

District Disaster Management Plan [DDMP] For Betul, MP



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

Government of Madhya

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District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

A . GENERAL

A 1 District Disaster Management Plan

A 1.1 District Profile

The Betul district is one of the marginally located districts of state Madhya Pradesh, covering an area of 10043 Sq. km. The district is bounded by Chindwara district in the east Khandwa in the west Hoshangabad in the north and Maharashtra state in the south. The district is approachable by rail and road. The Betul headquarters are located at falls on the Nagpur Itarsi section of Delhi-Chennai main line and national highway no. 69.

Betul lies almost wholly on the Satpura plateau. It occupies nearly the whole width of the Satpura range between the valley of the Narmada on the north and the bearer plains on the south. It forms the southernmost part of the Bhopal Division. The District forms a compact shape, almost a square with slight projection on the East and the West. Two small enclaves of the district, viz., Batla blocks of the Govt. forests lie to the West between the districts of Nimar (East) and Amaravati. These enclaves lie on the Northern bank of the Tapti. Their extent is from West to East between the Meridians 77-59 and 77-02.

The Southern boundary of the district runs almost along the southern foothills of the Melghat range, but excludes Hattighat and Chikalda hills in Amaravati district. The Western boundary is associated for some distance with the Ganjal river (Southern), a tributary of Tapti, and then with the watershed line between the Morand and the Ganjal (Northern), the tributaries of the Narmada. The Northern boundary is marked by the course of the Morand river, and by the TAWA river beyond Dhodra Mohar Railway station. The Eastern Boundary runs through small streams and hills among which Khurpura and Rotia Nalas are of some significance.

The greatest length of the district is about 161 km from East to West, whereas it measures only about 106 km from north to south.

A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

The district is divided into 5 Tehsils and Ten blocks the district is predominantly a rural district there are 1343 villages.

Table A 1.1.1

Location (in degrees) -	Latitude – 21° 54' 55" North Longitude – 77° 53' 46" East
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	10043 km ²
Administrative information-	Administrative division: Narmadapuram
No. of sub divisions:	3
No. of Tehsils:	5 (1.Betul. 2. Multai. 3.Bhainsdehi. 4. Shahapur. 5.Amla.)
No. of Municipal Boards	4 Nagar palika, 6 Nagar panchayat
No. of Blocks:	10 (1.Betul. 2.Shahapur. 3. GhoraDongri. 4.Chicholi. 5. Bhimpur. 6. Bhainsdehi. 7.Athner. 8.Amla. 9.Multai. 10.PrabhatPattan.)
No. of Gram Panchayats:	558
No. of Villages:	1343
No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Block wise):	17 police stations , 7 out posts (Refer Annexure for details)

No. of Post Offices(Block wise):	222 (Refer Annexure for details)
Year of district formation:	1951
Name of adjacent districts:	The District is bounded on the NORTH by Hoshangabad, on the SOUTH by Amaravati of Maharashtra, on the EAST by Chhindwara District and on the WEST by the District of Hoshangabad, East Nimar and Amaravti.

Source:<http://betul.nic.in/stat.htm>

A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography

The district has four district physiographic division viz

- (i) Satpura plateau in Tawa and Morand valleys
- (ii) The Satpura plateau in central and
- (iii) Southern part of the district
- (iv) and Tapti valley

The whole district lies on Satpura plateau at an elevation of 365 m above mean sea level. The general elevation is about 609m at Kilendeo form the highest peak in the northern and central parts of the district. Tawa valleys lies at an elevation of 396m above mean sea level between peaks of Kilandeo and Bhogwargar, the general scope of the valley is towards the north-west.

The country is mainly undertaking with presence of few residual hills and is intersected by large number of stream joining Tawa the high land mass of the district sub sides into the fringing ravenous country of Wardha and tributaries of the Kanhan. The vent of Khamla is highest point 1137 m above mean sea level in the entire country and forms the part of Gwagarh hills.

The drainage of the district is diverted in all direction from the eastern high mass of Satpura plateau. The northern and central part of the district drains into the Narmada in the north through Tawa, Machna Morand and the Bhang. The Tapti bench is basically formed by the consequent river and flowing to the west drain water of the western and southern central part of the Purna, Mam and Wadha occupy small areas of their drainage in the southern part of the district-.

Table A 1.1.2

Name of rivers:	Tapti, Tawa, Machna, Wardha, Bel, Morand, Purna, Saapna, Gotma, etc
No. of lakes:	There are 4 medium sized Irrigation projects: Saapna Project, Sonekhedi Project, Chandora Project, Bundela Project Apart from these, there are 110 small scale irrigation project.

No. of dams, embankments:	60 large sized dams (list in annexure)
Name of existing mountains:	Satpura mountain range, Gwagarh hills
Highest elevation (in meters):	1137 m above mean sea level
Forest cover in the district:	Protected Forest: 1202.598 Sq.Km Reserve Forest : 2853.799 Sq.Km

A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

An official Census 2011 detail of Betul, a district of Madhya Pradesh has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Madhya Pradesh

In 2011, Betul had population of 1,575,247 of which male and female were 799,721 and 775,526 respectively. There was change of 12.91 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Betul District recorded increase of 18.10 percent to its population compared to 1991.

The initial provisional data suggest a density of 157 in 2011 compared to 139 of 2001. Average literacy rate of Betul in 2011 were 70.14 compared to 66.38 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 78.41 and 61.63 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 76.81 and 55.58 in Betul District. Total literate in Betul District were 959,429 of which male and female were 543,654 and 415,775 respectively. In 2001, Betul District had 770,252 in its total region.

With regards to Sex Ratio in Betul, it stood at 970 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 965. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate.

Table A 1.1.3

Total household:	198965 (as per 2001 census)
Total population:	1,575,247
Male:	799,721
Female:	775,526
Population density:	157
Total BPL Population	103325
Occupation -	
Main occupation of people:	Agriculture
Secondary occupation of people:	Land labourers

Source: Census 2011 GOI

A 1.1.4 Climate and weather

The climate of Betul is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except rainfall during the south- west monsoon season. The year can be divided into four seasons. The cold season, December to February is followed by hot season from March to about first week of June is the summer season. The period from the middle June to September is the south-west monsoon season. May is the hottest month of the year with average temperature of 39.3°C. The minimum during the December is 10.3°C. The normal annual mean maximum and minimum temperature is 30.7°C and 17.9°C respectively.

The south-west monsoon starts from middle of June and lasts till end of September. October and middle of November constitute the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The normal annual rainfall of Betul district is 1192.6 mm. About 86.6% of annual rainfall is received during monsoon season. Only 13.4% of annual rainfall takes place between October to May.

The humidity comes down lowest in April. It varies between 31% to 91% at different time in different seasons. The wind velocity is high during the monsoon period as compared to pre and post monsoon. The wind velocity is higher in June around 8.5Km/hr and lowest is 3.8 km/hr in November.

Table A 1.1.4

Rainfall-	
Total annual rainfall of last year:	884.5 (2009 figure)
Average rainfall :	1059.7 mm (year 2004 to 2009)
Temperature-	
Average Maximum Temperature:	30.7oC
Average Minimum Temperature:	17.9oC
Demarcation of crucial seasons-	
Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:	June to First week of August
Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:	Late March to May

Source: District Statistical handbook 2010 (Details in Annexure)

A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

Betul district has 33 Primary Health Centers (PHCs), 10 Community Health Centers (CHCs), 1 District Hospitals and 263 Sub centers. The Block-wise details are as follows:

Table A 1.1.5

List of health centers in Betul				
Sr.No	Name of development block	Community health centers	Primary health centers	Mini Health centres
1	Betul	1	7	37
2	Shahpur	1	3	24
3	Ghodadonri	1	4	25
4	Chicholi	1	1	18
5	Bhimpur	1	3	28

6	Bhainsdehi	1	3	35
7	Atner	1	3	27
8	Amla	1	2	25
9	Multai	1	3	23
10	Prabhatpattan	1	4	21
Total		10	33	263

(Source: Health Department, Betul)

Note:

- All PHC's are having a capacity of 6 beds per hospital.
- All CHC's are having a capacity of 30 beds per hospital.
- One PHC is provided for a population of 20,000 people in tribal areas and 30,000 people in Non-Tribal Area.
- One CHC is provided for a population of 80,000 people in tribal areas and 180,000 people in Non-Tribal Area

A 1.1.6 Education

Education is considered to be one of the important element in the process of Development. Even though district has a backward nature its educational status is quite impressive. Total literacy rate is 66.38%.

There is large gap in the literacy rates of Rural and Urban areas, especially among the urban and rural women population. Thus focus needs to be given on enhancing literacy amongst the rural population especially that of women.

Table A 1.1.6

Literacy rate:	66.38%
Total Male:	76.81%
Total Female:	55.58
No. of Secondary schools:	72
No. of High/Middle schools:	132+815
No. of Primary schools:	2023
No. of Anganwaris:	2038
No. of it is/ training centers:	04
No. of Engineering colleges:	0
No. of Medical colleges:	0
No. of Other colleges:	12
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	242426 (enrollment in primary and middle school)
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	8806 (No.of teachers working in primary and middle school)

Source: Census of India 2011, District - Betul; GOI and Education Department, Betul

*Additional details given in annexure

A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

In the district, there are five types of soils namely kali soil, Morand soil, Matbarra soils, Bardi soil Sihar and retard soils. The southern central and eastern part of the district is covered by black cotton soil.

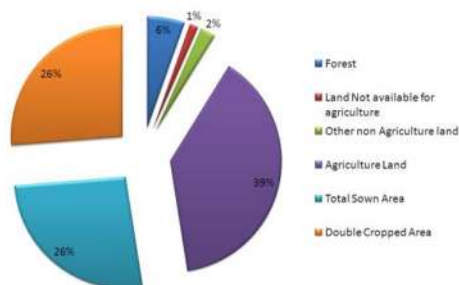
Betul is a one of the tribal population districts of M.P. This district comes under satpuda plateau and Jawar& Wheat crop zone from the point of view of agriculture climate.

Geographical area is 1007.8 thousand hec. out of which 416.7 thousand hec. land is under cultivation. 381.1 thousand hec. is under Kharif and 120.3 thousand hec. under Rabi.

Table A 1.1.7

Cropping pattern -	
Type of major crops:	Soyabean, Makka (corn) –Kharif Wheat, Chana – Rabi
Cropping seasons:	Kharif and Rabi
Land classifications-	
Forest land:	283000 Sqkm
Barren & Uncultivated land:	208861 Sqkm
Cultivated land:	434026 Sqkm
Pasture land:	29200 Sqkm

Land use Pattern of Betul District (Total Land 10043 sqkm)



A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern:

The houses built in the district are of flat roofs as the rains are not heavy, in heavy rainfall areas, slopping roofs are found so as to drain off water. There are also R.C.C. buildings constructed in this area. In rural areas, mostly the houses are of mud or brick walls.

There are also some pucca houses in the rural areas

Table A 1.8

Housing pattern-	
Type of housing construction:	Kuccha as well as pucca houses
Type of material used:	Pucca house-RCC / Brick- Kaccha House- Mud houses with thatched roof and un burnt brick walls, stone walls, burnt Brick walls wood walls and other material
Flooring types: (Ground and above)	Maximum: G level houses followed by G+1 and G+2 level construction. G+3 and above constructions are very rare to find. High rise buildings in the district are very less and scattered over a large area

Details of type of houses:

Wall/ Roof		Census Houses	
		No. of houses	%
Mud Unburnt brick wall	Rural	163208	51.7
	Urban	17035	5.4
	Total	180243	57.1
Stone wall	Rural	4106	1.3
	Urban	111	-
	Total	4217	1.3
Total		184460	58.5
Burnt Bricks wall	Rural	56405	17.9
	Urban	40235	12.8
	Total	96640	30.7
Concrete Wall	Rural	1424	0.5
	Urban	778	0.2
	Total	2202	0.7
Wood Wall	Rural	6037	1.9
	Urban	161	0.1
	Total	6198	2
Other Material	Rural	22902	7.3
	Urban	3076	1
	Total	25978	8.3
Total Building		315478	

A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups

Betul district's economy is predominantly an agrarian one and due to the heavy forest cover, it is also based on forestry. With abundant Food and Grain production and extensive forest cover, in addition to good a Road and Rail Network and good Telecomm facilities, Betul is predicted to become an advanced industrial district.

Some of the main features of Industrial development in the District are as follows:

There are 7160 cottage industries in the district, which have provided employment to 17,682 people and have a total investment in excess of 1235.65 Lakhs.

The 33 Small Scale Industries (SSI) in the district have provided employment to 667 people and have total investment in excess of 819.99 Lakhs. Out of 33 SSI's, 8 are Agro-based, 13 are Mineral- based, 1 is forest-based and there are 11 others.

There are 5 large and medium scale units in the district and these have provided employment to 999 people and have a total investment exceeding 1681.37 Lakhs. Details: M/s. Betul Oils & Flours Ltd., Kosmi Industrial Area - Betul (130.12 Lakhs), M/s. Madhyavarta Ex-oil LTD, Kosmi Industrial Area - Betul (595.00 Lakhs), M/s. Adhishwar Oil & Fats Ltd. Chouthia, Multai - Betul (348.73 Lakhs), M/s. Betul Tyre & Tube Industry. Pvt. Ltd., Sohagpur - Betul (302.25 Lakhs), M/s. Wearwell Tyre & Tube Industries, Panka, Amla - Betul (305.27 Lakhs).

Betul doesn't have any Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries Industrial Areas except Hindustan Domestic Oil Gas Co. Ltd. which handles the flammable Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Table A 1.1.9

Total no. of industries	
a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:	1 - Hindustan Domestic Oil Gas Co. Ltd.

b) No. of Medium and small scale industries :	5 Large & Medium scale, 7160 cottage industries, 33 Small Scale Industries (SSI: 8 are Agro based, 13 are Mineral based, 1 is forest based and 11 are others)
Total manpower involved in these units:	999

A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network

Betul itself is the most developed place in the district and is well connected with most parts of India by railway. Betul is situated on the Delhi-Chennai main railway line and is also well connected by a network of roads. At Barsali a stone marks the Geographical Center Point of India. The nearest AirPorts are at Nagapur & Bhopal almost 180 Km, from the district headquarter betul.

Table A 1.1.10

1) Transport Connectivity	
a) By Road	All Blocks connected by roads (kaccha as well as pukka) NH-69 as well as SH59 A passes through Betul
b) By Rail	Railway connectivity through Shahpur, Betul, Amla and Multai
c) By Air	There is an Air-force base in Amla Nearest Airports are located at Bhopal and Nagpur
2) Communication network	
i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks	Police control room has a wireless station
ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block	Main service provisers: BSNL, Airtell, TATA DOCOMO, Vodafone, Reliance
iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks	All blocks have internet connectivity

A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

Satpura Thermal Power Plant is located at Sarni town near Ghoradongri Railway station in Betul district. The power plant is one of the coal based power plants of MPPGCL.

Satpura Thermal Power Station has an installed capacity of 1142.50 MW. The First unit was commissioned in October 1967¹. The Water for the plant has been procured from nearby Tawa Dam Lake area, which spread in 2,893 acres (11.71 km²). The coal for the plant has been procured by Rail/Road/Belt from Western Coal Fields. There are two more units of 250 MW are in making process. It will be complete in 2012-2013. There is another praposal that after complition of two new units they will be install a new unit of 600 MW. instead of 5 units of 62.5 MW.

As per 2001 census figures, only 44.6 % of rural households were electrified.

Table A 1.1.11

List of power stations in the district:	Satpura power plant at Sarni
Electricity outreach in the district:	43.4 thousand (2010 data)
Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:	DG sets are used in major industries like MP veneer, Betul oil mill and milk chilling plant (1 in each) , 2DG sets are available in Amla (defense purpose) and 1 DG set is in railway

Details Of Satpura Thermal Power Station, Sarni	
Location	18 K.M. From Ghora Dongri Railway - Station Dist –Betul
Capacity	1142.5 M.W.
Source Of Water	Tawa Dam; Lake Area 2893 Acre
Fuel	Primary Fuel -Coal SECONDARY FUEL –FURNACE OIL/HSD
Coal Source	Western Coal Field Limited
Coal Area	Pathakheda, Kanhan, PENCH, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Wani
Mode Of Transport	Rail /Road/Belt
Coal Linkage	73.5 Lmt Per Annum (2003-04)
Power Evacuation	Stp – Itarsi/ Indore
220 K.V. Lines	Stp – Itarsi (4) STP - KALMESHWAR (1)

A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots

Betul has a rich culture and is blessed with natural beauty as well. Due to its good connectivity to major cities like Bhopal, Nagpur and Indore, it is seen upon as a promising Tourist destination. The following table shows list of major tourist places in Betul.

Table A 1.1.12

List of historical places in the district: 1. Khedla Durg (Khedla Fort)	Approximate Number of Tourists About 100-150 tourists per day
List of religious centers in the district: 1. Muktagiri, Jain pilgrimage Center 2. Salvardi -Caves of Lord Shiva 3. Balajipuram- Temple of lord Balaji 4. Maljapur, Chicholi 5. Tapti Origin Place in Multai	300 tourists per day during peak season About 100-150 tourists per day Around 300 people during normal days About 100-150 tourists per day 200 tourists per day
List of the tourist spots in the district: 1. Kukru Khamla 2. Dam at Satpura Power Station, Sarni	100-150 tourists per day

Fairs –

1. Balajipuram is the most visited tourist spot among the above. Every year a huge fair is held at Basant Panchami at the temple.
2. The week long fair at Saalvardi also is attended by lakhs of pilgrims during the time of Shivratri.
3. A month long fair is held prior to basant panchami in Maljapur.

A 1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan

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

The Govt. of India, recognized the need to of a proactive, comprehensive, and sustained approach to disaster management to reduce detrimental effects of disasters on overall socio-economic development of country, and came out with Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005, and highlighted the role and importance of District Disaster Management Plan. The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) also believes that there is a need for a Disaster Management Plan in every district that articulates its vision and strategy for disaster management in the state. In this context the Madhya Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (MPSDMA) provides guidelines to various entities involved in disaster management in the state to discharge their responsibilities more effectively.

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

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

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

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

A 1.2 Purpose of the Plan

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

A 1.3 Key Objectives

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

- Assess all risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters in the district
- Promoting prevention and preparedness by ensuring that Disaster Management (DM) receives the highest priority at all levels in the district.
- Prevention and minimization of loss of human lives and property by gearing up preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters

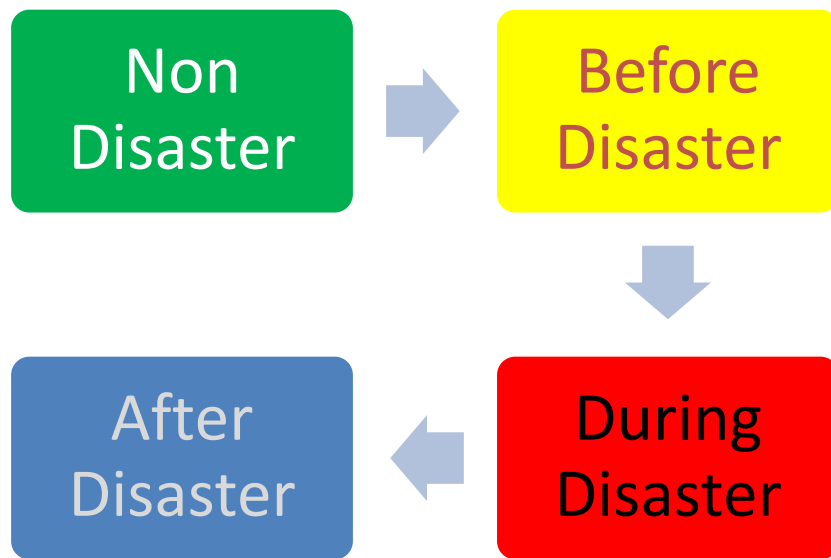
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively
- Assisting the line departments, Block administration, urban bodies and community in developing coping skills for disaster management & Ensuring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

A 1.4 District Plan Approach

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

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

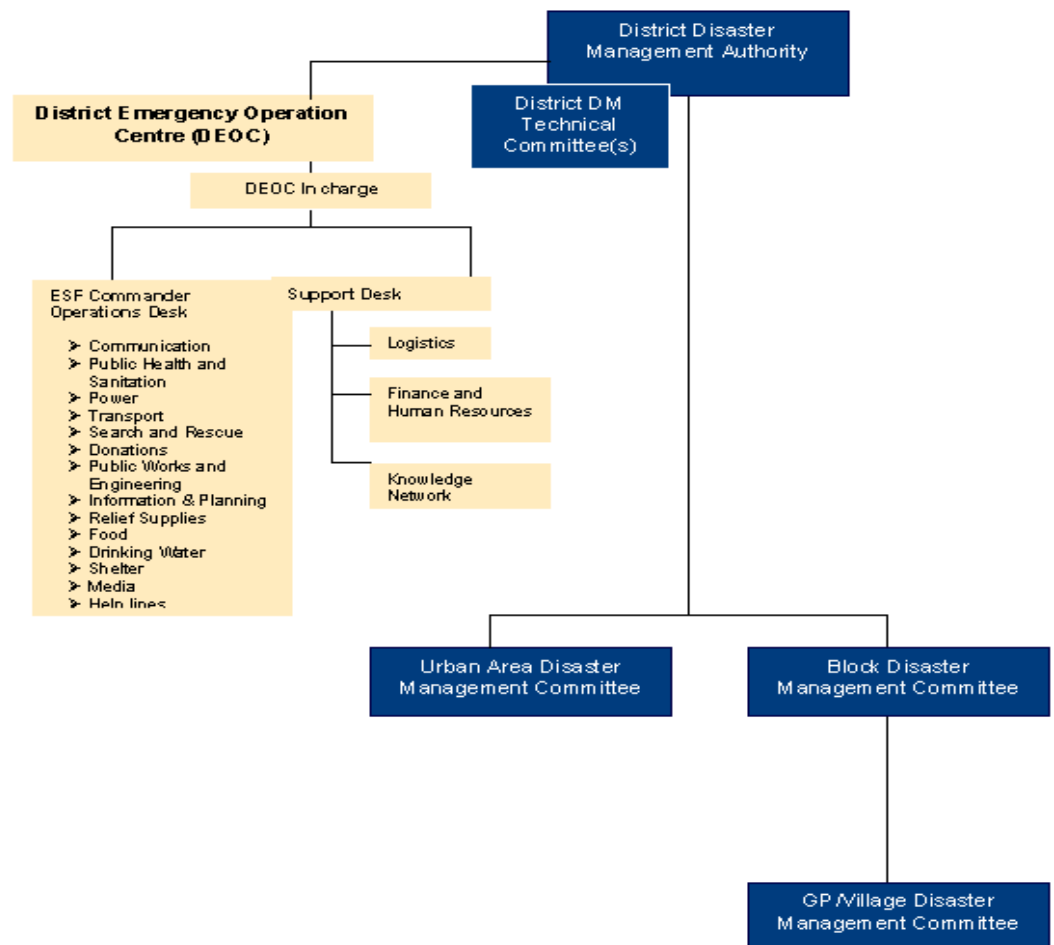
For efficient execution of the District Disaster Management Plan, the Plan has been organized as per these four stages of the Disaster Cycle.



Non disaster stage: Activities include disaster mitigation, leading to prevention & risk reduction.
Before disaster stage: Activities include preparedness to face likely disasters, dissemination of early warnings.
During disaster stage: Activities include quick response, relief, mobilization of search & rescue, damage assessment.
After disaster stage: Activities include recovery & rehabilitation programs in disaster affected areas.

A 2. Institutional Arrangements

Within the Betul district, the following will be the institutional arrangement for disaster management. This **structure of DDMA is recommended for the district which will be integrated with ICS to deal with disasters holistically :**



A DDMA for every district in the State of Madhya Pradesh has to be constituted, consisting of the following members:

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

The District Disaster Management Advisory Committee

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

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

1. Collector
2. Superintendent of Police
3. District forest officer

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

Block Disaster Management Committee: Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the block disaster management committee will be responsible for the development and implementation of block level disaster management plans. The proposed Block Disaster Management Committees for Betul district will comprise of following:

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. Range 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

Gram Panchayat/Village Disaster Management Committee

Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the *Gram Panchayat* Disaster Management committees will be responsible for the development and implementation of GP level disaster management plans.

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

The roles and responsibilities of the committee members are outlined in the next sections.

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

B 1. Hazard Assessment

Betul is vulnerable to various types of hazards out of 33 identified by the High Powered Committee (HPC) of Government of India into 6 sub-groups. These are:

Water and Climate Related Disasters <i>Floods/Flash Floods</i> <i>Droughts</i> Hailstorm Cloud Burst Heat Wave and Cold Wave Thunder and Lightning	Geologically Related Disasters <i>Landslides and Mudflows</i> <i>Earthquakes</i> <i>Dam Failures/ Dam Bursts</i>
Accident Related Disasters Forest Fires Urban Fires Major Building Collapse Serial Bomb Blast	Accident Related Disasters Festival related disasters Electrical Disasters and Fires Air, Road and Rail Accidents Boat Capsizing Village Fire
Biologically Related Disasters Biological Disasters and Epidemics Pest Attacks Cattle Epidemics Food Poisoning	Chemical and Industrial Disasters

* The Italicised Hazards are the major hazards identified for the district of Betul

Table B.1.1 Major applicable hazards

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone areas of the district
Flood	Parts of Betul, Bhainsdehi, Multai, Shahpur, Amla, Ghodadongri, Athner, Chicholi blocks
Drought	Semicritical drought prone: Amla, Multai, Prbhatpattan and Athner
Earthquake	All the Blocks of the District
Landslide	Sarni and other hilly regions with rocks
Epidemic	Tribal Areas like Bhimpur
Fire	Areas near Forest and nearly anywhere in district
Rail/ road accidents	Highways and generally anywhere
Industrial & chemical disasters,	Near Major industries
Pest Attacks	Cultivated land in the district
Dam Bursts	Nearby areas / villages surrounding the dam

History of past disasters

A. Floods

Flash floods bring about disasters. There was a critical situation in some parts of the district during 1995 and 2007 floods in the Shahpur area. 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. Some people were shifted to safe shelters but there was very less rehabilitation.

B. Road and Rail Accidents

There is a good network of pucca and kaccha road in the district . National highway 69 connecting Bhopal and Nagpur as well as National Highway 59A is passing through the district. The information from the police and RTO reveals that road accidents take place on this highway, which are related to tankers carrying hazardous and inflammable materials. No road site settlements and villages are affected by these accidents till date. Some parts of Betul have deep gorges and ditches among the hilly regions where numerous incidences of bus or truck falling have been reported

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

C. Landslides

Some minor incidences of rockslides have been known in some hilly regions of the district with no damage to the region.

Past history: On 7 August 2006 Betul, M.P, at km 837/22 of the Betul–Itarsi section of the Central

Railway, a rock slide occurred 5 km north of Maramjhiri Railway station, bringing down 100 m³ of rock material.

This resulted in blockage of rail traffic.

D. Drought

In a notice published by M.P state government dated 15th march 2010, one tahasil in districts of Betul –Aathner was recognized as drought affected.

POOREST AREAS CIVIL SOCIETY (PACS) PROGRAMME published a report for years 2001-2008 titled ‘Administrative districts chronically affected by drought conditions’ mentioned Betul as one of the drought prone areas of M.P.

Betul’s Drought Resilience index was 334 districts based on vulnerability

(Source: Evaluation of UNICEF’s Drought Mitigation Project in Madhya Pradesh, 2001-2003 Report, published 2005)

E. Epidemics

The District has a past history of:

1. Diarrhea and common Flu epidemics
2. Malaria Outbursts
3. 2-3 instances of Swine Flu

Most Epidemic prone area: Bhimpur (mostly Tribal areas are more affected)

No major incidences of epidemics since the past three years

F. Earthquake:

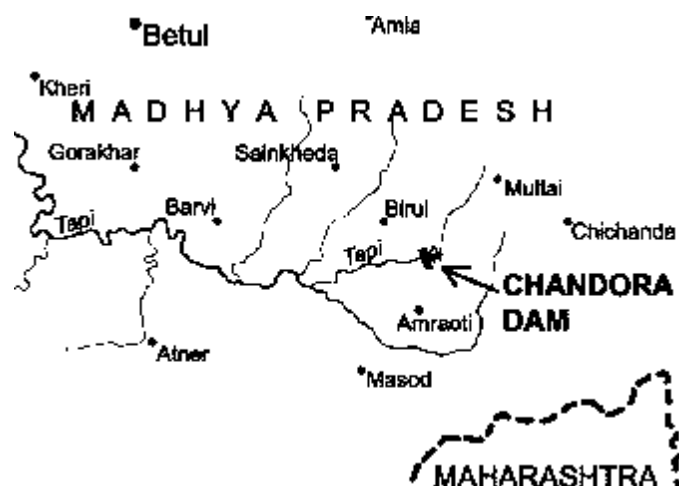
The district traversed by the river Narmada in the State is liable to Intensity VII, Zone III. Betul has more than one third to 100 percent of its area in this zone. Hence the possibility of an earthquake cannot be ruled out. There is no history of earthquakes in this district earlier.

G. DAM FAILURE/ DAM BURST

Chandora Dam Breach in Madhya Pradesh

A high alert was sounded in 100 villages and six villages vacated as the officials took emergency steps on August 8, 2007 to empty the Chandora reservoir on the Tapti river in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh after a huge 100-metre long crack was developed in the earthen dam. All

villages on river banks were alerted and all 8 gates of the 21-year-old dam at Chandora village, 70 Km from Betul had been to release water. Water was being released through the canals adding the water level of the river downstream was also rising alarmingly. Irrigation officials rang emergency siren since August 7 afternoon after detecting the breach in a portion of the 2043 m long dam.



The dam in Multai tahsil was constructed at a cost of Rs 16 crore with World Bank assistance in 1982 (completed in 1986) to facilitate irrigation in 3600 ha and it had breached 15 years ago. This is one of the 168 dams of Madhya Pradesh that are listed as distressed dams, meaning they are unsafe dams.

This dam had breached in 1992, it seems and was under rehabilitation in 1999

Table B.1.2

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Hazard prone zone in district
Flood	1994 2007-08	Villages on the Banks of Rivers	Distruption of daily life in particularly low-lying areas	Parts of Betul, Bhainsdehi, Multai, Shahpur, Amla, Ghodadongri, Athner, Chicholi blocks
Drought	March 2010, 2000-2001, 2004-05, 2008-09	Multai, Bhimpur, Athner	Non availibility of water	Athner, Multai, Bhimpur,
Rockslide	On 7 August 2006	Betul, M.P, at km 837/22 of the Betu-Itarsi section of the Central Railway, a rock slide occurred	Blockage of rail traffic.	Maramjhiri , Patakheda, Sarni, Coal mines
Epidemics	2008, 2009, 2010,2012,2011	Amla, Bhainsdehi, Bhimpur, Shahpur, Prabhatpattan, Athner	People in many areas were affected by different types of Vector borne and Water Borne diseases	Bhainsdehi, Bhimpur, Shahpur, Prabhatpattan, Athner, Amla

Road Accidents	2009	Kukrukhamala village	8 Tribals were killed when a bus fell in ditch	Kukrukhamla, hilly regions of Sarni, Mutai etc
	Oct 14 2012	Sada Prasanna Ghat near Multai	6 persons were killed and 40 others injured when a bus fell in a gorge	
Dam burst				
Pest attacks	Kambal kit attacks reported in many farms	Agricultural area in almost all the blocks	Loss of crops such as cotton	Agricultural area in almost all the blocks

History of Epidemics in Betul District				
Year	Block Name	Staring Date	No. of Person affected	Type of Infection/ Disease
2008	Shahpur	06-10-2008	76	Vector Borne
	Chicholi	21-10-2008	24	Vector Borne
2009	Amla	23-07-2009	196	Other
	Bhainsdehi	30-06-2009	74	Other
	Bhimpur	02-08-2009	283	Vector Borne
	Shahpur	07-08-2009	224	Vector Borne
	Prabhatpattan	21-07-2009	102	Other
	Athner	04-08-2009	24	Other
2010	Ghoradongri	23-07-2010	155	
	Multai	18-07-2010	581	Water Borne and Other
	Prabhatpattan	02-08-2010	727	Water Borne
	Sehra	31-08-2010	9	Water Borne
	Athner	24-07-2010	115	Water Borne
	Amla	24-07-2010	45	Water Borne
	2011	Bhimpur	06-08-2010	71
Sehra		07-08-2011	191	Water Borne
Chicholi		23-06-2011	28	
Rathipur		05-07-2011	274	Vector Borne
	Athner	23-06-2011	37	
2012	Multai	12-04-2012	10	Vector borne
	Ghoradongri	23-05-2012	7	TB

Table B.1.3 Seasonality of hazards

B 2 Vulnerability Analysis

Table B.2

Name of Hazard	Affected vulnerabilities (Physical, social, economic, natural and institutional)	Hazard prone Block, GPs
Flood	Population, Roads, Bridges, Poverty Agriculture River Animal Food security Drinking water	Parts of Betul, Bhainsdehi, Multai, Shahpur, Amla, Ghodadongri, Athner, Chicholi blocks
Drought	Population, Poverty Agriculture River Animal Food security Drinking water	Athner and the areas with receding ground levels
Landslides	Population, Roads, Bridges, Animal	Sarni and other hilly regions
Epidemics	Population, Animal	Bhimpur and entire district
Earthquake	Population, Poverty Agriculture River Animal Food security Drinking water	Any place in the district
Railways and roads accidents	Population, Roads, Bridges	Areas of the national Highway and sub highway as well as anywhere on the road in the district
Pest Attack	Affects crops in cultivated land	Agricultural area in almost all the blocks

Vulnerability Analysis block wise:

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental vulnerability	Social Vulnerability	Institutional arrangement	Economical Vulnerability
Betul	This is the most developed or urbanized place of the district having a good connectivity. As a result, this is the area that will lead to maximum infrastructural loss in case of any disaster	Decrease in water level on earth surface in May due to heat, Increase in temperature during summer, natural settings are disturbed due to rising biotic pressure	This being the prominent urban area, the literacy rate is good but there is lack of awareness. It can be overcome by various training program	There is absence of a proper DDMC/DDMA. The home department is severely understaffed and short of resources. And no criteria for meetings of various committees	The poverty level of this place is better compared to rest of the district however there are many agriculture based households in the villages nearby which need an economic cover in case of disaster. Scope for emergency insurance
Shahapur	This is a highly flood prone area. Almost 23 villages are affected by floods and due to its close proximity to NH69, its also susceptible to road accidents	Decrease in water level on earth surface in May due to heat, Increase in temperature during summer seasons	Although the region has a very high literacy rate, farmers are unaware of agricultural practices which has to be used in flood prone areas	Has a flood relief control room. Other disaster preparedness overlooked. Lack of training for various operations and no criteria for meetings of various committees	This region is majorly having agri based industries and occupation. Depends heavily on Betul for the resources in case of emergency
Ghoradongri	Close proximity to Sari power plant and patakheada coal mines, rail station here connected by Itarsi junction and Nagpur, so good connectivity. Another area majorly prone to floods, rail- road accidents and landslides	lack of water during summer season	Literacy rate is low in villages, has lot of tribal population. Lack of awareness.	Lack of training for various operations and no criteria for meetings of various committees	Any disaster occurring here will cause a major loss for entire state as the Satpura power station is located here.

Chicholi	Close proximity to Nagpur. Town prone to floods	Average ground water level, depletes during summers	Lack of awareness among public, no trainings or preparedness plan in place to deal with disasters except floods	Lack of training for various operations and no criteria for meetings of various committees.	Chicholi is one of the under developed regions and recies special attention from the backward area relief funds
Bhimpur	Majorly a tribal area with low connectivity	Decrease in water level on earth surface in May due to heat, Increase in temperature during summer seasons. Average ground water levels	Farmers are unaware of agricultural practices which have to be used in drought prone areas. Severly epidemic prone area	Low literacy rate. Lack of training for various operations and no criteria for meetings of various committees	The economy here is mainly agrarian and forest based with a high level of population below poverty line
Bhainsdehi	Town prone to floods. No major infrastructure except the polytechnic college	Decrease in water level on earth surface in May due to heat, Increase in temperature during summer seasons	Dominantly an agrarian economy, average rate of literacy, Lack of awareness among public, no trainings or preparedness plan in place to deal with disasters except floods.	Lack of training for various operations and no criteria for meetings of various committees	Rivet tapti affects some villages of this block creating flood like situation, affecting the agrarian households
Athner	located 31 km distance from its District Main City Betul, no major infrastucture	Low ground water levels, severly prone to drought	Farmers are unaware of agricultural practices which have to be used in drought prone areas. One of the epidemic prone area	Low literacy rate. Lack of training for various operations and no criteria for meetings of various committees	Was declared as a drought prone area in 2009, unavailability of food and water during summers
Amla	Has an Airforce base, hence has the best resources for dealing with emergencies during disasters in the entire district. Has Bundala Dam which can affect	Comes under the semi critical drought regions of the district, main ground water recharging needed here to avoid scarcity of water	Lack of awareness of agricultural practices among farmers to be followed at time of drought	High level of awareness at the airforce station but no such initiatives taken to train and create awareness among the local communities here	The economic status of families residing here is better than many other places in the district, occurrence of any major disaster can lead

	near by villages in case of heavy rains				to heavy economical losses, both to the government as well as people
Multai.	Has many ancient structures including places of religious importance,	One of the dry areas in the district with low levels of ground water	Farmers are unaware of agricultural practices which have to be used in drought prone areas. One of the epidemic prone area	No trainings or mockdrills or awareness programs held for dealing with disasters	Most prosperous city in betul
Prbhatpatan	Chandora dam located here which has a history of breaching and affecting nearby villages	Another dry area with low water levels, especially during summers	Lack of awareness of agricultural practices among farmers to be followed at time of drought	No trainings or mockdrills or awareness programs held for dealing with disasters	Mainly agrarian economy. Not very prosperous.

Vulnerability analysis for flood (block wise)

Betul

Name of River	Name of affected Village
Machna	The settlement around Machna riverlike Indora colony, Garg colony, Dhimar, Ramnagar, Patwari colony, Ozhadhana, Bhaggudhana, Tikari, Gadghat Betul
Saapna	Badora, Betul Bazar, Ganesh chowk

Bhainsdehi

Name of River	Name of affected Village
Tapti	Bhurbhur, Umarghat, Chimaipur, Tiparing, Ghogra, Chunalohma, Mendha
Aadna	Khomai

Shahpur

Name of River	Name of affected Village
Machna	Shahpur, Patovapura, Bhagtandhana, Barbatpur, Jhilpa, Katawadi
Moran	Kaudia, Tara, Tendukheda, Chikhli, Rayyat, Kawalikheda, Kajli, Kanji talab, Sitadongri, Bijadehi Tagna, Baksawangi, Dhodramau, Kharwar
Sukhi Nadi	Magardoh
Tawa	Kotmi, Daudi, Madaanpur

Ghoradongri

Name of River	Name of affected Village
Dharakoh	Ghoradongri Bazar Dahan, Ozhadhana, Chikhliaamdhana, Lohardhana, Khamalpur, Pazar
Denwa	Bakud
Tawa	Churi, Jangda, Pandhra
Pahad	Lonia, Rajegaon, Khapa
Dudhiya	Mordongri, Vikrampur, Gatakheda
Bhandaga	Hiranghati, Nichintpur, Nutandanga, Zoli1, Zoli2, Vishnupur, Batkidoh, Malwar
Kholainala	Kuhi, Hirawadi
Pathanadi	Dolidhana

Athner

Name of River	Name of affected Village
Mandu	Aashthi
Purna	Valkheda
Purna	Belkund

Name of villages affected by floods caused from breaching of dams

Chandora Dam Tehsil Multai, Development Block Prabhatpattan		Bundala Dam, Tehsil Amla, Development Block Amla	
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Sr. No.	Name of the Village
1	Taikheda	1	Kharpadakhedi
2	Mirapur	2	Umarai
3	Balegaon	3	Bopalwadi
4	Badegaon	4	Kondharkhapa
5	Dhawla	5	Bhuyari
6	Dohalan	6	Barchi

B. 2 Vulnerability analysis for Pest Attack – Kambal Keeda for the district

Sr.no	Name of Development Block	Name of Villages affected by Kambal Keeda
1	Betul	Sillot, Ranwadi, Gohochi, Umarwani, Badgikhurd
2	Shahpur	Rampurmal, rampurrayaat, Hathikund, Kanhegaon, Sitalzhiri, Dhappa, Kesia, Mandai, Temramal, Temna rayyat, Tendukheda, Chickhli, Kajli
3	Ghodadongri	Ghana, Jakhali, Chikhali, Churi, Nimpani, Padhar, Kewlajhir, Amagohan, Khadra, Pisajhodi, Kuppa, Mardwani, Mendhapani, Dolidhana, Malsivni
4	Chicholi	Chirapatla, Bela, Nanda, Patakheda
5	Prabhtpattan	Majri, Chikhlimal, Chikhali , Kunda
6	Bhaisdehi	Beldhana, Chopnikhurd, Majarwani, Dhokanamal, Dhokanrayyat, sarandi, raksi, umadla, dhar, chikhlahzori, chohota, budgaon, bagdara, gudianai, lahas, kawadia
7	Bhimpur	Guruvapiparia, jadia, kasamkhedi, guruva, mohda, sitakopur, palsya, chaandu, gadagohan, Dhamnia, uti-janmya, jamu, ghogara, Chahota, Popari, ratamati, Dodajam, tigaria, utri, Kohludhana, gadakhar, chunabhuru
8	Athner	Kawala, Gargud, Temani, Patada, Vabjjoi, baagvaani, Matka, Saatkund

B 3. Capacity Analysis

Table B 3.1 Resource inventory, Block wise

The block-wise list of equipments available with the flood relief cell is provided below.
(Source: Urban Development office)

Sr.no.	Name of the Equipment	Betul	Amla	Sarni	Multai	Bahinsdehi	Betulbazar	Athner	Chicholi	total equipments
1	JCB Machine	1								1
2	Tractor	4	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	17
3	Minitruck/Truck	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	Generator	0	1	-	-	-		-		1
5	Motor, Rubber Boat	-								0
6	Life Guard	-								0
7	Tube	6	0	5	8	5	4	2	3	33
8	Gas Batti	5	4	2	-	2	-	2	-	15
9	First Aid Box	-								0
10	Ladder	2	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	10
11	Search light	-						2		2
12	Kisan torch	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18
13	Rope	4	4	2	5	4	2	4	2	27
14	Gaichi	5	4	10	5	5	5	2	5	41
15	Spades	10	4	10	5	5	5	2	5	46
16	Fire tenders	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	10
17	Buckets	5	4	5	2	4	4	4	5	33
18	Water tankers	6	6	8	3	3	3	3	3	35

List of relief centers is enclosed in the enclosure. The resource inventory on IDRN is also provided there.

B 4. Risks Assessment

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

Table 4.3.1 Potential impact analysis

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas	Vulnerability	Potential Impact	Identified safer places *
Flood	The blocks of Shahpur, chicholi, Bhainsdehi, Ghoradongri	People who live there unalarmed about the flood, also the livestock of the people there, poorly constructed houses.	Loss in life and livestock, houses can be washed out.	List of relief centers attached in annexure
Earthquake	No particular block recognized yet	Lives of people and livestock, houses on the zone.	Deaths, serious injuries, loss of livestock and property.	Open spaces like playgrounds, community centres
Drought	Athner, Multai, Prabhatpattan, Amla	Loss of lives and crop.	Stark reduction in food supply and deaths due to lack of water.	Relief centres in schools, etc
Hailstorm	No such record.	People who are exposed to it at that time, livestock as well.	Loss of life and livestock.	Housing structures with strong roofs
Fire	Places close to forest areas	Lives of people who live in thatched houses, livestock and property.	Loss of lives, severe injuries, loss of livestock and property.	

Industrial disaster	No such record.	People who work in the factories, people who live around the factory, water and air around.	Loss of lives, poisonous gases spread around the place leading to genetic impairments for the future generations, water and other resource pollution	
Accidents	On highways or for that matter anywhere.	People travelling in the vehicles, people in the vicinity of the accident.	Loss of lives, severe injuries.	
epidemic	Many water borne and vector borne diseases	People who do not observe prevention.	Loss of lives or severe impact on health. Loss of lives and property.	
landslide, and other applicable hazards	Betul, M.P, at km 837/22 of the Betu-Itarsi section of the Central Railway, a rock slide occurred	People who live in that area.	Loss of life and damage to infrastructure	

B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district

The above analysis reveals that Betul is majorly prone to Floods, Droughts, Epidemics, Rockslides, Pest attacks and Earthquake.

Drinking water supply in the entire Betul district is from tube wells that extract the water from the ground. Although, there are various rivers in this district, none of them are used as a source of supply for the population. As a result, there are no water treatment plants. The data from the public health department reveals that the blocks of Ghoradongri, Chicholi, Shahpur and Bhimpur hav average level of ground water and are flood prone areas majorly. The various rivers flowing through have been identified and the list of the flood prone areas as well as the nearby relief centres is mentioned above.

Multai, Prabhat pattan and Athner are the 'Dry areas' with low level of ground water levels making them more susceptible to droughts. Amla is identified as the semi-critical drought prone area in the district with poor levels of ground level water. Hence, techniques such as rain water harvesting should be practiced to recharge the water levels.

Amla and Prabhatpattan have major irrigation projects such as Chandora and bundala dam, which can be a source of disaster in case of dam bursts and heavy rains.

Long term water level trend analysis in this district has shows mixed results. Depletion of ground water levels is observed during pre and post monsoon season in ground water monitoring well in Athner Multai and Prabhat pattan and Amla block. The stages of depletion of ground water in **Multai and Athner blocks are advancing from safe to semi critical categories** due to fast agricultural development in these blocks. The drilling problems in Athner and Bhaindehi blocks are observed due to presence of three to four inter trapping beds encountered in the basaltic lavas flows. In Betul blocks, lameta beds of sedimentary origin is encountered below 120m which creates the drilling problem as below this depth rotary rig is not operative. Since there is thermal plant station at **Sarni**, the possibilities of **ground water pollution** in the area due to fly ash may occur in future.

The following measures need to be integrated for dealing with droughts to ensure proper groundwater levels:

- a. In Amla, Multai, Athner and Prabhat Pattan blocks, average water levels are deep decadal fluctuation and long term trend are showing a decline in water level and balance of ground water is left limited. The population and progress coupled with poor aquifer are responsible for the critical situation. Thus special attention is to be taken while developing the ground water resource in these blocks. At large scale **artificial recharge practices** are to be adopted
- b. In Amla, Betul and Mulla blocks, sugarcane and soyabean crops are being grown in the area. The sugarcane is high intensive water crop. **Change in cropping pattern** is another measure which will relieve the situation.
- c. In Ghoradongri, Shahpur, Chicholi Bhimpur and Bhainsdehi blocks, the stage of ground water is low, falling in safe category which provides ample scope for ground water development for irrigation by increasing the numbers of dug wells and tube wells at 50% stage of ground water of a development stage.
- d. Drilling problem Athner, Bhainsdehi and Betul blocks are reported where inter-trap and intratrap are encountered at variable depth so proper drilling technique is to be adopted in hard and soft rocks and proper well assembly is to be designed in basalts rocks.
- e. Conjunctive use of surface and ground water is recommended in the area.
- f. Ground water pollution studies are suggested around Sarni thermal power station.
- g. Impact of coal mining studies on ground water level and also suggested in the Ghordongri and Shahpur blocks where coal mining activities are going on.
- h. Roof Top Rain Water harvesting at all block head quarters is suggested.

The resource inventory analysis of the district reveals the inadequacy of preparedness of the various departments here in case any major disaster occurs. Also, training, mock drills and awareness are the major lacking elements.

Vector borne diseases and Water borne disease outbreaks are reported in almost all the blocks with severe rate in Bhimpur.

The entire area of Betul is prone to earthquakes although no past history exists in this regards. There are very less high rise buildings which are to be taken special care of during such disaster. No special measures in terms of disasters like droughts are currently in place except reserve stock of fuel at petrol pumps and food at fair price shops and there are water tankers for provision of water.

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

C . DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

C 1 District Action Plans

C 1.1 Mitigation Plan

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

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

C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

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

- Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, provide for strengthening and maintenance of such physical features that may vitally protect/help in rescue of communities during disaster situations. Under this act maintenance and strengthen of dam, ponds etc. will take place and also it will provide the job to unemployed youth. Especially under the construction of smaller dam, stop dam, rural road rural youth can work under MNREGA and reduced the vulnerability. Addition to this during the time of disaster like flood or drought if any plan has been taken by Zila Panchayat for relief and construction of drains for reducing the impact of flood so this job can be implemented under MNREGA. Apart from this Unemployed youth can also work during disaster for relief work under MNREGA so that rescue & relief will be fast.
- Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) all the houses should be advised and instructed to construct earthquake resistant. Special instruction should be provided by district administration to block level and block will guide and instruct to Gram Panchayat for the construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for earthquake resistant house construction. Thre training should be provided at gram Panchayat level for construction of small earthquake resistant houses under this scheme. This vulnerability due earthquake can be reduced.
- Under SSA (Serva Siksha Abhiyan) whatever schools are being constructed should be earthquake resistant by following the proper guidelines. This should be instructed from the district SSA office.

Also awareness should be spread at Gram Panchayat level about earthquake-resistant house by education department.

- PDS system should be made very efficient and should play a critical role during the time of disaster. As the PDS have sufficient foods in stock for providing food during crisis.
- Under NRHM special attention should be given to the diseases like Falaria, Dengu, Chickengunia and jaundice in umaria district so that epidemics can be avoided. Under this scheme proper vaccination should be carried out by the district health administration through CHC and PHC. Apart from Special camp should be arranged at block level or Gram Panchayat level about awareness of diseases and how to be safe. Doctors should be trained to tackle the epidemic in that region. Under this scheme there should be doctors and stock of medicines related to the epidemics 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 be linked based on the relevance and according to the needs of the sufferers, in line with the criteria of the mission.

C 1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building

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

C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives

Community is the first to respond in the event of any disaster so this plan proposes community-led disaster management at panchayat levels.

The idea is to chart out disaster management plan at the grass root level in order to lessen the impact of disasters and to cultivate a culture of disaster mitigation, preparation, and quick responsiveness among members of the community.

The proposal calls for a slew of measures including the setting up of disaster management committees and task forces at Panchayat level, preparation and execution of panchayat disaster management plans, and conduct of regular trainings and mock drills. Although some work in Betul has already been done in this area, all the committees formed are on the paper and they are not active. Hence, for preparing a community based disaster management plan, need is to strengthen the already formed committees, and form new ones at places where they do not exist.

Such initiatives, besides enhancing capacity building of the community, will also reduce the degree of risks associated with disaster and reduces the dependency on external agencies.

C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

The short & long term funding provisions for proposed mitigation activities, under the overall objective of risk management at district level is taken care of by the revenue department.

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

C 1.2 Preparedness Plan

This protective process embraces measures which enable governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations to cope with them effectively. Preparedness includes the formulation of viable emergency plans, the development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories and the training of personnel. It may also embrace search and rescue measures as well as evacuation plans for areas that may be at risk from a recurring disaster.

Preparedness therefore encompasses those measures taken before a disaster event which have aimed at minimizing the loss of life, disruption of critical services, and damage when the disaster occurs. All preparedness planning should be supported by appropriate legislation with clear allocation of responsibilities and budgetary provisions.

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 are presently run by major line departments at revenue, police, MSED, Hospital, etc. at taluka and district level should be functional.

2. Plan Updation

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

3. Communication System

Training is given for search and rescue teams, first aid teams disaster management teams at village, taluka and district level. These teams will provide timely help during any type of disaster. Provision of wireless sets at all Sub-division and Taluka Offices for effective communication of cyclone/heavy rainfall/flood warning should be provided. Fire Brigades at all the Municipal Offices. Setting up of a special Highway Safety Patrol along the Nagpur-Bhopal highway will be acted upon. Effective and stricter implementation of flood zone regulations disallowing construction within 200 m of river banks. 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 the three levels should be provided training from time to time so that their timely help can be used during disaster.

5. Organization of Mock Drills

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

6. Community Awareness on Various Disasters

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

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

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

Table C. 1.2.2

Hazards	Agencies
Flood	IMD, PHE, irrigation Department and the flood relief cell
Drought	IMD and Revenue department
Industrial accidents	Department of Industry, State Pollution Control Board
Rail and Roads Accidents	RTO, Police
Epidemics	Health department, Agriculture department and Veterinary Division
Landslides	Minning department

C.1.2.3 Evacuation stage

The following steps are recommended for evacuation:

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

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

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

C 1.3 Response Plan

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

C 1.3.1 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 all 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.

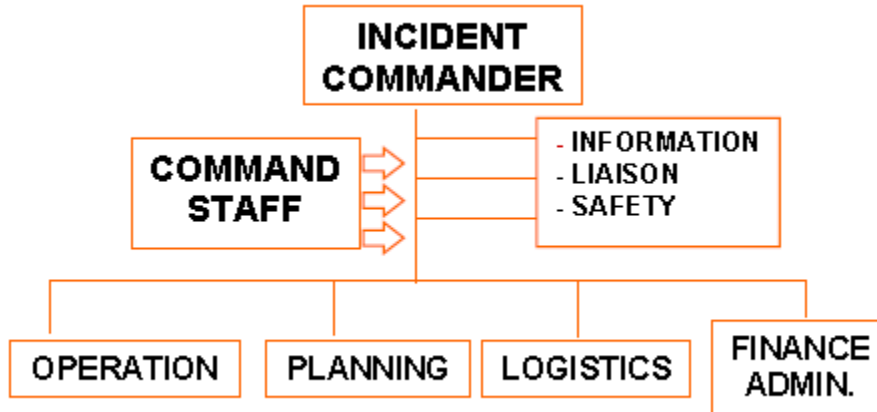
Arrangements will also be made for ensuring their mobilization in a time-bound manner for their deployment to the trouble spot. Due consideration for the appropriate level of seniority will be given while constituting the teams. The team personnel may be selected from the General

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 incident command post.
5. Establish an appropriate organization ensure planning meetings are scheduled as required.
6. Approve and authorize the implementation of an Incident Action Plan.
7. Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place.
8. Co-ordinate activity for all Command and General Staff.
9. Coordinate with key people and officials.
10. Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
11. Keep agency administrator informed of incident status.
12. Approve the use of students, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
13. Authorize release of information to the news media.
14. 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 safety of:

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

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 offered 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.

Agencies will vary on how this policy is made known to the Incident Commander.

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 single 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. Contain fire within existing structures.
4. 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 duty of the Incident Commander is overseeing the Management 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. An obvious high visibility or sensitive incident media demands for information may obstruct IC effectiveness.
2. Media capabilities to acquire their own information are increasing.
3. Reduces the risk of multiple sources releasing information.
4. Need to alert, warn or instruct the public
5. The Information Officer should consider the following when determining a location to work at the incident.
6. Be separate from the Command Post, but close enough to have access to information.
7. An area for media relations and press/media briefings must be established.
8. Information displays and press handouts may be required.
9. 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 an 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 1.3.2 Operational direction & coordination

Role and Responsibilities of ICS General Staff (Proposed)

The General Staff consists of the following positions :

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

Operations Section

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

The Operations Section consists of the following components:

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

1. Ground or Surface-based Tactical Resources

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

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

2. Staging Areas

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

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

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

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

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

Planning Section

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 Resources Unit

2 Situation Unit

3 Documentation Unit

4 Demobilization Unit

Common responsibilities of Unit Leaders are listed below:

Obtain briefing from the Section Chief

Participate in incident

Determine current status of unit activities

Confirm dispatch and estimated time of arrival of staff and supplies

Assign specific duties to staff, supervise staff

Develop and implement accountability, safety, and security measures for personnel and resources

Supervise demobilization of the unit, including storage of supplies

Provide Supply Unit Leader with a list of supplies to be replenished

Maintain unit records, including Unit Log

1. Resources Unit

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

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

2. Situation Unit

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

3. Documentation Unit

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

4. Demobilization Unit

The Demobilization Unit is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan. On large incidents, demobilization can be quite complex, requiring a separate planning activity.

Planning for demobilization should begin at the early stages of an incident, particularly in the development of rosters of personnel and resources, thus ensuring the efficient and safe demobilization of all the resources.

5. Technical Specialists

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

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

- Planning Section Chief
- A designated Unit Leader

Some examples of the more commonly used specialists are :

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

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is responsible for the following:

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

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

Six Units may be established within the Logistics Section:

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

C 1.3.3 Rapid damage assessment & reporting

Table C 1.3.3 Initial Assessment Report

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

C 1.3.4 Distt. Search & rescue Team

No such special team is in place as of now but the following S&R Team is recommended:

Table C.1.3.4

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

C 1.3.5 Medical response

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

Table C.1.3.5

S.No.	Name of team member	Designation
1	Dr. Rashmi Kumara	Child Specialist
2	Dr. O.P. Mohore	Medical Expert
3	Dr Shruti Gaur	Media officer
4	Shri Ramrao Musre	Dresser
5	Epidemic Duty Doctor and compounder (as per rooster)	
6	Shri Bhojraj Rathore	Driver
7	Shri Raju Gayakwad	Class IV Officer

There are combat teams in the district as well for various blocks which can be used to deal with various epidemics

C 1.3.6 Logistic arrangements

As per the data available on date 31st March Betul has a total of 110421 registered vehicles. In addition to it, it also keeps a list of Heavy goods vehicles, Light goods vehicles, tractors, etc.

A separate list of vehicles that are in working condition and are easily available at the time of disaster should be compiled so that it can be called for by the search and rescue team during emergency.

An emergency stock of fuel for disasters is usually maintained at petrol pumps and this should be made mandatory. Also a list of petrol pumps should be marked out on a map .

C 1.3.7 Communications

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

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

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

C 1.3.8 Temporary shelter management

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

Living in Designated Emergency Shelters

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

Temporary shelter management are taken care of by-

1. Home departments
2. Fisheries department
3. Local NGO's and CBO's

A list of relief centers to be used during the time of floods is provided in the annexure.

C 1.3.9 Law & order

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

C 1.3.10 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.

C 1.3.11 Animal care

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

C 1.3.12 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 1.3.13 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

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

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

Table C 1.3.13

S.No.	Name and address of NGO	Contact nos. of person concerned
1.	Red cross Society	Dr Arun- 09425656812
2.	Lion's club	Gopal sahu 9713072925
3.	Memorial Trust	Umesh Khandelwar 9425035117

C 1.3.14 Relief management planning

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

Functions of Infrastructure Desk

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

Functions of Logistics Desk

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 centers for two weeks 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

B. 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

C. 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 1.3.15 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 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

Short-term recovery will return the vital life support systems to minimum operating standards while long term rehabilitation will continue till complete redevelopment of the area takes place.

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

Post Disaster Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

Post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation should pay attention to the following activities for speedy recovery in disaster hit areas. The contribution of both government as well as affected people is significant to deal with all the issues properly.

1. Damage assessment
2. Disposal of debris
3. Disbursement of assistance for houses
4. Formulation of assistance packages
5. Monitoring and review
6. Cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses
7. Relocation
8. Town planning and development plans
9. Reconstruction as Housing Replacement Policy
10. Awareness and capacity building
11. Housing insurance
12. Grievance redressal

Administrative Relief

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

The district level relief committee consisting of official and non-official members including the local legislators and the members of parliament review the relief measures.

A district is sub-divided into sub-divisions and tahsils or talukas. The head of a subdivision is called the Sub-Division Officer (SDO) while the head of a Tahsil is known as a Tehsildar.

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

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 be ensured while the infrastructure is being restored.

C 1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure

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

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

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

C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods

Restoration of livelihoods in post disaster phase will be taken care of by the-NGO's , Forest department (specifically in tribal areas, agriculture department by providing them with various incentives in form of free seeds and fertilizers. The relief fund can also be used constructively so that the lives of people are back to normal as soon as possible by floating various schemes, offering less interest on loans, etc

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

Psycho social needs of the affected victims, including women and children will be taken care by special teams in the health department. 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. This 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.

C 1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups

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

Disabled persons

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

Children

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

Paraplegics

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

Old Persons

Aged persons given pensions.
Old Age Homes established.

Women

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

C 1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

A report published by the Ministry of Water Resources ,Central Ground Water Board, North Central Region Government of India MAY, 2009 stated that the ground water level in Betul is depleting which can lead to drought like situations in many places.

Also, Betul is known for its lush green forest cover which is under threat owing to the rising biotic pressure. The forests of Betul are home to many wild species which are on the verge of being endangered due to the heavy use of insecticides and pesticides in agricultural. These require immediate attention.

Nodal Agencies:

Environmental Planning and Coordination Organisation (EPCO)

Paryavaran Parisar, E- 5, Arera Colony,
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh,
PIN 462016, India
Phone: +91 755 2466859 , 2466970
Fax: +91 755 2462136
E-mail: epcobpl@sancharnet.ins

C 2.2 Hazard specific SOPs for designated Departments and Teams

Standard Operating Procedures

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.

Standard Operating Procedures will be modified and improved upon in light of changing circumstances. The District Magistrate will encourage all the departments to suggest changes in these procedures with a view to enhance the effectiveness of the District Emergency Management Plan

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.

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of storage facilities, dealers of food. • Control room setup/assignment of control room duty. • Pre-positioning of staff for site operation centres. • 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.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning Time
<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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure cleanliness at the medical camps. • Frequent checks on the Staff/Doctors on duty. • Postmortem of dead bodies.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damage to transportation infrastructure. • Take steps to ensure speedy repair and restoration of transport links.

Department of Public Works

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Warning Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance of flood hit/susceptible areas. • Make announcements about the coming flood.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depute one liaison officer to the DEOC. • Monitor damage to crops and identify steps for early recovery.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate the requirement of Seeds Fertilizers Pesticides, and Labour. • 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.
After Disaster
<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

Non Disaster Time
<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.
Warning Time
<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.
During Disaster
<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.
After Disaster
<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 be 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

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <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.
<p>Warning Time</p> <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
<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generators. • Inspection and repair of poles etc. • Identification of materials required for response operations.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • In coordination with PWD conduct regular training to the engineers of the department.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Warning Time
<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.
During Disaster
<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
After Disaster
<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

Non Disaster Time
<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.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all the development schemes of the department have a mitigation component as an integral part
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local authorities and support the response efforts. • Coordinate the support from unaffected gram Panchayats.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper distribution of reconstruction schemes and monitoring of the same during Block development committee and Zila Parishad meetings

Forest Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage assessment and sharing of reports with DEOC

Department of Food & Civil Supplies

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make go downs in disaster prone areas in advance. • 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 rot/spoil.
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 spread. • 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

- 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.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 –
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation o the workers from the Industrial are 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take steps to plan for rehabilitation of industries adversely affected by disasters.

Department of Urban Development

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Alert and Warning Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Recovery and rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement recovery & rehabilitation schemes through municipalities for urban areas.

Indian Red Cross and NGOs

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District

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

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

C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

Public Sector: *The Indian Railways* has a strong Disaster Management System in place which can be looked upon as a model for the accident prevention in the district.

Also, it is recommended that coordination with the Railway Department for the District Disaster management plan will give it a more holistic view and a lead to better implementation of the plan.

Private Sectors: Media along with the Public Relation officer who is an important part of the information desk in ICS is recommended to play an important role during time of disasters to provide important information as well as stop rumors.

Hospitals in private sectors can act as essential stakeholders due to their infrastructure and speciality. Padhar Hospital for instance is identified as a major stakeholder in this area.



The following is the list of Private contractors having equipments which can be useful in the face of disaster or for post disaster reconstruction works:

Sr. no.	Name of contractor	Details of Machine	Number of equipments
1	M/s Reliable Associate Bhopal	1. Pocklene 2. Water Tanker 3. Tractor	1 2 2
2	M/s Bhawati Enterprises House Riwa	1. Pocklene 2. Water Tanker 3. Tractor 4. Dumper 5. Vibrator	1 1 4 2 2
3	M/s B.R. Civil Cont. Gangve House, riwa	-	
4	M/s Shraddha Cont, Betul	1. Pocklene 2. Water pump 3. Tractor 4. Truck 5. JCB	2 4 10 1 2
5	M/s Harshidi Cont 222 C.P.Mission Jhanshi	1. Mixer 2. Water Tanker 3. Tractor 4. JCB 5. Pocklene 200	4 6 3 3 2
6	M/s Kailash Singh, Balaganj	1. Pocklene 2. Water Tanker 3. Dumper 4. JCB	1 2 5 1
7	Shri Mangal Das Cont. Chinoni	1. Pocklene 2. Dumper 3. Water Tanker 4. JCB	1 5 2 1

Source: Irrigation Department

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:

The Famous temple of Balajipuram, situated in Betul Bazar which is about 7 K.m away from the district head quarters located on the National Highway no. 69 can act as a relief center during the time of disasters owing to the large area it is built upon.

C 4.1.4 Academic Institutions:

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. Disaster Management Institute,



Prayavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera Colony,
 PB No. 563 Bhopal-462016, MP (India)
 Tel:+91-755-2466715, 2461538, 2461348, 293592, Fax: +91-755-2466653,
 E-mail:dmi@dmibhopal.nic.in

C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:

The only prominent International Humanitarian Organization active in Betul is Red Cross society.
The Contact person is Dr. Arun (Chairperson, Red Cross Society) who can be reached at 09425656812

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.

This will be ensured at the disaster management plan formation stage itself by comparing the resource inventories and the vulnerability of the area.

The DDMA's of adjoining districts or of all the districts in one subdivision should later integrate their disaster plans so as to have a joint approach when dealing with disasters

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

It is recommended "integrated disaster management plan" follows 'Top to Bottom' approach i.e the communities are the first one to respond.

Then there are disaster management committees on gram panchayat level and block level upto 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.

C 7.1 Plan Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation of DDMP is to determine



1. the adequacy of resources
2. co-ordination between various agencies
3. community participation
4. partnership with NGOs

The plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in

1. Organizational structures
2. Technological changes render information obsolete
3. Response mechanism following reports on drills or exercises
4. Assignments of state agencies

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

C 7.2 Plan Update

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

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

An annual conference for DDMP update will be organized by the Collector. All concerned departments and agencies would participate and give recommendations on specific issues.

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

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.



MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Guide to Prepare Community for Surviving Earthquake in Urban Areas before the Earthquake.

- It is essential that we are prepared for a earthquake. Seismic experts do not rule out the possibility of an earthquake anywhere in State including District. We don't know when this will happen.
- When an earthquake occurs, your first warning may be a shaking sensation if you are in a building. It may also be followed with a sudden noise or roar. You may find yourself completely topsy-turvy. It may be a scary situation! It may last a few seconds or go on for a few minutes. Breaking glass and things falling around could hurt you. Be prepared for aftershocks.
- We can't prevent an earthquake. But we can:
 - Be prepared by injury.
 - Be prepared to minimize damage to your home.
 - Be prepared to manage our survival afterwards for at least 72 hours without help.

Your family preparedness for such a situation is a must. You must prepare and practice what to do during and after an earthquake.

- Plan your needs in such a situation. Write down and exercise your safety plan.
- Known the safe and dangerous places in your home.

Safe: -Under heavy tables or desks, inside corridor, corners of rooms or archways.

Dangerous: - Near window or mirrors, under any objects that can fall, the kitchen-where the stove, refrigerator or contents of cupboards may move violently, doorways, because the shaking may slam the door on you. Practice taking cover.

- Train members of your family to use fire extinguish.
- Plan and practice evacuation.
- Talk to your children about the earthquake: what to do if they are at home, at school, if the quake separates your family.
- Arrange an alternative family place if your present area is out of bound. Each family member should carry the contact phone number and address.
- Remind your family to relay on emergency authorities for guidance. Broadcast reports on radio and television will have instructions.



- Make sure each member of your family knows how to shut off the utilities-gas, electricity and water. (Don't shut off the gas unless there is a leak or a fire. If the gas is turned off, don't turn it on again-that must be done by a qualified technician.)
- Your plan should include a list of where emergency supplies and equipment are stored.

Share your emergency plan with neighbors.

C 8 Annexure

C 8.1 District profile

Latest data on the geography, demography, agriculture, climate and weather, roads, railways etc that describes the district will be provided. However, adequate care will be taken to summarize the data so as to not make the plan document bulky.

1. List of Prominent Schools and colleges and their contact numbers:

Govt./Private Colleges

S.No.	Name of the College	Address	Phone No.
1.	Jayavanthi Haksar Post Graduate Collage	Betul	222244
2.	Govt. Girls Degree Collage	Betul	233071
3.	Govt. Degree Collage	Amla	285222
4.	Govt. Post Graduate Collage	Multai	-
5.	Govt. Degree Collage	Bhainsdehi	-
6.	Govt. Degree Collage	Athnair	-
7.	Govt. Degree Collage	Sarani	-
8.	VVM Degree Collage(Private)	Betul	-
9.	NSCB Science Degree Collage(Private)	Sarani	-
10	New Betul Degree Collage	Betul	222218
11	I.T.I COLLAGE	Betul	-
12.	Govt. Polytechnic College	Sonagati-Betul	238074

Sr	Block	School
1	AMLA	Boys HSS AMLA
2	AMLA	Girls HSS Amla
3	AMLA	HSS Bordehi
4	AMLA	HSS Morkha
5	AMLA	HSS UMARIYA



6	ATHNER	HSS Excellence Athner
7	ATHNER	GOVT. HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL DEHGUD
8	ATHNER	HSS Satner
9	ATHNER	HSS Hildi
10	BETUL	New Govt.H.S.S.NAHIYA
11	BETUL	New Govt.H.S.S.SEHRA
12	BETUL	New Govt.H.S.S.KHANDARA
13	BETUL	HSS Excellence Betul
14	BETUL	M.L.B.(Girls) HSS Betul
15	BETUL	Girls HSS Ganj Betul
16	BETUL	Krishi HSS Betul Bazar
17	BETUL	Girls HSS Betul Bazar
18	BETUL	HSS RONDHA
19	BETUL	HSS DONDWADA
20	BETUL	HSS Bhadus
21	BETUL	HSS Borgaon
22	BETUL	HSS Subash Kothibazar
23	BETUL	HSS Kodaroti
24	BETUL	HSS Kolgaon
25	BETUL	HSS Jeen
26	BETUL	HSS Badora
27	BHAINSDEHI	New Govt.H.S.S.KOTHALKUND
28	BHAINSDEHI	HSS Savalmedha
29	BHAINSDEHI	HSS Vijaygram
30	BHAINSDEHI	HSS Jhalar
31	BHAINSDEHI	HSS Girls Bhaisadehi
32	BHAINSDEHI	HSS Excellence Bhaisadehi
33	BHAINSDEHI	New Govt.H.S.S.DHABA
34	BHAINSDEHI	HSS Chilkapur
35	BHAINSDEHI	HSS Dhamangaon
36	BHAINSDEHI	New Govt.H.S.S.MALEGAON
37	BHIMPUR	HSS Bhimpur



38	BHIMPUR	HSS Ratanpur
39	BHIMPUR	HSS Damjipura
40	CHICHOLI	HSS Excellence Chicholi
41	CHICHOLI	HSS Girls Chicholi
42	CHICHOLI	New Govt.H.S.S.CHIRAPATLA
43	GHORADONGRI	HSS CHOPANA
44	GHORADONGRI	HSS Padar
45	GHORADONGRI	HSS Shobhapur
46	GHORADONGRI	HSS JUWADI
47	GHORADONGRI	HSS Girls Sarni
48	GHORADONGRI	HSS BOYS SARNI
49	GHORADONGRI	HSS Girls PATHAKHEDA
50	GHORADONGRI	HSS GHORADONGRI
51	MULTAI	New Govt.H.S.S.NAVIN MULTAI
52	MULTAI	New Govt.H.S.S.SAIKHEDA
53	MULTAI	New Govt.H.S.S.BARKHED
54	MULTAI	New Govt.H.S.S.JAULKHEDA
55	MULTAI	New Govt.H.S.S.SONORA
56	MULTAI	Boys HSS Multai
57	MULTAI	Girls HSS Multai
58	MULTAI	HSS DUNAWA
59	MULTAI	HSS Khedikort
60	MULTAI	HSS POUNI
61	MULTAI	HSS PARADSINGA
62	PRABHAT PATTAN	New Govt.H.S.S.HIVARKHED
63	PRABHAT PATTAN	New Govt.H.S.S.GENHUBARSA, Betul
64	PRABHAT PATTAN	Boys HSS Prabhatpattan
65	PRABHAT PATTAN	Girls HSS Prabhatpattan
66	PRABHAT PATTAN	HSS AMRAWATIGHAT
67	PRABHAT	HSS GHATBIROLI



	PATTAN	
68	PRABHAT PATTAN	HSS Birulbazar
69	PRABHAT PATTAN	HSS Raiamla
70	PRABHAT PATTAN	HSS Masod
71	PRABHAT PATTAN	HSS BISNOOR
72	SHAHPUR	HSS Girls Bhora
73	SHAHPUR	HSS BOYS SHAHPUR
74	SHAHPUR	HSS GIRLS EXCELLENCE SHAHPUR
75	BETUL	HSS Tikari
76	SHAHPUR	Eklavya Model Residential (EMRS) High Secondary School, , New Model (Adarsh) Shahpur, Betul
77	AMLA	Govt.HSS JAMBADA

2. List of the schools to be used at relief centers during the time of floods:

Taluka/ Tehsil/ development Block	Betul	Amla	Sarni	Multai	Bahinsdehi	Betulbazar	Athner	Chicholi
List of relief Centres for Areas affected by drought	Nagar Palika Primary School (Betul Ganj), Ambedkar Bhavan, Rainbasera; Mission School, Sadar;	Nagar Palika Convent School, Amla	Naya Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Ambedkar Bhavan (pathakheda), Karmachari Club (Shobhapur)	Nagar Palika, Primary School, Teklewala School, Navin High School	Sanskrutik Bhavan, Samudaik Bhavan, Janpadh Panchayat, Bhainsdehi	Nagar Palika Primary School	Utkrusht mahavidyalaya, Athner	Utkrusht mahavidyalaya, Chicholi



3. List and contact number of Police Stations in betul

BETUL Police station List

Name	Present Posting	Phone (Off)	Email Id
LALIT SHAKYAWAR	SP	07141-230033	Sp_Betul@Mppolice.Gov.In

Police Station		
S.No.	Name Of The Police Station	Office Phone
1	Ajk Betul	07141-233255
2	Amla	07147-285227
3	Athner	07144-286428
4	Betul Bazar	07141-268413
5	Betul Kotwali	07141-232595
6	Bhainsdehi	07143-287231
7	Bijadehi	07145-280021
8	Bordehi	07147-282728
9	Chicholi	07145-244244
10	Chopna	07146-241653
11	Jhallar	07145-282727
12	Mohda	
13	Multai	07147-224228
14	Ranipur	07146-249121
15	Saikheda	07147-255684
16	Sarni	07146-278138
17	Shahpur Betul	07146-273129

Outposts		
S.No.	Name Of The Outposts	Phone
1	Betulganj	07141-230450
2	Bhimpur	07142-247535
3	Bodkhi	07147-288127
4	Damjeeepura	07142-245911
5	Ghora Dongri	07146-248501
6	Masod	07148-254222
7	Pathakheda	07146-270688

4. List of Major Banks in Betul:

Name of Bank	Total branches in the District	Phone no. for Betul
Central Bank Of India	22	222382
State Bank Of India	18	231024
Bank Of Maharashtra	17	222426
Punjab National Bank	5	222324
Union Bank Of India	3	268376
State Bank Of Indore	2	232677
Dccb	17	230262
Dldb	9	230014



Lead Bank Manager ph. No : 222557

5. List of Major Dams:

SRLD NO	Name of Dam	Name of River	City
1	Bundala	Local	Multai
2	Sapna	Sapana	Betul
3	Chikhali	Local	Multai
4	Lakhapur	Local	Betul
5	Sirjagaon	Local	Bhainsdehi
6	Chandora	Tapti	Multai
7	Lakadjam	Local	Chicholi
8	Sonkhedi	Local	Betul
9	Kund	Local	Chicholi
10	Borgaon	Local	Bhainsdehi
11	Pawarjhanda	Local	Shahpur
12	Deopur	Local	Chicholi
13	Parsodi	Local	Multai
14	Pohar	Local	Multai
15	Padhar	Local	Betul
16	Urdan	Local	Betul
17	Gondugulla	Local	Betul
18	Jambari	Local	Multai
19	Gondhidhana	Local	Shahpur
20	Bhimpur	Local	Chicholi
21	Koshmi	Local	Betul
22	Ubharia	Local	Betul
23	Jhirikhapa	Local	Multai
24	Pahawadi	Local	Shahpur
25	Kolgaon	Local	Bhainsdehi
26	Sabri	Local	Multai
27	Lalawadi	Local	Amla
28	Bisnoor	Local	Athner
29	Gudgaon	Local	Bhainsdehi
30	Bhikund	Local	Bhainsdehi
31	Wardha	Local	Multai
32	Pachama	Local	Betul
33	Salimati	Local	Shahpur
34	Rawanwari	Local	Betul
35	ChhotiAmarawali	Local	Multai
36	Jogli	Local	Chicholi
37	Pusli	Local	Athner
38	Humnapath	Local	Multai



39	Waregaon	Local	Multai
40	Jharegaon	Local	Betul
41	Malseoni	Local	Betul
42	Gujramal	Local	Athner
43	ChilamTekri	Local	Shahpur
44	Shobhapur	Local	Shahpur
45	Khokhara	Local	Chicholi
46	Khairwada	Local	Athner
47	Chachundra	Local	Amla
48	Kursi	Local	Bhainsdehi
49	Ranipur	Local	Gho'dongri
50	Hiwara	Local	Multai
51	Mandevi	Local	Athner
52	Golai	Local	Golai
53	Mathni	Local	Mathni
54	Batkidoh	Local	Batkidoh
55	Khandara	Local	Khandara
56	Pungi	Local	Pungi
57	Badalpur	Local	Badalpur
58	Baretha	Local	Baretha
59	Temoru	Local	Temoru
60	Satpura(MPEB)	Tawa	Betul

6. Post Office list

OFFICE NAME	OFFICE STATUS	PINCODE	TELEPHONE NO.	TALUK
Betul H.O	Head Post Office	460001	07141-231494	Betul
Athanair S.O	Sub Post Office	460110	07144-286421	Bhainsdehi
Amla Depot S.O	Sub Post Office	460553	07147-288125	Amla
Amla S.O	Sub Post Office	460551	07147-285231	Amla
Bordehi S.O	Sub Post Office	460554	07147-282841	Amla
Betul Bazaar S.O	Sub Post Office	460004	07141-268455	Betul
Betul Ganj S.O	Sub Post Office	460001	07141-234210	Betul
Chicholi S.O	Sub Post Office	460330	07142-244221	Betul
Khedisaoligarh S.O	Sub Post Office	460225	07141-262221	Betul
Kothi Bazaar S.O	Sub Post Office	460001	07141-234260	Betul



	Office			
Vikasnagar Betul S.O	Sub Office	Post 460001	07141-230002	Betul
Bhainsdehi S.O	Sub Office	Post 460220	07143-287220	Bhainsdehi
Dunawa S.O	Sub Office	Post 460663	07147-257142	Multai
Masod S.O	Sub Office	Post 460668	07147-254221	Multai
Multai Bazaar S.O	Sub Office	Post 460660	07147-220352	Multai
Multai S.O	Sub Office	Post 460660	07147-220221	Multai
Prabhat Pattan S.O	Sub Office	Post 460669	07147-256621	Multai
Rai Amla S.O	Sub Office	Post 460666	07147-251355	Multai
Sainkheda S.O	Sub Office	Post 460557	07147-255617	Multai
Shahpur S.O	Sub Office	Post 460440	07146-273121	Shahpur
Ghoradongari S.O	Sub Office	Post 460443	07146-248521	Shahpura
Pathakheda S.O	Sub Office	Post 460449	07146-271430	Shahpura
Sarni S.O	Sub Office	Post 460447	07146-278121	Shahpura

7. Industries information:

Few highlights on Industrial development of the District are as follows...

There are 7160 cottage industries in the district, which have provided employment to 17,682 people and have a total investment over 1235.65 Lakhs.

There are 33 Small Scale Industries (SSI) in the district have provided employment to 667 people and have total investment over 819.99 Lakhs. Out of 33 SSI's 8 are Agro based, 13 are Mineral based, 1 is forest based and 11 are others.

There are 5 Large & Medium scale units in the district have provided employment to 999 people and have total investment over 1681.37 Lakhs. Details of them as follows...

S.NO	NAME & Address	Investment (Lakhs)
1	M/sBetul Oils & Flours Ltd., Kosmi Industrial Area - Betul.	130.12
2	M/s. Madhyavarta Ex-oil LTD, Kosmi Industrial Area - Betul.	595.00
3	M/s. Adhishwar Oil & Fats Ltd. Chouthia, Multai - Betul.	348.73
4	M/s. Betul Tyre & Tube Industry. Pvt.Ltd.,Sohagpur. - Betul	302.25



5	M/s. Wearwell Tyre & Tube Industries, Panka, Amla - Betul	305.27
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INDUSTRIAL AREAS. (3).

Name & Place	Area(Acres)
Kosmi Industrial Area – Betul	226.47
Bhaggu Dhana Industrial Area – Betul	10.74
Gramin Karmashala –Multai	3.00
TOTAL	240.21

List Of Major Industries (Block Wise)

Sr . No	Name of Unit	Sector	Type of Industry	No. of Workers
Block- Betul				
1	Milk Chilling Center	Semi- Govt	SSI	21
2	Michigan Tyre Rubber Indian		Large	210
3	Betul oil Limited	Pvt	SSI	280
4	M.P Veneer Pvt. Ltd	Pvt	SSI	192
5	Betul Wood Product Pvt Ltd	Pvt	SSI	52
6	Betul Flas Door's Pvt Ltd	Pvt	SSI	30
7	Kantishiva Roller Flour Mill	Pvt	SSI	20
8	Sona Transformers Pvt Ltd	Pvt Ltd	SSI	10
9	Sona Insulating oil Cop.P.Ltd	Pvt Ltd	SSI	12
10	Dwarka Insulating and Contraction	Pvt Ltd	SSI	11
11	Sona Flour and Foods	Pvt Ltd	SSI	19
12	Sawariya Agro Oils	Pvt Ltd	SSI	40
Block Multai				
1	Bhopal Dagd Sangha Multai	Semi- Govt	SSI	18
2	Adishwar oil & Fact Ltd	Pvt Ltd	Large	150
Block Bhainsdehi				
1	Plastic Surgery Pvt Ltd	Pvt Ltd	SSI	18
Block Chicholi				
1	Amrut Bio Botanica Herbal Research laboratory	Pvt Ltd	SSI	15

Note: Pvt= Private

Ltd= Limited

SSI= Small Scale Industry

LSI= Large Scale Industry

Source: Office of District Trade & Industries Centre, Betul



Distribution of Houses by Predominant Materials of Roof and Wall and Level of Damage Risk

Table No. : MP 35 State : MADHYA PRADESH BETUL

Wall / Roof		Census Houses		Level of Risk under								Flood Prone Area in %
		No. of Houses	%	EQ Zone				Wind Velocity m/s				
				V	IV	III	II	55 & 50	47	44 & 39	33	
		Area in %				Area in %						
					100						100	
WALL												
A1 - Mud Unburnt Brick Wall	Rural	163,208	51.7									
	Urban	17,035	5.4									
	Total	180,243	57.1									
A2 - Stone Wall	Rural	4,106	1.3									
	Urban	111	-									
	Total	4,217	1.3									
Total - Category - A		184,460	58.5									
B - Burnt Bricks Wall	Rural	56,405	17.9									
	Urban	40,235	12.8									
	Total	96,640	30.7									
Total - Category - B		96,640	30.6									
C1 - Concrete Wall	Rural	1,424	0.5									
	Urban	778	0.2									
	Total	2,202	0.7									
C2 - Wood wall	Rural	6,037	1.9									
	Urban	161	0.1									
	Total	6,198	2.0									
Total - Category - C		8,400	2.7									
X - Other Materials	Rural	22,902	7.3									
	Urban	3,076	1.0									
	Total	25,978	8.3									
Total - Category - X		25,978	8.2									
TOTAL BUILDINGS		315,478										
ROOF												
R1 - Light Weight Sloping Roof	Rural	11,849	3.8									
	Urban	9,504	3.0									
	Total	21,353	6.8									
R2 - Heavy Weight Sloping Roof	Rural	226,061	71.7									
	Urban	27,462	8.7									
	Total	253,523	80.4									
R3 - Flat Roof	Rural	16,172	5.1									
	Urban	24,430	7.7									
	Total	40,602	12.8									
TOTAL BUILDINGS		315,478										

Probable Maximum Precipitation at a Station of the district in 24 hrs is 520 mm
 Probable Maximum Precipitation at a Station of the district in 24 hrs is 530 mm

Housing Category : Wall Types

- Category - A : Buildings in field-stone, rural structures, unburnt brick houses, clay houses
- Category - B : Ordinary brick building; buildings of the large block & prefabricated type, half-timbered structures, building in natural brown stone
- Category - C : Reinforced building, wall built; wooden structures
- Category - X : Other materials not covered in A,B,C. These are generally light.

- Notes:**
1. Flood prone area includes that protected area which may have more severe damage under failure of protection works. In some other areas the local damage may be severe under heavy rains and checked drainage.
 2. Damage Risk for wall types is indicated assuming heavy flat roof in categories A, B and C (Reinforced Concrete) building
 3. Source of Housing Data : Census of Housing, COH, 2001

Housing Category : Roof Type

- Category - R1 - Light Weight: (Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, Plastic, Polythene, GI Metal, Asbestos Sheets, Other Materials)
- Category - R2 - Heavy Weight (Tiles, Slate)
- Category - R3 - Flat Roof (Brick, Stone, Concrete)
- EQ Zone V : Very High Damage Risk Zone (MSK > IX)
- EQ Zone IV : High Damage Risk Zone (MSK VIII)
- EQ Zone III : Moderate Damage Risk Zone (MSK VII)
- EQ Zone II : Low Damage Risk Zone (MSK < VI)
- Level of Risk : VH = Very High; H = High; M = Moderate; L = Low; VL = Very Low



8.

Average rainfall 2008&09

District/tehsil/development block	Rainfall in m.m.				
	2004&2005	2005&2006	2006&2007	2007&2008	2008&2009
0	1	2	3	4	5
District betul	883.8	1035.40	1221.00	1273.8	884.5
tehsil/development block betul	920.0	814.2	1045.2	1551.4	894.30
tehsil/development block chicholi	1101.4	936.8	1281.7	1257.8	1080.9
tehsil/development block ghodadongri	743.4	1187.8	1096.2	1321.1	931.0
tehsil bhaisendehi	2347.3	878.7	990.1	1248.10	-
development block bhaisendehi	868.5	894.7	1203.6	1445.6	990.00
development block bhimpur	966.4	1289.5	1221.0	1467.6	432.2
tehsil/development block Athner	512.4	452.0	545.6	831.1	997.0
tehsil/development block shahpur	1297.4	1654.4	1289.8	1242.4	1101.0
tehsil multai	1671.4	1052.3	905.1	1274.2	-
development block multai	824.4	1119.6	1037.5	1395.4	821.4
development block prabhatpattan	747.0	985.0	772.7	1153.0	649.0
tehsil/development block Amla	757.0	1019.0	903.0	1073.0	766.0

9. Health Infrastructure Detail:

D. Types of PHCs

PHCs are of two types:

1. General PHCs and
2. RHC(Reproductive and Child health) –Bimonc PHCs

The RHC(Reproductive and Child health) –Bimonc PHCs are located at following places in Betul:

Baruahi	Chirapatta	Hildi
Bhowra	Chunaloma	Bordehi
Ranipur	Jhallar	Masod

NOTE

- The RHC(Reproductive and Child health) –Bimonc PHCs have 2 Medical officers
- General PHC's have 1 medical officer per hospital.

E. Medical Officers:

F. Staff Nurses in the Health centers:



Sr no.	Health Centre	Branch	No. of Staff Nurses
1.	District Hospital		100
2.	TB Hospital		6
3.	Mobile Unit for Blindness prevention		1
4.	CHCs	Sehra	6
		Amla	6
		Multai	6
		Prabhatpattan	6
5.	CHCs	Shahpura	4
		Ghodadongri	4
		Chicholi	4
		Bhimpur	4
		Bhainsdehi	4
		Atner	4
6.	PHCs	Khandara	1
		Pathakheda	1
		Damjipura	1
		Bisnoor	1
7.	PPC	Bhainsdehi	1
Total			160

So far, 149 Staff nurses have been appointed in the district and 11 posts are vacant

Note: One Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) is appointed at every PHC

G. First Aid Kits

The first aid kits (at least one in every village) are with

- 1) Depot Holders
- 2) MLV (Malaria Linked Volunteers)
- 3) ASHA

These kits have all the needed material for first aid and Medicines

H. Ambulances and Mobile Units:

1. List of Ambulances:

Sr. no.	Health Unit	No. of ambulances
1	District Hospital	1
2.	CHCs (all except Sehera)	9 (1 per block)

2. In Addition to above , there are 10 'Janani Express' (Ambulances for Maternity purposes) at every Block level

3. Plus, there are 7 'Chalit Aaushadhalay' (these are Mobile Clinics) operated by an NGO named KNG in all the 7 tribal blocks of betul

Crop Pattern:

Crop Pattern Land Use 2011 - Kharif Season for BETUL District		
Sr.no.	Crop	Area Sown in 2011 (in hectares)
1	Soyabean	205000



2	Makka/ Corn	52000
3	Rice	44700
4	Jowar	35000
5	Arhar	33000
6	Ramtil	19500
7	Urad	8100
8	Groundnuts	5300
9	Kodokutki	3000
10	Moong	1700
11	Til/ Sesame	200
12	Cotton	100
13	Arandi	100
	Total	407700

Crop Pattern Land Use 2011 - Rabi Season for BETUL District		
Sr.no.	Crop	Area Sown in 2011 (in hectares)
1	Wheat	96500
2	Channa	38000
3	Sugarcane	5500
4	Matar/ Green Peas	3500
5	Masoor	3000
6	Sarso/ Mustard	1100
7	Alsi	1000
8	Others	200
	Total	148800

Source: Agriculture Department, Betul, Land record Division, Betul

C 8.2 Resources

1. India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) :

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

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has developed a web-based database of resource named India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN). This database contains information about equipments (such as boats, bulldozers, chain saw, etc), manpower (divers, swimmers, etc) and critical supplies (oxygen cylinder, fire fighting foams, etc) required during response. IT can be accessed by anyone and its direct link is <http://idrn.gov.in/publicaccess/countryquerypublic.asp>. One can also access it by clicking on the Quick link to inventory of disaster response resources on the IDRN site (idrn.gov.in)

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



COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: Anti snake venom DESCRIPTION: Anti snake venom	DEPT NAME: CM & HO CONTACT ADDR: Dr. A.S.ARGAL TELEPHONE: 07141 - 234351, 07141 - 238828 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 45Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: BETUL DATE OF UPDATE: 12/27/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: Bronchodilators DESCRIPTION: Bronchodilators	DEPT NAME: CM & HO CONTACT ADDR: Dr. A.S.ARGAL TELEPHONE: 07141 - 234351, 07141 - 238828 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 500Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: BETUL DATE OF UPDATE: 12/27/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: Chlorine tablets DESCRIPTION: Chlorine tablets	DEPT NAME: CM & HO CONTACT ADDR: Dr. A.S.ARGAL TELEPHONE: 07141 - 234351, 07141 - 238828 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 130000Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: BETUL DATE OF UPDATE: 12/27/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: Vaccines DESCRIPTION: Vaccines	DEPT NAME: CM & HO CONTACT ADDR: Dr. A.S.ARGAL TELEPHONE: 07141 - 234351, 07141 - 238828 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 15000doses SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: BETUL DATE OF UPDATE: 12/27/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: Water Tanker - Medium capacity DESCRIPTION: Water Supply	DEPT NAME: POLICE CONTACT ADDR: Mr. Vivek Sharma TELEPHONE: 07141 - 231022, 07141 - 230033 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Betul Office DATE OF UPDATE: 12/31/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: Medium Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION: AMBULANCE	DEPT NAME: HEALTH / CM & HO CONTACT ADDR: Mr. ARGAL TELEPHONE: 07141 234351, DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: District Hospital DATE OF UPDATE: 12/24/2003
ITEM: Medium Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION: 4 patients capacity	DEPT NAME: CM & HO CONTACT ADDR: Dr. A.S. ARGAL TELEPHONE: 07141 - 234351, 07141 - 238828 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 11Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Betul DATE OF UPDATE: 12/30/2003



COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM:Light Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION:one patient capacity	DEPT NAME: CM & HO CONTACT ADDR:Dr. A.S. ARGAL TELEPHONE:07141 - 234351,07141 - 238828 DIST:Betul STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Betul DATE OF UPDATE:12/30/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM:Mini Bus DESCRIPTION:12 seater	DEPT NAME: CM & HO CONTACT ADDR:Dr. A.S. ARGAL TELEPHONE:07141 - 234351,07141 - 238828 DIST:Betul STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Betul DATE OF UPDATE:12/30/2003
ITEM:Mini Bus DESCRIPTION:Normal	DEPT NAME: POLICE CONTACT ADDR:Mr. Vivek Sharma TELEPHONE:07141 - 231022,07141 - 230033 DIST:Betul STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Betul Office DATE OF UPDATE:12/31/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM:Truck DESCRIPTION:Normal	DEPT NAME: POLICE CONTACT ADDR:Mr. Vivek Sharma TELEPHONE:07141 - 231022,07141 - 230033 DIST:Betul STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Betul office DATE OF UPDATE:12/31/2003
ITEM:Truck DESCRIPTION:Medium Vehicle	DEPT NAME: Agriculture CONTACT ADDR:Mr. B.M.SAHARE TELEPHONE:07141 - 234327,07141 - 233137 DIST:Betul STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Betul OFFICE DATE OF UPDATE:12/30/2003
ITEM:Truck DESCRIPTION:TATA - 407	DEPT NAME: HOME GUARDS CONTACT ADDR:Mr. P.C. PARASAR TELEPHONE:07141 - 238264,07141 - 233529 DIST:Betul STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Betul Office DATE OF UPDATE:12/30/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:JEEP	DEPT NAME: CM & HO CONTACT ADDR:Dr. A.S. ARGAL TELEPHONE:07141 - 234351,07141 - 238828 DIST:Betul STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Betul DATE OF UPDATE:12/30/2003
ITEM:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:Jeep	DEPT NAME: FISHERIES CONTACT ADDR:Mr. A.N.PATIL TELEPHONE:07141 - 234280,07141 - 232480 DIST:Betul STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Betul Office DATE OF UPDATE:12/31/2003
ITEM:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:Jeep	DEPT NAME: HOME GUARDS CONTACT ADDR:Mr. P.C. PARASAR TELEPHONE:07141 - 238264,07141 - 233529 DIST:Betul STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Betul Office DATE OF UPDATE:12/30/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM:Walkie Talkie Sets DESCRIPTION:Wireless System	DEPT NAME: Water Resource CONTACT ADDR:Excutive Engineer TELEPHONE:07141 - 238350,07141 - 238346 DIST:Betul STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Betul DATE OF UPDATE:12/30/2003
ITEM:Walkie Talkie Sets DESCRIPTION:Normal	DEPT NAME: POLICE CONTACT ADDR:Mr. Vivek Sharma TELEPHONE:07141 - 231022,07141 - 230033 DIST:Betul STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-112Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In DISTRICT DATE OF UPDATE:12/31/2003



COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: VHF Sets Static DESCRIPTION: Wireless System	DEPT NAME: Water Resource CONTACT ADDR: Executive Engineer TELEPHONE: 07141 - 238350, 07141 - 238346 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Sapna Somkhedi Tank DATE OF UPDATE: 12/30/2003
ITEM: VHF Sets Static DESCRIPTION: Normal	DEPT NAME: POLICE CONTACT ADDR: Mr. Vivek Sharma TELEPHONE: 07141 - 231022, 07141 - 230033 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 53Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: In district DATE OF UPDATE: 12/31/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: VHF Sets Mobile DESCRIPTION: Normal	DEPT NAME: POLICE CONTACT ADDR: Mr. Vivek Sharma TELEPHONE: 07141 - 231022, 07141 - 230033 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 27Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: In District DATE OF UPDATE: 12/31/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: HF Sets Static DESCRIPTION: Normal	DEPT NAME: POLICE CONTACT ADDR: Mr. Vivek Sharma TELEPHONE: 07141 - 231022, 07141 - 230033 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: In District DATE OF UPDATE: 12/31/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: Electric Generator (10 kv) DESCRIPTION: Normal	DEPT NAME: POLICE CONTACT ADDR: Mr. Vivek Sharma TELEPHONE: 07141 - 231022, 07141 - 230033 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 4Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: BETUL OFFICE DATE OF UPDATE: 12/31/2003

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY - QUERY RESULT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: First aid kits DESCRIPTION: First AID KITS	DEPT NAME: CM & HO CONTACT ADDR: Dr. A.S.ARGAL TELEPHONE: 07141 - 234351, 07141 - 238828 DIST: Betul STATE: Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY: 2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: BETUL DATE OF UPDATE: 12/27/2003

2. India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN):

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

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

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

The home department has following equipments:

Sr. no.	List of equipment	Quantity	Remark
1	Motor Boat	1	Size 2+10= 12 seats
2	Motor Boat engine	1	25 horse power
3	Search Light	4	



4	Kisan torch	7	
5	Anchor	2	
6	Folding Stretcher	1	
7	First Aid box	2	
8	Jute rope 1 inch thick	3	40 mtr, 45 mtr, 95 mtr
9	Jute rope 1.5 inch thick	3	25 mtr, 30mtr, 80 mtr
10	Nylon rope 1 inch thick	1	60 mtr
11	Ladder	1	
12	Fiber Raft	2	
13	Life jacket	94	
14	Lifebuoy	82	
15	Binoculars	8	
16	Eveready 3 battery torch	4	
17	Batteries	-	
18	Batteries for kisan torch	1	
19	Search light batteries	1	

3. Following is the list of Swimmers with the home department:

List of Swimmers with Homeguard		
Sr no	Sainik no.	Name
1	245	Kailash
2	20	Subhash
3	33	Manohar
4	48	Anil
5	72	Santosh
6	74	Ramrao
7	114	Sahadev
8	120	Ramesh
9	122	Santosh
10	136	Durgesh
11	141	Arjun Singh
12	143	Abhimanyu
13	158	Mahadev
14	165	Shivdayal
15	172	Jogendra
16	182	Vinod
17	206	Shankar
18	216	RAMesh



19	218	Dinesh
20	242	Anil
21	264	Asharam
22	267	Ramnaresh
23	301	Manak
24	307	Balvansha
25	307	Kamal
26	317	Guddu
27	323	Narayan
28	256	Prakash
29	234	Shankar Singh
30	31	Noorsingh
31	278	Natthulal
32	135	Ramji
33	197	Ramesh
34	177	Ashok
35	265	Maitu
36	207	Premlal

List of LPG gas agency in the district

Sr. no.	Name of the agency	Name of the company
1	Krishi Vikas Gas Agency, Betul Ganj	HPCL
2	Aparajita Gas Agency, Bhainsdehi	BPCI
3	R.K Gas Agency, Betul	BPCI
4	Gautami Gas Agency Shahpur	BPCI
5	Trisha Gas Agency, Betul Bazar	IOCL
6	Lahudia Indane Gas Agency Amla	IOCI
7	Khandwe Gas Agency PrabhatPattan	IOCL
8	Shri Gurudev Gas Agency, Multai	HPCL
9	Rahul enterprises Sarni	IOCL
10	Shivalay Sona Gas Agency Betul	HPCL



<u>LIST OF NGOs</u>						
<u>Sr no.</u>	<u>Name of the NGO</u>	<u>NGO registry Number</u>	<u>Name of Head and Secretary</u>		<u>Phone number</u>	<u>BLOCK</u>
			<u>HEAD</u>	<u>Secretary</u>		
<u>1</u>	<u>Pragati Gram vikas Sanstha</u>	<u>7188/99</u>	<u>Shri Kishan Gaikwad</u>	<u>Shri Pramod Naik</u>	<u>07141&234249, 9425685340</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Gurukripa yuva vikas Samiti</u>	<u>12163/03</u>	<u>Shri Indradev Kavadkar</u>	<u>Shri Ravindra Dhote</u>	<u>07141&240075, 9424408171</u>	<u>Athner</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Grameen Vikas Sanstha</u>	<u>3059/95</u>	<u>Ramakant Soni</u>	<u>Shri Anil Bhusari</u>	<u>07141-244314, 9424408224</u>	<u>Chicholi</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Betul Upkaar Grameen Vikas Sanstha</u>	<u>15482/05</u>	<u>Kishor Kumar Kadwe</u>	<u>Shri Purushottam Chadhokar</u>	<u>07147-227722, 9926509533</u>	<u>Multai</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>Shri Navodaya Society of Social Welfare</u>	<u>11395/02</u>	<u>V.S Rao</u>	<u>Dr. S Anuradha</u>	<u>930012523</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>Adivasi Sanrachana Seva Samiti</u>	<u>4137/96</u>	<u>Jamun Singh Dhurve</u>	<u>Smt Uma Goswami</u>	<u>9425685623 9424431067</u>	<u>Shahpur</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>Yusuf Meherali Center</u>	<u>BOM 10/1963</u>	<u>Dr. G. G. Parekh</u>	<u>Shri V V Deshpande</u>	<u>07141&232472 9826887042</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Deeksha Shikshan and Samaz Kalyaan Sanstha</u>	<u>11036/02</u>	<u>Pradip Gaikwad</u>	<u>Dr. devendra Dhote</u>	<u>9826320775 9993832686</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Jan Kalyaan Kendra Betul Betul</u>	<u>8849/01</u>	<u>Manohar pandagare</u>	<u>Ashok Baraskar</u>	<u>07141-264661 930004829</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>Jagruti Gramotthan Samiti</u>	<u>1865/96</u>	<u>Narendra Yaduvanshi</u>	<u>Anand Kumar</u>	<u>9301810296</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Sahbhagi Unnati</u>	<u>7134/99</u>	<u>Mohan Yadav</u>	<u>Raju Kanathe</u>	<u>9981721390</u>	<u>Chicholi</u>



	<u>Kendra</u>					
<u>12</u>	<u>Ma Tapti Manav Seva Sansthan</u>	<u>4402/97</u>	<u>Radhika Krishna Durvai</u>	<u>Shri Sudama Kaliram Narware</u>	<u>9827233523</u>	<u>Multai</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>Sanskar Gramothan n Samiti</u>	<u>8236/2000</u>	<u>Jai Prakash Shukla</u>	<u>Ram Charle</u>	<u>07147-224251</u> <u>9425685121</u>	<u>Multai</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>Youth Education Science and Development organization Multai</u>	<u>10430/02</u>	<u>Santosh Agarwal</u>	<u>Anish Nair</u>	<u>940653755</u> <u>9630435757</u> <u>07147-221010</u>	<u>Multai</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>Samanvyay Saamudayik Vikas Kendra</u>	<u>15413/05</u>	<u>Nirdesh Madrale</u>	<u>Sandeep Pachoria</u>	<u>07141-237158] eks-</u> <u>9424422846</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>Jai Narayn Sarvoday Vidhyalay Samiti</u>	<u>877/67</u>	<u>Keshavrao Patel</u>	<u>Shri Avinash patankar</u>	<u>07141-264342]</u> <u>9406535112</u> <u>09329881442</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>Rambha Women and Child Kalyaan Samiti</u>	<u>11439/02</u>	<u>Smt Kaushalya Dhote</u>	<u>Smt Kamalati Badkhane</u>	<u>07141-290708</u>	<u>Multai</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>Prdipan</u>	<u>26653/95</u>	<u>Shankarrao Mahale</u>	<u>Smt Rekha Gujre</u>	<u>07141-264663,</u> <u>9301810514</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>Samta Samiti</u>	<u>17019/06</u>	<u>Mulchand Nagle</u>	<u>Shri Manoj Gujre</u>	<u>9425003498</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>Monijm Education Society Betul</u>	<u>4380/97</u>	<u>Jh lquhy dqekj fgj.kh</u>	<u>Shri S K Shrivastav</u>	<u>07141-232425,</u> <u>9425002425</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>Navodit Gram Uthhan Women and Child development Society</u>	<u>11813/02</u>	<u>S.R. Sikdar</u>	<u>Shri Mihir Das</u>	<u>9993366308</u>	<u>Ghoradongri</u>



<u>22</u>	<u>Shatriya Lonari Kunbi Samaj Sangathan Betul</u>	<u>16201/06</u>	<u>T.S.Darwai</u>	<u>M. D Rao Gavhade</u>	<u>07141-230122</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>23</u>	<u>Bharti Swashakti Sangh Betul</u>	<u>15442/05</u>	<u>Smt Rekha Sahu</u>	<u>Smt Radha Barode</u>	<u>9424131417</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>24</u>	<u>Rural environme nt and Communit y health Society (RUCHA)</u>	<u>26060/94</u>	<u>Achal Ekjial</u>	<u>Satish Raghu</u>	<u>07141-329502 9425685407</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>25</u>	<u>Dwarkapur i Sanskriti avam Samj Sevi Sanstha</u>	<u>149/90</u>	<u>Rajendra Prasad Mishra</u>	<u>Vinod Parihar</u>	<u>9425068575 9301614930</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>26</u>	<u>Satpuda Ekikruth Grameen Vikas Sanstha (Sirdi)</u>	<u>6740/78</u>	<u>Smt Sulabha Khanna</u>	<u>Upama Diwan</u>	<u>07227-225420 9329666025</u>	<u>Bhainsdehi</u>
<u>27</u>	<u>Institute of Regional Analysis (IRA)</u>	<u>2949/72</u>	<u>Ravindra Sharma</u>	-	<u>0755&2466215</u>	<u>Bhopal</u>
<u>28</u>	<u>Roshni Sanstha</u>	<u>13053/03</u>	<u>Kapildev Prajapati</u>	<u>Indraved</u>	<u>07141&271694 9425657704</u>	<u>Ghoradongri</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>Naari shakti Sangathan, Amla</u>	<u>8022/00</u>	<u>Seema Chauria</u>	<u>Smriti Khojre</u>	<u>9425402220</u>	<u>Amla</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>Ansh Seva Samiti</u>	<u>17927/07</u>	<u>Pavan Malviya</u>	<u>Ashish verma</u>	<u>9981385161 9329064379</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>Sunrise Rural Developme nt Society</u>	<u>16889/06</u>	<u>Hukum Chand Yuvune</u>	<u>Rajkumar Siroria</u>	<u>9425341607</u>	<u>Shahpur</u>



32	<u>Independent Center for Advanced Research in Education Betul</u>	<u>8824/01</u>	<u>Ravindra Yadav</u>	<u>Shri Mukesh Yadav</u>	<u>9424429886</u>	<u>Betul</u>
33	<u>Udaan Social Welfare Development Organization</u>	<u>12837/03</u>	<u>Manjul Sharma</u>	<u>K Kumar</u>	<u>07141-237105</u>	<u>Betul</u>
34	<u>Gargi Welfare and Education Society</u>	<u>15385/05</u>	<u>Kamla Nagle</u>	<u>Yogesh Chaudhary</u>	<u>94250035439425635105</u>	<u>Betul</u>
35	<u>Satyam Education Society</u>	<u>1047/92</u>	-	<u>Ajabrao Likhitar</u>	<u>9424461029</u>	<u>Bhainsdehi</u>
36	<u>The Social Group Of Satya</u>	<u>16142/06</u>	<u>Kanchan Koshe</u>	<u>Kailash Kaushe</u>	<u>9926582458</u> <u>9826830928</u>	<u>Ghoradongri</u>
37	<u>Shri Krioshna Education and Social Welfare Society, Betul</u>	<u>9992/01</u>	<u>Nirmala Yadav</u>	<u>Shivani Ji</u>	<u>07141-232456</u> <u>9424481057</u> <u>9424478916</u>	<u>Betul</u>
38	<u>Guru Saheb Seva Samiti, Chicholi</u>	<u>18903/08</u>	<u>Om Prakash Chandel</u>	<u>G. R Soni</u>	<u>9981409536</u>	<u>Chicholi</u>
39	<u>Champa Sangeet avam Natya kala Parishad</u>	<u>7646/00</u>	<u>Sunil Bharti</u>	<u>Sanjay Giri</u>	<u>07141-236572</u> <u>9826778870</u>	<u>Betul</u>
40	<u>Agrasar Sanskrutik Shiksha Samiti</u>	<u>3696/96</u>	<u>Krishna Kishor Jaiswal</u>	<u>Shri Mrudul Jaiswal</u>	<u>07144-286538</u> <u>9425685424</u>	<u>Athner</u>



41	<u>Tulsi manav Uthaan Samiti, Athnaer</u>	<u>14226/04</u>	<u>Tusiram Mathankar</u>	<u>Ku Jayshree Deshmukh</u>	<u>07144-286317</u> <u>9752218977</u> <u>9755445079</u>	<u>Athner</u>
42	<u>Naman Seva Samiti Athnar</u>	<u>7381/99</u>	<u>Suman Dhurve</u>	<u>Shri Shishir Kumar chaudhary</u>	<u>07144-286397</u> <u>9425636770</u>	<u>Athner</u>
43	<u>Anand kamal Shiksahn Sanstha Athner</u>	<u>9711/01</u>	<u>KamalSingh Dhakde</u>	<u>Shri Dhanraj Rathore</u>	<u>9425635112</u>	<u>Athner</u>
44	<u>Madarsa Mohomaddia Athner</u>	<u>2511/01</u>	<u>Jalria Khan</u>	<u>Firoj Siddiki</u>	<u>9981339758</u>	<u>Athner</u>
45	<u>Parivartan Grameen Vikas sanstha</u>	<u>1773/07</u>	<u>Shakuntala Kumare</u>	<u>Mahendra kumar Pandole</u>	<u>94244232571</u> <u>9425656943</u>	<u>Bhainsdehi</u>
46	<u>Swatantra Seva Sanstha</u>	<u>9656/01</u>	<u>Rahul Kumar Chadokar</u>	<u>Rashmi Gaur</u>	<u>9425685522</u> <u>9425003568</u>	<u>Betul</u>
47	<u>Voluntary Organization on Information Center for Improvement (VOICE)</u>	<u>25400/91</u>	<u>Dipak Surjai</u>	<u>Ajabrao Khatarjar</u>	<u>9425664532</u> <u>9425658789</u> <u>9630359700</u>	<u>Amla</u>
48	<u>Common Wealth Social And Research organization</u>	<u>7574/00</u>	<u>Dr. Niraj Malviya</u>	<u>Sunil Patil</u>	<u>9329525250</u> <u>07141-248527</u>	<u>Ghoradongri</u>
49	<u>Prabhat Shiksha avam samaj kalyan samiti, betul</u>	<u>10158/02</u>	<u>Sudha Patil</u>	<u>Ripendra patil</u>	<u>9424409984</u>	<u>Prabhatpattan</u>



<u>50</u>	<u>Purna Samajik Kalyaan Samiti Betul</u>	<u>15543/05</u>	<u>Nirmala Ubande</u>	<u>Mamta Lokhande</u>	<u>07143-283136</u>	<u>Bhainsdehi</u>
<u>51</u>	<u>Gyan Prbaha Shiksha Samiti</u>	<u>5811/98</u>	<u>K.P Sikkewal</u>	<u>Mahesh Deshmukh</u>	<u>07147-288789</u>	<u>Amla</u>
<u>52</u>	<u>Manohar Singh Gautam Memorial Education Welfare Society</u>	<u>10668/02</u>	<u>Indrajeet Singh Thakur</u>	<u>Naveensing h Gautam</u>	<u>9425685461</u> <u>07141-247580</u>	<u>Bhimpur</u>
<u>53</u>	<u>Tapshree Samaj Kalyan va Shikshan Sanstha</u>	<u>9461/01</u>	<u>Raju Deshmukh</u>	<u>Shravan Kumar Deshmukh</u>	<u>9925685967</u>	<u>Bhimpur</u>
<u>54</u>	<u>Gram Vikas mahila Mandal</u>	<u>8396/00</u>	<u>Smt Amruta Shukla</u>	<u>Indrakala Marude</u>	<u>9424480771</u>	<u>Multai</u>
<u>55</u>	<u>Yog Aarogya Vidyapeeth Bharat Bharti</u>	<u>1110/92</u>	<u>Murlidhar Tulsayan</u>	<u>Mata Yogmurti</u>	<u>9406551392</u> <u>07141-329643</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>56</u>	<u>Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Shikshan Avam Vikas Sanstha</u>	<u>12225/03</u>	<u>Baburav Ji Deshmukh</u>	<u>Parmeshwar Deshmukh</u>	<u>9425658513</u>	<u>Amla</u>
<u>57</u>	<u>Nand Kishor Singh Patel Samajic avam Shiksha Samiti</u>	<u>8840/01</u>	<u>MAhendraSingh Patel</u>	<u>Shri Mahendra Verma</u>	<u>07147-288711</u>	<u>Amla</u>
<u>58</u>	<u>Goonkirti Shiksha Samiti</u>	<u>8970/01</u>	<u>Anurag Mishra</u>	<u>Shri Shailendra Gupta</u>	<u>07147-285215</u> <u>9425381738</u>	<u>Amla</u>



59	<u>Shri Tagore public School, Shahpur</u>	<u>7085/96</u>	<u>Smt Kusum Solanki</u>	<u>Girish Kumar</u>	<u>9424476908</u>	<u>Shahpur</u>
60	<u>Vidya Bharti Saraswati Shishu Mandir</u>	<u>9149/01</u>	<u>Shri Badri Parsai Ji</u>	<u>Vijay Meheta</u>	-	<u>Shahpur</u>
61	<u>Siddharth Shikshan Samiti</u>	<u>6961/99</u>	<u>Shri Hariram Dongre</u>	<u>Vandana Gaikwad</u>	<u>07147-227132</u> <u>9827067233</u>	<u>Amla</u>
62	<u>Shrimati Fatema Memorial society</u>	<u>7903/00</u>	<u>Hakimuddin raja</u>	<u>Shri Abheali Raja</u>	<u>9993743889</u> <u>07147-288307</u>	<u>Amla</u>
63	<u>Aacharya Shriram Shikshan Samiti Amla</u>	<u>17663/87</u>	<u>Ramesh Narware</u>	-	<u>9926851255</u>	<u>Amla</u>
64	<u>Prakash environment and Education society</u>	<u>9653/01</u>	<u>Prakash Khatarkar</u>	-	<u>9826665771</u>	<u>Multai</u>
65	<u>Navdhara Samajik avam Shiksha Seva Samiti</u>	<u>19126/08</u>	<u>Sanjay Varathi</u>	<u>Manohar Mahale</u>	<u>98262522699993257</u> <u>617</u>	<u>Bhainsdehi</u>
66	<u>Sapna Utkarsh Samajik Samiti</u>	<u>19644/08</u>	<u>N. Avalekar</u>	<u>Rajendra Kumar Sathe</u>	<u>9200705835</u>	<u>Betul</u>
67	<u>Tapti Seva Samiti</u>	<u>25905/93</u>	<u>S.S. Patel</u>	<u>Shri Kunj Bihari Amrute</u>	<u>9425635059</u>	<u>Athner</u>
68	<u>Gramodhar Samiti, Bhopal</u>	<u>9560/01</u>	<u>Shri Ravi Bhushan Jaiswal</u>	<u>Rajnish Jaiswal</u>	<u>9424408120</u>	<u>Athner</u>
69	<u>Satpuda Paryavaran Samiti</u>	<u>18376/07</u>	<u>Satish Thakre</u>	<u>Pramod Adlak</u>	<u>9425685449</u>	<u>Athner</u>



<u>70</u>	<u>Yuva Satpuda Chhaatra Sangathan Samiti</u>	<u>16588/06</u>	<u>Ramesh Pandole</u>	<u>Narendra Kumar Pandole</u>	<u>9424416359</u>	<u>Athner</u>
<u>71</u>	<u>Satpuda Shiksha Samiti, Ghoradongri</u>	<u>486/64</u>	<u>Rajesh Agrawal</u>	<u>Motirao Sonare</u>	<u>07146-248613</u>	<u>Ghoradongri</u>
<u>72</u>	<u>Grameen Shiksha avam tchniki Vikas Samiti</u>	<u>15667/05</u>	<u>Parasram Ji</u>	<u>Shri Yashwant ji</u>	<u>07146-249332</u>	<u>Ghoradongri</u>
<u>73</u>	<u>Gunnvatta Mahila Mandal Samiti</u>	<u>19022/08</u>	<u>Shersingh Rathore</u>	<u>Anshuman kapse</u>	<u>9993357221</u>	<u>Shahpur</u>
<u>74</u>	<u>Sadguru Shri Vasudev Seva Samiti</u>	<u>16884/06</u>	<u>Kusum Rai</u>	<u>Upasna Behar</u>	<u>07141-231541</u> <u>09827678341</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>75</u>	<u>Matru Aashish Education Welfare Society</u>	<u>19620/08</u>	<u>Vandana Deshmukh</u>	<u>Ashish Dikshit</u>	<u>9424453193</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>76</u>	<u>Block Yuva mandal Athner</u>	<u>16948/06</u>	<u>Namdev baraskar</u>	<u>Chandralal Pandole</u>	<u>9424416169</u>	<u>Athner</u>
<u>77</u>	<u>Sarswati gyan mandir (Deshrav Lok Kalyan Samiti Bhopal)</u>	<u>25826</u>	<u>Shivprasad Yadav</u>	<u>Yogesh Chaturvedi</u>	<u>9981385293</u>	<u>Chicholi</u>
<u>78</u>	<u>Abhinav Shikshan Sanstha Chicholi</u>	<u>2256/94</u>	<u>Dr. Kamallesh Soni</u>	<u>Chandrakant Son</u>	<u>7145244290</u>	<u>Chicholi</u>



<u>79</u>	<u>Satyam center For Coservation and Renewal Energy Society technology</u>	<u>15783/05</u>	<u>Pratima Rai</u>	<u>Hitendra Singh</u>	<u>9425002759</u>	<u>Multai</u>
<u>80</u>	<u>Satpuda Gram Swaraj Vikas Mandal, Multai</u>	<u>1908/97</u>	<u>Devrao Makode</u>	<u>Shankarrao Mahole</u>	<u>9425659393</u>	<u>Multai</u>
<u>81</u>	<u>Ganga Shiksha Sanstah (Jai Ambe High School) Multai</u>	<u>23286/86</u>	<u>Nanda Mahajan</u>	<u>Shri Brajlal Pawar</u>	<u>9301501678</u>	<u>Multai</u>
<u>82</u>	<u>Gramudyo g Welfare Sanstha</u>	<u>1195/91</u>	<u>Dr. Wamanrao Wagadre</u>	<u>Shri Keshorao Kose</u>	<u>9424479736 07144288681</u>	<u>Prabhatpattan</u>
<u>83</u>	<u>Ekikruth Samajik Academic Sanstha, Gauna</u>	<u>17457/07</u>	<u>Dr. Wamanrao Wagadre</u>	<u>Shri Suman Baraskar</u>	<u>9424479736 07144288681</u>	<u>Prabhatpattan</u>
<u>84</u>	<u>Baind Vikas Seva Samiti, Betul</u>	<u>19296/08</u>	<u>Ashok Khandelwal</u>	<u>Smt Archana Khandelwal</u>	<u>07141&231042 9300662442</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>85</u>	<u>Jarneshwar Mahila Bal Vikas Avam Shikshan Samiti</u>	<u>0799/92</u>	<u>Anjali Sundaram</u>	<u>Shri Ajay Agrwal</u>	<u>9229918304</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>86</u>	<u>Mahar Samjan kalyaan Sangathan MP Bhopal</u>	<u>18937/08</u>	<u>Vikram patil</u>	<u>Shri Paras Kapse</u>	<u>07141&234383</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>87</u>	<u>Juhi Mahila Samiti</u>	<u>18864/08</u>	<u>Smt Lata Athenkar</u>	<u>Smt Anju Malviya</u>	<u>07141-262439</u>	<u>Ghoradongri</u>



	<u>Padhar</u>					
<u>88</u>	<u>Devi Social Work avam Education Society</u>	<u>14790/05</u>	<u>Chandrashekar Jaiswal</u>	<u>Deviprasad Jaiswal</u>	<u>9329074972</u>	<u>Ghoradongri</u>
<u>89</u>	<u>Maa Bhavani Durga Mandal</u>	<u>5002/2150/05</u>	<u>Wamanrao Sakre</u>	<u>Jaidev Khandagade</u>	-	<u>Athner</u>
<u>90</u>	<u>Machna Janjagran Sanstha Shahpur</u>	-	<u>Mohan Soni</u>	<u>Rakesh parsai</u>	-	<u>Shahpur</u>
<u>91</u>	<u>Yuva Jagruti Ekta Manch Bhaura</u>	<u>17112/06</u>	<u>Ajay Mishra</u>	<u>Satish rathore</u>	<u>9425043203</u>	<u>Shahpur</u>
<u>92</u>	<u>Bhimsamaj Sudhark Seva Samiti</u>	<u>12654/03</u>	<u>Dhanraj Ganhare</u>	<u>Santosh Lavade</u>	<u>07144-240161</u>	<u>Athner</u>
<u>93</u>	<u>Betul Shilpkala avam Grameen Vikas Samiti</u>	<u>15802/05</u>	<u>Smt Neha Garg</u>	<u>Rajkumar Kahwse</u>	<u>9425610536</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>94</u>	<u>Shringaar Mahila Samjik Sanstha Sarnai</u>	<u>992667/70</u>	<u>Rajni Umran Jaunjare</u>	<u>Smt Rekha Patil</u>	<u>9926671970</u>	<u>Ghoradongri</u>
<u>95</u>	<u>Matru Shakti Saraswati Mahila mandal Betul</u>	<u>19528/08</u>	<u>Shanta Barange</u>	<u>Smt Lalita Pawar</u>	<u>9179225711</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>96</u>	<u>Shraddha Shikshan Samiti Sarni</u>	<u>9249/01</u>	<u>Kiran Patwa</u>	<u>Bhawna Nagle</u>	<u>9753026565</u>	<u>Ghoradongri</u>



97	<u>Sai Sneh Welfare Society Betul</u>	<u>8799/01</u>	<u>Jalaj Pandey</u>	<u>Shri Devendra Awasthi</u>	<u>9425381931</u>	<u>Betul</u>
98	<u>Samarpith Samaj Kalyan Samiti Amla</u>	<u>7731/00</u>	<u>Omvati Shivkarma</u>	<u>Smt Seema Manoj</u>	<u>9425440335</u>	<u>Amla</u>
99	<u>Avadh Samiti</u>	<u>10003/07</u>	<u>Rajesh Saransh</u>	<u>Shri Parkash Chandra Chagani</u>	<u>9425873216</u>	<u>Chindwara</u>
100	<u>Tarun Shakti Samiti Amla</u>	<u>2028/94</u>	<u>Mahendra Patil</u>	<u>Shri Sanjay Vishwakarma</u>	<u>07147-285425</u>	<u>Amla</u>
101	<u>Abhinav Drishti Samiti</u>	<u>15242/05</u>	<u>Prdip Chowkikar</u>	<u>Shri Vinod Chowkikar</u>	<u>9981283910</u>	<u>Bhopal</u>
102	<u>Sukhvan Vikas Samiti</u>	<u>12478/03</u>	<u>Laxmi Dhurve</u>	<u>Shri C R Varathe</u>	<u>9329457852</u>	<u>Betul</u>
103	<u>Sarthak Samaj Sevi Sanstha</u>	<u>13768/04</u>	<u>Ranvir Sinha</u>	<u>Smt Abha Ji</u>	<u>9425635181</u>	<u>Ghoradongri</u>
104	<u>Tejaswi Lok Karyakramavam Shedh Sansthaan Khandwa</u>	<u>IND/7509</u>	<u>Girish Soni</u>	<u>Shri Rajesh Tiwari</u>	<u>9754960680</u>	<u>Betul</u>
105	<u>Gautam Seva Samiti</u>	<u>21102/09</u>	<u>Anil Jham</u>	<u>Shri Shyam Tekpure</u>	<u>9424461935</u>	<u>Betul</u>
106	<u>Updesh Shiksha Samiti Betul</u>	<u>7788/00</u>	<u>Akash Shrivastav</u>	<u>Shri Sudama Laharpure</u>	<u>9424431521</u>	<u>Betul</u>
107	<u>Annapurna Mahila Samz Kalyaan Samiti</u>	<u>17699/07</u>	<u>Narendra Mishra</u>	<u>Smt Aashika Mishar</u>	<u>975562338</u>	<u>Betul</u>
108	<u>Life Care And Cure</u>	<u>9465/04/09</u>	<u>Shashi Kumar Shashank</u>	<u>Shri Santosh</u>	<u>9424461476</u>	<u>Betul</u>



	<u>Mission</u>			<u>Verma</u>		
<u>109</u>	<u>Omkaar Seva Sansanthatan Betul</u>	<u>20863/09</u>	<u>Dipak Gugnani</u>	<u>Shri Parveen Gugnani</u>	<u>07141-230610</u> <u>9425002270</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>110</u>	<u>Yuva Kisan Vikas Samiti</u>	<u>13036/03</u>	<u>Roopsingh Thakur</u>	<u>Shri rajesh Singh</u>	<u>9424461955</u>	<u>Betul</u>
<u>111</u>	<u>Goonvant Mahila Mandal Samiti</u>	<u>20241/09</u>	<u>Sanju Dilip Singh Baghel</u>	<u>Ku. Sangita Rajkumar Singh</u>	<u>07143-201718</u>	<u>Bhainsdehi</u>

Source: Collector office, Betul

C 8.3 Media and information management

List of Websites

1. www.idrn.gov.in India disaster Resource Network
2. www.ndmindia.nic Natural Disaster management India. Provides current news on Flood, Drought and Cyclones, Weather Links from NIC and weather conditions/temperatures on Indian Ocean
3. www.nicee.org The National Information Center of Earthquake Engineering
4. www.imd.ernet.in Indian Meteorological Department
5. www.asc-india.org Amateur Seismic Centre
6. <http://www.csre.ittb.ac.in/rn/resume/landslide/lsl.htm> Landslide Information
7. System - Center of Studies in Resource Engineering, IIT, Mumbai
8. <http://landslides.usgs.gov> USGS National landslide Hazards Program
9. www.cwc.nic.in Central Water Commission of India
10. <http://www.envfor.nic.in> Ministry of Environment and Forests
<http://www.iifm.org/databank/index.html> Forest Information Service – a comprehensive Internet information bank on forest and related resources in India and around the world, prepared by Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.
11. www.ipaindia.org Loss Prevention Association of India ltd. (LPA) is engaged in promoting safety and loss control through education, training and consultancy.
12. www.dmibpl.org Disaster Management Institute
13. <http://www.nidm.net> National Institute of Disaster Management
14. <http://dst.gov.in> Department of Science and Technology
15. <http://www.icar.org.in/> Indian Council for Agriculture and Research
16. <http://www.iirs-nrsa.org/> Indian Institute of Remote Sensing
17. <http://www.bis.org.in> Bureau of Indian Standards
18. <http://www.gsi.gov.in/> Geological Survey of India
19. <http://gov.ua.nic.in/dmmc/> Disaster Mitigation and Management Centre
20. <http://ncdcnagpur.nic.in/> National Civil Defence College



ICS Glossary

Branch: That organizational level having functional/geographic responsibility for major segments of incident operations. The branch level is used in operations and logistics and is organizationally between the section and division/group.

Command: The act of directing, ordering and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority.

Command Staff: The command staff consists of the information officer, safety officer and liaison officer. They report directly to the incident commander and may have assistants. The command staff may or may not have supporting organizations below it.

Complex: Two or more individual incidents located in the same general area which are assigned to a single incident commander or unified command.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct suppression, rescue, support, or service functions to the incident control effort; e.g., Red Cross, law enforcement agency, Telephone Company, etc.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a Deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Dispatch: The implementation of a command decision to move a resource or resources from one place to another.

Dispatcher: A person employed who receives reports of discovery and status of incident, confirms their locations, takes action promptly to provide people and equipment likely to be needed, and sends them to the proper place.

Dispatch Center: A facility from which resources are directly assigned to an incident.

Division: Divisions are used to divide an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the span-of-control of the operations chief. A division is located with the Incident Command System organization between the branch and the task force/strike team.

General Staff: The group of incident management personnel reporting to the incident commander. They may each have a deputy, as needed. Staff consists of operations section chief, planning section chief, logistics section chief, and finance/administration section chief.

Group: Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operations. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic area or division.

Helibase: The main location within the general incident area for parking, fueling, maintaining, and loading helicopters. The helibase is usually located at or near the incident base.

Helispot: A temporary landing spot for helicopters.

Incident: A human-caused or natural occurrence that requires emergency service action to prevent or reduce the loss of life or damage to property or natural resources.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): Contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written. When written, the plan may have a number of attachments, including: incident objectives, organization assignment list, division assignment, incident radio communication plan, medical plan, traffic plan, safety plan, and incident map.

Incident Base: Location at which primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. The incident base may be co-located with the ICP or other incident facilities.

Incident Command Post (ICP): Location at which primary command functions are executed.



The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.

C 8.4 Important Contact numbers

Latest important contact numbers of District and Block level key officials AND agencies including EOC, DMTs, DDMOs (District Disaster Management Officers), DDMC members, DC Office, Revenue & Relief deptt, fire, irrigation and flood control, police, and other nodal authorities/ persons will be provided.

Sr no.	Name	Position/ Post Held	Mobile number
1	Shri Chandrashekhar B	Collector/ District Magistrate	9425418548
2	Shri O P Gautam	Upper Collector	9425491131
3	Shri Lalit Shakyawar	Police Superintendent	9179241550
4	Shri Abhinandan Jain	District and session Judge	9425030155
5	Shri Prabhatkumar Mishra	ADG	Office 231846
6	Shri M.L Solanki	Police suprritendent	9425303000
7	Shri Satish Mishra	SDP	9993772635
8	Shri Shivnarayan Singh Chauhan	CEO, Zilla Panchayat	9425301366
			7869295566
9	Dr. Usha Ajay Singh	Assistant commisioner, Aajiviki (livelihood deperatment)	9425025058
10	Shri Satyendra Agrawal	SDM, Betul	9425482480, 9617103435
11	Shri K.Vasuki	Upper collector	8989156037
12	Shri P.C. Deheria	SDM, Multai	9425436727
13	Shri Tukaram Verma	SDM Shahpur	9826584363
14	Shri K.S Sen	SDM Bhainsdehi	9424922818
15	Smt Priyanka Goyal	Deputy collector, Betul	9425452020
16	Shri Sirjerao Sahare	Deputy collector, Betul	9425642233
17	Shri Aditya Richaria	Deputy collector, Betul	9425367188
18	Shri Mahendra Singh	SDO, Betul	9425390801
19	Shri Abhishek Ranjan	Sdo, Sarni	9425112014
20	Shri A.A Amir	SDO Multai	9479990287
21	Shri Rajendra Singh Thakur	District supply officer	9425168532
22	Shri Shakeel Ahmad	Executive engineer, PHE	9827286395



23	Shri Kureshi	Assistant Engineer mechanical	9893154402
24	Smt Rajni Anand	District planning officer	9926358329
25	Shri Patil	Executive Engineer in charge	9993734121
26	Shri R L Verma	General manager, PMGSY	9425343325
27	Shri B P Gupta	Project director, NH69 Plan	9425377378
28	Shri Tiwari	Senior Project officer NH69n plan	9685399999
29	Shri Uttam Sambharkar	Project director, NH69 Plan, Pandhurna	0716- 4220909, 09766321693
30	G Krishnamurti (IFS)	Executive director, NH69 four lane plan	0755- 4293068, 09425602284, Ph no. 4057973
31	Shri S S Ali	EE, RES	8889006111
32	Shri Tekam	EE, PHE betul	9826751400
33	Shri J S Nakharia	EE, PHE, Multai	9425134213
34	Shri Satya Narayan Dubey	District Excise officer	7415049077
35	Shri S S Thakur	District Education officer	9424691883
36	Shri Chauhan	Project coordinator, Education	9425261598
37	Shri T S Kirar	Deputy Director, Agriculture	9424470305

		Tehsildar	
1	Shri Rajiv Kahar	Athner	9425169488
2	Shri Shailendra Hanotia	Betul	9406548100
3	Shri Antonia Ikka Wankhede	Amla	9926348517
4	Shri D N Gajbhiye	Bhainsdehi	9425439950
5	Shri G C Deheria	Multai	9165439330
6	Shri Sanjay Upadhay	Shahpur	9425374319
7	Shri Dipak Pandey	Ghodadongri	9425493767
8	Shri Baidyanath Wasnik	Chicholi	9425366690

Upper Tehsildar / Nayab Tehsildar (Unsurpassed Tehsildar)/ tappa tehsildar (Beat Tehsildar)

1	Shri Ramesh Kumar Mehra	Unsurpassed Prabhatpattan	Tehsildar	9826366865
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2	Shri Gaurishankar Sharma	Beat Tehsildar Bhimpur	9685565859
3	Shri Shailendra Hanotia	Upper Tehsildar Betul	9406548100
4	Shri Baidyanath Wasnik	Unsurpassed Tehsildar Betul	9425366690
5	Shri Vinod Kumar Diwas	Unsurpassed Tehsildar Multai	9425645401

Chief Executive Officer, Janpad Panchayat		
Name	Post	Mobile
Shri P Rajdia	CEO, Janpadh, Betul	9425002306
Shri Pathria	CEO, Janpadh Shahpura	9406632794
Shri Shastri	CEO, Janpadh Ghodadongri	9425365984
Shri N.K Raghuvanshi	CEO, Janpadh Chicholi	9406582628
Shri A K Raj	CEO, Janpadh Amla	9893608510
Kanchan Dongre	CEO, Janpadh Multai	9977673292
Shri Kori	CEO, Janpadh Prabhat Pattan	9300067397
Shri Suresh Chand Temne	CEO, Janpadh Athner	9425342955
Shri B Sisodia	CEO, Janpadh Bhainsdehi	9826814820
Shri Ritesh Kumar Chauhan	CEO, Janpadh Bhimpur	9407052298

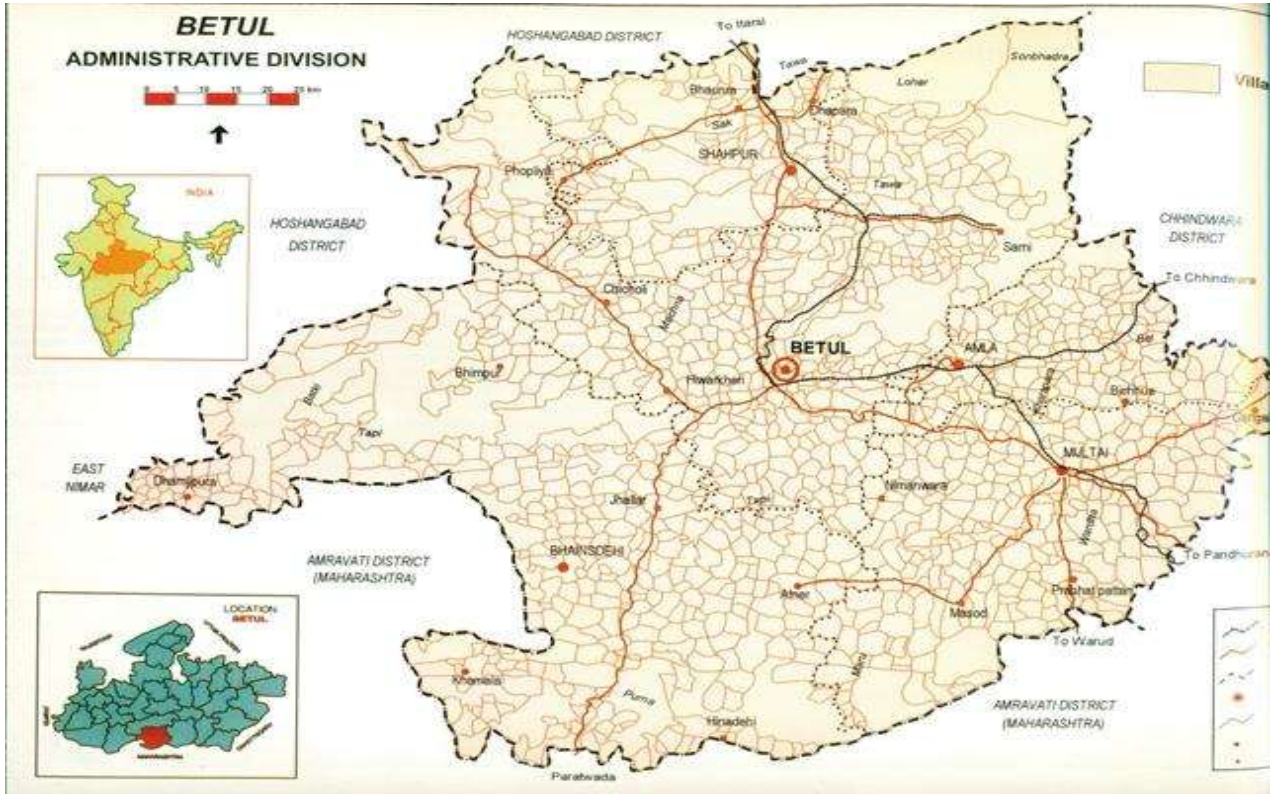


C 8.5 Detailed Maps
Road Map



Rail Map





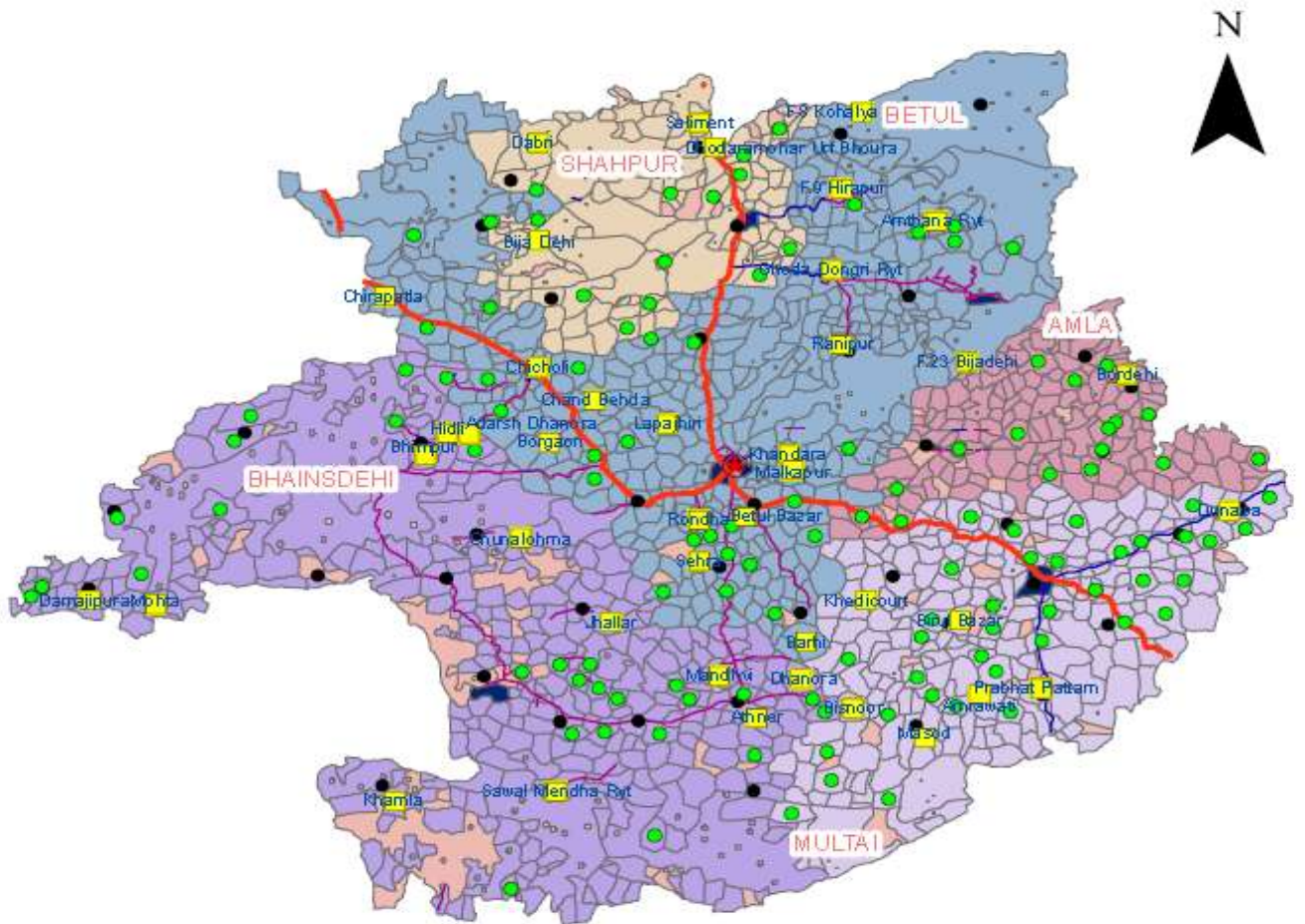
Administrative Map

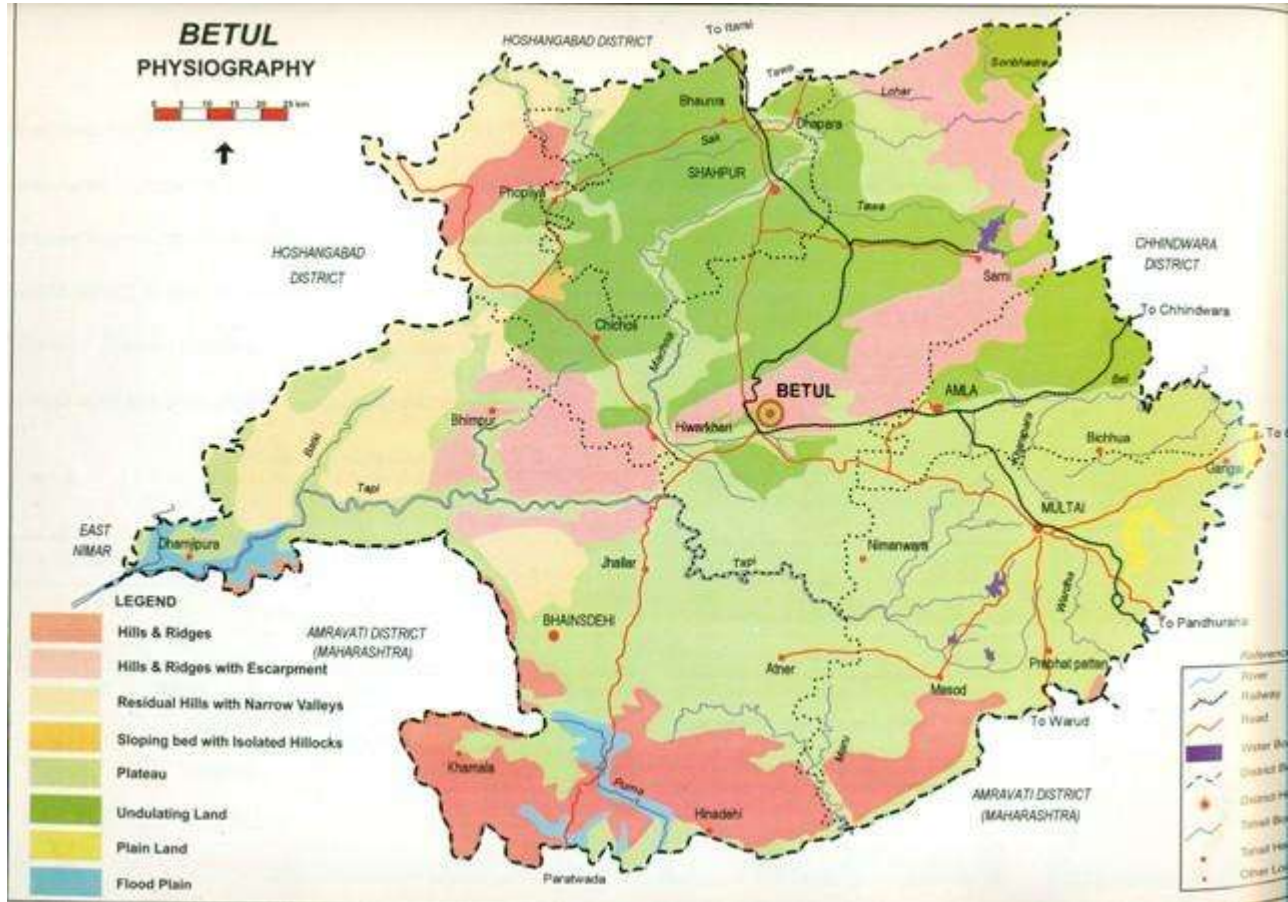


Legend

- ★ District Hq
 - Towns
 - National Highway
 - District Roads
 - Other Roads
 - Urban Area
 - PHC's
 - Sub Centres
- | TALUK NAME | |
|--|------------|
| ■ | MULTAI |
| ■ | AMLA |
| ■ | BETUL |
| ■ | BHAINSDEHI |
| ■ | SHAHPUR |
- 0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Health Facilities in District Betul, MP

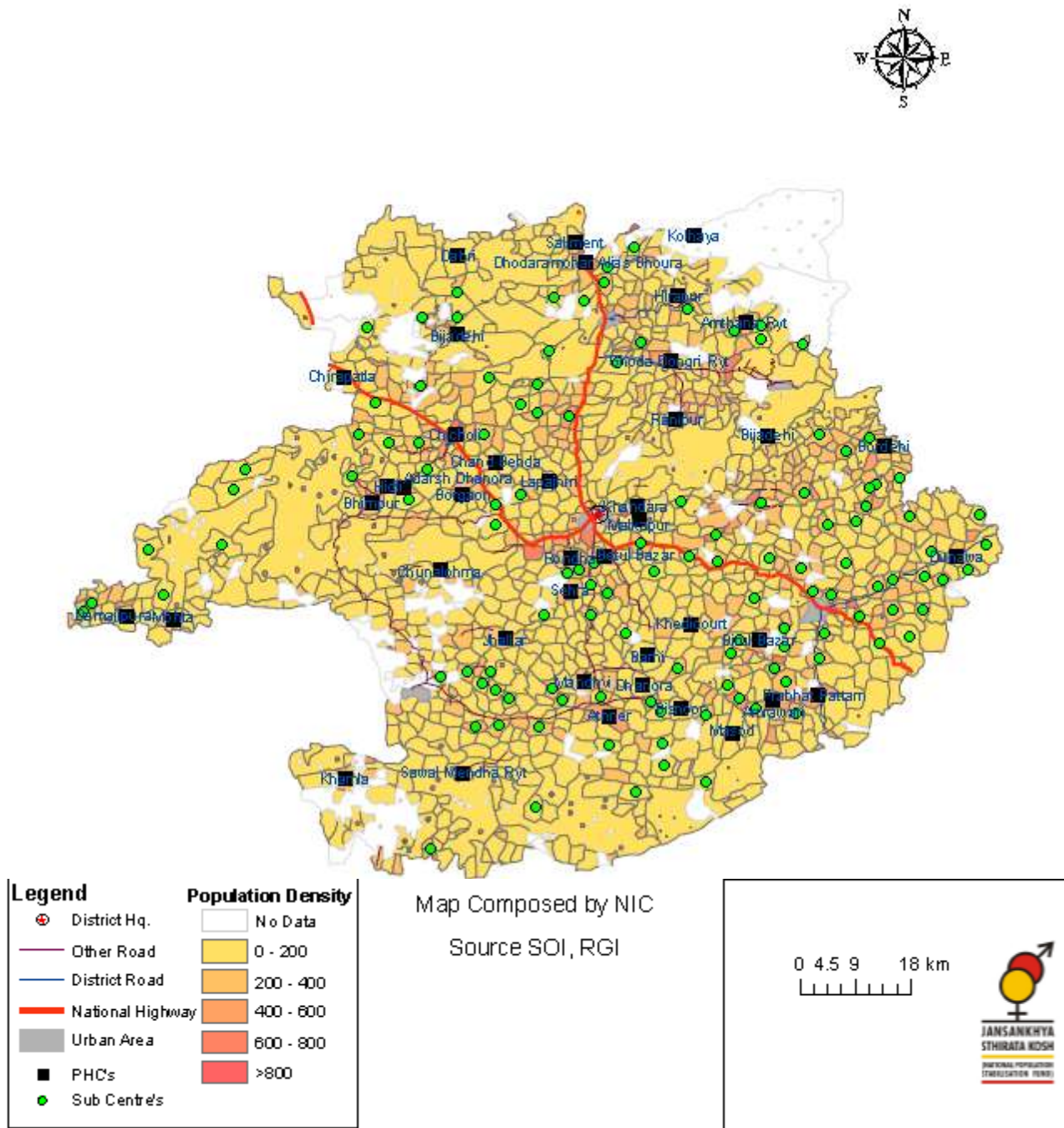




Physiographic Map



Population Density of Betul





Major Flood Prone Areas highlighted in light blue circles, red circles denote the drought prone area, green circle highlights the area prone to landslides majorly

The roads and rail network in the map shows the area prone to Accidents

