiher

The block is highly affected by the flood, road accidents, fire and naxalism. Baiher – Balaghat roads is vulnerable to flood water and accidents, bridges on Son River are vulnerable to floodwater. Son, and Jamuniya River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers.

Paraswada

The block is less affected by the flood, road accidents, fire and naxalism. Paraswada – Balaghat road is vulnerable to accident. Son River gets affected in the flood situations, animals in the block are prone to the flood in these rivers. The block is less vulnerable.

C . DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

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.

The institutional arrangement to ensure the planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the Balaghat district mitigation strategy will be as follows:

The Balaghat DDMA with inputs from the district technical committee(s) will plan and coordinate all the mitigation activities at the district level. All the concerned departments will develop and implement their respective mitigation plans. The departments will identify a nodal officer within their respective departments to coordinate the mitigation activities and who will also be responsible for communicating the status of the department's efforts to the DDMA.

All the *Gram Panchayats* of the districts will prepare their *Gram Panchayat* Disaster Management Plan, which includes the mitigation plan. The responsibility of preparation of these plans will be of the *Gram Panchayat* Disaster Management Committee. The plans will be submitted by the *Gram Panchayat* Disaster management Committees to the respective Block Disaster Management Committees, which in turn will prepare its own Block Disaster Management Plan using the information from all the *Gram Panchayats* falling under its jurisdiction. The Block level plans from all the blocks will be finally submitted to the Balaghat District Disaster Management Authority, which will then using the information from the block level plans will prepare/update the district mitigation plan. Similarly, for the Urban Areas of the district, the disaster management plans including the mitigation plan will be prepared by the respective Municipalities or *Nagar panchayats* and will be submitted to Balaghat DDMA.

In rural areas, characterized by inadequate infrastructure and poverty groups, all mitigation efforts will have to be backed up by a strong and committed programme of social development for the communities. Constant re-examination, therefore, of development policies and programmes, leading to equity and social justice, will be a pre-requisite to ensure the success of mitigation efforts that are being proposed.

C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

After The National Disaster Management Act, 2005 there has been a paradigm shift in the approach of government to manage disasters. From mere post disaster management we have now expanded to a broader approach which includes mitigation and preparedness as well. This requires mainstreaming DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) in various development schemes to reduce direct, indirect and intangible disaster losses. The following activities have been considered in mainstreaming it into development activities. 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 Malaria, Dengu, Chickengunia and jaundice in Balaghat 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 areas 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

The emergency related trainings are being given to the jawans of homeguard in the district. The main problem here is the naxalism and flood. So jawans are being given the swimming training, there are some people who get the periodical training in swimming and life savings in case of flood. These jawans are appointed in the different blocks under the supervision of SDM and police stations to be ready to deal with the emergency. Apart from these homeguard jawans local public are also being encouraged to get the training, particularly the fisherman who are generally the good swimmers and know the much more information about river and dams area in their vicinity. There are some special forces and cobra battalion to deal with naxalite.

All these jawans need to be given the advanced training, the government should make use of the advanced technology and the new improved techniques used in the rescue operations or to combat the emergency situations. Also these peoples should be given the periodical refreshment training so that they will not forget the techniques learned and will be in touch with the new methods.

Mock drills need to be carried out to ensure how these jawans respond and work in the emergency. This will also help us to understand the gaps between what is expected from them and what they actually able to deliver in the real scenario. Additional guidance and training can be given later to bridge the gap and keep them on forefront.

Govt. officials can be given training in cooperation with the institutes like DMI Bhopal, NDMI or any DM Institute.

Community comes first in case of any disaster so Community level trainings and public awareness activities, in partnership with NGOs, Pvt. Sector and Govt. Training institutions can be carried out.

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.

It will be great if the DDMA could involve the local public. The students of NCC and NSS (National Service Scheme) and NYSK can be used and trained in small activities like first aid, serving the disaster affected people and spreading the awareness program. All the college students should be made aware about the disaster management program and ask them to make their family and surrounding aware about the disaster management program. This is very broad term but the actions can be taken step by step. This subject along with the environmental science should be taught in the college. This will make the most of the people aware about the disaster management program and the initiative taken by the state in taking the proactive measures and proactive approach in dealing with the any kind of emergency. Also people will be educated and ready about how to minimize the loss of life and property. At school level scout and guide can be given the disaster management related education. The self help group could also be motivated to work for this plan.

C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

This section will address 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.

In Balaghat District each year Rs. 1 lakh is given for mitigation activities, the fund for relief depends on the damage caused by a disaster. Apart from the above mentioned funds all the major departments (Home Guards, Police, Health & Medical, Fire, etc) must have their own emergency fund, as in times of emergency seeking funds from Revenue & Relief department consumes a lot of valuable time.

C 1.2 Preparedness Plan

This section will primarily focus on preparedness of the communities and local authorities in order to safeguard lives, protecting assets and efficiently utilize resources by taking appropriate actions in the face of any disaster. The preparedness plan will further ensure that agencies are able to respond to the potential damage zones in a prompt and coordinated manner. In most disaster situations the loss of life and property could be significantly reduced through appropriate

preparedness measures and warning system. It will be necessary that with respect to every disaster, the concerned agencies will be designated to issue the warnings. During this section, it will be ensured that the pre-disaster warning & alerts, preparedness before response and dissemination of warning, and evacuation activities will be carried out in coordination with concern line departments.

At the block level respective SDM has the charge to check all the preparedness activities in their blocks. SDMs are also being made the in charge of control room to deal with emergency. This particularly happens to deal with the flood situations in all the blocks of the district. SDM ensures if all the activities are being carried out according to the direction of flood control meeting held in the district.

C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

General Preparedness Measures

1. Establishment of the Control Rooms

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

2. Plan Updation

Disaster Management Plan needs to be updated at regular interval (at least once in a year according to NDMA). 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 to be given for search and rescue teams, first aid teams, disaster management teams at village, tahsil and district level. These teams will provide timely help during any type of disaster. Provision of wireless sets at all Sub-division and tahsil Offices for effective communication of cyclone/heavy rainfall/flood warning should be provided. 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 of groups of women and men volunteers and are assigned with a special task. The Search and Rescue Teams, First Aid Teams formed at these 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 this is

a preparedness drill to keep the community alert. Mock drills have to be organized in 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

1. Construction of Earthquake Resistant Structures
2. Retrofitting the weak structures
3. Housing insurance
4. Construction of embankments for flood control
5. Rehabilitation of people in safe places
6. Development of plans for shifting people from vulnerable area to safer area

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

It is most essential to establish, upgrade and modernise the forecasting and early-warning systems for all types of disasters. The nodal agencies responsible for monitoring and carrying out surveillance, for specific natural disasters, will identify technological gaps and formulate projects for their upgradation, in a time bound manner. Reception and dissemination of information swiftly and effectively is very important, hence, the DEOC must be well equipped. The existing control rooms for flood relief can be used for other disasters with proper modifications. Here the information desk of the ICS system (explained later) will play an important role. It should be ensured that the warning system is easy to operate 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. For any emergency information received regarding the disasters such as Floods, Forest Fire, Industrial and Chemical, Hot & Clod waves DDMA carry out the following activities:

1. Activate the DEOC
2. Provide appropriate warning to general public.
3. Coordinate with district authorities on dissemination of warning to general public and if necessary, carry out evacuation.
4. Request Home Department to be on standby for rescue and relief operations.
5. Display of warning boards for general public on sensitivity of particular areas towards particular hazards.
6. Medical preparedness—nominate/ designate hospitals, doctors and paramedics to cover emergency health management.

Table C. 1.2.2

Hazards	Prediction Agencies	Mode of communication, info. dissemination at district level
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		Present	Proposed
Flood	IMD, PHE, Irrigation Department and The Flood Relief Cell	Newspaper	Radio, T.V.,Newspaper, SMS
Drought	IMD	Newspaper	Radio, T.V.,Newspaper, SMS
Industrial accidents	Department. of Industry	NA	Radio, T.V.,Newspaper, SMS
Epidemics	Health department, Agriculture department and Veterinary Division	Newspaper	Radio, T.V.,Newspaper, SMS
Landslides	Landslides Geological Survey of India, Mining department	NA	Radio, T.V.,Newspaper, SMS
Forest Fires	Forest Department	SMS alerts	SMS alerts
Hail Storm	IMD	Newspaper	Radio, T.V.,Newspaper, SMS

C.1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness

Evacuation of people under threat or likely to be affected by disasters

It is important to understand the nature of threat and the procedures to be adopted and must be incorporated as part of the evacuation plan in the Gram Panchayat, Block and Urban areas evacuation plans. 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.

- Safe routes and safe shelters need to be marked for each Gram Panchayat, Block and Urban areas.
- Safe routes and safe shelters needs to be marked in relation to specific hazards, as in case of floods shelters at higher elevations are a must, but for others like earthquakes or fire even the shelters in lower lying areas will do.
- All agencies involved in evacuation must have a common understanding of their roles and responsibilities in order to avoid confusion and panic in affected community.
- Evacuation team should separate into smaller groups targeting individually on different level of casualties.
- The unconscious and severely hurt will be given the top most priority and sent for medical aid in the ambulances
- The people needing first aid comes next and should be treated promptly.
- Activate all the emergency communication mechanisms
- Logistics should be contacted immediately for making the provisions for transportation.
- 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.
- If possible, heli-ambulance should be arranged for evacuating unconscious and severely hurt people.

- Different situations demand different priorities and hence the responsibility for ordering evacuation is assigned to different agencies.
- All evacuations will be ordered only by the Designated Officer appointed by DDMA/Deputy Commissioner.
- For appropriate security, law and order, evacuation should be undertaken with assistance from home department, community leaders/Village Panchayat Disaster Management Committee and Task Forces responsible for evacuation.
- All evacuations should be reported to Collector or DEOC along with details of evacuees and facilities available at the safe shelters and emergent needs (if any).
- DDMP can take the help of volunteers, NCC/NSS cadets, NGOs and CBOs.
- Media should cooperate and not to spread rumors or curse or name government

C.1.2.3 Organizing mock drills

Efficacy of plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) is tested and refined through mock drills. Mock drill is an integral part of the Community based disaster management plan. Mock drills must be organized at district, block and village level to condition all the residents to respond to any disaster in an effective manner. Mock drills should also be conducted in all the main public buildings with high occupancy including schools, hospitals and other government and private buildings. All the concerned departments must participate in the drills to ensure safety of the participants. It should be conducted once in six months as per the seasonality calendar of natural disaster.

C 1.3 Response Plan

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.

C 1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force

The State is expected to create response capabilities from its existing resources by equipping and training at least one battalion equivalent force for effective management of disasters and necessary training arrangement aligned with disaster management skills in consultation with the

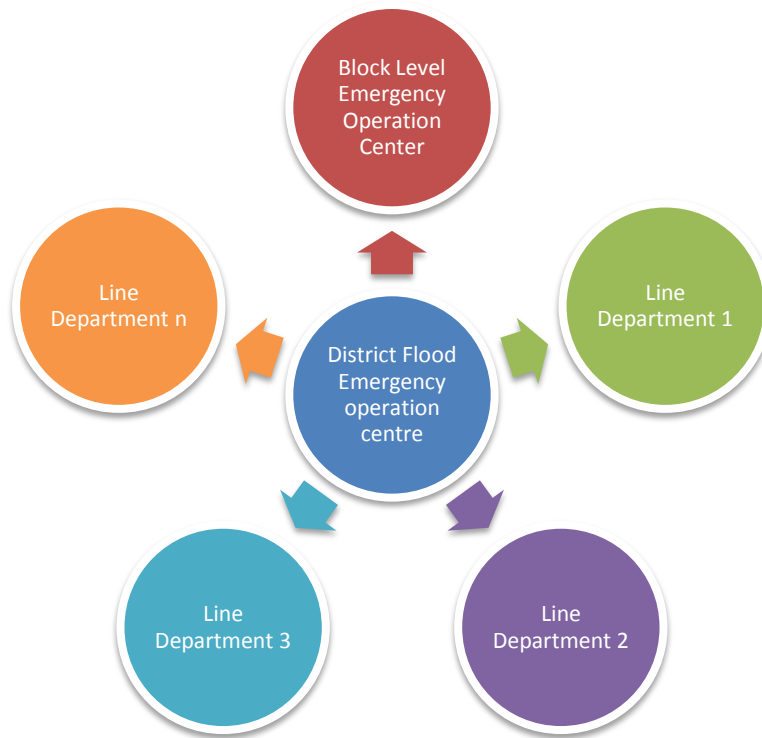
National Disaster Response Force. The District Commandants, Home Guards will be in charge of the force at the district level.

Currently the task of Emergency Response Force in the district- is being carried out by the police force and the home guard jawans. For dealing with the naxalism, special military force and cobra battalion is stationed in the district.

C 1.3.2 Crisis management direction & coordination

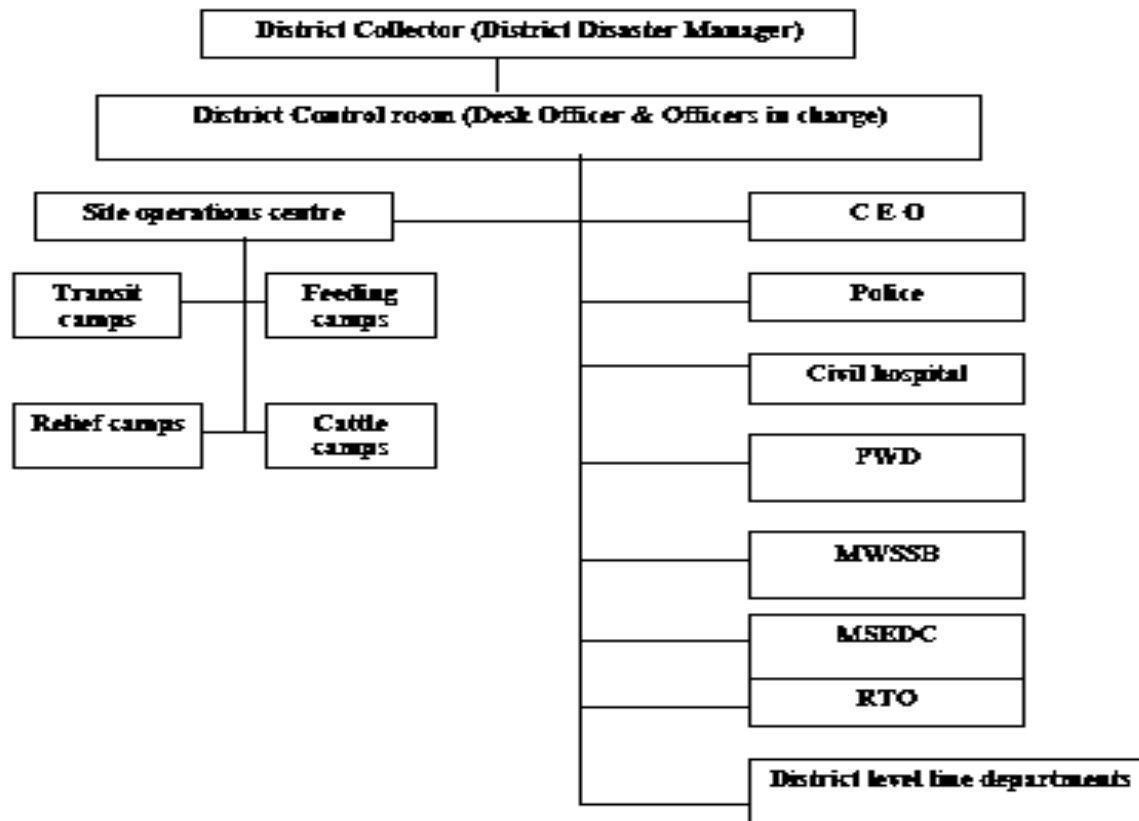
Presently there is a Flood Emergency operation centre at district level, which stays connected with all the line departments and Block emergency operation centre. If any situation arises the concerned department informs the Flood Emergency operation centre at district, which then dissipates the information to the various blocks and concerned departments. All the communication is carried through telephone. The Present and proposed structure is depicted below.

Present Strucute



Proposed structure

Coordination Structure at District level



C 1.3.3 Incident Command System (ICS)

There is no ICS system in place for the district currently, however the following plan is proposed:

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:

1. Command
2. Operations
3. Logistics
4. Planning
5. 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:

1. 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.

2. Operations Section

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

3. 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.

4. Logistics Section

It provides resources and other services needed to support the organization.

5. Finance / Administration Section

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

District Level Incident Response

At the district level, there will be one District Headquarters Team with the primary function of assisting the District Collector in handling tasks like general co-ordination, distribution of relief materials, media management and the overall logistics. Suitable officers from the district administration will be carefully selected and professionally trained for the different ICS positions in order to constitute the District Level Incident Command Teams. (DICTs). The teams will focus on the operational aspects of response management, duly supported by other functions in ICS, e.g. Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, etc. The officers drawn for this assignment will be carefully selected by the District Collector depending upon their fitness, ability and aptitude for any of the DICT positions and they will be professionally trained to fulfill their assigned roles.

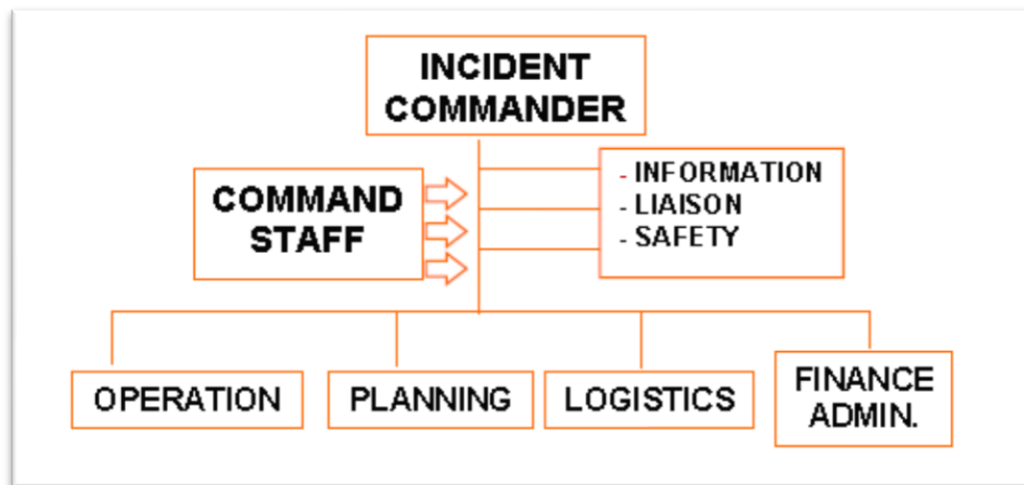
Arrangements will also be made for ensuring their mobilization in a time-bound manner for their deployment to the trouble spot. Due consideration for the appropriate level of seniority will be given while constituting the teams. The team personnel may be selected from the General

Administration / Revenue Department which traditionally handles disaster response in our country, the option to pick up willing and capable personnel from any other department for taking up specific positions in the DICT will be left open. For some positions, a suitable number of additional personnel will be trained as reserve for taking care of contingencies like transfers, promotions, etc.

For the position of the Incident commander, a suitable officer of the rank of Additional District magistrate will be preferred. The District Level Incident Command Teams will function under the overall control of the Collector / District Magistrate. The State governments can also deploy the DICTs to other districts depending upon the magnitude of the disaster.

ICS Organization in Detail

The ICS organization is built around five major functions that are applied to any incident whether it is large or small. Unified Command, which is a management method to use for multi-jurisdictional and /or multi-agency events, is a major feature of ICS.



Role and Responsibilities of ICS Staff

The following represents the major responsibilities and duties of the Incident Commander. The incident commander's responsibility is the overall management of the incident. The Incident Commander may have a deputy who may be from the same agency, or from an assisting agency.

Incident Commander

Major responsibilities and duties of Incident Commander

1. Assesses the situation and/or obtain a briefing from the prior Incident Commander.
2. Determine incident objectives and strategy.
3. Establish the immediate priorities.
4. Establish an appropriate organization, ensure planning meetings are scheduled as required.
5. Approve and authorize the implementation of an Incident Action Plan.
6. Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place.
7. Co-ordinate activity for all Command and General Staff.
8. Coordinate with key people and officials.
9. Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
10. Keep agency administrator informed of incident status.
11. Approve the use of students, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
12. Authorize release of information to the news media.

13. Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.

1. Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP)/ DEOC (District Emergency Operations Centre):

The ICP will be wherever the Incident Commander is located. As the incident grows, it is important for the Commander to establish a fixed location for the ICP and to work from that location. The ICP provides a central coordination point from which the Incident Commander, Command Staff and Planning functions will normally operate.

The ICP can be any type of facility that is available and appropriate, e.g., vehicle, trailer, tent, an open area or a room in a building. The ICP may be located at the Incident Base if that facility has been established. Once established, the ICP should not be moved unless absolutely necessary.

It is proposed that the DEOC be established with the Department of Home since the Civil Defense and Police for Disaster Preparedness is a dedicated department suited to the logistical management of an EOC. The DEOC will be set up with the entire infrastructure as per the given layout.

1. The Chief of operations will initiate the activation of emergency services of the DEOC as established.
2. Activation of the DEOC should immediately follow the declaration of a District Level Emergency. -
3. The Individuals staffing the DEOC are responsible for establishing communications with their respective departments through radio and telephone etc.
4. The DEOC Chief or designee will determine what staff he/she deems necessary to effectively operate the DEOC apart from the prescribed staff.
5. The designated officers of the Police will provide security at the DEOC

2. Establish the Immediate Priorities

First Priority is always the safety of:

1. People involved in the incident
2. Responders
3. Other emergency workers

Second Priority: Incident Stabilization.

Stabilization is normally tied directly to incident complexity.

When considering stabilizing the Incident Commander must:

1. Ensure life safety
2. Ensure Protection of life and property
3. Stay in Command
4. Manage resources efficiently and cost effectively

3. Determine Incident Objectives, Strategy, and Tactical Direction

It is safe to say that all agencies employ some sequence of steps to meet incident-related goals and objectives. Several different approaches have been suggested. Some of these are as below:

A. Know Agency Policy

The Incident Commander may not always be an employee of the agency or jurisdiction experiencing an incident. Therefore he must be fully aware of agency policy. This includes any operating or environmental restrictions, and any limits of authority. Agency policy can affect the establishment of incident objectives.

B. Establish Incident Objectives

Incident Objectives are statements of intent related to the overall incident. For some kinds of incidents the time to achieve the objectives is critical. The following are some examples of Incident Objectives for several different kinds of incidents.

1. Release all hostages safely with no further casualties.
2. Stop any further flow of toxic material to riverbed.
3. Search all structures for casualties.

C. Develop Appropriate Strategy

Strategy describes the general method that should be used either singly or in combination that will result in achieving the incident objective.

D. Execute Tactical Direction

Tactical Direction describes what must be accomplished within the selected strategies in order to achieve the incident objectives.

Tactical Direction consists of the following steps:

1. Establish Tactics

Determine the tactics that are to be used appropriate to the strategy. The tactics are normally established to be conducted within an operational period.

2. Assign Resources

Determine and assign the kind and type of resources appropriate for the selected tactics.

3. Monitor Performance

Performance monitoring will determine if the tactics and resources selected for the various strategies are both valid and adequate.

4. Monitor Scene Safety

Public safety at the scene of an incident is always the top priority. If the incident is complex, or the Incident Commander is not tactical expert in all the hazards present, a Safety Officer should be assigned. Hazardous materials incident requires the assignment of a Safety Officer

5. Establish and Monitor Incident Organization

One of the primary duties of the Incident Commander is overseeing the Management of organization. The organization needs to be large enough to do the job at hand, yet resource used must be cost effective.

6. Manage Planning Meetings as Required

Planning meetings and the overall planning process are essential to achieving the incident objectives. On many incidents, the time factor does not allow prolonged planning. On the other hand, lack of planning can be more disastrous. Proactive planning is essential to consider future needs.

7. Approve and Authorize the Implementation of an Incident Action Plan

Plans can be oral or written. Written plans should be provided for multi-jurisdiction or multi-agency incidents, or when the incident will continue for more than one Operational Period.

8. Approve Requests for Additional Resources or for the Release of Resources

On small incidents, the IC will personally determine additional resources needed and order them. As the incident grows in size and complexity, the ordering responsibility for required resources will shift to the Logistics Section Chief and to the Supply Unit if those elements of the organization have been established.

9. Authorize Release of Information to the News Media

The sophistication of modern news gathering methods and equipment make it very important that all incidents have procedures in place for managing the release of information to the media, as well as responding appropriately to media inquiries.

There are three important staff functions that are the responsibility of the Incident Commander unless Command Staff positions are established.

1. Public Information and media relations
2. Maintaining liaison with assisting and co-operating agencies
3. Ensuring safety

Information Officer

The information officer is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations.

Reasons for the IC to designate an Information Officer

1. Media capabilities to acquire their own information are increasing.
2. Reduces the risk of multiple sources releasing information.
3. Need to alert, warn or instruct the public
4. The Information Officer should consider the following when determining a location to work at the incident.
5. An area for media relations and press/media briefings must be established.
6. Information displays and press handouts may be required.
7. Tours and photo opportunities may have to be arranged.

Liaison Officer

Incidents that are multi-jurisdictional, or have several Agencies involved, may require the establishment of the Liaison Officer position on the Command Staff.

The Liaison Officer is the contact for Agency Representatives assigned to the incident by assisting or co-operating agencies. These are personnel other than those on direct tactical assignments or those involved in a Unified Command.

Reasons for the IC to designate a Liaison Officer

1. When several agencies send, or plan to send, agency representatives to an incident in support of their resources.
2. When the IC can no longer provide the time for individual co-ordination with each agency representative.

3. When it appears that two or more jurisdictions may become involved in the incident and the incident will require on-site liaison.

Safety Officer

The Safety Officer's function on the Command Staff is to develop and recommend measures for assuring personnel safety, and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations. Only one Safety Officer will be assigned for each incident. The Safety Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. Safety assistants may have specific responsibilities such as air operations, hazardous materials, etc. The Safety Officer will correct unsafe situations by working through the chain of command. However, the Safety Officer may exercise emergency authority to directly stop unsafe acts if personnel are in imminent life-threatening danger.

C 1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment & reporting

Rapid Damage Assessment Team to be set up immediately after disaster. It should include Z.P. members, agricultural officer to assess the crop damage, executive engineer of PWD to assess the damaged houses, S.P to maintain the law and order situation, NGOs and volunteer organizations, Tahsildar, etc.

This team may immediately assess the damage happened due to disaster and report it to the concerned department to get the immediate relief material from the government and also the foreign aid. Damage assessment procedures are required to avoid litigations and delays in gratuitous relief and compensation, including insurance.

Deployment of search and rescue teams can help in reducing the numbers of deaths. A quick response to urgent needs must never be delayed for the reason that a comprehensive assessment has yet to be completed. The following teams must be sent to disaster site or disaster affected area as early as possible, even prior to First Information Report.

- First Aid Team (medical team)

- Search and Rescue team

- Communication Teams

- Power Team

- Relief Teams

- Rehabilitation teams

- Transport Team etc.

All other focal departments will keep ready their response teams, which may be deployed after receiving the first information report.

Table C 1.3.4

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT											
1	NATURE OF DISASTER:										
2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:						TIME:				
3	<i>DAMAGE AND LOSS ESTIMATES</i>										
	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	<i>INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE</i>										
	<i>Name of the Site</i> (Village, Block, Tehsil)	<i>Ho using</i>	<i>Agr icul ture</i>	<i>Ani mals</i>	<i>Water source</i>	<i>Road and bridge</i>	<i>Power</i>	<i>Communi cation</i>	<i>Govt Building</i>	<i>Others</i>	
5	<i>NEED ESTIMATES</i>										
	<i>Name of the Site</i> (Village, Block, Tehsil)	<i>Medical Needs</i>	<i>Population requiring shelter</i>	<i>Clothes</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Sanitation</i>	<i>Any Other</i>			

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 District Search & rescue Team

Presently there is no dedicated search and rescue team in Balaghat District. Police and home guard do the search and rescue operation whenever needed.

Dedicated teams to be formed to lead the search and rescue operations. The following is recommended:

S.No.	Team Member
1.	Policemen
2.	Sniffer Dogs
3.	Home guard
4.	Civil Engineers
5.	Disaster Management Specialist
6.	Swimmers
7.	Doctors
8.	Fireman
9.	Local community people who are ready to volunteer for Search & Rescue operation

The rescuers efficiency level to be maintained through practice and demonstrations / mock-drills during the non-disaster period. The rescue team should undergo standard training from time to time. Proper state of the art equipments required for S&R operations to be procured and adequate training must be given to the S&R team for operating the same.

C 1.3.6 Medical response

The specialized medical care shall be required to help the affected population. The preventive medication may have to be taken to prevent the outbreak of diseases. Further, at the district level, dedicated medical teams will be activated at the time of emergency, which will consist of the doctors, nurses, pathologists, etc. Mobile Medical Vans, equipped with emergency requirements, also to be identified. Members of the medical emergency team to be well trained retrained on triage, advance life support, well versed with golden hour-platinum minute's concept, quick steps of first aid response etc.

Medical response has to be quick and effective. The specialized medical care shall be required to help the affected population. At the district level, dedicated medical teams will be activated at the time of emergency, which will consist of the doctors, nurses, pathologists, etc. The following measures shall be taken by the District Administration:

1. A mechanism for quick identification of factors affecting the health of the affected people shall be established for surveillance and reporting.
2. An assessment of the health and nutritional status of the affected population shall be done by experts with experience of emergencies and, if possible, local knowledge.
3. The voluntary deployment of the nearest medical resources to the disaster site, irrespective of the administrative boundaries, will be warranted.
4. Mobile medical hospitals and other resources available should be deployed immediately.

5. Adequate supply of medicines, disinfectants etc. shall be made.
6. Where necessary inoculation shall be done.
7. Vaccination of the children & pregnant women shall be undertaken.
8. Vector-borne diseases are a major cause of sickness and death in many disaster situations. IDSC should be involved and vector control measures shall be undertaken.
9. Water borne diseases may cause sickness and deaths and therefore adequate measures shall be taken to prevent such outbreaks.

There are combat teams in Balaghat in every block, which can be used in case of disaster for providing health care. These teams have Medical Officer and paramedical staff. DDMA must ensure their proper training and retraining on triage, advance life support, well versed with golden hour-platinum minute's concept, quick steps of first aid response, etc. the list of combat team is added in annexure.

C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

It is recommended that a list of vehicles that are in good working condition and are easily available at the time of disaster should be compiled so that it can be called during emergency. Also vehicle owners should be motivated to have regular maintenance of their vehicles. The stock of fuel and other instruments needed in case of emergency need to be checked

C 1.3.8 Communications

Presently only means of communication is telephone and wireless, and all the documentation is done manually on papers. Hence proper arrangements should be done for Data collection, record keeping, assistance in locating missing persons, etc. A proper IN-message and OUT-message register should be maintained and all the information should be routed through the information officer. The latest National Disaster Management Communication Network should be utilized and arrangements should be made for last mile connectivity. The Communication room must have the following:

1. Telephones
2. Fax
3. Intercom units
4. VSAT connection
5. PC with modem and printer
6. Mobiles
7. Photocopying machine
8. Wireless sets
9. Satellite Phone
10. Power Backup

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

1. Stay in the shelter until the local authorities say it's safe to leave
2. Restrict smoking and ensure that smoking materials are disposed off
3. safely.
4. Cooperate with local authorities and others staying in the shelter.
5. Listen to radio broadcasts
6. Watch out for fires
7. Assist local authorities and volunteers in the management of water,
8. food and other relief supplies including medical care, if required.
9. Make arrangement for pets and cattle before going to a public shelter.
10. Organize recreation for children.
11. Assist local authorities with the assistance of community members to
12. maintain law and order.
13. Immunize the population against epidemics.
14. Temporary shelter management are taken care of by-
 1. Home departments
 2. Local NGO's and CBO's

C 1.3.10 Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)

WATSAN is also a very important element, which needs to be addressed on the top priority, as it is directly related to the basic needs, especially in case of the affected population. The Required provisions to be made by respective municipalities, for supply of pure drinking water, and to meet the other needs of water as well as timely addressal of sanitation requirements. This also includes the maintenance of hygiene, in & around emergency shelters, periodic monitoring and inspection of storm water drainage, nallah, adherence of the cleaning schedule of the camps and other places.

The following measures shall be taken by district administration:

- The State Governments shall identify alternative sources of water and make necessary arrangements for supply to the affected population.
- The State Governments shall ensure that affected people have adequate facilities and supplies to collect, store and use sufficient quantities of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.

- It shall be ensured that drinking water supplied conforms to the prescribed quality standards
- It shall be ensured that water made available for personal and domestic hygiene should not cause any risk to health.

- It should be ensured that disaster-affected households have access to sufficient hygiene measures.
- Soap, detergents, sanitary napkins and other sanitary items should be made available to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being.
- In the relief camps, toilets should be sited, designed, constructed and maintained in such a way as to be comfortable, hygienic and safe to use.
- Procure and maintain mobile toilets which can be deployed swiftly in affected areas.

The primary agency responsible for WATSAN is Municipal Corporation.

C 1.3.11 Law & order

Maintaining law & order is major responsibility of Police, apart from it; other stakeholders are also involved in it. This section will throw light on the coordination amongst the key functionaries and the necessary arrangements to be made at the district level, for maintaining the law & order.

Maintaining Law and Order is the main responsibility of Police Dept and Home guards. They must stay prepared and should act promptly in case of a disaster. Following are the main functions:

- The Police Department and Home guards shifts the people to the safer places.
- They help the Revenue Department to carry out relief work without any hindrance during disaster period and safeguard the properties of the victim.
- They arrange law and order against theft in the disaster-affected area and co-ordinate with the search and rescue operation through NCC /NGO.
- They also arrange for security at the relief camps/relief material storages.
- They also maintain law and order at the time of distribution of relief material.
- They specially protect the children and the women at the shelter places.

The police force and Home guards should be trained in disaster management skills and should be upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability.

C 1.3.12 Public grievances/missing persons search/media management

A committee at the district level has to be constituted under the chairmanship of the District Collector to address the grievances of the public regarding missing persons. The search and rescue team should search for the missing persons living or dead.

The dissemination of accurate information through electronic and print media is very important. Regular press briefings shall be made by District Magistrate/Collector or his authorized representative i.e. Information Officer (explained in ICS) at pre-designated time as a single source of information from Government.

C 1.3.13 Animal care

Animals both domestic as well as wild are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. It is necessary to devise appropriate measures to protect animals and find means to shelter and feed them during disasters and their aftermath, through a community effort, to the extent possible. The Veterinary Department/ Department of Animal Husbandry are equipped with hospitals and mobile units to carry out its activities in Balaghat. Relief teams are constituted during flood season only. The department must formulate an adequate strategy for proper disposal of carcass and must ensure periodic vaccination of animals for various diseases.

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 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 Police and the Home Guards will be deployed for emergency response, community preparedness and public awareness. At district level, a culture of voluntary reporting to duty stations in the event of any disasters will be promoted. Also, SMS groups will be formed for both police personnel and home guards. These SMS groups can be used to send message (in regional language) to all the personnel as and when required, asking them to report for duty immediately.

C 1.3.16 Role of Private Security

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. Hence, private security guards must be trained for S&R and first-aid, so that they can provide a helping hand during a disaster

C 1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

NGOs and CBOs play an important role in disaster response. They have better knowledge of the area and can reach the disaster site swiftly due to proximity. They should select and train young volunteers to help the government agencies at the time of a disaster. They can help in the following ways:

- Providing psycho-social support and mental health services to the survivors of the disasters.
- By acting as a communication link between the communities and government agencies.
- By helping senior citizens, handicaps, ladies and children in various manners.
- By organising local groups for assisting the government agencies in the S&R and relief work.
- By maintaining a healthy environment in relief shelters.

PFA list of NGOs in annexure

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
- Recreational facility
- Postal facility
- Temporary repairs to damaged infrastructure

Functions of Logistics Desk

1. Issue Village relief tickets to the affected families
2. Organize distribution of Relief Supplies
3. Receive, store, secure, relief materials for relief camps and affected villages
4. Co-ordinate supplies distributed directly by NGOs and other organizations including private donors
5. Ensure proper maintenance of vehicles and equipment

6. Ensure optimum utilization of resources such as fuel, food, and other relief materials
7. Mobilize and co-ordinate the work of the volunteers ensuring community participation
8. Organize facilities for staff and volunteers

Functions of Health Desk

1. Disposal of dead bodies
2. Disposal of carcasses
3. Disposal of waste and waste water
4. Treatment of the injured and the sick
5. Preventive medicine and anti-epidemic actions
6. Inspection of food, water supplies, sanitation and disposal of waste

Functions of Communication and Information Management Desk

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

Functions of Operation Desk

1. Salvage operations
2. Feeding centres to be set-up at the earliest

Co-ordination with

1. Site Operations Center
2. District Control Room
3. District administration staff in the area
4. NGOs
5. Private donors

Manage

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

General

1. Maintenance of records (date of joining, period of service, leave record, overtime, etc) for all the persons deployed for relief work at operations center.
2. Get sanction for expenses for reimbursement from the DDM through Site Operations Center.

Functions of Services Desk

1. Relief supplies to families or to households including water, clothing, and food.
2. Arrangements for dry rations and family kits for cooking within two weeks of the disaster.
3. Promote services for mental health.
4. Restoration of family (including locating missing children, relatives, friends.)
5. Assistance in locating missing cattle.
6. Assisting students to continue with their studies.
7. Services for the orphans.
8. Assisting individuals with special needs (pregnant women, infants, handicapped, old etc).
9. Counseling services.

Functions of Resources Desk

Maintenance of

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

General

1. All cash donations must be deposited with District Control Room and a receipt for the same should be obtained.
2. All material donations must be entered in stock register and made available for
3. inspection to officer from the District Control Room or Site Operations Center.
4. 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.

The nodal person will be the Public relation officer, He will coordinate with the local media to disseminate the right information.

C 1.3.20 Fire Services

The Department of Fire Services is one of the crucial responders to disasters. Therefore a dedicated fire department should be in place. The staff of Fire Services should be trained, retrained in disaster management skills, and should be further upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability, in order to tackle any emergency related to fire or the allied disaster. Also there should be fire brigades in each block. Also it is recommended that there should be firefighting motorbike in each block so that they can go in narrow roads. The firemen must be provided with fire suits, masks, and other cutting and drilling equipments. Regular maintenance of fire equipments and fire brigades should be done.

C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

The approach to the reconstruction process has to be comprehensive so as to convert adversity into opportunity. Incorporating disaster resilient features to 'build back better' will be the guiding principle. This phase requires the most patient and painstaking effort by all concerned. The administration, the stakeholders and the communities need to stay focused on the needs of this phase as, with the passage of time, the sense of urgency gets diluted. The appropriate choice of technology and project impact assessment needs to be carried out to establish that the projects contemplated do not create any side effects on the physical, socio-cultural or economic environment of the communities in the affected areas or in their neighborhood. Systems for providing psycho-social support and trauma counseling need to be developed for implementation during reconstruction and recovery phase

C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure

Based on the degree of damage to the existing structures of houses and other infrastructure, the victim will be issued funds for carrying out the restoration activity. The PWD will be the nodal agency and also the housing board will take care of the reconstruction plans. Adherence to the zoning laws and other necessary precautions depending on the type and degree of disaster will ensured while the infrastructure is being restored. IAY (Indra Awas Yojana), PMGSY and NREGA will play an important role here.

C 1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure

Reconstruction plans and designing of houses need to be a participatory process involving the government, affected community, NGOs and the corporate sector. After the planning process is over, while owner driven construction is a preferred option, contribution of the NGOs and corporate sector will be encouraged. Reconstruction program will be within the confines and the qualitative specifications laid down by the Government. Essential services, social infrastructure and intermediate shelters/camps will be established in the shortest possible time. For permanent reconstruction, ideally, the work including the construction of houses must be completed within two to three years. Advance Tools like insurance, short-term loans, etc., should be made use of.

C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods

After the damage assessment, Revenue and Relief Department releases compensation to help victims in restoring their livelihoods. Help of NGOs both national and international should be taken. Various schemes like SGSY, NREGA, PMGSY, etc can be used to provide livelihood to the victims. Loans should be offered at very less interest, so as to assist the victims in restoring their livelihood. Special attention to be given to the needs of women-headed households, artisans, farmers and people belonging to marginalized and vulnerable sections.

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

There is trauma center at the district hospital. Doctors at the disaster site should try to give preliminary treatment for such cases. Help can be taken from various NGOs and CBOs. The provision of trauma handling and social rehabilitation is very necessary from the point of view of restoration to normal life and should be specifically given priority in the after disaster recovery plan.

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 needs of the elderly, women, children and differently abled persons require special attention. Women and youth will be encouraged to participate in decision making committees and action groups for management of disasters. As first responders to any disaster, communities will be trained in the various aspects of response such as first-aid, search and rescue, management of community shelters, psycho-social counselling, distribution of relief and accessing support from government/agencies etc. Community plans will be dovetailed into the panchayat, block and district plans.

C 1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups

Apart from Psycho-Social help, special needs of highly vulnerable groups including differently able persons, aged, children and women, should 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. These include:

Disabled persons

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

Children

- Orphaned children are fostered.
- 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.

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.

Nodal Agencies:

1. Environmental Planning and Coordination Organisation (EPCO)

Paryavaran Parisar, E- 5, Arera Colony,

Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh,

PIN 462016, India

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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.
- **During Disaster Stage-Response:** To attend the immediate need of the affected population in the minimum time possible.
- **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:

Department of Revenue and Relief

Non Disaster Time

- To appoint a nodal officer in the DEOC.
- Establish infrastructure for DEOC and maintain in state of readiness with all equipment in working order and all inventories updated.
- Train personnel on operations of DEOC.
- Ensure basic facilities for personnel who will work at district level for disaster response.
- To coordinate the preparedness functions of all line departments.
- Establish disaster management funding mechanisms to ensure adequate resources for preparedness work, and quick availability of resources for relief and rehabilitation when required.
- Ensure that all the Gram Panchayats, urban bodies and blocks prepare their disaster management plan.
- Coordinate with other state departments of state and centre for their disaster management plan at the district level and synchronise the same with the district disaster management plan.
- Help District Administrators with additional resources for disaster preparedness, if necessary.
- On annual basis report to the SEC of the preparedness activities.
- To ensure that funds are being allocated under the District Disaster Mitigation Fund.
- To ensure that structural and non-structural mitigation measures are taken by all its department offices.

Warning Time

- Maintain contact with forecasting agencies and gather all possible information regarding the alert.
- Ensure activation of District EOC in standby mode.
- Instruct all ESFs remain in readiness for responding to the emergency.
- Advise concerned District collectors to carry out evacuations where required, and to keep transport, relief and medical teams ready to move to the affected areas at a short notice.
- Dispatch field assessment teams, if required.
- Provide assessment report to the DDMA.

During Disaster

- Activate DEOC in full form.
- To coordinate and plan all activities with the ESFs.
- Conduct Rapid Assessment and launch Quick Response.
- Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief.
- Distribute emergency relief material to affected population.
- Coordinate all activities involved with emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, and bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of disasters.
- Coordinate NGO, INGO and international agencies interventions/support.

After Disaster

- Organise initial and subsequent technical assessments of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of loss and damage and volume and nature of relief required.
- Keep the DDMA informed of the situation.
- Ensure supply of food, drinking water, medical supplies and other emergency items to the affected population.
- Visit and coordinate the implement of various rehabilitation programmes.
- Coordinate the activities of NGOs in relief and rehabilitation programmes.
- Allocate funds for the repair, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure after considering their overall loss and damage

Department of Home

Non Disaster Time

- Vulnerability map of the block / Tehsil
- Resource Inventory, Capacity analysis.
- List of cut off areas with safe route map for communication.
- Formulation/ Updation of Disaster Plan for the District.

Warning Time

- List of storage facilities, dealers of food.
- Control room setup/assignment of control room duty.
- Pre-positioning of staff for site operation centres.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-arrangements to be made as per the demand of various departments.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of alternative communication/generator sets etc. • Arrangement of vehicles/boats of for evacuation. • Dissemination of warning/coordination with District Control room. • Monitor the working of various departments and make frequent visits to disaster struck areas to cross-check.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record. • Share experiences with all the departments. • Continuous aid & proper arrangements till situation is under control. • Monitor that the Repair & Restoration work is in progress as planned. • Examine the performance reports of various departments. • Examine the reports in order to make amendments and prepare a better strategy by taking inputs from all departments.

Department of Health

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check on the tasks done at Zila, Tehsil & Block level • Demarcate areas prone to epidemics and other similar disasters. • Coordination with private health organisations • Demarcate areas where medical camps can be set. • Take regular inputs from Swastha Kendras about any unwanted/hostile conditions in terms of endemic/epidemic diseases. • Awareness among people about diseases & how can they be prevented from spreading. • Generators to be made available in all major hospitals. • Prepare a list of inventories required in case of disaster(vehicles/equipments/medicines)
<p>Warning Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction & repair of IEC inventory. • ORS & other important medicines to be procured as requirement. • Training of employees and people regarding the basic treatment in case of flood/loo/minor bruises etc. • Procure necessary medicines for cases that are otherwise rare like snake bite, chlorine for cleaning water etc. • Prepare mobile units for sensitive & prone to be hit areas. • Identification of sites in probable disaster areas for site operation areas

During Disaster

- Send task force with necessary medicines to affected areas.
- Procure required medical equipments & medicines in case they fall short of it.
- Strong emphasis to be given to sensitive areas.
- Ensure that appropriate no of Staff/Doctors are present at the affected areas.
- Ensure cleanliness at the medical camps.
- Frequent checks on the Staff/Doctors on duty.
- Postmortem of dead bodies.

After Disaster

- Monitoring against spreading of diseases
- Continuous medical aid & proper arrangements till situation is under control
- Dead/Injured counselling
- Injured/handicapped to be treated and arrangement for healthy living facilities
- Provide healthy rehabilitation to disaster affected people.

Department of Transport

Non Disaster Time

- Designate one Liaison Officer of the department as the Focal Point and inform all concerned.
- Develop and implement disaster management plan for the department.
- Carry out survey of condition of all highway systems at state and district level.
- Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the department and ensure that they are all in good working condition.
- Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the private operators in the district.
- Allocate additional force to possible Disaster prone roads/routes identified
- Ensure that the force so allocated are aware of the possible disaster prone spots on these routes along with the possible type of disaster which may happen, as in the case of Petrol and Diesel transport vehicles leading to and from the IOC depot.
- Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation.
- Enforce the speed limits in the government vehicles regulated by the department and organize departmental awareness programs for the same

Warning Time

- Depute an officer at the DEOC.
- Ensure availability of fuel, recovery vehicles and equipment.
- Take steps for arrangement of vehicles for possible evacuation of people

During Disaster

- Establish contact with the DEOC.

- Take steps for transportation of relief personnel and material to affected areas.
- Take steps for movement of affected population to safer areas.
- Collate and disseminate information regarding operational and safe routes and alternate routes, fuel availability etc. to personnel operating in the field.
- Launch recovery missions for stranded vehicles.

After Disaster

- Assess damage to transportation infrastructure.
- Take steps to ensure speedy repair and restoration of transport links.

Department of Public Works

Non Disaster Time

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as the Disaster Preparedness Focal Point. The Chief Executive Engineer will be the liaison.
- Take precautionary steps for the protection of government property against possible loss and damage during disaster.
- Formulate guidelines for safe construction of public works.
- Prepare list, with specifications and position, of heavy construction equipment within the district.
- Organize periodic training of engineers and other construction personnel on disaster resistant construction technologies.
- Inspect all roads, road bridges by a bridge engineer, including underwater inspection of foundations and piers. A full check should be made on all concrete and steel works.
- Inspect all buildings and structures of the state government (including hospital buildings) by a senior engineer and identify structures which are endangered by the impending disaster.
- Emergency tool kits should be assembled for each division, and should include:
- The designation of routes strategic to evacuation and relief should be identified and marked, in close coordination with police and district control room.
- Prepare mitigation plan for the department and enforce the same.
- Advise the district disaster management authority on structural mitigation measures for the district.
- Repair, Maintenance and retrofitting of public infrastructure.
- Identify / prioritize mitigation activities of lifeline buildings and critical infrastructure and coordinate with the DDMA for its implementation.
- Place danger sign boards in the areas highly prone to specific type of disasters, such as road accidents etc.

Warning Time

- Establish radio communications with DEOC.
- Depute one representative at the DEOC as per the directions from DDMA.

- Instruct all officials at construction sites to keep manpower and materials prepared for protection and repair of public works.
- Direct construction authorities and companies to preposition necessary workers and materials in or near areas likely to be affected by disaster.
- Vehicles should be inspected, fuel tanks filled and batteries and electrical wiring covered as necessary.
- Extra transport vehicles should be dispatched from district headquarters and stationed at safe strategic spots along routes likely to be affected.
- Heavy equipments, such as front-end loaders, should be moved to areas likely to be damaged and secured in a safe place.
- Establish a priority listing of roads which will be opened first. Among the most important are the roads to hospitals and main trunk routes.
- Give priority attention to urgent repair works that need to be undertaken in disaster affected areas.
- Work under construction should be secured with ropes, sandbags, and covered with tarpaulins if necessary.
- Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plant and equipment in the district workshops.

During Disaster

- Provide assistance to the damage assessment teams for survey of damage to buildings and infrastructure.
- Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assist the drivers.
- Begin clearing roads. Assemble casual laborers to work with experienced staff and divide into work-gangs.
- Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community organizations and village disaster management committees.
- Undertake cleaning of ditches, grass cutting, burning or removal of debris, and the cutting of dangerous trees along the roadside in the affected area.
- Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
- As per the decisions of the District Emergency Operations Center undertake construction of temporary structures required, for organizing relief work and construction of relief camps, feeding centers, medical facilities, cattle camps and Incident Command Posts.
- If possible, a review of the extent of damage (by helicopter) should be arranged for the field Officer-in-Charge, in order to dispatch most efficiently road clearing crews, and determine the equipments needed.
- If people are evacuating an area, the evacuation routes should be checked and people assisted.
- Identify locations for setting up transit and relief camps, feeding centers and quantity of construction materials and inform DEOC accordingly.
- Take steps to clear debris and assist search and rescue teams.
- Provide sites for rehabilitation of affected population

After Disaster

- Carry out detailed technical assessment of damage to public works.
- Assist in construction of temporary shelters.
- Organize repairs of buildings damaged in the disaster
- Prepare detailed programs for rehabilitation of damaged public works.
- Arrange technical assistance and supervision for reconstruction works as per request.

Department of Irrigation and Water Resources

Non Disaster Time

- Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the district.
- An officer to be appointed as nodal officer.
- Activation of flood monitoring mechanism
- Methods/communication arrangement of alerting officers on various sites established
- Check the preparation level of the department.
- Identify the areas that face the maximum flow of the major rivers and also make the locals aware about it.
- Identify the flood prone areas and demarcate them and also send a flood surveillance team to such areas.
- Mark the maximum safe level of water at all the embankments of rivers, reservoirs and dams.

Warning Time

- Mechanism evolved for forewarning settlements in the down stream/evacuation/coordination with other dam authority.
- Identification of materials required for response operations
- Repairs/ under construction activity are well secured
- Water level gauges marked
- Inlet and outlet to tanks are cleared
- Watch and ward of weak embankments & stock piling of repair materials at vulnerable points
- Guarding of weak embankments
- All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.
- Procure necessary inventory for flood situations and keep it properly maintained.
- Inventories for the case of breakage of dam/embankments like sand sacks, rocks, etc need to be brought and checked well in advance.

During Disaster

- Surveillance of flood hit/susceptible areas.
- Make announcements about the coming flood.

- Usage of advanced technology like GPS to calculate damage and the areas where maximum damage would occur.
- Safety of equipments of the Irrigation department to be maintained.
- Survey of major dams, embankments, bridges, channels etc is done.
- Emergency help services to areas where bank got broken.

After Disaster

- Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record.
- Surveillance for protection of people.
- Share experiences with the department.
- Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.
- Training of staff to minimize the loss of life/property.

Department of Agriculture

Non Disaster Time

- Designate a focal point for disaster management within the department.
- Identify areas likely to be affected.
- Arrange for keeping stock of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.
- A pests and disease monitoring system should be developed to ensure that a full picture of risks is maintained.
- Historical data to be gathered on the drought prone areas.

Warning Time

- Provide timely warning to DEOC/DDMA about droughts.
- Check available stocks of equipments and materials which are likely to be most needed after the disaster.
- Stock agricultural equipments which may be required after a disaster
- Determine what damage, pests or diseases may be expected, and what drugs and other insecticide items will be required, in addition to requirements of setting up extension teams for crop protection, and accordingly ensure that extra supplies and materials, be obtained quickly.
- Provide information to all concerned, about disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same.
- All valuable equipments and instruments should be packed in protective coverings and stored in room the most damage-proof

During Disaster

- Depute one liaison officer to the DEOC.
- Monitor damage to crops and identify steps for early recovery.
- Estimate the requirement of
Seeds

<p>Fertilizers Pesticides, and Labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize transport, storage and distribution of the above with adequate record keeping procedures. • Ensure that adequate conditions through cleaning operations are maintained to avoid water-logging in flooded areas.
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantify the loss and damage within the quickest possible time and finalize planning of agriculture rehabilitation. • Ensure availability of adequate supply of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements. • Assist farmers to re-establish their contacts with agriculture produce market and ensure that appropriate prices be offered to them.

Department of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide clean drinking water in all areas rural/urban. • Regular cleaning of nalas and prevent them from choking. • Facilitate proper drainage in all areas to prevent diseases.
<p>Warning Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper arrangement of water tankers in good condition. • Arrange for generators in advance. • Make necessary arrangements of chlorine tablets for disaster prone/expected areas. • Repair the platforms of tube wells if required and any other necessary repairs if required to avoid damage.
<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning water sources and continuous monitoring. • Supply of clean water at hospitals and medical camps. • Provide water through water tankers wherever required. • Provide emergency help to clean and start tube wells & other water sources. • Repair of damaged water sources to be carried out. • Aware people about how to keep the hand pumps free of microbial infections.
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement & reconstruction of damaged sources and to keep records. • Share experiences with the department. • Training of employees. • Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

Department of Veterinary

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication establishment with district and Block / Tehsil control rooms and departmental offices within the division.• Listing of club houses, schools, community centers that can be used as shelter for animals.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collect information from different areas and to act accordingly (Assignment of duties).• Preparation of shelters in clubs, Schools, Halls etc, for animals and shifting them if necessary.• Tagging the animals to avoid mix up and chaos.• Getting proper stock of fodder for cattle.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Veterinary Hospital & Veterinary Dispensary at every important place (thickly cattle populated areas) headed by the Veterinary Assistant/ Surgeon.• Regular collection of situation report of the risk and vulnerable areas from the officers assign for the purpose.• Replacement of affected cattle in the shelters/camps, collection of fecal waste and cleaning etc.• Feeding the animals.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Veterinary First Aid centre/stockman sub-centre at most of the areas to me made and all the wings should be ready to combat the situation.• Getting the animals back to their owners and returning the stray ones to Nagar Maha Palika.• Cleaning of temporary shelters.

Department of Fire Service

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strict enforcement of laws made for the security of Fire squad and proper proceedings to be done in case the law is violated.• Regular check of equipments and procuring new ones as and when necessary.• Demarcating Industries and areas susceptible to fire, events that are susceptible to fire etc.• Aware people about their safety how to mitigate fire & its effects.• Training of employees keeping their safety in mind.• The blueprint of any building/house should not be accepted without proper Fire Safety measures.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Train people how to mitigate fire in early stages and foremost how to avoid it.

- Training of people on how to react in an emergency situation.
- Train staff and Raj Mistri's about latest Fire Fighting techniques

During Disaster

- Find a safe way to save people trapped in fire in a house/ building/ aero plane/ train/ industry/ boiler etc.
- Get control over fire and minimize damage in case of an explosion.
- Control the situation in case of gas leak or leakage of some dangerous chemical.

After Disaster

- Help other departments in search & rescue and estimation of damage.
- Share experiences with the department.
- Training of employees about new disasters (related to fire) that can occur.
- Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

Department of Telecommunications

Non Disaster Time

- Communication establishment with District and Block /Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division.
- An officer to be appointed as nodal officer.
- Continuous training of staff on the usage of new equipments that are procured.

Warning Time

- Prepare an inventory of resources that would be required and procure the material based on estimation.
- Train staff on quick response to restore the Tele-connectivity of the district.

During Disaster

- Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generators.
- Inspection and repair of poles etc.
- Identification of materials required for response operations.

After Disaster

- Repair of damaged poles & lines etc as soon as possible to restore Tele-connectivity in the district.
- Share experiences with the department.
- Training of employees for better performance.

Home Guards

Non Disaster Time

- Get details of the staff with their address and phone numbers

- Arrange for 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 river side area.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments should be procured.
- Prepare map showing rivers and the important routes
- Maintain communication equipments, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone and amplifiers with statistical data.
- Make a list of 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, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.
- Ensure the arrangement for transportation & evacuation of people from the affected areas.
- Prepare the action plan regarding repairs and alternative ways in case of disruption of transportation.
- Prepare plan showing the alternative routes and arrangement for transportation of goods etc; during emergencies.
- Inspect the garages and control point etc; which are damage prone.
- Make due arrangement for materials to restore the facilities in case the movement of the materials and goods on the ports are damaged.
- Prepare an action plan to avail on temporary bases, the technical personnel from the nearby district which is not affected.
- Collect the details of swimmers in the district.
- Make arrangement for sufficient fuel during emergency.

Warning Time

- 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.
- Take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital is not disrupted during calamities.
- 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.
- Specifically take action to ensure that the fishermen do not move out for fishing as well as sailing during the final warnings of flood, etc.
- Evacuate the fishermen to a safe place and if they deny, to get it done forcefully.
- Ensure that the warning signals are received in time and shown immediately to the people.

During Disaster

- Undertake the work of search and rescue and also the relief work
- Set up a temporary special control room and information centre at the main bus station.
- Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work
- Ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters.
- Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.
- Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency.
- Consult the liaison officer to close the ports and sailing in the rivers, which is damage prone or dangerous for the safety of the people as well as the property.
- Assist the administration to send the messages regarding warning to the remote area

After Disaster

- Follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer.
- Carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.
- Engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
- 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.
- Prepare a primary survey report of damage and send it to the District Control Room and to the administrative head.
- Collect the details of approach roads connecting the damaged area and get them repaired in co-ordination with the competent authority

Rural Development Department

Non Disaster Time

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the department and the district as the Disaster Management Focal Point.
- Develop a district disaster management plan for the department.
- Prepare maps showing population concentration and distribution of resources.
- Encourage disaster resistant technological practices in buildings and infrastructure.
- Encourage the people in earthquake prone areas to adopt earthquake resistant technologies.
- Report activities in periodic meetings of the district disaster management advisory committee and to DDMA.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with PWD conduct regular training to the engineers of the department. • Appoint one officer as focal point for mitigation activities • On the basis of its developmental responsibility, liaise with other line departments and agencies for a coordinated mitigation approach. • In coordination with the DDMA, conduct building assessments, identification of structural and non structural mitigation activities. • Organize awareness programmes for BDO's, Panchayat secretaries and Gram Pradhans on structural and no-structural mitigation activities.
<p>Warning Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal Point in department to keep in touch with the DEOC. • Alert all concerned about impending disaster. • Ensure safety of establishments, structures and equipment in the field • Ensure formation of committee for rescue, relief and rehabilitation work and local volunteer teams.
<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure information flow from affected Gram Panchayats and maintain regular contact with DEOC (24 hrs). • Support revenue department in establishing ICP's in the affected areas • Ensure availability of drinking water at times of need. • Provide necessary infrastructure to carry out relief works • Assess initial damage
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantify the loss/damage • Organize reconstruction of damaged houses on self help basis with local assets and materials received from the government. • Take up repair/reconstruction work of infrastructure damaged by disaster

Panchayat Raj

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a disaster management plan for the department at district level & update it annually. • Analyze the training needs of the department's personnel, which include its officials and elected representatives of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat samiti's and Zila Panchayat and organize trainings with the help of HIDM or other agencies. • Conduct gram Panchayat level mock drills as part of preparedness.
<p>Warning Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan • Ensure that all the development schemes of the department have a mitigation component as an integral part

During Disaster

- Coordinate with local authorities and support the response efforts.
- Coordinate the support from unaffected gram Panchayats.

After Disaster

- Ensure proper distribution of reconstruction schemes and monitoring of the same during Block development committee and Zila Parishad meetings

Forest Department

Non Disaster Time

- Prepare a department disaster management plan for the district.
- Depute one liaison officer for disaster management.
- Forest Fire prone areas should be identified and extra vigilance be ensured in such cases.
- Depute one liaison officer within the department, who will be in contact with the SEOC during disasters.
- Every year pre-fire season meetings should be organized to take the stock of the preparedness at Range level
- Prepare & maintain forest lines
- Organize community awareness programs
- Train the Gram Panchayat disaster management committees in forest fire prevention, protection and control, especially in those gram Panchayat which are located at the fringes of forest areas.
- Prepare mitigation plan for the department buildings and infrastructure.

Warning Time

- A rapid response team will be established at division/sub-division/range level, which will have all tools and equipments readily available.
- Information regarding issue alerts to nearby population

During Disaster

- Respond within the department as per the department disaster management plan
- The liaison officer will coordinate with DEOC for information exchange & also for requirements of resources to & from DEOC

After Disaster

- Damage assessment and sharing of reports with DEOC

Department of Food & Civil Supplies

Non Disaster Time

- Make go downs in disaster prone areas in advance.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect necessary resources keeping the type and intensity of disasters that have previously occurred or are expected to occur. • Make proper arrangements so that the stock in the go downs does not rots/spoils.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make necessary arrangements according to the expected requirements and procure the material which the department is short off. • Form teams and train them on how to ration resources.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper keeping of resources. • Arrangements made for the distribution like vehicles through help from DDMA or other departments. • Make an inventory according to the prevailing needs and the estimated time and hence procure the needful.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the equipments/resources from time to time so that they remain in working condition. • Strict monitoring to keep a check on unauthorized using of resources and legal proceedings to be carried out if required.

Electricity Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and manage inventory for emergency operations. • Training of electricity department workers and make sure that proper norms are being followed at the time of installation of various electric units/instruments. • Make various applicable and implementable schemes regarding the setup and examination of electrical units/instruments. • Make people aware so as to minimize the damage to life/limb caused due to electricity.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make provisions for providing electricity to rehabilitation centers in disaster hit areas & to cut off electric supply from risky areas in case of emergency. • Follow proper regulations monitor continuously so that in case of wire breakage the current does not spreads. • Make proper arrangements and follow stringent norms such that in case of a natural calamity, (like earthquake, flood, cyclone etc) the high tension line does not get damaged.
During Disaster – Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut off electricity immediately after receiving information about any disaster so as to minimize the damage caused. • Survey the spot and estimate (also help in estimation) the damage caused.

- Be ready to provide electricity in areas where it is needed and can be provided safely.
- Make a plan about how to re supply electricity to important areas, site operation centers, Industries, etc.
- Examine and repair major poles, transformers & wires necessary for getting electricity supply back to areas needed.
- Minimize the damage caused to life by demarcating dangerous areas and cutting electricity in time.
- Restore the electricity facility in affected areas.

After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation

- Repair of damaged poles, transformers and conductors etc as soon as possible to restore electricity in the district.
- Surveillance for protection of people.
- Share experiences with the department.
- Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

Department of Education

Non Disaster Time – Preparedness

- Identify one Liaison Officer in the department at district level as Disaster Management Focal Point.
- Develop district level disaster management plan for the department
- In consultation with DDMA, state education directorate and state education board include disaster related subjects in the curricula in schools, and colleges.
- Arrange for training of teachers and students on Dm and school safety activities.
- Ensure that all schools and colleges develop their disaster management plans.
- Ensure that construction of all educational institutions in earthquake zones is earthquake resistant.
- Conduct regular mock drills in the educational institutes

Non Disaster Time –Mitigation

- Identify structural and non structural mitigation measures and get them implemented.
- In coordination with the SSA &/or Public works department assess schools and colleges buildings conditions and place the proposal of retrofitting of the structurally unsafe buildings with the state education department and/or DDMA.
- Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation.
- Ensure that earthquake resistant features are included in new school buildings.

During Disaster – Response

- In the event of disaster, place required number of education institutions and their buildings, under the DEOC for use as emergency shelter and relief centre, if necessary.
- Students and staff trained as task forces as part of the school disaster management planning's can provide local voluntary assistance for distribution of relief material and

assistance to special needy people in the locality.

After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation

- Determine the extent of loss in educational institutions and submit the report to DDMA and state education department.

Department of Industrial Health and Safety

Non Disaster Time –

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the Department as the Disaster Management Focal Point at district level.
- Ensure all possible steps for the security of manpower, implements, stock, installations/factories etc.
- Prepare listing and locations of industries and establishments for possible sourcing of relief material during disasters in the district.
- Ensure training on preparedness programmes to be adopted at different levels for all manpower employed in factories and establishments in disaster vulnerable areas.
- Issue disaster management guidelines to all the industries and ensure on-site and off-site plans for all industries.
- Prepare and disseminate guidelines for the labor security and safety.
- Prepare and implement rules and regulations for industrial safety and hazardous waste management.
- Support the State Pollution Control Board to enforce the law for preventing environmental disaster in chemical industry or industries emitting toxic gases and effluents.
- Issue detailed instructions to the employees about their duties and responsibilities in precautionary, disaster and post-disaster stages of normal disaster.
- Prepare and disseminate public awareness material related to chemical accidents.
- Prepare & implement department’s mitigation plan for the district

During Disaster

- Evacuation of the workers from the Industrial area vicinity
- Request industries to provide emergency relief material such as food products, temporary shelter, medicines and medical equipment and search & rescue equipment.
- During any industrial disaster, respond as per the disaster management plan of the respective industry or as per the guidelines for the specific hazard involved in the event.

After Disaster

- Take steps to plan for rehabilitation of industries adversely affected by disasters.

Department of Urban Development

Non Disaster Time

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the department at district level as the Disaster management Focal Point.
- Develop a disaster management plan for the department, including the identification of location of camps for different type of disasters, existing locations that can be used as shelters, inventories of agencies that can be used for tent establishment.
- To conduct regular training the staff on minimum standards for shelter, relief camps and tent structures.
- Prepare department's disaster management plan.
- Develop alternative arrangements for population living in structures that might be affected after the disaster.

Mitigation

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as focal point for the mitigation activities.
- Coordinate with the DDMA for implementation of mitigation activities in the urban areas.
- Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan

Alert and Warning Stage

- In case of damage to offices, assist local authorities to establish and house important telecom equipment and officials at the earliest
- Setting up water point in key locations and in relief camps

Response

- Quick assessment of damaged areas and areas that can be used for relief camps for the displaced population
- Locate adequate relief camps based on survey of damage
- Clear areas for setting up relief camps
- Locate relief camps close to open traffic and transport links
- Set up relief camps and tents using innovative methods that save time
- Provide adequate and appropriate shelter to the entire population
- Coordinate with other ESFs in equipping shelter and relief sites with basic needs of communication and sanitation.
- Maintaining and providing clean water
- Procurement of clean drinking water.
- Coordinate with DEOC & ICP's for proper disposal of dead bodies in the urban areas.

Recovery and rehabilitation

- Implement recovery & rehabilitation schemes through municipalities for urban areas.

Indian Red Cross and NGOs

Non Disaster Time

- Take steps for preparing community based disaster management plans with facilitation from DDMA.
- Identify volunteers in disaster prone areas and arrange for their training.
- Awareness raising programs, seminars and meetings with the people for improving their capacity to face disasters.
- Maintain contacts with District Administrators on its activities.
- Ensure road communication and pre-positioning of relief material as close as possible to disaster prone communities.

Alert and Warning Stage

- Issue warning notice to all concerned including the preparedness programs Designate a liaison officer for maintaining link with the DEOC of the District.
- Keep the survey and relief team of head quarters on stand-by in readiness with required transport and equipment.
- Mobilise volunteers and issue instructions for sending them to potential disaster affected areas.
- Take part in evacuation programme of population with close cooperation of volunteers
- Coordinate with pre identified NGOs for possible joint operations.

During Disaster :

- Ensure survey of loss and damage in affected areas and dispatch of relief teams from concerned Red Crescent Society Units.
- Assist the Province Government to determine loss, damage and needs related information.
- Give emergency assistance to disaster affected people especially in the following cases:
 - Help in rescue and evacuation work, temporary shelter, first aid, food and clothing,
 - Arrange for distribution of relief material received from Red Crescent Unit of areas not affected by disaster and from headquarters.
- Send request for requirement of relief and rehabilitation to the International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies (IFRC) after informing about loss and damage due to disaster.

After Disaster

- Participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in special circumstances.
- Take steps for correct and effective evaluation of preparedness work and for correcting errors/weakness in such work.
- Extend Cooperation to the district EOC for disaster documentation.

C 2.2 Hazard specific SOPs for designated Departments and Teams

Hazard Specific SOPs and checklists for all concerned departments, authorities, designated disaster management teams, committees and the sub committees at district and sub district level, will be prepared and maintained.

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.

The following Funds are recommended to be established for fulfilling the needs during disasters:

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, -

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

C 3.1 District Disaster Response Fund will basically cover the disaster response, relief, and rehabilitation part.

C 3.2 District Disaster Mitigation Fund will basically cover the disaster mitigation and preparedness activities

The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Chief Minister's Relief Funds are also available to meet any emergency requirement, at the district level.

C 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District

C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

Public Sector: There are two major industries in district

MOIL (Manganese Ore India Ltd.)

Hindustan Copper Ltd.

Private Sectors: The following private sectors can play an important role in disaster management :

- Media:Media has to play an important role during time of disasters to provide important information as well as stop rumors. The media groups in the district are Balaghat Express and Wainganga News
- Private contractors who own JCB machines/buses/trucks/tractors can be useful in the face of disaster or for post disaster reconstruction works.
- Also there are some private hospitals and industries, the list of which is attached.

C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations:

As per the information received, there are no NGO's or CBO's working exclusively in the area of disaster management. However, promotion of such local NGO's forms one of the major Non-disaster time activities of this plan. Due to their proximity to community, they can act as a vital link between government and community particularly during emergencies.

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. There are some religious institutions in district like Ram mandir, Jain Mandir, Bajarang dal etc. these can be used as relief shelters in case of a disaster.

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. The flood cell enlists many of the schools as relief centers for flood prone areas.

The **Disaster management Institute, Bhopal** can act as the provider of subject specific expertise for disaster management planning.

The following agencies can be contacted for further expertise:

1. Center of Excellence in Disaster Management & Mitigation, IITRoorkee.
2. Disaster Management Institute,
PrayavaranParisar, 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
3. ALL INDIA DISASTER MITIGATION INSTITUTE
411, Sakar Five, Near Nataraj Cinema, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380009, Gujarat, India
Phone : +91-79-26586234, 26583607, Fax : +91-79-26582962
E-mail : bestteam@aidmi.org
4. NIDM (National Institute of Disaster Management), New Delhi

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. The only prominent International Humanitarian Organization active is Red Cross society.

C 4.2 Responsibilities of the stakeholders

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders include:

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

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. For this the Distt.EOC head can seek help from other districts through Divisional Commissioner or State EOC. Balaghat EOC stays in constant touch with the EOC of neighboring Districts i.e. Seoni, Jabalpur, Mandala, Gondia opening / closing of flood gates, etc., are passed on to the concerned districts. All these communications are carried through telephone. In case of forest the district can seek help from Gondia and Nagpur district of Maharashtra. In case of flood the support can be taken from Seoni, Jabalpur, Mandala district.

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

The recommended “integrated disaster management plan” follows ‘Top to Bottom’ approach i.e. the communities are the first one to response.

Then there are disaster management committees on gram panchayat level and block level up to the district level.

On each stage, the nodal contact people are appointed who will ensure the adequacy of resources in dealing with disasters.

The roles and responsibilities of various officers are clearly mentioned upon activation of the ICS in the Response planning section.

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 monitoring & evaluation of DDMP is to:

- Determine the adequacy of resources,
- Co-ordination between various agencies,
- Community participation,
- Partnership with NGOs and other entities
- Post-disaster evaluation mechanism
- Periodic uploading of plans at India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) and resources on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN),
- Conducting periodic mock drills,
- Checking whether all the personnel involved in execution of DDMP are trained and updated on the latest skills necessary in line with updated plans.

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 District Disaster Management Plan is an ongoing 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

Apart from it, the plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in Organizational structures; Technological changes, Response mechanism following reports on drills or periodic exercises, and specific assignments of state agencies.

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 should be handy and precise. It should be so designed that it will definitely help the officials to take quick actions during the disaster.

C 8 Annexure

C 8.1 District profile

Roads	
National Highway	Nil
State Highway	26
Black Top Road	2130 Km
Metal Road	2059 Km.
Forest Road	1039 Km.

Railways	
Broad gauge	18 Km. + 46 Km. = 64 Km.
Narrow gauge	101 Km.
Nearest broad gauge railway station	Gondia Distt [M.S.] [42 Km away]
Airport	
Nearest Airport	Nagpur [M.S. [185 Km away]

The Balaghat Forest

Geographic Area	9229 Sq. Km.
Forest Area*	4840 Sq. Km.
Percentage Of Forest Area	52 %
Forest Types	Southern Dry Deciduous Mixed Forest 5A/C3 (97%)
	Slightly Moist Teak Forest 3B/C1c (3%)

The Forest Area

Division	Reserved Forest (Sq. Km.)	Protected Forest (Sq. Km.)	Total Forest Area (Sq. Km.)	
North Territorial	1524.08	275.47	1999.55	
South Territorial	1397.97	551.00	1948.97	
Transferred Area	Kanha National Park	Buffer Zone Division	Lamta Project	Total T. Area (Sq. Km.)
	531.66	277.14	282.55	1091.35

MFPs/NTFPs

Common Name	Botanical Name	Potential
Tendu Leaves	Diospyros melanoxylon	1.40 lakh std. Bags.
Harra	Terminalia chebula	5000 Qtls.
Sal Seed	Shorea robusta	1500 Qtls.
Chirota Seed	Casia tora	3500 Qtls.
Gums Quality- II (Babool, Dhaoda)	Acacia nilotica, Anogeissus latifolia	165 Qtls.
Aonla	Emblica officinalis	500 Qtls.
Mahul Leaves	Bauhinia vahlii	5000 Qtls.

Table A 1.1.5

<p>Block name : One Balaghat</p>	<p>No. of Hospitals:</p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 27</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 4</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 0</p> <p>No. of District hospital 1</p> <p>No. of Civil hospital 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 31</p> <p>No. of nurses: 65,</p> <p>Compounders: 1</p> <p>(other medical/ paramedical staff): 25</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 3</p> <p>No. of beds: 314</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: There is no fixed number, it varies according to situation.</p>
<p>Block name : Two Kirnapur</p>	<p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 27</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 2</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 8</p> <p>No. of nurses 35, compounders 0</p> <p>(other medical/ paramedical staff): 22</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 1</p> <p>No. of beds: 40</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: no fixed number, it varies according to situation.</p>

<p>Block name : Three Varasivni</p>	<p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 25</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 2</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p> <p>No. of Civil hospital: 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 14 No. of nurses 38 compounders 1 (other medical/ paramedical staff): 28</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 84</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: no fixed number, it varies according to situation.</p>
<p>Block name : four Lalbarra</p>	<p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 25</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 3</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 8 No. of nurses :37, Compounders: 1 (other medical/ paramedical staff): 28</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 46</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: no fixed number, it varies according to situation.</p>
<p>Block name : five Khairlanji</p>	<p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 28</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 4</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 2 No. of nurses: 38, Compounders: 1 (other medical/ paramedical staff): 22</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 46</p>

	No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1	No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: no fixed number, it varies according to situation.
Block six : Katangi	No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 34 No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 6 No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1	No. of medical officers: 10 No. of nurses :35, compounders :3 (other medical/ paramedical staff): 42 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 48 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: no fixed number, it varies according to situation.
Block seven: Lanji	No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 29 No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 4 No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1	No. of medical officers: 14 No. of nurses: 45, Compounders: 0 (other medical/ paramedical staff): 26 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 48 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: no fixed number, it varies according to situation.
Block eight: Paraswada	No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 27 No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 3	No. of medical officers: 4 No. of nurses: 33, Compounders: 1 (other medical/ paramedical staff): 22 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 36

	No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1	No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: no fixed number, it varies according to situation.
Block nine: Baiher	No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 28 No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 2 No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1	No. of medical officers: 6 No. of nurses: 36 Compounders: 1 (other medical/ paramedical staff): 28 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 34 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: no fixed number, it varies according to situation.
Block ten: Birsa	No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 39 No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 6 No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1	No. of medical officers: 4 No. of nurses: 24, Compounders: 1 (other medical/ paramedical staff): 72 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 48 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: no fixed number, it varies according to situation.

Private Hospitals				
SN.	NAME OF HOSPITAL	POSTAL ADDRESS	NO. OF BEDS	PHONE
1	KEVIN HOSPITAL	GAYKHURI ROAD	20	
2	BALAGHAT HOSPITAL	BHETERA ROAD	40	240522
3	SHUKLA NURSING HOME	NEAR MAHARASHTRA MANDAL	15	
4	MITALI NURSING HOME	CIRCUIT HOUSE ROAD, BALAGHAT	20	240242
5	SHASTRI NURSING HOME	STATION ROAD	10	
6	MAHAJAN NURSING & DIGNOSTIC CENTER	CIRCUIT HOUSE ROAD, BALAGAHT	10	240236
7	ANUSHRI HOSPITAL	NEAR KALI MANDIR, GAULLI MOHALLA	8	
8	KHAN MATERNITY & SURGICAL HOME	WARD NO 1, GUJRI CHOWK, BALAGHAT	12	240615
9	PADMAVAT NURSING HOME	ICE FACTORY ROAD, BALAGHAT	20	240776
10	SHRI CHATURMOHTA HOME	SAIKRUPA NURSING NEAR SHYAM TALKIES, MAIN ROAD, BALAGHAT	10	
11	SHRI VILAXAN JAIN HOSPITAL	MOTI NAGAR, BALAGHAT	28	240635
12	SHRIMATA NURSING HOME	MAIN ROAD WARASEONI	6	
13	GANPATI HOSPITAL & CENTER	MEMORIAL RESEARCH CIRCUIT HOUSE ROAD, BALAGHAT	7	
14	KHARE NURSING HOME	BAIHAR ROAD, BALAGAHT	3	240312
15	BHARATI NURSING HOME	WARASEONI	4	
16	SHRIVASTAVA NURSING HOME	BALAGHAT	10	

C 8.2 Resources

List of resources available with home guard office to deal with flood and other disaster related situations

Ø 0	lkexzh dk uke	eq[;ky; gksexkM Z tcyiqj }kjk izklr	dysDV s ^a V }kjk izklr lkexzh	gkbZM ^a ksfe V ^a hyk ykath foHkkx Is izklr lkexzh	dqy ;ksx	fjekdZ
1	eksVj oksV fcFk ,aftu 40 lh-lh- isV ^a ksy@dsjkslh u	-	01 UX	-	01 UX	pkyw gkyr es gSA
2	Qkbcj oksV fcuk ,aftu	-	-	01	01 UX	[kjk gkyrA
3	ykbQ ok;	45	10 UX	-	55 UX	10 iqjkuh
4	ykbQ tSfdV	64	10 UX	-	74 UX	10 iqjkuh
5	jLlk 200 fQV	-	02 UX	-	02 UX	Bhd gkyr
6	M ^a sxu lpZ ykbZV	02	08 UX	-	10 UX	Bhd gkyr
7	xSrh	-	05 UX	-	05 UX	Bhd gkyr
8	QkoMk	-	10 UX	-	10 UX	Bhd gkyr
9	csypk	-	10 UX	-	10 UX	Bhd gkyr
10	?kesyk	-	10 UX	-	10 UX	Bhd gkyr

11	ICcy	-	02 UX	-	02 UX	Bhd gkyr
12	;kekgk eksVj oksV ,aftu 25 lh-lh- isV ^a ksy	-	01 UX	-	01 UX	u;k
13	eksVj oksV ,Y;qfeuh;e 8 lhVj	-	01 UX	-	01 UX	u;k
14	Qk;oj oksV 4 ehVj	-	02 UX	-	02 UX	u;k
15	ISIVh gSYesV fcFk ykbZV	-	25 UX	-	25 UX	u;k
16	ISIVh Xyksll ySnj	-	50 UX	-	50 UX	u;k
17	QksfYMax LVspj	-	05 UX	-	05 UX	u;k
18	Lohfeax dLV~;we	-	25 UX	-	25 UX	u;k
19	ykmM gSyj ih,-,- filVe	-	06 UX	-	06 UX	u;k
20	QksYMs fcy ,Y;qehfu;e ysMj	-	10 UX	-	10 UX	u;k
21	QkYMsacy ysMIZ	-	100 ehVj	-	100 ehVj	u;k
22	euhyk jksi 1.5 bap eksVk	-	300 fQV	-	300 fQV	u;k
23	pSu fQfDlax ikbZi lfgr	-	200 fQV	-	200 fQV	u;k

24	,adj Qkj oksV	-	02 ux	-	02 ux	u;k
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k?kkV ftys ds izHkkfor {ks=okj rSjkd nyksa dh lwph

Ø	ISO	in	uke	fjkd	Ø	ISO	in	uke	fjkd
-	Ø0			Z	-	Ø0			Z
rglhy ckyk?kkV ds rSjkd tokuksa dh lwph					rglhy okjkflouh ds rSjkd tokuksa dh lwph				
1	38	CQ M	ihrenkl jkekor		1	118	NK	ve`r yky ,M+s	
2	77	HAV	NUuw yky nq/ksys		2	263	NK	fnyhi dqekj	
3	55	HAV	jk/ksyky pkS/kjh		3	115	LN K	lqUnjyky fclsu	
4	305	NK	jkeHkjksl		4	02	SK	dqynhi nqcs	
5	203	LNK	cjlw flax		5	226	SK	mEesn flag	
6	150	SK	ujs'k dqekj		rglhy ykWth ds rSjkd tokuksa dh lwph				
7	166	SK	izgykn		1	116	LN K	;knksjko	

8	171	SK	eksguyky iVsy	2	126	LN K	jks'kuyky pkS/kjh
9	194	SK	fMyhpUn cksips	3	201	SK	QRrsyky
10	204	SK	nsou flax	4	240	SK	ckypUn
11	205	SK	eukst feJk	5	289	SK	iwlwyky
12	219	SK	l;kjflax				
13	235	SK	rkeflax				
14	238	SK	y{e.k flax				

psd fyLV

- 1- okgu ,e-ih- 02 , Ogh 0347 Vkvk feuh V^ad¹/₄407¹/₂ 1 ux
- 2- midj.k@eksVjoksV 2ux batu lfgr
- 3- VsyhQksu dk;kZ0@fuokl 07632-241594] fuokl& 07632- 248711.

**dk;kZy; e-iz- tu vfHk;ku ifj"kn~] ftyk ckyk?kkV
e-iz- tu vfHk;ku ifj"kn ftyk ckyk?kkV vUrxZr
iathd`r Lo;a Isoh laLFkkvksa dh lwph**

dz-	fodkl[ka M dk uke	laLFkk dk uke	irk	v/;{k@ lfpo dk uke	nwjHkk"k@ eksckbZy uEcj
-----	----------------------	---------------	-----	--------------------------	-------------------------------

1	ckyk? kkV	ftyk u'kk eqfDr vfHk;ku ckyk?kkV	okMZ ua- 1 HkVsjk pkSdh ckyk?kkV	Jh /kusUnz guor Jh deys'k ikj/kh	9329511646 9407307126
2	ckyk? kkV	,f'k;u cgqeq[kh f'k{kk ,oa lekt dY;k.k lfefr	eq- fgjkiqj] okMZ ua- 18 dsUnzh; fo k- ds ikI eks- Hkjosityh] ckyk?kkV	Jh jes'k ojdM+s Jh eqds'k dqeMke	9754870350
3	ckyk? kkV	ikSuh tkxzfr efgyk eaMy] ikSuh	c/o lq[knso ykyokuh U;w QqzV ekdsZV brokjh ckyk?kkV	Jhefr izeksn Hkkstd Jhefr pUnzdyk pkS/kjh	9424371116
4	ckyk? kkV	xzeh.k dY;k.k laLFkku ckyk?kkV	okMZ ua- 22 edku ua- 23 vktkn pkSd ckyk?kkV	Jh lkouyky flgksjs Jh jktsUnz uxiqjs	9425876016
5	ckyk? kkV	dE;qfuVh MsOyiesaV IsaVj ckyk?kkV	ch-lh-jk; ¼xqlrk dh pky½ HkVsjk pkSdh ckyk?kkV	oanuk vxzoky Jh vehu pkYIZ	9425822228 07632-248585, 200229
6	ckyk? kkV	uo T;ksfr xzkeh.k fodkl lfefr	jfo ikysokj HkVsjk pkSd ckyk?kkV	Jh ckyeqdqUn jk; Jh ujsUnz c?ksy	9424379987
7	ckyk? kkV	xzkeh.k fodkl eaMy ckyk?kkV	jk'ku nqdku ds lkeus okMZ ua- 32 ckyk?kkV eksrhuxj	Jhefr d`".kk fclsu Jh xqykC 'kj.kkxr	9425822214 07632-244390
8	ckyk? kkV	lathouh yksd okfudh tu tkuxkj.k lfefr	okMZ ua- 28 izse uxj xk;=h eafnj ds lkeus xyh u a- 4 ckyk?kkV	Jh j.kthr flag pkSgku Jh vatuh 'kekZ	9424391099 9229567399 9425875467
9	ckyk? kkV	f} cf)LV lkslk;Vh vkWQ bafM;k ckyk?kkV	jsYos dzkflax ds ikI cq<h ckyk?kkV	Jh galjkt esJke Jh ijJke esJke	07632-241228, 247972
10	ckyk? kkV	oSuxaxk leqnkf;d fodkl dsUnz /kisokMk	vuh"K pkyZI HkVsjk jksM ckyk?kkV	Jh vuh"K pkYIZ Jh 'kkafr yky uxiiqjs	9424614457 9893217825
11	ckyk?	xqM 'kSliMZ lkslk;Vh	vk'kk fuokl HkVsjk pkSdh ckyk?kkV	fILVj t;k fILVj rlfdyk	07632-241017

	kkV				
12	ckyky? kkV	foosdkuan fodkl laLFkk	eksrh uxj okMZ ua- 33 ckyky?kkV	Jh lqjs'k fiiysokj Jh jkefd'kksj fiiysokj	07632-249048 9970107049
13	ckyky? kkV	,dsMeh vkWQ czkbV dSfj;j lfevr ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua- 32 eksrh uxj ckyky?kkV	Jh jktdqekj dksYgVdj Jh iou dksYgVdj	9301260084 07632-243584
14	ckyky? kkV	loksZn; izf'k{k.k ,oa vuqla/kku dsUnz	okMZ ua- 02 QkjsLV ukds ds ikl ckyky?kkV	Jh MkW- jktsUnz oklfud Jhefr jRu'khyk	9329511657
15	ckyky? kkV	vUuiw.kkZ efgyk eaMy ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua- 26 izseuxj ckyky?kkV	Jhefr foey lksuokus Jhefr yrk gfju[ksM+s	07632-242608
16	ckyky? kkV	Lokfr efgyk eaMy flykbZ izf'k{k.k dsUnz ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua- 08 nsoh pkSd ckyky?kkV	Jhefr lquhrk feJk Jhefr IR;orh frokjh	07632-241873
17	ckyky? kkV	ladYi f'k{k.k lfevr ckyky?kkV	Jherh la;/k iafMr c/o vfuek fuokl okMZ ua- 11 cSgj jksM ckyky?kkV	Jhefr vfuek iafMr Jhefr la;/k iafMr	9424353671 9826437339 07632-240339
18	ckyky? kkV	lekt izcks/ku laLFkk Hkkjr fodykax fo'ks"k fo ky;	Hkkjr fodykax fo ky; cq<h ckyky?kkV	vydk nk.kh Jh Hkkjr esJke	9302582431
19	ckyky? kkV	ekr` Hkwfe lsok f'k{k{kd lfevr ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua- 22 e-ua- 23 vktkn pkSd ckyky?kkV	Jh ftrsUnz dqekj Jh foosd flgksjs	07632-222147
20	ckyky? kkV	Jh egkohj f'k{k{kk ,oa tu dY;k.k lfevr	eq- iks- gV~Vk rg- ftyk ckyky?kkV	Jh lat; tSu Jh lqjs'k dlkj	9425822203
21	ckyky? kkV	IR;eso f'k{k.k lfevr ckyky?kkV	QLV ¶lyksj /kujkt dkEiysDI ckyky?kkV	Jh vfer jaxykuh Jh iadt xksLokeh	9300752030

22	ckyk? kkV	fp=kaxu f'k{k lfebr ckyk?kkV	okMZ ua- 19 tqgysyky /keZ'kkyk ds ikl Vkaxsokys ds edku esa	Jhefr ' ;kek cgsy lqJh fdj.k cgsy	9300156130
23	ckyk? kkV	lkSjHk [kknh xzkeks]ksx foyst ,aM MsOgyiesaV laLFkk frjksM+k	fryd okMZ 15 LVs'ku jksM frjksMk ftyk xksfn;k ¼egkjk"V ^a ½	Jhefr y{ehnsob pkSgku Jh mesUnzfla g pkSgku	9421713131
24	ckyk? kkV	vks'kks l' tu lfebr ckyk?kkV	,e-vkbZ-th- 21 izseuxj ckyk?kkV	Jh Ogh- Mh-nqcs Jhefr lqHknzk nqcs	07632-242217 942582285
25	ckyk? kkV	y{ehckbZ f'k{k.k lfebr	eksrh uxj okMZ ua- 33 ckyk?kkV	Jh lqjs'k fiiysokj Jh uanfd'kksj fiiysokj	07632-243303
26	ckyk? kkV	Nk=okfguh la?k ckyk?kkV	okMZ ua- 15] xkSyh eqgYyk ckyk?kkV e-iz-	Jh bUnzthr Hkkst	9301210259 9424662575
27	ckyk? kkV	xzhu ikVhZ vkWQ bafM;k ckyk?kkV	okMZ ua- 33 ikWfyVsdfud jksM dsfcu gkWfLiVy ds cktw eksrhuxj ckyk?kkV	Jh jkeizlkn fclsu ¼la;kstd½ Jhefr 'k'kh jkgaxMkys	9425139947 moti- 9770128216 vikash- 9981067129 pramod- 9630717478
28	ckyk? kkV	ohjkaxuk jkuh nqxkZorh osYos;j ,.M ,tqds'ku lkslk;Vh ckyk?kkV	cSgj jksM] cl LVS.M ds ikl okMZ ua- 11 ckyk?kkV	Jh lqHkk"k i.Mksfj;k Jh BkusUnz Bkdjs	07632-240364 9752143726 9424389782
29	ckyk? kkV	olqU/kjk xzke lsok lfebr ckyk?kkV	bZ'kqyky /kkoM+a] xzke ikFkjokMk] iks- cksnk ¼Hkjosity½ ft0 ckyk?kkV	Jh Hkksykjke vfXudjJh bZ'kqyky /kkoM+s	93012520560763 2-292195
30	ckyk? kkV	IriqMk d'"kd fodkl lkslk;Vh] ckyk?kkV	HkVsik pkSdh okMZ ua- 02] ckyk?kkV QkjsLV ukdk ds ikl] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh /keZikyflax uxiqjs Jhefr ne;arh uxiqjs	9098575221 8120954425

31	ckyk? kkV	egkdkS'ky lokZzxh.k fodkl lfevr ckyk?kkV	okMZ ua- 2 HkVsjk pkSdh ckyk?kkV	Jhefr eatqyrk frokjh Jh ftrsUnz iVys	9424616220
32	ckyk? kkV	vfHkyk"kk efgyk eaMy ckyk?kkV	okMZ ua- 29 t;izdk'k dkyksuh deyk fdjkuk nqdkuk ckyk?kkV	Jhefr eatw cksjdj Jhefr vuql;k xMik;ys	9424390358
33	ckyk? kkV	ch-Vh-,e- efgyk cgqmns'kh; lfevr ckyk?kkV	okMZ ua- 01 <hejVksyk ckyk?kkV	Jhefr xhrk esJke Jhefr ljhrk HkkSjtkj	9752861386
34	ckyk? kkV	foosdkuan f'k{k.k lkekftd ,oa lkaLd`frd ifj"kn ckyk?kkV	,e-vkbZ-th- 21 izseuxj ckyk?kkV		9425008382
35	ckyk? kkV	olqa/kjk KkuihB f'k{kk lfevr] ckyk?kkV	okMZ ua- 32 ueZnk uxj ckyk?kkV	MkW- vkbZch-ds- xqekLrk Jh 'kSys"k xqekLrk	9425875546 07632-243575
36	ckyk? kkV	jkuh voarhckbZ m-ek-fo- cq<h ckyk?kkV	okMZ ua- 12 cq<+h ckyk?kkV	Jh fd'kksj ckjekVs Jh nhid mds	9827975821
37	ckyk? kkV	fizal folk eafnj cq<h	okMZ ua- 11 jsYos] dzkaflax ds igys fizal folk eafnj cq<h	Jh es?kjkt iVys Jh y{e.k iVys	-
38	ckyk? kkV	Lo- Jh xksdj.k izlkn fpys Le`fr] f'k{kk lfevr ckyk?kkV	okMZ ua- 14] xkSyh eksgYyk] ckyk?kkV	Jh jkts'k fpys Jhefr jek fpys	07632-240211, 9827942114
39	ckyk? kkV	,drk ifj"kn~ ckyk?kkV	Jh fd'kksjflag xgVokj okMZ ua- 33 eksrhuxj] ikWfyVsdfud dkWyst jksM ckyk?kkV	Jh j.kthrflag pkSgku Jh fd'kksj flag xgjokj	9424612956
40	ckyk? kkV	gfj;kyh lekt fodkl lfevr] pkaxksVksyk	Jh cyjke xsojhdj] xzk- iks- eksgxkao ¼pkaxksVksyk½ rg-ft- ckyk?kkV	Jh cyjke xsojhdj Jh gjsjke oklfud	07634-200275, 9424379391, 9329239646
41	ckyk? kkV	vkJ; osyQs;j lks'ky ,oa ,twds'kuy vkxsZukbZts'ku] ckyk?kkV	vktn pkSd okMZ ua- 25] ckyk?kkV	Jh fgeka'kq tSu Jh nsosUnz	9424379425

				?kksMs'oj	
42	ckyky? kkV	jpuk lfefr] ckyky?kkV	xksafn;k jksM dksleh iksLV ljs[kk ckyky?kkV	Jh yhyk/kj lqyk[ks Jh euksgj fyYgkjs	9301212274 9300170433
43	ckyky? kkV	deyk fo]k Hkkjrh f'k{k.k laLFkk] cq<h ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua- 01 vkbZ-Vh- vkbZ ds ikl cq<h ckyky?kkV	Jh v'kksd lkxj feJk Jh larks"K feJk	9301218656 9752166593 07632-320334
44	ckyky? kkV	lkslk;Vh QkWj bysDV ^a fuDI ,.M+ bUQkesZ'ku VsDukWykth	okMZ ua-08 ejkjh eksgYyk 'kqDyk uflZax gkse ds ihNs ftyk ckyky?kkV	Jh fo'kky oekZ Jh vfHk"ksd ljkQ	9806862225
45	ckyky? kkV	enj Vsjslk Isok lfefr ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua- 07] nsoh pkSd ejkjh eksgYyk ckyky?kkV	Jh jkts'k ejkj Jh jtkk lksuh	9300841090
46	ckyky? kkV	Inxq: ukjk;.k Lokeh egkjkt Isok lfefr] ckyky?kkV	okM Zua- 15] f'kogjs dkEiysDI ckyky?kkV	Jh jRus'k f'kogjs Jh gfj'k ;kno	9300170511, 9425875467, 07632-292338
47	ckyky? kkV	volj MsOgyiesav fotu lkslk;Vh	Lora=er U;wt ,tsalh ds lehi okMZ ua- 27 izseuxj ckyky?kkV	dq- nhikyh Jh fufr'k jaxkjs	9424391088
48	ckyky? kkV	xq:dqy efgyk eaMy] ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua-04] nsoVksyk ckyky?kkV rg] ftyk ckyky?kkV	vfurk fyYgkjs ik;y fyYgkjs	07632-201374,
49	ckyky? kkV	efgyk tkx:drk vfHk;k] CykWd mRFkku uxj] ubZ fnYyh	HkVsjk pkSdh jsYos ykbZu ds vkxs ckyky?kkV ¼eq[;ky;&Hkksiky½	Jh t;'kadj flag Jh panu dqekj	9407362257
50	ckyky? kkV	LokoyEcu dY;k.k laLFkku] ckyky?kkV	}kjk&gsesUnz {khjlkxj] HkVsjk pkSdh okMZ dz- 02 ckyky?kkV 481001	Jh gsesUnz {khjlkxj Jh ykds's'k Bkdjs	9424765570, 07632-201777
51	ckyky? kkV	lefiZr lks'ky osyQss;j ,.M VsDuhdy lkslkbZVh ueZnk uxj] ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua- 32 ueZnk uxj f'ko eafnj xyh jkors fdjkuk nqdku ds fiNs] ckyky?kkV	Jh lquhy Mgjoky Jh ;ksxs'k [ktjs	9752941064, 9424765914
52	ckyky? kkV	lw;Z lja{k.k lfefr] ckyky?kkV	vCnqy bejku dqjS'kh] okMZ ua- 04 QzsUMI dkyksuh] cSgj jksM	MkW ujSUnz Bkdqj	9406730304 9993820600 07632-248429

			ckyky?kkV	MkW-v- bejku dqjS'kh	
53	ckyky? kkV	v:.kksn; laLFkku] Hkjyosyh	okMZ ua- 5] d:.kk fudsr xzke vkaoyk>jh] iks- Hkjyosyh] ftyk ckyky?kkV	d:.kk Hkkysdj Jh v:.k Hkkysdj	- 9752245128
54	ckyky? kkV	bfrgkl ,oa iqjkrRo 'kks/k laLFkku] ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua- 19 egjkj.kk izrki] U;w ekdsZV jksM] ckyky?kkV	Jhefr dfork xgjokj Jh lehj flag	9301273759 ohjsUnzflag xgjokj
55	ckyky? kkV	lqHkku fgUn fodkl laLFkku] lfevr	HkVsik pkSdh] okMZ u a- 02 iEi gkml xyh ckyky?kkV	Jh fou; xks;y	9300919302 9424335894
56	ckyky? kkV	Hkxoku xkSre cq) lekt dY;k.k lfevr] ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua- 17 t; fgUnz Vkwfdt ds ihNs] ckyky?kkV	Jh /kesUnz dqjhy Jh pjunkl <saxjs	- 9425140160
57	ckyky? kkV	vkssse lkbZjke osYQs;j lkslk;Vh	HkVsik pkSdh jsYos dazkflax ds ikl okMZ ua- 11 ckyky?kkV	Jh r:.k uxiqjs Jh xxu uxiqjs	9301210592 -
58	ckyky? kkV	ftyk tu dY;k.k lkotfud V ^a LV	cl LVS.M+ /keZ'kkyk ckyky?kkV] ftyk ckyky?kkV	Jh v'kksd flag ljLokj Jh v:.k 'kqDyk	9981154896, 7828912686 Dr. Dandeep Dube
59	ckyky? kkV	oSuxaxk mRFkku efgyk eaMy lfevr] ckyky?kkV	Jherh izHkkofr frokjh c/o Jh txnh'kpan frokjh ¼,MOgdsV½ okMZ ua- 22 lksxkiFk] ckyky?kkV	Jhefr izHkkorh frokjh Jhefr 'k'kh iqjksfgr	9893702976 07632-248917 07632-240853 'kf'k iqjksfgr
60	ckyky? kkV	,p-vkj- jkgh eseksfj;y f'k{k.k lfevr	okMZ ua- 03 cSgj] jksM+ ckyky?kkV	Jh ukfgn ruohjJh fQjkstk [kku	98263251769424 943676
61	ckyky? kkV	cgqmn~ns'kh; m ferk fodkl ,oa tu dY;k.k lfevr] flouh	c/o fo kHkw" k.k ds edku esa izse uxj xk;=h eafnj ds ihNs ckyky?kkV	Jh lq[kjkt flag Jh czjtkt flag	9981602421 vuqjk/kk Hkksa;j
62	ckyky? kkV	f'k[kj ;qod e.My] ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua- 08] ejkj eksgYyk] MkW- f'kf'kj kjs fDyfud ds ihNs ckyky?kkV	Jh fo'kky oekZ Jh fodjkar oekZ	9098623292 9407009762 9301501582 9407376384
63	ckyky? kkV	Jhefr js[kk nsoh f'k[kk lfevr] fyaxk	xzke\$iksLV fyaxk] rg- o ftyk ckyky?kkV ¼e-iz-½ fi-ua- 481001	Jh ghjkt dkoMs Jh lat; dqekj VsVs	9407009885

64	ckyky? kkV	tu le`f) laLFkku] ckyky?kkV	xksdqy VsEHkjs okMZ ua- 32 ueZnk uxj] vkfnoklh Nk=kokl ds lkeus ckyky?kkV	Jh xksdqy VsEHkjs Jh ftrsUnz rqylhdj	9424752300 9425892800
65	ckyky? kkV	Lo-pUnzHkw"k.k ve`ryky f'k{kk ,oa lkekftd laLFkku] ckyky?kkV	okMZ ua 03 eVu ekdsZV cSgj jksM ckyky?kkV] rg-ftyk ckyky?kkV	Jh vafdr JhokLro Jh rkSfQd [kku	9977002941 -
66	ckyky? kkV	t; Hkkjr tu dY;k.k lfefr] okMZ ua- 01 HkVsijk pkSdh ckyky?kkV	orZeku irk&dk;kZy; ,y- vkbZ-th-&37 nhun;ky iqje ckyky?kkV	Jh ;qxy fd'kksj fyYgkjs dhrhZ fyYgkjs	9424905930 8089524432
67	ckyky? kkV	t;Jh jkuh voarhckbZ Isok lfefr	Jhjde uxj okMZ ua- 04 VsoVksyk] ckyky?kkV	Jh :iyky dqjrgks Jherh 'kqdyk uxiqjs	9303133519
68	ckyky? kkV	izcq) rFkkxr QkAaMs'ku	eqqdke\$iksLV cksjh ¼eksgxkao½ rg- ykycjkZ] ftyk ckyky?kkV ¼e-iz-½	Jh jes'k esJke Jh egsUnz esJke	9425448459
69	ckyky? kkV	fo'o 'kkafr tu dY;k.k laLFkk	xkze iksLV jks'kuk rg- o ftyk ckyky?kkV ¼e-iz-½ 481001	Jh vaatw fgjdus Jh lqjsUnz [kksczcxMs	8989850436 9981429736
70	ckyky? kkV	ns'knhi ifj"kn ckyky?kkV lfefr	LVsVs cSad vkWQ bafM;k ds ikl esu jksM ckyky?kkV	Jh euh"k pkSjfl;k Jherh dqeqn	9827938147
71	ckyky? kkV	Jh lkbZ osyQs;j ,.M ,tqds'ku lkslk;Vh lfefr	okMZ ua- 27 izseuxj xyh 02 'kjin ekudj ckyky?kkV	Jh ,l-,y- feJk Jh vk'kh"k feJke	9301547027
72	ckyky? kkV	vuqlwfr tkfr 'kS{kf.kd ,oa 'kks/k laLFkku	okMZ ua- 11 MkW- nhun;ky cMxS;k fizal Ldwy ds ikl cq<+h ckyky?kkV	Jh gqdqepan Tokyk Jh gjh'k ckgs'oj	9907583838
73	cSgj	cSgj ukjh mRFkku Isok efgyk eaMy ukjh mRFkku	dEikmUMj Vksyk cSgj ftyk ckyky?kkV	Jhefr dyk Mksaxjs Jhefr ehuk dqjS'kh	9424752391 8989054747 07636-256591
74	cSgj	egkRek xka/kh vkfnoklh fodkl eaMy cSgj	dk;kZy;] ekSgcV~Vk ftyk ckyky?kkV rg- cSgj c/o v'kksd dqekj	Jh v'kksd eJke Jhefr	9424614548

				Qwyoarh esjkoh	
75	cSgj	egkdkS'ky lks'ky ,oa esfMdy osyQs;j lkslk;Vh	okMZ ua- 01 dEikmMj Vksyk cSgj	Jhefr eerk feJk Jhefr jhuk uxiqjs	9271530063 9975046615 9334105825
76	cSgj	xzke m ksx fodkl laLFkku cSgj	ujflag Vksyk ykerk jksM cSgj	Jh eqf[k;k th Jh dqyrkj th	07636-256795 9424631177
77	cSgj	/kuoarjh f'k{kk lfevr] cSgj	u;k Fkkuk ykerk jksM cSgj okMZ ua0 9 rg- cSgj ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh jkeukFk c?ksy Jhefr Hkxoarh nekgs	9406764638 07636-256392
78	cSgj	vuqlwfpr tkfr tu tkfr fodkl eaMy	xzke lgstuk] iks- [kqjeqaMh rg- cSgj ftyk cky?kkV e-iz-	Jh jks'kuyky ckjekVs Jh izeksn dqekj eaMysdj	9406765446 9424765489 9424380539
79	cSgj	laxokjh lkslk;Vh] Hkksiky	dEikmUMj Vksyk okMZ u a- 5 cSgj	Jh jfo nqcs Jh cklq fe=k	9424765202
80	cSgj	f'ko'kfDr lks'ky osyQs;j lkslk;Vh] cSgj	okMZ ua- 6 dEikmaMjVksyk cSgj	Jh iadt nqcs Jh x.ks'k Hkklar	9406788235 9424389733 9424352623
81	cSgj	i'kqjke tudY;k.k lfevr cSgj	okMZ ua- 06] dlikmaMjVksyk cSgj	Jh fnyhi dqekj ,lus Jh jkds'k ijokj	9407033534
82	cSgj	vD;qn; ouoklh ,tqds'ku ,.M osyQs;j lkslk;Vh] cSgj	dEikkmaMjVksyk cSgj okMZ ua- 05	Jh y[ku /kqosZ Jh jkds'k lksuokus	9752968796
83	cSgj	_pk laLFkk cSgj	okMZ ua- 15 dey uxj cSgj] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh uwrus'oj Jhefr usgk HkSje	9754632170
84	cSgj	yksd tkxj.k lekt lsoh laLFkk	okMZ ua 02 jkSankVksyk] u;s dkyst ds ikI] cSgj rg-iks- cSgj ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh jktsUnz fclsu Jh kypan	9424613202
85	cSgj	f} :jy MsoyiesaV ,.M+ lks'ky osyQs;j] fe'ku] cSgj	okMZ ua- 11] cSgj ftyk cky?kkV	Jh ykds'sk lkgw Jh jktsUnz usek	9425448633

86	cSgj	ekfuZax Xyksjh bafXy'k Ldwy] cSgj	LVsV cSad ds lkeus cSgj	Jh b;jusLV flax Jh jkeizlkn lkgw	07636-256411, 9424942966
87	cSgj	rdf'kyk fo k ihB gkbZ Ldwy] cSgj	okMZ ua- 17 dEikÅaMj Vksyk cSgj	&	07636-256392, 9424380418
88	cSgj	foosdkuan m-ek- fo- cSgj	ykeVk jksM Fkkus ds lkeus cSgj rg- cSSgj	Jh vkj-,l- iVys Jh lh-vkj- pkS/kjh	9993314186, 9893905487, 9977231596
89	cSgj	iaokj f'k{k.k lfejr cSgj] ¼xq:dqy KkuihB cSgj½	okMZ ua- 12 cSgj	Jh /kuyky fclsu Jh lq'khyky dVjs	9893455263
90	cSgj	T;ksfr ekUns'kujh izk-ek-'kkyk] cSgj	okMZ ua- 10 osVujh gkfLiyV ds lkeus cSgj	Jh fodzeflag dfV;kj Jh ok,]vkj-- pkS/kjh	9406730197
91	cSgj	Hkkjr KkuihB izk- ek-'kk-] cSgj	okMZ ua- 7 dEikmaMjVksyk cSgj	Jh vkj-ds- l;klh Jh vk-ds- mik;/k;	9425876138, 9424336252, 9425876138
92	cSgj	pdzorch ifCyd Ldwy cSgj	ykerk jksM] cSgj iks- cSgj, 481111	Jh ,l-ds- pdzorchZ Jh nsoozr pdzorchZ	9407005545, 07636-256522, 9407005545
93	cSgj	laxe fo k eafnj cSgj	okMZ ua- 12 cSgj] rg- cSgj	Jhefr eerk /kkeusJh Mh-Mh- /kkeus	07636-290056, 9993916602
94	cSgj	vfHk;ku ;qok lfejr] pdzlkgh] cSgj	xka/kh pkSd lsUV ^{ay} cSad ds ckth esa xk;=h flykbZ lsUV	Jhefr yhyk xksLokeh Jh y[ku panys	9424980108 9407068073
95	cSgj	xzkeh.k efgyk dY;k.k lsok lfejr] x<+h	'kfDr esfMdy LVkslZ x<+h ds ik] xzke x<+h rg- cSgj] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jhefr lfork frokjh Jhefr eatqyrk frokjh	07637-206628 9407028949
96	cSgj	Lo- izseyky fclsu Le`fr f'k{kk lfejr] cSgj	fclsu Nk;k cSgj esu jksM cSgj] rg- cSgj- ftyk cky?kkV	Jh vkj-,l- fclsu Jh iq:"kksRre iVys	9407314308

97	cSgj	uo tu tkxj.k Isok laLFkk cSgj	xk;=h uxj okMZ ua- 02 cSgj rg- cSgj] ftyk cyk?kkV	Jh jktsUnz fclsu Jherh jf'ke 'kqDyk	9424613202 9977863268
98	cSgj	Jhjke 'kS{kfk d ,oa lekt mRFkku lfevr cSgj ¼Mksaxfj;k½	okMZ ua- 02 jkSankVksyk u;s dkyst ds ikl cSgj rg- cSgj] ftyk cky?kkV	Jherh gseyrk fclsu Jh jktsUnz fclsu	9977863268 94241613202
99	dVaxh	Lo- nxMw th ns'keq[k cgq- laLFkk	Lo- nxMw th ns'keq[k cgq- laLFkk f'kryk ekrk eafnj ds ikl Nrsjk jksM dVaxh] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh lqjs'k xqosZ Jh jfo HkLds	9993875163
100	dVaxh	vkfnoklh Hkfl;kx<+ xksaMokuk lkekftd ,oa fodkl lfevr VsdkMh	xzke VsdkMh] iks- [kefj;k rg- dVaxh ftyk cky?kkV	Jh uUgsayky mbds Jh tsBwflag rsdke	9893034076
101	dVaxh	xk;=h vkn'kZ f'k'kq ek- fo- lkoaxh	xzk- lkoaxh iks- vxklh rg- dVaxh	Jh Isodjke ykatsokj Jhefr Vses'ojh iVys	9977706561
102	dVaxh	foosd T;ksfr KkuihB dVaxh	okMZ ua- 3 rqelj jksM dVaxh	Jh xksikyko ,ydj Jh iznhi Bkdqj	07630-250573, 9993212928
103	dVaxh	f'koe~ m-ek-'kk- dVaxh	eq.MhokMk okMZ ua- 11] ykycjkZ jksM dVaxh	Jh MkW- vkj-lh-feJk Jhefr js'kek feJk	9424352792
104	dVaxh	foosdkuan gk-ls- bafXy'k Ldwy dVaxh	,T;qds'ku lkslk;Vh] okMZ dz- 09 dVaxh	Jh yds'k 'kekZ Jh fouhr of'k"B	9407020550 9424968716 07630-250007
105	dVaxh	'kfDr folj eafnj m- ek-fo- dVaxh	okMZ ua- 4 rg- dVaxh ftyk cky?kkV	Jh fo'os'oj Hkxr Jhefr ds'kj fclsu	9993209837
106	dVaxh	In~Hkkouk gk-ls- Ldwy dVaxh	okMZ ua- 14 iaokjh eksgYyk dVaxh	Jh lq[kjke ok?kkM+s Jh lat; JhokLro	9893812838
107	dVaxh	uo fudsru foljy; dVaxh	okMZ ua- 13 dVaxh] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh lq[knso lsu	9993495043

				Jhefr Ijst Jhokl	
108	dVaxh	tkx`fr Kku ihB iw- ek-'kkyk dVsik	eq-iks- dVsik rg- dVaxh] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh eksjs'oj iVys Jhefr jkts'ojh iVys	9893577853
109	dVaxh	f} Kku fo kihB izk- ek-'kk- egdsikj	eq-iks- egdsikj] rg- dVaxh] ft- ckyk?kkV	Jh xksiky nhf{kr Jh izoh.k vxzoky	9924644202
110	dVaxh	xfr ,T;qds'ku ,.M+ lks'ky osyQs;j lkslk;Vh	nsohizlkn frokjh] okMZ ua- 08 jke eafnj jksM dVaxh	Jh nsohizlkn frokjh Jhefr usgk frokjh	9893960657
111	dVaxh	nqxxZ efgyk eaMy xzke eksgxkao	eq- eksgxkao iks- ukanh rg- frjksMh dVaxh ftyk cky?kkV	Jh nqxxZckbZ lsUnzs Jh equs'ojh lsUnjs	9752267298
112	fdjuki qj	fodkl laLFkku fgjhZ fdjukiqj	eq-\$iks- fgjhZ rg- fdjukiqj ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh lat; Hkkj}kt Jh ch-lh- eaMyokMj	9424335653 07632-246571
113	fdjuki qj	dkMZ laLFkk fdjukiqj	'kkafruxj cl LVS.M fdjukiqj	Jh izoh.k fla?kbZ	07632-246820 9424613904
114	fdjuki qj	lks'ky ,D'ku QkWj ;jy MsOgyiesaV ¼lkjMk½ fdjukiqj	}kjk MkW- Hkq.Mkj dj Hkou nwljh eathy SRRB cSad ds lkeus xqtkjh pkSd fdjukiqj	Jh nsoy ukjk;.k Jh ujs'k izlkn flag	9406766460 9423193460 9431146129 9423193460
115	fdjuki qj	uo ;qod lekt dY;k.k f'k{kk lfejr] Mq.Mkflouh	xzke Mq.Mkflouh] iks- dq.Mk eksgxkao rg- fdjukiqj] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jhefr lEirk xkSre Jh jkeHkjksl xkSre	9907919753 07632-320221
116	fdjuki qj	jk"V ^a h; ;qok ;kstuk ftyk ckyk?kkV	Hkwus'k 'kj.kkxr xzke lksuiqjh iks- rg- fdjukiqj ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh iznhi esJke Jh Hkwus'k 'kj.kkxr	07632-246197 9424662491
117	fdjuki qj	Lo-nqxxZckbZ nekgs] Le`fr f'k{kk lfejr	xzke iksLV fdjukiqj rg- fdjukiqj] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh ekdwyky nekgs Jh lh-,y- nekgs	9424612970 07632-246007 9406729549

118	fdjuki qj	fo k fudsru gkbZLdwy eaxksyhydyk	xzke eaxksyhydyk iks- jtsxkao] rg-fdjukiqj	Jh O;k;-vkj- lksuh Jh Mh-vkj- fp=h.k	9424379542, 9406720097
119	fdjuki qj	iwokZ KkuihB izk- 'kk-ds'kk	xzke ds'kk] iks- ekVs] rg- fdjukiqj	Jhefr 'kksHkk fclsu Jhefr lh-,y- fclsu	9424391017
120	fdjuki qj	vfHkuo m-ek- fo ky; jtsxkao	eq-iks- jtsxkao] rg- fdjukiqj	Jh ,p-vkj- ers Jh jes'k QsaUMkj dj	07632-281629
121	fdjuki qj	fo klxj ek;/fed fo ky; cEguxkao	iks- fgjhZ] rg- fdjukiqj	Jhefr 'kdqauryk frokjh Jh larks" k frokjh	9826165245, 9424765011
122	fdjuki qj	cEys'ojh fo kihB] dkUnzh[kqnZ ¼Jh fgjnsjke Le`fr f'k{k lfevr½	dkUnzh[kqnZ rg- fdjukiqj	Jh t;pan fclsu Jh lq[kjke fclsu	9763536113
123	fdjuki qj	egkRek T;ksfrck Qwys fo kihB uD'kh	eq-iks- uD'kh rg- fdjukiqj	Jh eaxyizlkn [kjs Jh f[kykou esJke	9424335785
124	fdjuki qj	bafnj k m-ek-fo- fdUgh	eq-iks- fgjhZ rg- fdjukiqj	Jh fQjryky ikaps Jh Vhdkjke [kjs	9424366140, 9753232276
125	fdjuki qj	vkj-ds- fo ky;] fdjukiqj	xzk-iks- rg- fdjukiqj	Jh jsosUnz ikaMs;kJhe fr vatw vkj- ikaMs;k	9406764774
126	fdjuki qj	foosd T;ksfr KkuihB fgjhZ	eq-ikss- fgjhZ rg- fdjukiqj	Jh izoh.k ikjklj Jh iz'kkar ikjklj	07632-246025
127	fdjuki qj	Kkuksn; KkuihB fdjukiqj	xzk-iks- fdjukiqj	Jh lqjs'k jkgh flU/ks Jh e/kqlqnu tkaxMs	9424379639
128	fdjuki qj	ljLorh f'k'kq eafnj lsorh	xzk-iks- lsorh] rg- fdjukiqj	Jh ?kklhjke csnjs Jh yhyk/kj	9752061722

				jkors	
129	fdjuki qj	xk;=h fo kihB dq.Mk eksgxkao	xzk-iks- eksgxkao [kqnZ rg- fdjukiqj	Jhefr :'khyk Bkdjs Jh vfud fclsu	9424979937
130	fdjuki qj	vej T;ksfr izk-ek- fo kihB lkysVsdK	xzk-iks- lkysVsdK rg] fdjukiqj	Jh icyflag jkgaxMkys Jh pSrjke xkSre	9754098687
131	fdjuki qj	,e-,l-,e-Kkuksn; gkbZLdwy fdjukiqj	xzk-iks- fdjukiqj rg- fdjukiqj	Jh vks-ih- jkgaxMkys Jh vfHk"ksd tkaxM+s	9424379639
132	fdjuki qj	Jhjke m-ek-fo- [kkjk	xzk-iks- [kkjk] rg- fdjukiqj	Jh Hkqouyky ikj/kh Jh jkep.j.k Bkdjs	07632-285505
133	fdjuki qj	Lo- jkedqekj tks'kh f'k{kk lfefr] fdjukiqj	xqtjh pkSd eq-iks- fdjukiqj	Jh eqds'k tks'kh Jh 'kSys'k tks'kh	9424335515, 9754467177
134	fdjuki qj	egf"kZ n;kuan ljLorh iw-ek-'kk- ihij>jh	xzk-iks- ihij>jh rg- fdjukiqj	Jh laryky cksips Jh ds-ih- ikj/kh	9179172578
135	fdjuki qj	vkn'kZ Hkkjrh; fo kihB [kkjk ¼izkFkfed@ek/;- ½	xzk-iks- [kkjk] rg- fdjukiqj	Jhefr nsfodk iVys Jh t;d' ".k	07632-285510
136	fdjuki qj	jkuh voarh ckbZ fo k eafnj fp[kyk	xzke-iks-fp[kyk rg- fdjukiqj	Jh lwjtyky lqyk[ks Jh 'kadjyky lqyk[ks	9424664112
137	fdjuki qj	ekW- fdjukbZ nsoh ckydY;k.k lfefr }kjk lapkfy ljLorh f'k'kqefnj@ gkbZLdwy] fdjukiqj	xzk-iks- rg- fdjukiqj	Jh ?ku';ke izlkn JhokLro Jh larks"K dqekj 'kekZ	07632-246723
138	fdjuki qj	xk;=h fo k eafnj cMxkao ¼ikyK½	xzk-iks- icyk rg- fdjukiqj	Jh Hkkxpan pkS/kjh Jh t;izdk'k [kjs	9424614164

139	fdjuki qj	jkuh nqXkZorh gkbZ Ldwy dkanzhdyk	xzk-iks- dkUnzhdyk rg- fdjukiqj	fnis'ojh cksips dkS'kY;k jkgaxMkys	9424937385
140	fdjuki qj	egkRek Qwy ek/;- 'kkyk dVaxh	xzke dVaxh] iks- ekSnk rg- fdjukiqj	Jh bZ'ojhizlkn flaxu/kqis Jh eaxy [kjs	9893423748
141	fdjuki qj	fdjukapy iwoZ ek- 'kk- fdjukiqj	xzk-iks- fdjukiqj	Jhefr cchrk oklfud ¼mik/;{k½	07632-246752
142	fdjuki qj	vkn'kZ fo]kihB jkuddksMh	xzk-iks- jku ddksMh] rg- fdjukiqj	Jh f'koyky jkgaxMkys Jhefr larks"kh jkgaxMkys	9770073182
143	fdjuki qj	lqUnje~ tulsok ,oa f'k{k.k lfebr	c/o ,u-th-dq'kjkg] xzke \$ iksLV ikyk] rg- fdjukiqj] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh nsosUnz uxiqjs Jh uanfd'kksj dq'kjkg]	9424937571
144	fdjuki qj	iz;kl fodkl eaMy] [kkjk	xzke iks- [kkjk rg- fdjukiqj ftyk ckyk?kkV ¼e-iz-½	Jh uanfd'kksj dVjs Jh vfuy cksips	9754628513 9407313494
145	fcjlk	xzhu fcxszM laLFkku ?kukSjk] flouh ¼dk;Z{ks= fcjlk½	xksLokeh lj ds edku esa lkysVsdjh jksM esa ejkjhVksyk fcjlk ftyk cky?kkV	Jh jkts'k frokjh Jh fot; lsu	07637-259069, 9424950995 9993419512 07693-285519 9424389998
146	fcjlk	pkanuh dyk fudsru lk- lkaLd' frd ,oa lkfgR;d dY;k.k lfebr	okMZ u-a 5 dEikmaMjVksyk cSgj ftyk ckyk?kkV ¼dk;Z{ks=&fcjlk½	Jh f'koukFk ;kno Jh Hkkuwyky jtd	9407028904
147	fcjlk	eksuQksVZ gk;j lsds.Mjh Ldwy xjkZVksyk	xzk-iks- xjkZVksyk rg- cSgj	cznj vUFkksuh ,e-,	07637-226013
148	fcjlk	zzKkuksn; ifCyd izkFkfed@ ek- 'kkyk] eksgxkao	iks- eksgxkao] rg] cSgj	Jh [ksounkl ijokj dq- gseyrk ijokj	-
149	fcjlk	foosdkuan	iks- eksgxkao] rg] cSgj	Jhefr js[kk	-

		fo keafnj eksgxkao] fcjlk		czEgs	
150	fcjlk	ljLorh f'k'kq fo k eafnj] eykt[k.M+	iks- eykt[k.M] rg- cSgj	Jh MkW-,l- ,y-ns'keq[k Jh t;izdk'k tSu	-
151	fcjlk	tu tkx`fr fo k eafnj eksgxkao] fcjlk	iks- eksngxkao] rg] cSgj	Jh vehjpan vof/k;k Jh jkds'k dqekj tSu	-
152	fcjlk	ekW jsok f'k{kk lfefr] fcjlk	xzk-iks- fcjlk] rg- cSgj	Jh fufuru ;kno Jh fot; ;kno	9425853668 9424917339
153	fcjlk	ljLorh f'k'kq fo k eafnj] fcjlk	iks- fcjlk] rg- cSgj	Jh f'kon;ky tkloky Jh vkj-th- nghdj	9755667685
154	fcjlk	vuUr fo k eafnj] fcjlk	iks- fcjlk] rg- cSgj	Jhefr la;/k lksuh Jh ch-th- lksuh	-
155	fcjlk	ekW vkfn'kfDr Kku ihB 'kh-fo-e-] cgsjkHkkVk	xzk- cgsjkHkkVk] iks- lkysVsdjh rg- cSgj	Jhefr d`".kk Jhokl dq- lfjrk Jhokl	9424366647
156	fcjlk	Kku lap; ek;/fed 'kkyk neksg	xzkeksn; f'k{kk lfefr uosxkao] okjkflouh	Jh jruyky uxiqjs Jh x.ks'kyky Mkgjs	07638-27116, 9424937253, 9424906188
157	fcjlk	Kku fn'kk ifCyd Ldwy eaMbZ	xzk-iks- eaMbZ rg- cSgj ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh 'kadjyky jkgaxMkys Jh gsesUnz jkgaxMkys	97523939219755 236723
158	fcjlk	tkx`fr fo k ihB] iYgsjk	ch-,y- jkgaxMkys iz/kku ikBd tkx`fr fo kihB iYgsjk	Jh ch-,y- jkgaxMkys Jh ,l-,l- esjkoh	-
159	fcjlk	xq:dqy Kkuib iYgsjk	lh-,y- VsEHkjs iz/kkuikBd xq:dqy Kkuib iYgsjk	Jh lh-,y- VsEHkjs Jh ,l-,y- dVjs	9424741890
160	fcjlk	th-ds- jkeHkkst eseksfj;y lkslk;Vh	xzk- fHketksjh] CykWd iks-vk- fcjlk rg- cSgj	Jh izdk'kpan jktkHkkst	9406766717 942438343 07637-257323

				Jh iznhi jktkHkkst	
161	fcjlk	eRL; m ksx lgkdjh lfevr	iks- eksgxkao Fkkuk eykt[kaM rg- cSgj] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh egs'kyky iztkifr Jh rqylhjke	9424969498
162	fcjlk	gal fo k eafnj	xzke\$iks-eaMbZ rg- cSgj] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh izseyky jkgaxMkys Jh th-vkj- jkgaxMkys	07637-226025 9555429183
163	fcjlk	cSxk xksaM lkekftd mRFkku fodkl lfevr] fuDdqe	xzk-iks- fuDdqe] fo-[k- fcjlk rg- cSgj ftyk cky?kkV	Jh egs'k dq'kjs Jh jktdqekj pkS/kjh	9993639251
164	fcjlk	okUV~l fodkl lfevr] ekusxkao	xzke ekusxkao] e-u-a 337] okMZ ua- 7 jkgaxMkys d`f" k dsUnz ekusxkao] fo-[k- fcjlk rg- cSgj] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh fot; jkgaxMkys Jh yfyk jkgaxMkys	9407069015, 9752735147
165	fcjlk	ladYi ;qok laxBu lfevr] neksg	yky pkSd xzke neksg] fo-[k- fcjlk] rg- cSgj ftyk cky?kkV	Jh iadt feJk Jh Vsd lax /kqosZ	9425875975, 9424752075
166	fcjlk	lkj/kh lkekftd mRFkku ,oa dY;k.k laLFkku] fcjlk	eq-iks- fcjlk okMZ ua- 21 esu jksM fcjlk rg- cSgj ftyk cky?kkV	Jh izdk'k Mgjoky Jh d`".k dqekj flU/kqjs	9424661400
167	fcjlk	vuar fo k eafnj	vuar fo k eafnj] fcjlk fo- [ka- fcjlk] rg- cSgj] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh fouksn xy?kVs la;/k lksuh	9755370770
168	fcjlk	fn'kk f'k{kk ,oa tu dY;k.k lfevr] dpukjh	xzke dpukjh] e-u-a 15 fodkl[kaaM fcjlk] rg- cSgj ftyk cky?kkV	Jhefr ehuk lgkjs Jh Vh-ds- lgkjs	-
169	fcjlk	tkxzfr efgyk eaMy ikSuh	Jhefr izeksn ekstd okMZ ua- 08 catkjhVksyk] iks- djeljk] rg- cSgj] ftyk cky?kkV ¼e-iz-½	Jhefr izeksn ekstd Jh dye 'kekZ	9424371116
170	fcjlk	;qok u'kk eqfDr lfevr dfu;k	xzke iks- dfu;k Fkkuk fcjlk rg- cSgj] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh gfjpan ;kno Jh f'kopan ;kno	9407311184

171	ijlokM +k	uothou lekt fodkl lfevr] mdok	fe'ku dEikÅaMj xqnek] dSEi ppZ ds ikl mdok	mRdy uank tkslQ ukx	07636-274585 9424906298 9424335952
172	ijlokM +k	xzkeh.k fodkl ,oa dY;k.k eaMy ijlokMk	xzke vjafM;k iks- Mksaxfj;k rg- cSgj] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh xqykc 'kj.kkxr Jh ikjl dVjs	9424335654
173	ijlokM +k	IriqMk xzkeh.k fodkl efgyk lfevr ijlokMk	xzke ijlokMk] dqjS.Mk jksM] rg- cSgj ftyk cky?kkV	Jh lkses'oj lksusdj Jh gjh'k lko	9424999697, 9424906514, 07632-248395, 07636- 275608
174	ijlokM +k	Fkzh lekt fodkl lfevr] mdok	xqnek] dSEi ua- 4] mdok	Jh 'kaHkqizlkn 'kekZ Jh [kqcyky ;kno	9424390552 9424662980
175	ijlokM +k	xzke lsok V ^a LV	xzke iks- CykWd ijlokMk rg- cSgj	Jh jkes'oj lksusdj Jh MkW- ds-,l- pkS/kjh	07636-275608, 9424906514, 9888276043
176	ijlokM +k	xq:dqy KkuihB chtkVksyk] ijlokMk	xzk-iks-chtkVksyk ijlokM+k rg- cSgj	Jh ijlike vewys Jh v'kksd dqekj vewys	07636-290711, 9407009801
177	ijlokM +k	InLorh f'k'kq eafnj mdok	eq-iks- mdok rg- cSgj	Jh jkefoykl ek;js Jh fnyhi Bkdjs	-
178	ijlokM +k	IjLorh f'k'kq eafnj ijlokM+k	flfoy ykbZu ikoj gkÅl ds lkeus ijlokMk-	Jh dqaojyky jkmr Jh t;izdk'k xqlrk	9424937432
179	ijlokM +k	oh.kk lkxj izk-ek- 'kk- mdok	okMZ ua- 6 mdok] iks- mdok rg- cSgj	Jh jes'k dqekj jk.kk Jh xqykcfly Bkdjs	-
180	ijlokM +k	vk'n'kZ ,drk izk-ek- fo- [kqM~Mhiqj	xzke [kqM~Mhiqj iks- Mksjk rg- cSgj	Jhefr lqjs[kk dqatke Jhefr lqfurk Bkdjs	07636-292050, 292027, 9424681481
181	ijlokM +k	MkW- v'kksd eseksfj;y Ldwy [kqMMhiqj] Mksjk	xzke [kqM~Mhiqj iks- Mksjk rg- cSgj	Jh [kksokyky iVys	07636-292030

				Jh fnyhi jkgaxMkys	
182	ijlokM +k	J)k Kku ihB c?kksyh] ijlokMk	xzke-iks- c?kksyh] rg- cSgj]	Jh enuyky VsEHkjs Jh f'koyky ,Ms	9406766177
183	ijlokM +k	r{k'khyk f'k{k.k lfefr :i>] mdok	eh'ku dEikAaMj xqnek] dSEi ppZ ds ikI mdok	Jh foy'ku csnh Jh dUGS;k Hkkj}kt	9424390516, 07636-274585
184	ijlokM +k	veu Kku ihB fyaxk	xzk-iks- fyaxk ijlokM+k	Jh vkbZ-,l- [kksczkm +s Jh izdk'k oS	9424391170
185	ijlokM +k	vkN'kZ jk"V ^{ah} ; fo kihB ikSaMh	xzk-Hkks.Mh] iks- fyaxk rg- cSgj	Jh vkj-ih- ljkBs Jh egs'k dqekj dVjs	9424924331
186	ijlokM +k	izk-ek-vkj-ds- fo kihB panuk	xzk-iks- panuk fo-[ka- ijlokMk	Jh dkafryky fclsu Jh jlhn [kku	9406720779 9424380514
187	ijlokM +k	izj.kk dEl;wVj] Vk;fiax izf'k{k.k laLFkk] ijlokM+k	xzk- chtkVksyk iks- ijlokM+k rg- cSgj	&	07636-275774, 9424924279
188	ijlokM +k	izk-ek- ,atYl bafXy'k Ldwy	iks-[kjifM+;k rg- cSgj ftyk cky?kkV	Jh dey pkS/kjh Jhefr lhek frokjh	9424370865
189	ijlokM +k	deys'k eseksfj;y Ldwy ijlokMk	ijlokM+k] rg- cSgj ftyk cky?kkV	Jh jes'k xtfHk;sJh xtsUnz xtfHk;s	9424942837, 9424661623
190	ijlokM +k	Lo-ys[ku ckbZ fclsu Le`fr f'k{k lfefr	xzke fp[kyk>kssM+h iks- :i>] fo-[ka- ijlokM+k rg- cSgj ftyk cky?kkV	Jh dkafryky fclsu Jh jlhn [kku	9575023365 9424698141
191	ijlokM +k	xzkeksRFkku lfefr panuk	xzke \$ iksLV panuk] rg- ijlokM+k] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh <ydjke lkdjs Jh lqjsUnz lkdjs	9424925349 9407098575
192	okjkfl ouh	vuqiek ,tqds'ku lkslkbVh] Hkk:r uxj lruk] dk;Z{ks=& okjkflouh	okMZ ua- 05] lkeqnf;d Hkou ds ihNs] okjkflouh	Jhefr la;ksfxrk Hklhu Jhefr 'kSyk frokjh	07672-409022 9425173131

193	okjkfl ouh	fn'kk& MsoyiesaV bUoksos'ku Qkj lks'ky ,UM g~;qeu ,D'ku lkslk;Vh	'kk[kk dk;kZ- okMZ ua- 1 cky?kkV jksM okjkflouh] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh ,y-ih- nqcs Jh lq[kohj Ogksjk	9425386705 9424613949
194	okjkfl ouh	xzkeh.k vkapfyd d`"kd lekt lfefr okjkflouh	xzk-iks- nhuh rg- okjkflouh ckyk?kkV	Jh gfjyky yka>sokj Jh jktdqekj fyYgkjs	9424615214 07633-272567
195	okjkfl ouh	ekuo dY;k.k f'k{kk ,oa fodkl lfefr	eq- ics- nhuh rg- okjkflouh ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh fgjkyky Jh jktdqekj ykatsokj	9329239446
196	okjkfl ouh	deZ;ksxh uo;qod xzkeh.k fodkl laLFkk	MkW- eksfudk feJk cMh ugj ds fdukjs] okMZ ua- 01 okjkflouh	Jherh 'kksHkk ikaMs MkW- eksfudk feJk	8878821009
197	okjkfl ouh	izd`fr efgyk fodkl ,oa lalk/ku dsUnz	c/o vfer oktis;h fcYMhax okMZ ua- 01 lezkV uxj okjkflouh	lqJh yhyk uk;Mw Jh izo.k ikBd	9584901148 9406729350
198	okjkfl ouh	LokLF; laj{kd lfefr cky?kkV	okMZ ua- 1 jsYos dzkaflax ds cktw esa cq<h ckyk?kkV	Jh thounkl >kfj;k js[kk ikaps	9301644961 9424924213
199	okjkfl ouh	d`".kk KkuihB f'k{kk lfefr okjkflouh	okMZ ua- 10 okjkflouh	Jhefr Lo.kZ vjksjk Jh MkW- uhjt	07633-253946 9893761500
200	okjkfl ouh	cqfu;kn U;w MsoyiesaV ;wFk vkxsZukbZts'ku	lezkV uxj 01 lfork Vkdht ds ihNs okjkflouh& cky?kkV	Jh jktdqekj eq[ksZ Jh lqjs'k lkgw	9424969070 9826374116 9424942695 9300170499
201	okjkfl ouh	vkLFkk lkeqnf;d fodkl laLFkk] okjkflouh	okMZ ua- 10 dqEgkj eksgYyk] okjkflouh	Jh tkosn vyh Jh 'kfgn vyh	9993123837
202	okjkfl ouh	lE;d osyQs;j lkslk;Vh] okjkflouh	okMZ ua- 1 chMh dkyksuh e-ua- 20 rg- okjkflouh	Jh jktdqekj pkSgku Jh latw jkeVsds	9993828993, 07633-254286 9981635427
203	okjkfl ouh	Lo- eaxyxaxk Le`fr efgyk eaMy	okMZ ua- 13] 7 ua- chMh dkj[kkuk ds ikl okjkflouh	Jh dSyk'k dlkj Jh jkgqy lkdjs	9329681153
204	okjkfl	U;w lefiZr ;qFk vkxsZukbZts'ku]	okMZ ua- 02 jkeeafnj jksM jkeik;yh] okjkflfouh	Jh uanyky ifjgkj	9893684897 9424919907

	ouh	jkeik;yh		Jh jktsUnz ifjgkj	
205	okjkfl ouh	{ks=h; ;qod dY;k.k lfevr] okjkflouh	okMZZ ua- 10 dEgkj eks- okjkflouh	Jh jlhn [kku Jh lqHkk"K Hkaojs	9329839991 07633-254247
206	okjkfl ouh	g"KZ uo ;qod f'k{k.k lfevr ekusxkao	lezkV uxj 01] okjkflouh	Jh bdcky dqjS'kh Jh lqjs'k lkgw	9424942695, 9300170499
207	okjkfl ouh	,dkÅafVax oYMZ] okjkflouh	okjkflouh] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh eks- bdcky dqjS'kh	9300170499, 9755977367
208	okjkfl ouh	iz;kl lekt lsoh laLFkk okjkflouh	xzke fldUnzk] unhVksyk] iks- dksLrs] rg0 okjkflouh	Jhefr tSoarh iaps'oj Jh dUGS;k [kSjokj	9300847717
209	okjkfl ouh	ikFkZ xzqi vkWQ lks'ky odZ] okjkflouh	okMZ ua- 20] enuiqj jksM] f'ko/kke eksGyYk okjk] okjkflouh ft- ckyK?kkV	Jh lqehr Bkdqj r`flr feJk	9617879580 07633-253451
210	okjkfl ouh	ds'ko bafXy'k Ldwy okjkflouh	okMZ ua- 14 xaxks=h okjkflouh	Jh vfuy [k.Msyoky Jh jkts'k fla?kbZ	9424765336
211	okjkfl ouh	nhi T;ksfr fo keafnj cqncqnk	nhi T;ksfr fo keafnj cqncqnk rg- okjkflouh	Jh MkW- lrh'k foYls Jh izdk'k fljlkBs	9424905578
212	okjkfl ouh	'kkafr f'k'kq fudsru iwoZ ek-'kk- okjkflouh	okMZ ua- 05 cxhps ds ikl okjkflouh	Jhefr 'kkafrckbZ Jh feghj lqyfd;k	9893883387
213	okjkfl ouh	xka/kh fo k eafnj m-ek-fo- okjkflouh	okMZ ua- 14 tSu eksGyYk okjkflouh	Jh vouh'k JhokLro Jh 'ks"K ukjk;.k iVys	9425838696, 9329423341
214	okjkfl ouh	,drk m-ek-fo- okjkflouh	okMZ ua- 04 okjkflouh ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jhefr pUnk pkSgku Jh n'kkjke Bkdjs	9329819245
215	okjkfl ouh	Kku T;ksfr m-ek- fo ky; okjkflouh	okMZ u a- 13 dchj dqVh ds ikl okjkflouh	Jhefr esg:ufu'kk Jhefr ek;k	9301854530/ 254377

216	okjkfl ouh	vk'n'kZ f'k'kq Kku ihB m-ek- fo ky;	xzk- dkspsoqgh] fo-[k- okjkflouh ft-cky-	Jh vksadj fclsu Jh ?ku';ke lgkjs	07633-284721, 284722, 288777
217	okjkfl ouh	xq:dqy fo ky; dkspsoqgh	xzk-iks- dkspsoqgh rg- okjkflouh] ckyk?kkV	Jh useukFk jk.kk Jh xksfoUn pkS/kjh	-
218	okjkfl ouh	ufpdsrk ifCyd Ldwy okjkflouh	okMZ ua- 15 flohy ykbZu xka/kh dkEiysDI ds ihNs okjkflouh	Jh jkds'k oekZ Jhefr eer oekZ	9424697774
219	okjkfl ouh	vkfn 'kfDr fo k eafnj gk-ls-Ldwy okjkflouh	okMZ ua- 19 'kadj rkyk ds ikl okjkflouh	Jhefr iq"ik fclsu Jhefr lquhrk iVys	07633-25307
220	okjkfl ouh	Hkkjrh gkbZLdwy jkeik;yh	eq-iks- jkeik;yh rg- okjkflouh ft-cky?kkV	Jh ujSUnzflag pkSgku Jh eqds'k frokjh	07633-271556 9754430298
221	okjkfl ouh	i;kZoj.k tkx`fr ,oa xzkeh.k f'k{kk fodkl	okMZ ua- 17 f'ko/kke eksgYyk okjk] rg- okjkflouh] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh xtkuan pqjgsJhefr eksfudk	9329132537
222	okjkfl ouh	Kku xaxk efgyk eaMy	fldUnzk e-ua- 248 dkystVksyk rg- okjkflouh] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jhefr 'kfgnk dqjS'kh 'kckuk dqjsS'kh	9617678106
223	okjkfl ouh	,-vkj- jkgaxMkys f'k{kk izlkj lfebr	pSrijke jkgaxMkys] eq- iks- esganhokMk] okMZ dz- 13] rg- okjkflouh] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh jkefd'ku ckous Jh pSrijke jkgaxMkys	9301587897 07633-200184
224	okjkfl ouh	fiz;n'kZuh efgyk f'k{kk lfebr okjkflouh	lqHkk"k okMZ ua- 07 dVaxh jksM okjkflouh] eq-\$iks- okjkflouh] ftyk cky?kkV	Jhefr deyk fokjh Jhefr laxhrk nwcs	9926361766
225	okjkfl ouh	fnus'k izlkn f'k{k.k lfebr] okjkflouh	Hkkjrh; uflZax gkse esu jksM okjkflouh rg- okjkflouh] ftyk ckyk?kkV	MkW v'kksd [kqjkuk lquhy cksdkMs	9329833974
226	okjkfl ouh	vkse 'kkafr f'k{kk lfebr okjkflouh	okMZ dza- 02 lezkV uxj okjkflouh ftyk ckyk?kkV ¼e-iz-½ 481331	Jh jes'k Bkdjs Jh Mh-,l- ijrs	9425838008

227	okjkflouh	Jh laLdkj Isok lfefr	xka/kh pkSd okMZ ua-10 okjkflouh	Jherh ';ke dqekjh uanuokj Jh fgjsUnz ik=s	9589019857
228	ykath	eYVhijit vkxsZukbZts'ku QkWj lkbZal ,.Ma VsDukyKWth] ykath	okMZ ua- 13 fdlku pkSd ykath	Jh MkW-fd'kksj lksuokus Jh larks" k eksj?kM+s	07635-255314 9425875358
229	ykath	okRIY; Isok lfefr ykath	eq[; ekxZ okMZ ua- 14 ykath	Jh jktsUnz jkeVsDdj Jh lquhy 'kekZ	07635-255164, 9424664364 9424353693 9424742614
230	ykath	lkdsr ifCyd Ldwy ykath	fHkykbZ jksM ykath] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jhefr yhyk eksj?kM+s Jh eUuwyky vkapjs	9425875358
231	ykath	fn'kk lfefr ykath	vkexkao jksM ykath] rg-ykath] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh MkW-Ogh- ,u- j.kfnos Jh MkW-jkts'k j.kfnos	07635-255209, 9424371340
232	ykath	lkSgknZ laLFkk ¼lks'ky vkxsZukbZts'ku Qkj gsYFk ,.M :yj MsOgyiesaV]½ ykath	}kjk& Mh-ds- b.MLV ^{ah}] vkaexkao jksM ykath] ftyk ckyk?kkV ¼e-iz-½	Jh lat; <+oys Jh lquhy ukxks=k Jh dqaoj dkMs ¼dks"kk/;{ k½	9425557880 9421710932 9425830331
233	ykath	cksy ce Isok lfefr] ykath	xzke ykath] iks- ykath ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh vk'kksd dqekj JhokLro Jh pUnzdkar fdjukiqjs	9754300630 9009529026 07635-255068
234	ykath	U;w ;qod ctjax eamy dsjsxkao	xzk-dsjsxkao iks-nsoyxkao rg- ykath		9770197421 9329075252
235	ykath	ekWMy yksdy ,tqds'ku lkslk;Vh ykath	esu jksM ykath- rg-ykath ftyk ckyk?kkV ¼e-iz-½	Jh foosd [kksaxy Jh gear cudj	07635-255507

236	ykath	jktHkkjrh f'k{k.k laLFkk] ykath	lk/kq iVsy dkEiysDI cl LVS.M ckyk?kkV jksM+ ykath	Jh jktdqekj djZgs Jh egsUnz djZgs	07635-255303, 9425448405, 9993767907, 9424103994
237	ykath	iz;kl vkxsZukbZts'ku QkWj eYVhijil lkabZI ,.M VsDuksykWth ¼izeksV½ ykath	fdlku pkSd okMZ ua- 13 ykath] rg- ykath ftyk cky?kkV	Jh jk/ks';ke lksuokus Jh egsUnz frM+ds	9424905835, 9407501735
238	ykath	[kq'kcq efgyk eaMy] ykath	okMZ ua0 16 ckyk?kkV jksM ykath] rg- ykath] ftyk ckyk?kkV	dq- gfQtk fetkZ Jhefr ijohu csxe	9424980770
239	ykath	xzkeh.k tu lsok lfebr ykath	fHkykbZ jksM ykath] rg- ykath] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh Jhje ckouFkMs Jh ghjeu dksMoVs	07635-251595 9424390631
240	ykath	dksVs'oj KkuihB lfebr] ykath	lkysVsdjh jksM ykath] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh lq[kiky HkjsZ Jh jktsUnz jkeVsDdj	07635-255177 9425843488
241	ykath	f'ko lsok lfebr ¼f='kfDr Kku eafnj ykath½	jkeefnj eksgYyk nqxxZ pkSd ykath] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh lq[kjke cM+es Jh Bkdqj izlkn cM+es	-
242	ykath	ljLorh Kku eafnj	vkexkao jksM ikyhoku Hkou ykath	Jh f'koizlkn ;kno Jh txrflag	9425875299
243	ykath	ckiw vkn'kZ 'kS{kf.kd laLFkk dkyhekVh	xzke iks- ykath fHkykbZ jksM okMZ ua- 16 ykath	Jh gqykljke /kkj.ks Jh MkW- jktsUnz j.kfnos	07635-255441
244	ykath	ekW yatdkbZ f'k{kk lfebr dkjatk	cSxh dkyksuh fHkykbZ jksM ykath	Jh nq";ar dqekj uxiqjs Jhefr izfeyk uxiqjs	9764580382 942466950 07635-255848
245	ykath	ykath ,T;qds'ku lkslk;Vh ykath	efLtn ds ihNs okMZ ua- 15 ykath	Jh ,tk Mh- [kku Jh vkfcn vgen	07635-255111, 2551101 9424616311
246	ykath	Jh xq;nso laLdkj KkuihB lfebr]	Jhje d".k gfj eafnj ?kksVh?qqlekjk] iks-	Jh xqykcpn	07635-251830, 9424664236

		?kksVh?kqlekjk	ikFkjxkao] rg- ykath] ft- cky?kkV	[kksczkx<+ s Jh ih-,y- dyiqfj;k	
247	ykath	g"kZ vkxsZukbZts'ku vkWQ bUok;jesaV lkbZUI ,.M VsDukyWth] ykath	lkysVsdjh jksM ykath] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh jk/ks';ke lksuokus Jh ;ksxsUnz nghdj	9630687498, 9424979772
248	ykath	Isok eYVhijit lkslk;Vh] lkdkSyh ¼ftyk HkaMkj egk-½	}kjk⪫ pkSjs ¼dk;Zdze vf/kdkjh½ xzk-iks- fclksuh rg- ykath] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh eukst dqekj [kksczkxMs Jh lk/kuk bZyedj	9993761239 963644152
249	ykath	xzke LokfHkeku Isok f'k{k.k lfevr] eusjh	xzke iksLV eusjh rg- ykath ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh izgykn elZdksys Jh lat; gV~Vsokj	9098078193 9098078193
250	ykath	okysaV ^{ah} vkxsZukbZts'ku QkWj dE;wfuVh gsYFk vkxsZukbZts'ku ,.M+ :jy MsoyiesaV ykath	MkWW-fd'kkjs lksuokuss dk edku vkexkao jksM ykath ¼xkSjh gksE;ks fDyfud½ rg- ykath] ftyk cky?kkV ¼e-iz-½	MkW- ukjk;.k dLcs MkW- fd'kksj lksuokus	9424389093
251	ykath	thouunku Isok lfevr] ykath	veksy vklVdj ds edku esa okMZ ua- 12 vkexkao jksM ykath] xzke ykath] iks- ykath] rg- ykath] ftyk ckyk?kkV ¼e-iz-½	Jh veksy vklVdjJh dfiy vklVdj	9691702900
252	ykath	U;w ;'k V ^a LV ykath	rglhY dk;kZy; ds lkeus ykath]rg- ykath] ftyk cky?kkV	Jh jes'k esgjkcu Jh lanhi fyYgkjs	9303110395 9303065666
253	ykycjk Z	tufe= f'k{kk fe'ku lkslk;Vh f[kjhZ	xzke f[kjhZ] iks- [kkjh rg- ykycjkZ ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh nqkxZ fclsu Jh nhid iaps'oj	9424968828 9753668433 9893442193
254	ykycjk Z	Lo-xUukckbZ f'k{kk lfevr] lsyok] ykycjkZ	xzke lsyok] iks- tke rg- ykycjkZ ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh fy[ks'oj Bkdjs Jh eqsUnz Bkdjs	9424389782 9406729476

255	ykycjk Z	lathouh tudY;k.k lfefr] eksgxkao	eq-iks- eksgxkao] /kisjk rg- ykycjkZ ckyk?kkV	Jh y{e.k uxiqjs Jh jkds'k dqekj	07633-282024, 9300621697, 9753565590
256	ykycjk Z	mn; lektksn; lkslk;Vh] ykycjkZ	Jh g:iyky dlkj ds edku esa ckyk?kkV jksM ykycjkZ	Jh lq'khy dlkj Jh lq/khj dlkj	9424765288
257	ykycjk Z	dchj lRlax ;qod eaMy lfefr ykycjkZ	eq- ykycjkZ flouhjksM etkj ds ikI ykycjkZ	Jh fnus'k Qq.Msdj Jh f'koizlkn Qq.Msdj	07635-276835, 9425875321
258	ykycjk Z	lat; vkn'kZ yksd dY;k.k lfefr	fyfVy LVkj dEosV ykycjkZ okMZ ua- 18 ika<jokuh ykycjkZ] ft- ckyk?kkV	Jhefr 'ke'kqu fu'kk Jh ,e-vkj- gd	9424371061
259	ykycjk Z	In~Hkkouk LiksVZI ,.M :jy MsOgyiesav vkxsZukbZts'ku] ykycjkZ	edku ua- 752] leukiqj jksM ykycjkZ] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh vuhl [kku Jh vehr frokjh	9424615786 9425139838
260	ykycjk Z	vkbfM;y lks'ky vkxsZukbZts'ku] ykycjkZ	ekr` Nk;k leukiqj jksM ykycjkZ] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh euh"k dq'kokgk Jh eqds'k jaxkjs	9425842565
261	ykycjk Z	ruh'd ,T;qds'ku ,.M g~;qeu osyQs;j lkslk;Vh ykycjkZ	d".kk dEl;wVj] etkj ds ikI ykycjkZ] rg- ykycjkZ] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh eqds'k Kkus'oj Jh laryky xkMs'oj	9425892255 07633-276679 9755181169 9893989166
262	ykycjk Z	ekuo mRFkku f'k{kk fe'ku lfefr] fiifj;k	edku ua- 29] okMZ u a- 2] xzke fiifj;k] iks- ?kksVh] rg- ykycjkZ] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh MkW- fd'ku Bkdjs Jh ewypan jkgaxMkys	9424663657
263	ykycjk Z	efgyk foosd tkx` fr efgyk eaMy] ykycjkZ	eq-iks- ykaycjkZ] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh ferys'k Jhefr jekckbZ flgksjs	9424389356
264	ykycjk Z	fo k lkxj m-ek- 'kkyk ykycjkZ	fo k lkxj m-ek-'kkyk ykycjkZ	Jh f'kfj"k dVjs Jh deys'k xkSre	07633-276097
265	ykycjk Z	xk;=h Kku eafnj f'k{kk izlkj lfefr	xzk-?kksVh] iks- ?kksVh rg- ykycjkZ	Jh rqqylhjde Jh osadVjko	07633-292524

				pkSgku	
266	ykyckjZ	vatqeu mnqZ izk-'kk- ykyckjZ	okMZ ua- 18 ykyckjZ ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh tku eksgEen Jh balku [kku	-
267	ykyckjZ	uohu Hkkjrh; fo kihB gkbZ Ldwy ykyckjZ	uohu Hkkjrh; fo kihB gkbZ Ldwy iks- rg- ykyckjZ	Jh lh-,y- jgkaxMkys Jhefr dkju jgkaxMkys	07633-276301 07633-276301
268	ykyckjZ	vtth dEl;wVj ,.M ,T;wds'ku lsaVj] ykyckjZ	vtth dEl;wVj gkflivY jksM ykyckjZ rg- ykyckjZ	&	07633-276106 9981154950
269	ykyckjZ	ckykh dEl;wVj ykyckjZ	dU;k 'kkyk ds lkeus ykyckjZ	Jh gseUn eqnfu;kj	9981417940
270	ykyckjZ	lkbZukFk iwoZ ek-'kk- lkbZxzke cdksMk	xzk-iks- cdksMk rg- ykyckjZ	Jh MkW-,l- vkj-HkkxZo Jh vuwi xkSpUnz	9424968373
271	ykyckjZ	Kku lap; izk@ek-'kkyk ykyckjZ	okMZ u-a 9 xzke veksyh iks- rg- ykyckjZ	Jh jkepan HkkxM+dj Jh Mh-ds-nkuh	9755755704
272	ykyckjZ	oSfnd dkUosUV bafXy'k gkbZ Ldwy ykyckjZ	flouh jksM ykyckjZ	Jh lqjs'oj izlkn feJ Jh jktsUnz ns'keq[k	07633-276955, 9424379268
273	ykyckjZ	bafnj fo k eafnj iwoZ ek-'kk- ykyckjZ	okMZ ua- 17 fryd ekxZ ykyckjZ	Jh eksgEen bdjke lsd Jh ,tk mn jgeku	9981192921, 07633-276313
274	ykyckjZ	v:.kksn; f'k{k.k laLFkku] ykyckjZ	xzk-iks- dudh] fo-[k- ykyckjZ rg- ykyckjZ] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh f'kojkt ykuxs Jhefr 'kdqUryk Hkks;j	9752854225 07633-282536
275	ykyckjZ	lqfiz;k efgyk eaMy iufcgjh	xzke iufcgjh] x<+oky eksgYyk rg- ykyckjZ] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jhefr fueZyk ;kno Jhefr llyk ;kno	9770631741
276	ykyckjZ	tu lsok usg: ;aok eaMy] tke	okMZ ua0 04 eq-iks-tke] rg- ykyckjZ] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh jktho fyYgkjs Jh clar	9425447263 9424388816 arvind bhagat

				'kkdqjs	
277	[kSjy ath	t; Hkokuh xzkeh.k usg: ;qok mRFkku dsUnz usojxkao ¼[k½	xzke usojxkao ¼[k½] rg- [kSjyath] ft- ckyk?kkV	Jh e/kqdj iVys Jh Kkuhje lgkjs	9407033608 07633-291164
278	[kSjy ath	Kku lxxj f'k{k.k izlkj lfefr	xzke ?kksVh rg- [kSjyath ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh Hkqouizlkn eLdjs Jh dUgS;kyky fyYgkjs	07633-240118
279	[kSjy ath	iz;kl ;qok eaMy [kSjyath	Bkdqj fuokl chp xyh HksaMkjk [kSjyath	Jh vt; Bkdqj Jh landqekj gfj.k[ksMs	9302239457
280	[kSjy ath	Jh ukjk;.k efgyk eaMy] ?kqcMxksanh	xzk-?kqcMxksanh rg- [kSjyath	Jhefr iq"ik Hkxr Jhefr oh.kk c?ksys	9424353717
281	[kSjy ath	xk;=h efgyk eaMy] eksgxkao	xzk- eksgxkao cStw] iks- HkkSjx<+ rg- [kSjyath	Jhefr ldqauryk eksj?kM+s Jhefr lqfe=k dksljs	07633-291197
282	[kSjy ath	vkn'kZ uo;qod jkek;.k eaMy	xzke eksgxkao cStw] iks- HkkSjx<+ rg- [kSjyath	Jh iqlqyky ikj/kh Jh rkjpan egksjdj	07633-291197
283	[kSjy ath	laLdkj Hkkjrh f'k{kk lfefr ckyk?kkV	eq-iks- vkjaHkk rg- [kSjyath	Jhefr jRuekyk fiiysokjJh fprjatu fiiysokj	-
284	[kSjy ath	/keZnhi efgyk eaMy lgrgt] ;sjok?kkV [kSjyath	eq- ;sjok?kkV] iks- lkyscMhZ] rg- [kSjyath] ft- ckyk?kkV	Jhefr eksMdu ckbZ esJke Jh tkds'k dqekj esJke	9755224165
285	[kSjy ath	Inxq: nso efgyk eaMy] lkysVsdk] [kSjyath	xzke lkysVsdk rg- [kSjyath] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jhefr ljLorh iVys Jh iq:"kksRre	9977454739

				vxzoky	
286	[kSjy ath	czEg T;ksfr efgyk eaMy] dps[kuh] [kSjyath	xzke dps[kuh] rg- [kSjyath] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jhefr vuqlqbZ;k ckbZ Hkxr Jhefr [ksyu Hkxr	9754430220
287	[kSjy ath	vej T;ksfr ek/;-fo- vebZ]	xzk- vebZ rg- [kSjyath	Jh rkjkpan fclsu Jhefr tkuru guor	9406787693
288	[kSjy ath	ljLorh f'k'kq eafnj ek/;- fo ky;	eq- dps[kuh] rg- [kSjyath	Jh ykpan Hkxr Jh egs'k VsEHkjs	9753402991
289	[kSjy ath	Hkkuw f'k{kk lfebr }kjk lapkfyf	xzke-[kqlhZikj rg- [kSjyath	Jh jkeizlkn dVjs Jh gsejkt Mksgjs	07633-291040, 9424389338
290	[kSjy ath	bafnj fo kihB [kSjh	eq-iks- [kSjh rg- [kSjyath	Jh jkts'k [kkslyk Jhefr yrknsok pkS/kjh	9754856653
291	[kSjy ath	'kghn Hkxrflag m- ek-fo-xtiqj	xzk- xtiqj] rg- [kSjyath	Jh gjyky pkS/kjh Jhefr xhrk ns'keq[k	9722976300
292	[kSjy ath	}hi T;ksfr gkbZ Ldwy dksFkqjuk	eq-iks- dksFkqjuk rg- [kSjyath	Jh pe:yky jkgaMkys Jh n;kjke fgjdus	9301123874
293	[kSjy ath	ifjorZu fe'ku Ldwy lkyscMhZ	eq-iks- lkyscMhZ rg- [kSjyath	Jh izseyky mds Jh fouksn ckS/k	9752169270
294	[kSjy ath	jRu T;ksfr f'k{kk lfebr uosxkao ¼[k½	uosxkao ¼[k½ iks- [kj[kM+h] rg- [kSjyath	Jhefr ljLork iVys Jh lat; iVys	9754812586
295	[kSjy ath	xzkeh.k oSu xaxk Kku f'k{kk lfebr	eq- nsoxkao] iks- xjkZ ¼jkeik;y½	Jh iqukjke usokj Jh eqUukyky pkS/kjh	9424614993

296	[kSjy ath	Kkuksn; fo k eafnj iw-ek-'kk- [kSjyath	eq-iks- rg- [kSjyath	Jh 'kksHkkjke fyYgkjs Jh ;adVyky nekgs	-
297	[kSjy ath	fo k lkxj f'k{k lfevr vkjaHkk	eq-iks-vkjEHkk rg- [kSjyath	Jh >keflag dVjs Jh pSuyky Bkdjs	07633-280658
298	[kSjy ath	gfj'kpan lq[knsos iwoZ-ek-'kkyk [kSjyath	eq- [kSjyath rg- [kSjyath	Jhefr oanuk lq[knsos Jh lat; xtfHk;s	9424766483
299	[kSjy ath	ckouFkM+h xq-m- ek-fo-fp[kykcka/k	eq-iks- fp[kykcka/k rg- [kSjyath	Jh Hkksykjke ukxekrs Jh usryky frcqMs	9424357271 07630-224471
300	[kSjy ath	cEys'ojh f'k{k izlkjd lfevr] [kj][kM+h	eq-[kj][kM+h rg- [kSjyath	Jh ekjs/ot pkS/kjh Jh uandqekj jkgaxMkys	9424389337
301	[kSjy ath	ijeivT; ijekRek ,d f'k{k lfevr lkojh	eq-iks- lkojh rg- [kSjyath	Jh ;qojkt esJke Jh jkts'k calksM	9325960148
302	[kSjy ath	jks'kuyky Hkxr iwoZ ek-'kk- ?kqcMxksanh	xzk-iks- ?kqcMxksanh iks- dps[kuh	Jh f'kopj.k esJke Jh pksiflag Hkxr	-
303	[kSjy ath	xqtj f'k{k lfevr	eq-iks- dVksjh rg- [kSjyath	Jhefr ljLork xqtj Jh eqjyh/kj xqtj	-
304	[kSjy ath	jkuh voarhckbZ m- ek-fo-Hks.Mkjk	xzk-iks- Hks.Mkjk] rg- [kSjyath	Jh Mkseuflag uxiqjs Jh gjh'k uxiqjs	-
305	[kSjy ath	jktho xka/kh m-ek- fo- [kqlhZikj	xzke iapk;r [kqlhZikj] rg0 [kSjyath] ftyk ckyk?kkV	Jh rqdkjke cgsdj Jh lksguyky nekgs	9753020799 rkez/ot ckjekVs izpk;Z

306	[kSjy ath	cky laLdkj izk- @ek-fo- fp[kykcka/k	eq-iks- fp[kykcka/k rg- [kSjyath	Jh iwuepan c?ksy Jh vkuan c?ksy	9755946450
307	[kSjy ath	thou izdk'k u'kk eqfDr efgyk lfevr] xtiqj	eq- xtiqj] iks- rqlj rg- [kSjyath] ftyk ckyk?kkV ¼e-iz-½	Jhefr jatwckbZ dkjlisZ Jherh ;'koark elwjdj	8964828852 07630-292423
308	o/kkZ ¼egkj k"V^a½	Lokeh foosdkuan ekuo lsok cgq- laLFkk] ujosy	eUukyky ;kno pkSd] d`".kk uxj cWpyj jksM o?kkZ ¼egk-½	Jh uklh Jh ;ksxsUnz dksyts	09527553990 07152-252614
309	Hkksi ky	fnO; lkxj lkslk;Vh Hkksiky	194 ,e-ih- uxj Hkksiky	Jh lkxj fclsu Jhefr fnO;k fclsu	9425139770
310	vkexk ao ¼ftyk xksafn;k egk-½	vaR;ksn; xzke fodkl eaMy vkexkao	c/o vfuy tks'kh n;kuan uxj vkexkao xksafn;k ¼egkj"V ^a ½	Jh vfuy tks'kh Jh lw;Zdkar >k	9425384786 9423673470

C 8.3 Media and information management

A List of location based key news channels, journalists, cable network operators is available along with contact details.

All India Radio/Doordarshan

S.NO.	Name of Organisations	Designation	Phone (Office)	Phone No. (Residence)
1	All India Radio	Station Engineer	273172	240874
2	All India Radio	Station Director	273235	240366

C 8.4 Important Contact numbers

Insurance

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the Organisations</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Phone No. (Office)</u>	<u>Phone No. (Residence)</u>
1	L.I.C, Balaghat	Branch Manager	243520	241320
2	National Insurance Company, Balaghat	Branch Manager	241452	240884

Post Offices/Railway/Telphone

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the Organisations</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Phone No. (Office)</u>	<u>Phone No. (Residence)</u>
1	Senior Suptd. Post Offices, Balaghat	SSP	240797	241440
2	Post Office, Balaghat	Post Master	272573	241273
3	Railway	Station Master	244131	-
4	Telephone	TDE	244111	244222

Public Sectors

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>Phone No. (Office)</u>	<u>Phone No. (Residence)</u>	<u>E-Mail Address</u>
1	Hindustan Copper Project, Malajkhand Distt - Balaghat	Ex. Director	257042	257012	-
2	Magnese Ore India Ltd, Bharveli	Dy. General Manager [Mines] Incharge of Bharveli & Ukwa	240401	240308	240401
3	Magnese Ore India Ltd, Bharveli	Mines Manager	241709	240609	-
4	Magnese Ore India Ltd, Ukwa	Mines Manager	247532	247526	-

5	Magnese Ore India Ltd, Tirodi	Mines Manager	276735	276734	-
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Banks

S.NO.	NAME OF ORGANIZATIONS	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO. OFFICE	PHONE NO. RESIDENCE	E-MAIL ADDRESS
1	Central Bank, Balaghat	Manager	241071	-	-
2	SBI, Balaghat	Manager	241452	240982	-
3	Maharashtra Bank, Balaghat	Manager	240697	273468	-
4	Punjab National Bank, Balaghat	Manager	243350	240608	-
5	Illahabad Bank, Balaghat	Manager	243353	-	-
6	Syndicate Bank, Bharvelli, Distt Balaghat	Manager	272505	-	-
7	Union Bank, Balaghat	Manager	257063	-	-
8	Rural Gramin Bank, Balaghat	Manager	244289	-	-
9	Land Development Bank, Balaghat	President	273188	-	-
10	Land Development Bank, Balaghat	Manager	273188	241292	-
11	Distt Central Co-op. Bank, Balaghat	Manager	240484	242204	-
12	State Bank of Indore, Balaghat	Manager	272735	272535	-
13	Lead Bank [Central Bank]	Lead Bank Officer	273495	243496	-

Government Hospitals

Sl.No.	Name of Hospital	Address	No. of Beds Available	Special Treatment Available	Phone/E-Mail
1	District	Budhi,	160	Surgery/Gynologist/Eye	07632-

District Disaster Management Plan Balaghat

	Hospital	Balaghat		Specialsit/Medical Specialist	240460
2	Civil Hospital	Waraseoni	30	Medical Specialist	07633-253160

जिला बालाघाट : शासकीय अधिकारियों के दूरभाष क्रमांक

क्र.	अधिकारी का नाम	पदनाम	STD	कार्या0	निवास	फैक्स
1.	श्री विवेक कुमार पोरवाल	कलेक्टर बालाघाट	07632	240150	240660	240250
2.	श्री सी.एल. डहेरिया	अपर कलेक्टर	07632	241221	241222	
3.	श्री	संयुक्त कलेक्टर	07632	240105	241599	
4.	श्री आर.पी. साकेत	डिप्टी कलेक्टर	07632	241168	241237	
5.	श्री	डिप्टी कलेक्टर	07632	241916		
6.	श्री आर.सी. राहगडाले	डिप्टी कलेक्टर	07632	240090		
7.	श्री सी.एस. ठवळे	जिला सूचना वि.अधि.	07632	240141	247796	
8.	श्री एच.एल. बागडे	अधीक्षक भू-अभिलेख	07632	247227		247227
9.	श्री वी. किरण गोपाल	मु0का0अ0 जि0प0	07632	240907	240209	240987
10.	श्री	अति.मु.का.अ. जि.पं.	07632			
11.	श्री आर.पी. साकेत	उप संचालक सामा. न्याय	07632	240281		240281
12.	श्री यू.आर. नेताम	पुलिस महानिरीक्षक	07632	240900	240199	240399
13.	श्री	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक	07632	240030	240199	240040
14.	श्री सचिन अतुलकर	पुलिस अधीक्षक	07632	240021	240020	240003
15.	श्री प्रकाश परिहार	अति0 पुलिस अधीक्षक	07632	240320	241499	
16.	श्री एम.एस. मरावी	जिला सेनानी न0से0	07632	241594		
17.	श्री	उप संचालक लोक अभि0	07632	240496	240482	
18.	श्री विजयकुमार उयके	जिला लोक अभियोजन अधि.	07632	240496		
19.	श्री	जिला योजना अधि0	07632	240067	240136	
20.	श्री एस.के. तिवारी	प्र. जिला आपूर्ति अधि0	07632	241421		
21.	श्री राकेश चौधरी	प्रबंधक, ना0आ0नि0	07632	240821	242872	
22.	श्री विजय पटले	जिला विपणन अधि0	07632	243313	243317	
23.	श्री व्ही.के. दुबे	प्रबंधक FCI	07632	243263		242536
24.	श्री जी.डी. बड़ोदिया	जिला कोषाधिकारी	07632	240226		
25.	श्री राजेश हेनरी	जिला आब0 अधिकारी	07632	248273	249447	
26.	श्री उमेश तिवारी	विक्रय कर अधिकारी	07632	248034		
27.	श्री एस.एल. झारिया	परि0अधि0 एआविप	07636	256623	256642	
28.	श्री काशीराम रोहितास	सहायक आयुक्त आवि	07632	248405	241198	
29.	श्री प्रेमप्रकाश राय	खनिज अधिकारी	07632	241683		
30.	सुश्री निलीमा तिवारी	कार्यक्रम अधिकारी मबावि	07632	241637	249348	
31.	श्री आर.के. राय	प्र. उप संचालक मत्स्य	07632	241173		
32.	श्री नागेन्द्र शर्मा	प्र. जिला पंजीयक	07632	241528		
33.	श्री बी.एल. बिलैया	उप संचालक कृषि	07632	241355	241633	240835
34.	डॉ. एन.के. सोनी	उप संचालक पशु चिकि.	07632	241136	247823	
35.	श्री के.एन. श्रीवास्तव	क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक दु.म.सं.	07632	241664		
36.	श्री	जिला रेशम अधिकारी	07632	241781	241277	
37.	श्री एच.एल. पारधी	सहायक संचालक उद्यान	07632	241799		
38.	श्री वी.के. सदाफल	जिला रोजगार अधि0	07632	240674		
39.	श्री जी.एस. छोंकर	प्राचार्य औ0प्रशि0संस्था	07632	240184		
40.	श्री शिवदास बेन	महाप्रबंधक जि.उ.के.	07632	241074	245157	
41.	श्री अनिल पटले	सहायक जनसंपर्क अधि.	07632	240029	240510	241336
42.	श्री	श्रम पदाधिकारी	07632	243782		
43.	डॉ. अतुल कुमार श्रीवास्तव	मुख्य वन संरक्षक	07632	241201	241081	240268
44.	श्री ए.के. जैन	प्राचार्य, रेंजर कालेज	07632	247988	241184	
45.	श्री रविकांत मिश्रा	वनमंडलाधिकारी उ.सा	07632	247044	247154	
46.	श्री डी.सी. गुप्ता	वनमंडलाधिकारी उ.उ.	07632	241518	241849	
47.	श्री के.के. गुरवानी	वनमंडलाधिकारी द.सा.	07632	248414	240224	
48.	श्री हरीशचन्द्र गुप्ता	वनमंडलाधिकारी द.उ.	07632	241516	241135	
49.	श्री	वनमंडलाधिकारी प.उ.	07632	241466	241465	
50.	श्री एस.पी. झारिया	मंडल प्रबंधक लामता	07632	240772	240771	

51.	श्री डी.के. वर्मा	अधीक्षण यंत्री, बैनगंगा	07632	247899	247070	
52.	श्री आर.एस. रघुवंशी	अधीक्षण अभियंता ज.सं.वि.	07632	241456	240055	
53.	श्री पी.सी. महाजन	कार्य0यंत्री, बैनगंगा	07632	241340	247922	
54.	श्री जी.के. मालखेड़े	काय0यंत्री, सर्वेक्षण	07632	240738	241268	
55.	श्री आर.सी. जैन	कार्य0यंत्री, भारी मशी.	07632	247773	240073	
56.	श्री जे.व्ही.एस. परिहार	कार्य0यंत्री, बंजर नदी	07636	256328	256585	
57.	श्री जे.एस. वर्मा	कार्य0यंत्री, रा0सा0प0	07630	250147	250149	
58.	श्री एस.के. जैन	कार्य0यंत्री, रा0सा0प0	07630	278475	278448	
59.	श्री एस.सी. गुप्ता	वरिष्ठ भू-जलविद	07632			
60.	श्री जी.पी. वर्मा	कार्यपालन यंत्री लोनिवि	07632	240324	241370	
61.	श्री एस. जलील	म0प्रबंधक ग्रा.स.वि.प्रा.-1	07632	240600		240600
62.	श्री पतिराजसिंह चौहान	म0प्रबंधक ग्रा.स.वि.प्रा.-2	07632	240334		
63.	श्री के.एम. वर्मा	म0प्रबंधक ग्रा.स.वि.प्रा.-3	07632	9424977077		
64.	श्री पी.एस. शर्मा	म0प्रबंधक ग्रा.स.वि.प्रा.-4	07632	9425427296		
65.	श्री मुकेश श्रीवास्तव	कार्यपालन यंत्री PHED	07632	241131	241332	241175
66.	श्री प्रकाश तिखे	कार्यपालन यंत्री ग्रायांसे	07632	241759	248068	
67.	डॉ. के.के. खोसला	मु0चि0 एवं स्वा0अधि0	07632	241099	240300	
68.		जिला स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी	07632	241099	247375	
69.	डॉ0 के.के. खोसला	सिविल सर्जन 240460	07632	240113	240368	
70.	श्री अनुराग श्रीवास्तव	जिला एवं सत्र न्या.	07632	240248	240993	240248
71.	श्री एस.व्ही. मिश्रा	जेलर बालाघाट	07632	240359	240359	
72.	श्री एम.पी. चक्रवर्ती	उप पंजीयक सह.संस्था	07632	241769	248342	
73.	श्री एच.के. ढिमोले	प्रबंधक, सी.सी.बी.	07632	240484	242204	240484
74.	श्री राजेन्द्र लटारे	जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी	07632	248747		
75.	डॉ. जी.पी. स्वर्णकार	प्राचार्य डिग्री कालेज	07632	241588	242145	
76.	श्री एस. आबिद	प्राचार्य गर्ल्स कालेज	07632	239167		
77.	श्री एस.के. हरिनखेड़े	प्र. प्राचार्य पालिटेक्निक	07632	242443	242466	
78.	श्री विनय राहंगडाले	सर्व शिक्षा अभियान	07632	249505	241388	
79.	श्री पी. रामाकृष्णा	प्राचार्य केन्द्रीय विद्यालय	07632	245250	245150	245333
80.	श्री आर.के. स्थापक	संभागीय अभियंता MPEB	07632	242731	247566	242731
81.	श्री पी.के. घोषे	संभागीय अभियंता MPEB	07633	253083	253102	
82.	श्री दीपक उके	संभागीय अभियंता MPEB	07636	256666	256475	
83.	श्री जी.डब्ल्यू. तिग्गा	जिला परिवहन अधिकारी	07632	248211		
84.	श्री	परि.अधि. जि.श.वि.अ.	07632	240390		
85.	श्री देवेन्द्रसिंह परिहार	मु.न.पा.अ. बालाघाट	07632	241377	247711	
86.	श्री पी.एस. ठाकुर	लीड बैंक प्रबंधक सेंटल बैंक	07632	248495	243496	
87.	श्री एम.पी. पटेल	उप महाप्रबंधक मॉयल	07632	245184	245187	
88.	श्री के. चन्द्राकर	मुख्य खान मॉयल	07632	245312	245189	
89.	श्री डी.के. पाठी	शाखा प्रबंधक भाजीबीनि	07632	248921	240312	
90.	श्री व्ही.एस. पटेल	वरिष्ठ अधीक्षक डाक	07632	240797	240930	241166
91.	श्री डी.बी. दिवाकर	डाकपाल	07632	241182	241573	
92.	श्री आर.के. शिववेदी	जिला अभियंता दूरभाष	07632	244111	244222	
93.	श्री	केन्द्र निदेशक आकाषवाणी	07632	248235	240366	
94.	श्री आर.सी. पाटीदास	कार्य.अधि. अंत्यावसायी	07632	241047		
95.	श्री एस.आर. सूर्यवंशी	कार्य.यंत्री ग.नि.मं.	07632	241548	241475	
96.	श्री शशांक गुबरेले	समन्वयक ने.यु.केंद्र	07632	248099		
97.	श्री एस.के. द्विवेदी	सचिव कृ.उ.मं. बाला.	07632	243310		
98.	श्री व्ही.एन.एस. परते	अ.वि.अ. राजस्व बालाघाट	07632	248230	241446	
99.	श्री ए.डी. श्रीवास्तव	अ.वि.अ. रा. वारासिवनी	07633	253023	253051	
100.	श्री जे.एल. आहके	अ.वि.अ. राजस्व लांजी	07635	255443	255379	
101.	श्री प्रवीण फुलपगारे	अ.वि.अ. राजस्व बैहर	07636	256322	256326	

C 8.5 Do's and don'ts of all possible hazards

A comprehensive list of do's and don'ts for district administration and nodal agencies, in handling the disasters and at various other phases of disaster management is provided here.

Do's and Don'ts

EARTHQUAKES

What to Do Before an Earthquake

- Repair deep plaster cracks in ceilings and foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects.
- Anchor overhead lighting fixtures to the ceiling.
- Follow BIS codes relevant to your area for building standards
- Fasten shelves securely to walls.
- Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass, and china in low, closed cabinets with latches.
- Hang heavy items such as pictures and mirrors away from beds, settees, and anywhere people sit.
- Brace overhead light and fan fixtures.
- Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections. These are potential fire risks.
- Secure a water heater, LPG cylinder etc., by strapping it to the wall studs and bolting it to the floor.
- Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves.
- Identify safe places indoors and outdoors.
 1. Under strong dining table, bed
 2. Against an inside wall
 3. Away from where glass could shatter around windows, mirrors, pictures, or where heavy bookcases or other heavy furniture could fall over
 4. In the open, away from buildings, trees, telephone and electrical lines, flyovers, bridges
- Educate yourself and family members
- Know emergency telephone numbers (doctor, hospital, police, etc)

Have a disaster emergency kit ready

- Battery operated torch
- Extra batteries
- Battery operated radio
- First aid kit and manual
- Emergency food (dry items) and water (packed and sealed)
- Candles and matches in a waterproof container
- Knife

- Chlorine tablets or powdered water purifiers
- Can opener.
- Essential medicines
- Cash and credit cards
- Thick ropes and cords
- Sturdy shoes

Develop an emergency communication plan

1. In case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), develop a plan for reuniting after the disaster.
2. Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the 'family contact' After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

Help your community get ready

1. Publish a special section in your local newspaper with emergency information on earthquakes. Localize the information by printing the phone numbers of local emergency services offices and hospitals.
2. Conduct a week-long series on locating hazards in the home.
3. Work with local emergency services and officials to prepare special reports for people with mobility impairments on what to do during an earthquake.
4. Provide tips on conducting earthquake drills in the home.
5. Interview representatives of the gas, electric, and water companies about shutting off utilities.

Work together in your community to apply your knowledge to building codes, retrofitting programmes, hazard hunts, and neighborhood and family emergency plans.

What to Do during an Earthquake

- Stay as safe as possible during an earthquake. Be aware that some earthquakes are actually foreshocks and a larger earthquake might occur. Minimize your movements to a few steps to a nearby safe place and stay indoors until the shaking has stopped and you are sure exiting is safe.

If indoors

- DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Protect yourself by staying under the lintel of an inner door, in the corner of a room, under a table or even under a bed.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.

- Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.
- Use a doorway for shelter only if it is in close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, loadbearing doorway.
- Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.
- Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.
- DO NOT use the elevators.

If outdoors

- Stay there.
- Move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and utility wires.
- Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings, at exits, and alongside exterior walls. Most earthquake-related casualties result from collapsing walls, flying glass, and falling objects.

If in a moving vehicle

- Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

If trapped under debris

- Do not light a match.
- Do not move about or kick up dust.
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

After an earthquake

- Keep calm, switch on the radio/TV and obey any instructions you hear on it.
- Keep away from beaches and low banks of rivers. Huge waves may sweep in.
- Expect aftershocks. Be prepared.
- Turn off the water, gas and electricity.
- Do not smoke and do not light matches or use a cigarette lighter. Do not turn on switches. There may be gas leaks or short-circuits.
- Use a torch.
- If there is a fire, try to put it out. If you cannot, call the fire brigade.
- If people are seriously injured, do not move them unless they are in danger.
- Immediately clean up any inflammable products that may have spilled (alcohol, paint, etc).
- If you know that people have been buried, tell the rescue teams. Do not rush and do not worsen the situation of injured persons or your own situation.
- Avoid places where there are loose electric wires and do not touch any metal object in contact with them.
- Do not drink water from open containers without having examined it and filtered it through a sieve, a filter or an ordinary clean cloth.

- If your home is badly damaged, you will have to leave it. Collect water containers, food, and ordinary and special medicines (for persons with heart complaints, diabetes, etc.)
- Do not re-enter badly damaged buildings and do not go near damaged structures.

Flood

Before a Flood to prepare for a flood, you should:

- Avoid building in a flood prone area unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
- Elevate the furnace, water heater, and electric panel if susceptible to flooding.
- Install "check valves" in sewer traps to prevent floodwater from backing up into the drains of your home.
- Contact community officials to find out if they are planning to construct barriers (levees, beams, floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering the homes in your area.
- Seal the walls in your basement with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage.

During a Flood If a flood is likely in your area, you should:

- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
- Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.

If you must prepare to evacuate, you should do the following:

- Secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture. Move essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

If you have to leave your home, remember these evacuation tips:

- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.

Driving Flood Facts

The following are important points to remember when driving in flood conditions:

- Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars causing loss of control and possible stalling.
- A foot of water will float many vehicles.
- Two feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles including sport utility vehicles (SUV's) and pick-ups.

After a Flood

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
- Avoid floodwaters; water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline, or raw sewage. Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Avoid moving water.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a vehicle.
- Stay away from downed power lines, and report them to the power company.
- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Stay out of any building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.
- Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly in foundations.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are serious health hazards.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwater can contain sewage and chemicals.

Flood: Know Your Terms

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a flood hazard:

- **Flood Watch:** Flooding is possible. Tune in to Local Radio for Weather Services, commercial radio, or television for information.
- **Flash Flood Watch:** Flash flooding is possible. Be prepared to move to higher ground; listen to Local Radio for Weather Services, commercial radio, or television for information.
- **Flood Warning:** Flooding is occurring or will occur soon; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately.
- **Flash Flood Warning:** A flash flood is occurring; seek higher ground on foot immediately.

You and Your Family

Dos

- Educate your children wife and other family member in respect of natural and manmade disasters and other crises. In case of your being unaware, take help of Civil Defense and Home Guard organization and other NGOs. Develop habit in you and your children to spare 1% of you busy time to think about Individual security and security interests.
- Keep the phone numbers of the local police station, police control rooms, fire stations, and schools, colleges, TV station, All India Radio, ambulance services and Chemists for emergency use.
- Guide children to remain at schools in emergency.
- Prepare an emergency kit of items and essentials in the house including essential documents and valuables.
- Store food and water for survival in case you had a pre-warning.

- Any suspicious incidents observed be reported to police on 100. Callers do not have to give their identity on the phone. Information of immediate use be conveyed to control rooms to help early relief.
- Carry your identity card, residential telephone number or address or personal card with you. Have your blood group and any medical allergies recorded with you.
- Check information in case of disasters and crises from Ward, Civil Defense / Home Guard, and BMC, TV and All India Radio Control room.
- Learn to fight such emergencies untidily.
- Support authorities and NGOs.
- Identify scooters, cars, vehicles parked in society and identify vehicles which are unknown and parked for long.
- Organize societies and muhalla committees to educate people.

Don'ts

- Do not encourage rumors.
- Do not blame any community for any crises.
- Do not encourage communal hatred in such situations.

Your Place of Work

Dos

- Your mode of travel by car, bus, train and taxi be known to your people.
- High rises buildings must check their electric and water supplies and organize periodic mockup drills for fire fighting and escape routes.
- Drills for bomb blast, threats be organized and practiced.
- Air/Helicopter evacuation be examined and organized from selected rooftops of high rises.
- Firefighting equipment be kept serviceable and periodic check is effected.
- Office societies be organized and prepared to coordinate such emergencies of fire brigade, medical help and other assistance. Such people be nominated and they should guide relief.
- Everyone must know use of fire extinguisher in emergency.

- Security guards are trained to coordinate in such crises.

Dos

During Transit

- Be concerned and develop habit of surveillance when out of our house. Check your seat in cinema hall, train, bus and air. Have you observed a bird, she jumped around and looks in all directions before selecting a spot on a tree for her security. Do we learn anything from this bird instinct?
- Look for the objects, baggage, at bus stand, railway stations, compartments, airport, which is unclaimed.
- Unknown vehicles parked at airports, Railway Stations and bus stands have to be kept under surveillance by common citizens, and this alertness may help authorities.
- Bus, trains and airlines passengers who notice any suspicious behavior of co-passengers, be brought to the notice of officials,
- Every passenger should identify a friend or relations residence in case of requirement of staying away in emergency. The family should know about such a plan.

Don'ts

- Do not touch any suspicious object. Report to concerned people.
- Do not crowd the object.
- Passengers should not accept parcels from unknown persons in hurry while boarding train or bus.

C 8.6 Detailed Maps



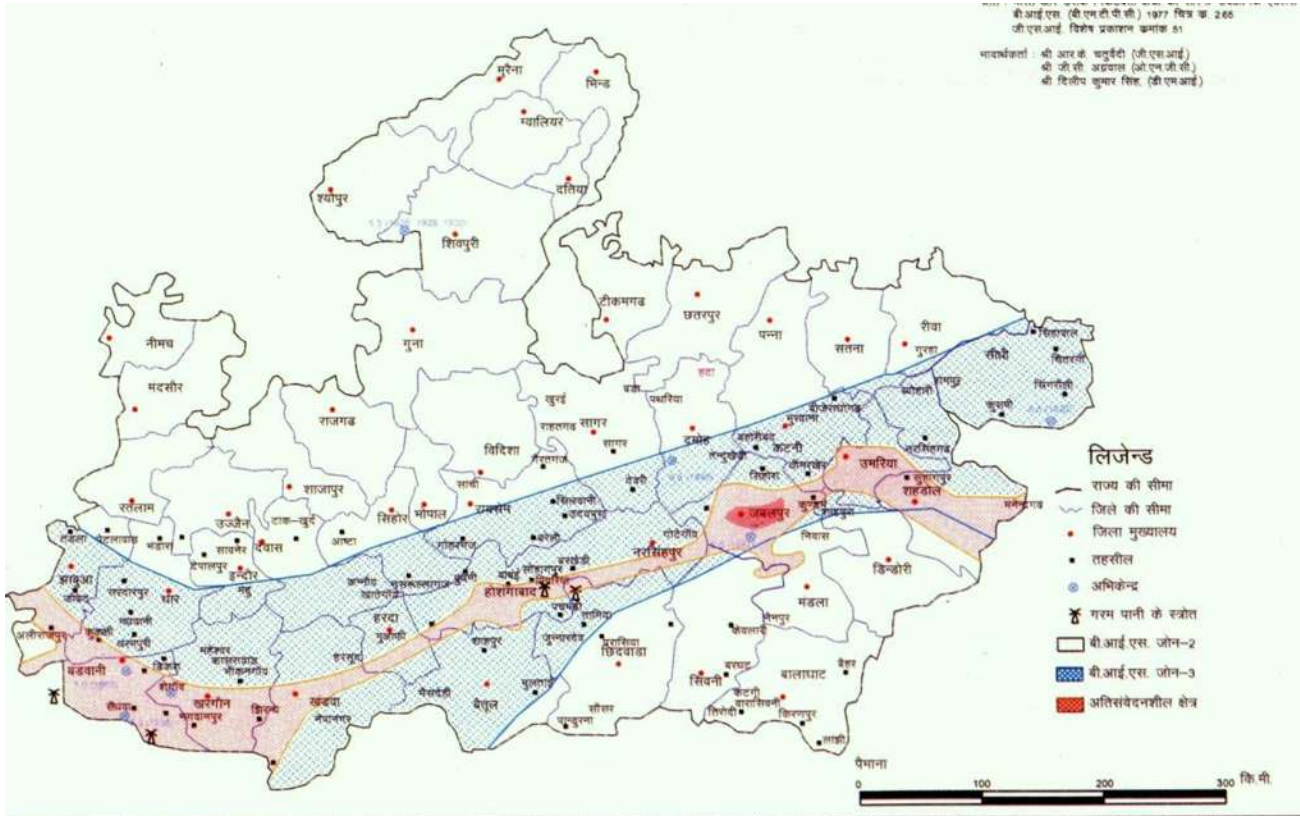
- blood bank
- drought affected area



Fire stations



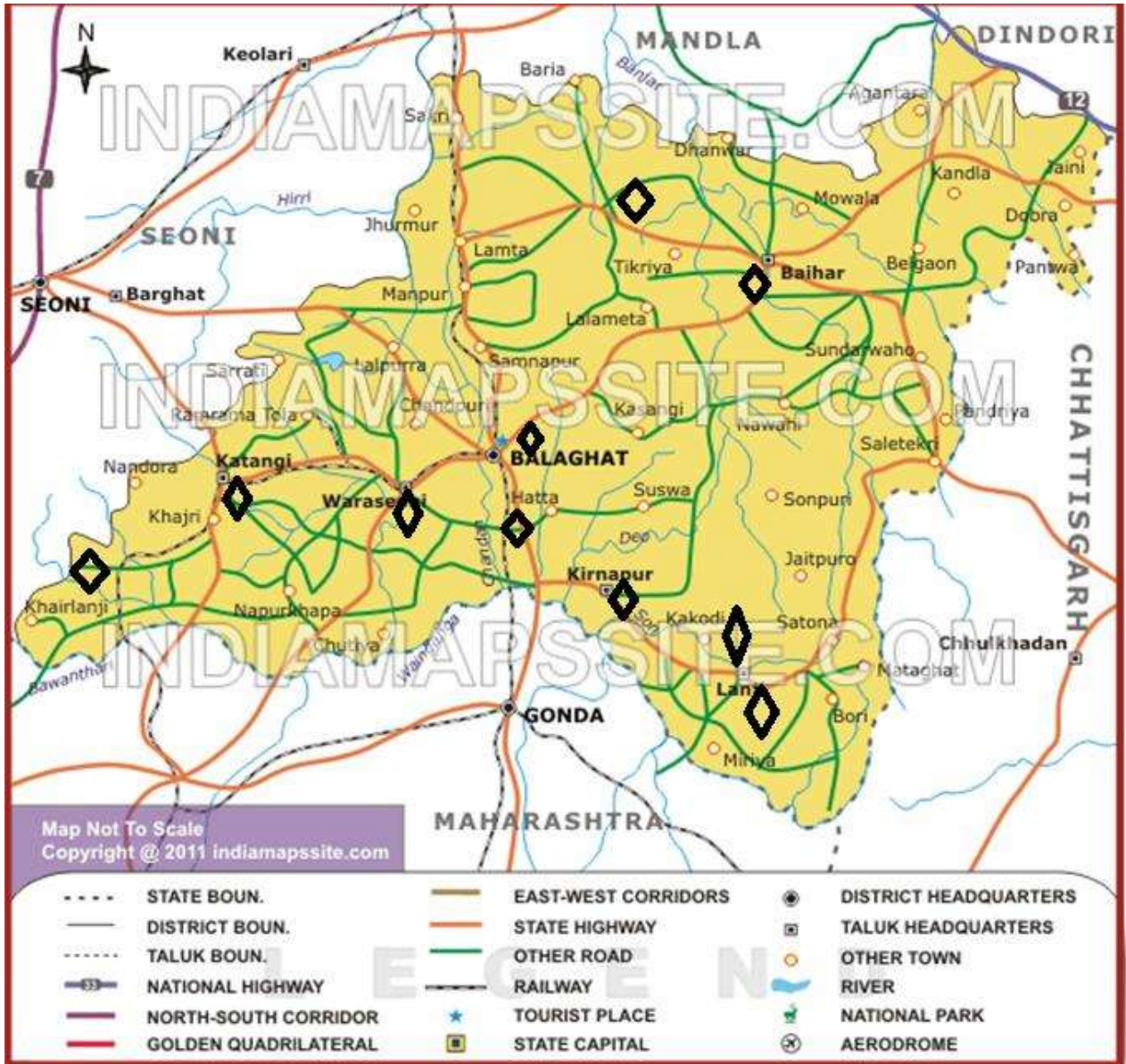
Blood Bank



मानचित्र क्रमांक 1.1 : मध्यप्रदेश के भूकंप संवेदनशील क्षेत्र



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◆ Industrial Area

SN	Division/ District	IMPORTANT FLOOD PRONE DISTRICTS OF MADHYA PRADESH (BASED ON FLOOD HISTORY FROM 1982																												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
		Year of 1982	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007			
1	JABALPUR		▶	▶	▶					▶	▶					▶	▶											9		
2	NARSINHPUR		▶	▶	▶							▶	▶				▶	▶							▶	▶			9	
3	MANDLA			▶	▶						▶	▶	▶	▶	▶						▶					▶			9	
4	KATNI		▶	▶	▶						▶	▶					▶	▶								▶			9	
5	CHHINDWARA				▶						▶	▶	▶	▶	▶	▶	▶	▶									▶		11	
6	SEONI			▶									▶	▶													▶		3	
7	DINDORI			▶		▶						▶	▶	▶	▶														7	
8	BALAGHAT					▶							▶	▶	▶	▶	▶	▶									▶		9	
9	REWA	▶										▶	▶	▶	▶	▶	▶												6	
10	SATNA					▶						▶	▶				▶	▶									▶		7	
11	SHAHDOL					▶							▶																3	
12	SIDHI																▶												2	
13	UMARIA					▶							▶																3	
14	ANUPPUR																										▶		1	
15	SAGAR			▶													▶	▶											6	
16	CHHATURPUR	▶	▶										▶				▶	▶											6	
17	DAMOH		▶	▶								▶	▶				▶												9	
18	PANNA	▶	▶									▶					▶												5	
19	TIKAMGARH			▶								▶	▶																5	
20	BHOPAL					▶							▶				▶	▶											5	
21	SEHORE					▶							▶				▶	▶											5	
22	RAISEN			▶								▶	▶				▶												7	
23	RAJGARH	▶				▶							▶				▶	▶											7	
24	VIDISHA			▶	▶	▶							▶	▶			▶	▶											8	
25	BETUL			▶	▶	▶							▶	▶			▶	▶											7	
26	HOSHANGABAD		▶	▶	▶	▶							▶	▶			▶	▶											11	
27	HARDA		▶	▶	▶	▶							▶	▶			▶	▶											12	
28	GWALIOR	▶	▶			▶							▶	▶			▶	▶											7	
29	SHIVPURI	▶	▶			▶							▶	▶			▶	▶											6	
30	GUNA	▶	▶			▶							▶				▶												10	
31	DATIA		▶										▶																3	
32	MORENA	▶				▶							▶				▶												6	
33	BHIND	▶				▶							▶				▶												5	