

District Disaster Management Plan for Indore district:-

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TABLE OF CONTENTS OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A . GENERAL	6
1. Overview	6
1.1 District Profile	6
1.1.1 Location and Administrative divisions	6
1.1.2 Geography and Topography	7
1.1.3 Demography and Socio Economics	8
1.1.4 Climate and Weather	9
1.1.5 Health (Medical)	11
1.1.6 Education	13
1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use	13
1.1.8 Housing patterns	15
1.1.9 Industrial set ups	16
1.1.10 Transport and Communication Network	17
1.1.11 Power stations and Electricity installations	18
1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots	18
2. Institutional Arrangements	19
2.1 District Disaster Management Authority	19
2.2 District Disaster Management Committee	21
2.3 District Emergency Operations Center	23
2.4 District Disaster Information Management System	
B. HAZARD, VULENRABILITY, CAPACITY ASSESSMENT AND RISK PROFILING	25
1. Hazards Assessment	25
1.1 History of past disasters	25
1.2 Major applicable hazards	26
1.3 Seasonality of hazards	26
2. Vulnerability Analysis – [Physical , Social , Economic ,Natural and Institutional]	27
3. Capacity Analysis - [Physical , Social , Economic , Institutional, Natural, Resources]	28
4. Risk Analysis	30
4.1 Potential Impacts of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities	30
4.2 Risk Profiling of the district	32
C. DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING	33
1. District Action Plans	33
1.1 Risk Mitigation Plan	33
1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes	34
1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building	38

1.1.3 Community Initiatives	38
1.1.4 Risk Management Funding	38
1.2 Preparedness Plan	39
1.2.1 Preparedness before response	39
1.2.2 Pre-disaster Warning, Alerts	39
1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness	39
1.2.4 Organizing mock drills	39
1.3 Response Plan	39
1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force	39
1.3.2 Crisis Management direction and coordination	39
1.3.3 Incident Command System	40
1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment and reporting	40
1.3.5 Search and rescue	40
1.3.6 Medical response	40
1.3.7 Logistic arrangements	40
1.3.8 Communications	41
1.3.9 Temporary shelter management	41
1.3.10 Water and Sanitation	42
1.3.11 Law and order	42
1.3.12 Public grievances/ media management	42
1.3.13 Animal care	43
1.3.14 Management of deceased	43
1.3.15 Civil Defense and Home Guards	43
1.3.16 Role of Private Security	43
1.3.17 NGOs and Voluntary organizations	43
1.3.18 Relief management planning	44
1.3.19 Media management	46
1.3.20 Fire Services	46
1.4 Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan	47
1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure	47
1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/ social infrastructure	48
1.4.3 Restoration of livelihood	49
1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions	49
1.5 Cross cutting elements	50
1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management	50
1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups	50
1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues	50
2 Standard Operating Procedures:	51

2.1 General SOPs for each line department	51
Hazard Specific SOPs	51
3 Coordination Mechanisms with Other Stakeholders	71
3.1 Mapping of Stakeholders in the District	71
3.1.1 Public and Private Sectors	71
3.1.2 NGOs and CBOs	71
3.1.3 Religious Institutions	71
3.1.4 Academic Institutions	71
3.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations	71
3.2 Responsibilities of the Stakeholders	71
4 Inter- District Coordination Mechanisms – [Standard Operating Procedures / Protocols]	72
5 Intra- District Coordination Mechanisms – [with Block Headquarters]	73
6 Dissemination of the Plan	73
6.1 Plan Evaluation	73
6.2 Plan Update	73
7 Resources from IDRN website	74
8 Media and information management	90
9 Important contact numbers	90
10 Dos and donts of possible hazards	91
11 Checklist for various departments	94
12 Annexure	98
13 Maps	300

Structure of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

A

1. District Profile

1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

Indore is located geographically between 22°37'29.66''N 75°46'86''E and 22°48'34''N 75°56'32''E at an average altitude of 553 Meters from the Sea Level. It is located 190 KM away from the State Capital, Bhopal on NH - 3. The Indore District is spread in an area of 3898 KM². The Indore city area is 13717 hectare.

Table 2.1

Location (in degrees) -	Between 22°37'29.66''N 75°46'86''E and 22°48'34''N 75°56'32''E
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	3898
Administrative information-	
No. of Tehsils/blocks:	4 Indore (91-0731) Depalpur(91-0731-923) Mhow(91-0731-922) Sanwer(91-0731-924)
No. of Gram Panchayats:	335
No. of Villages:	650
No. of Police Stations:	39
No. of Post Offices:	170
Year of district formation:	2010
Name of adjacent districts:	North- Ujjain district East - Dewas district West - Dhar district South- Khandwa district

1.1.2 Geography and Topography

Table 1.1.2

Khan river is the main water body of the study area. The drainage of the city is provided by two small rivers, Khan and Saraswati. Khan river, a tributary of Shipra river emerges near Umaria village 11 km South of Indore and flows through heart of city traveling of distance of around 50 km, it confluences in to Shipra river at Ujjain.

There are no major lakes here. Bilawali Tank, Sirpur talav and Pipliya pala talav are important ponds here.

Name of rivers and lakes:	Main rivers draining the district in the north are Chambal, Gambhir, Khan and Shipra. The southern fringe of the district, south of the hills is drained by the river Narmada, flowing from east to west. Its main tributaries are Choral and Kanar.
No. of dams, embankments:	Main dam is Yashwant Sagar dam- Tehsil Hatod Banedia dam- Depalpur Choral dam, Nahrkhedi dam- Mhow
Forest cover in the district:	554 sq Km

Forest cover of Indore district:-

Geographical area:	Category	3,898
Forest cover:	Very dense	0
	Moderate dense	299
	Open forest	255
	Total forest	554
Percent:		14.21

Water Resources availability

Surface Water:

The Indore city lies in upper Chambal sub-basin of Ganga basin. It is drained by river Khan and its tributary Saraswati. Both the rivers do not have any flow in non-monsoon season. These rivers are unsuitable for water supply from the point of view of both quality and quantity of flow. The river Khan joins river Kshipra near Ujjain. The river Kshipra is to meet the requirement of cities of Ujjain and Dewas. River Chambal flows at 40 Km from Indore, though a large river but has very less catchment near Indore and do not have sufficient discharge.

Gambhir river:

Another river in the vicinity i.e. Gambhir originates in Mhow tehsil of Indore district and has a catchment area of 485.41 sq.km at Yeshwant Sagar.

Bilawali tank:

The Bilawali tank is situated at 6 km. away from Indore.

Narmada River:

Narmada is a perennial river and originates in Amarkantak of Shahdol district. The nearest point on this river is Jalud near Mandleshwar and upstream of Maheshwar hydel Project which is 70 km. distant and at about 420 m depth from Indore. Maheshwar Hydel Project (at 941 Km. from origin) is presently under construction.

Choral River:

Choral is a right bank tributary of river Narmada. Choral dam is 45 kms. from Indore and is in the vicinity of Narmada Water Supply gravity main.

Mahi River:

Mahi dam project on Mahi river is about 90 km. from Indore.

1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

- Total Population, Population density, APL & BPL families, per capita income, main occupation of the people.

Table 1.3

Total population:	2465827
Male:	1289352
Female:	1176475
Population density:	471 per square km
Occupation - Main occupation of people: Secondary occupation of people:	<p>During last three decades, Indore city emerged from being a trading and textile manufacturing city to a center for automotives, light engineering, food and pharmaceuticals industries, but even today, about one third of the city households have their livelihoods from self employment or trade.</p> <p>In other blocks like Depalpur, Sanwer and Mhow, people aare into agriculture. Most of them are workers.</p>

Cultivators	No.	149046
Agricultural Labourers	No.	133103

Household Industry,Manufacturing Processing ,servicing & Repairs	No.	29781
other Workers	No.	579031
Marginal Workers	No.	125201
Non-Workers	No.	1570483

Economic Base of Indore city:-

Indore is the largest city and is the business and trading capital of the state. Located at the crossroads of western and central India. Old-time industries which flourished in Indore were handloom, hand dyeing, manufacture of niwar, oil extraction by ghani, manufacture of bamboo mats, baskets, metal utensils, embossing and engraving of gold and silver ornaments, shellac industry etc. Ayurvedic and Unani medicines from roots and herbs were manufactured under state patronage. Today Indore can boast of a phenomenal industrial and business development. It has one of the largest trans-shipment centers for truck transport.

Apart from textile industry, Indore has oil seed extraction industry, confectionery, paper and straw board, factories for asbestos products, RCC pipes and poles, machine tools and accessories, electrical machinery and appliances, electronics goods, bicycles and ready-made garments etc. Indore accounts for about one third of the total 'Namkeen' (variety of gram flour snacks) production of India. Due to its trade and industry, the residents of the city love to refer Indore as Mini Bombay.

1.1.4 Climate and weather

Due to its location in central India far from the sea, Indore has a moderately extreme climate. In winter (November to February), the night low temperature is around 10^o C. At the peak of winter, it can be as low as 2 to 3^o C. The record low is +1.5^o C. Winter temperatures are generally around 18 to 20 Degrees Centigrade. During summer (April-June), the days are hot (35-40^o C) with the peak summer (May) day temperature sometimes touching 45^o C. However, unlike other places in central India, the summer nights in Indore are something special. Due to its location on the southern edge of the Malwa plateau, however hot it may be during the day, in the late evening, cool breeze starts, which make the evenings quite pleasant, referred to as Shab-e-Malwa. Indore gets moderate rainfall of 80 cms during July-September due to **S.W.** Monsoon. The district enjoys the salubrious climate of Malwa region with above 1050 mm rainfall.

Table 1.1.4

Rainfall-	
Total annual rainfall of last year:	80 cm rainfall during July- September due to south-west monsoon.
Average rainfall (last 10 years):	
Temperature-	
Average Maximum Temperature:	10 degree centigrade
Average Minimum Temperature:	35-40 degree centigrade
Demarcation of crucial seasons- (Pl. refer data of last 10 years)	
Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:	June, July, August, September
Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:	April, May, Mid June

Climatological information for Indore:-

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean Maximum Temperature (deg. C)	26.5	28.8	34.3	38.7	40.4	36.2	30.3	28.2	30.9	32.4	29.7	26.9
Mean Temperature (deg. C)	18.2	20.2	25.3	30.0	32.4	30.1	26.5	25.1	26.0	25.3	21.8	18.8
Mean Minimum Temperature (deg. C)	9.8	11.4	16.2	21.2	24.4	24.1	22.6	21.9	21.1	18.1	13.9	10.6
Rainfall Amount (mm)	4.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	11.0	136.0	279.0	360.0	185.0	52.0	21.0	7.0
Days with Rain*	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.8	8.6	15.9	18.3	8.6	3.1	1.4	0.6
Mean Daily Sunshine Duration (hours)	9.3	9.8	9.3	10.2	10.5	7.0	3.4	2.6	6.0	8.7	9.1	9.1

1.1.5 Health (Medical)

(list of hospitals, doctors, medical equipments available in Indore district is attached in the annexure)

The tables given below clearly shows that Indore block is far ahead in terms of health facilities like number of hospitals and beds. Sanwer block lags behind in terms of these infrastructure.

For Indore district:-

1- Allopathic Hospitals	No.	45
2- Primary Health Center	No.	23
3. Ayurveda/Homoeopathy centre	No.	22
4. Sub primary Health Centre	No.	111
5. Beds	No.	1811

Block:- Depalpur:-

1- Allopathic Hospitals	No.	5
2- Primary Health Center	No.	5
3. Ayurveda/Homoeopathy centre	No.	5
4. Sub primary Helth Centre	No.	28
5. Beds	No.	45

Block Indore:-

1- Allopathic Hospitals	No.	34
2- Primary Health Center	No.	34
3. Ayurveda/Homoeopathy centre	No.	10
4. Sub primary Helth Centre	No.	29
5. Beds	No.	1626

Block Mhow:-

1- Allopathic Hospitals	No.	3
2- Primary Health Center	No.	3
3. Ayurveda/Homoeopathy centre	No.	5
4. Sub primary Helth Centre	No.	31
5. Beds	No.	109

Block Sanwer:-

1- Allopathic Hospitals	No.	3
2- Primary Health Center	No.	3
3. Ayurveda/Homoeopathy centre	No.	2
4. Sub primary Helth Centre	No.	23
5. Beds	No.	51

The number of doctors in Depalpur, Indore, Mhow and Sanwer blocks are 10, 71, 23 and 12 respectively and the number of nurses are 7, 71, 18 and 10 respectively.

1.1.6 Education**Table 1.1.6**

Indore block seems to have the most number of literate people with the least been Depalpur block.

Block-wise literacy rate of the people:-

Blocks:-	Literate people:-
Depalpur	72757
Sanwer	93454
Mhow	173360
Indore	1575436

Literacy rate:	54.95%
Total Male:	624729 (64.85%)
Total Female:	384216 (44.03%)
No. of high school and higher Secondary schools:	(Govt. + Private entities) 3440
No. of Middle schools:	7020

No. of Primary schools:	5815
No. of colleges:	68
No. of professional education institute:	26
Education:-	Most primary and secondary schools in Indore are affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE); however, a number of schools have affiliation with ICSE board, NIOS board and the state level M.P. Board. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya (DAVV), is the major & oldest university of Indore, offering courses in more than 20 fields ranging from law to pharmacy to management at both graduate and postgraduate level. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, one of the oldest medical colleges in country offers varied range of courses in medical sciences. Having both Indian Institute of Management (IIM) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in Indore makes it the only city in the country to have both of these institutions.

1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

- Main crops, land classifications (forest land, barren & uncultivated land, cultivated land, pasture land), soil classifications (saline, water logging, recurrent flood hit area, drought hit area).

Table 1.1.7

Cropping pattern -	Soyabean-potato-wheat
Type of major crops:	Maize-gram-fallow
	Maize-wheat
	Maize-gram
	Soyabean-wheat
	Soyabean-gram
	Soyabean wheat + wheat

Cropping seasons:	Soyabean-wheat-summer vegetable Kharif and rabi. Sometimes Zaid if groundwater available. Mostly crops are summer vegetables or moong at some places.
Soil classifications	Soil in Indore is not classified. It is medium to heavy deep black cotton soil.

Canals	Tanks	Tube	Wells	Other Sources	Gross Irrigated Area
31	42	81	1151	146	1451

(Area in hectare)

Geographical area:-		383097
Forests		52208
Not available for cultivation	Area under non-agricultural uses	24033
	Barren and uncultivated land	6857
	Total	30890
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	Permanent pastures and other grazing grounds	21526
	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area	75
	Culturable wasteland	14705
	Total	36306
Fallow land	Fallow lands other than current fallows	2973
	Current fallow	2109
	Total	5082
Net area sown		258611

Total cropped area		425814
Area sown more than once		167203
Net irrigated area		93700

Area under irrigation:-

Net Area Sown	Gross Sown Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	% of Gross Irrigated Area to	Rainfed Area
258200	370300	93700	145100	39.18	225200

Land use classification:-

- vlery iBkjh Hkwfe & e/e xgjh ls xgjh jvPNk ls e/e vPNk ty fudkl eghu feV~Vh gYdk <ky]e/e dVko jvf/kd ty miyC/k {kerk
- cgqr mFkyh ls mFkyh]e/e ty fudkl]nkseV feV~Vh]e/e <ky e/e ty miyC/k {kerk

1.1.8 Housing Pattern:

- Type of housing construction, material used in housing, types of flooring etc.

Table 1.1.8

Housing pattern	The houses built in the district are of sloping roofs as the rain water should drain off. There are also flat roofed houses where outlet for exit of rainwater is given. 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 pacca houses in the rural areas.
------------------------	--

26% of the houses belong to category A. 61.2% of the houses belong to category B. 6.5% of the houses to category C and 6.3% of the houses to category X.

39.5% of the houses fall under category R1, 12.5% of the houses under category R2 and 48% of the houses under category R3.

1.1.9 Industrial set ups

Highly Polluting Industries (17 Categories)

Medium/Major - 02
Small Scale Industries - 12

Red Category Industries (54 Categories)

Medium/Major - 19
Small Scale Industries – 225

Orange and Green Category Industries – 695

Grossly Polluting Industries – Nil

Large and Medium Units	30
Small Scale Units	923
Total operating units	953

Industries:-

Govt. of India ministry of Environment & forest vide their office memorandum dated 15th march 2010 has identified boundaries of critically polluted industrial clusters/area of Indore (Madhya Pradesh) which are as follows:-

- **Sanwer road Industrial areas/clusters :-** This is a mix type of industrial cluster, predominantly having Rolling mills, foundries, lead reprocessing, Electroplating, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Chemical, Textile processing, Galvanizing, vegetable Oil refineries etc.
- **Shivaji nagar Industrial areas/clusters:-** consists mostly of textile mills.
- **Polo ground Industrial areas/clusters:-** anodizing, foundry, textile and other type of industries
- **Laxmibai nagar Industrial areas/clusters:-** consists mostly of food industrie, foundry, Pharmulation, plastic and other type of industries. Only one big wire making unit is running.
- **Sch. No. 71 Industrial areas/clusters:-** mostly confectionary industries.
- **Navlakha Industrial areas/clusters:-** Pulls mill cluster area.
- **Pipaya rao Industrial areas/clusters:-** agriculture pipe manufacturing units.
- **Palda Industrial areas/clusters:-** food Industries Like flore mill, masala udhyog, dall mill etc.
- **Rau Industrial areas/clusters:-** fabrication units.
- **Mangliya Industrial areas/clusters:-** dairy plant, solvent extraction, vegetable oil refinery, vanaspati plant and Storage of petroleum product.
- **Rajoda Industrial areas/clusters:-** phosphate industries present.
- **Barlai Industrial areas/clusters:-**
- **Asrawad Industrial areas/clusters:-**
- **Tejpur Gadbadi Industrial areas/clusters:-** steel casting & rolling mill industries.

1.1.10 Transport and communication network

- Block connectivity by road, rail, air network, conditions of road and rail network in the district. – Availability of post offices, telephone services and mobile networks in the district, till block level, mobile/ telephone network density.

Table 1.1.10

1) Transport Connectivity of each	The NH-3 (Agra-Mumbai) passes to
--	----------------------------------

<p>block w.r.t. following networks:</p> <p>a) By Road</p> <p>b) By Rail</p> <p>c) By Air</p>	<p>through the city. The city is connected by Air with its Airport (Devi Ahilya airport) located in the western part of the city.</p> <p>Indore is well connected to all the major cities including all the district headquarters.</p>
<p>2) Communication network</p> <p>i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks</p> <p>ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block</p> <p>iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks</p>	<p>Communication services Indore is covered by a large network of optical fibre cables. There are three fixed telephone line operators in the city: BSNL, Reliance and Airtel. There are Seven mobile phone companies in which GSM players include BSNL, Reliance, Vodafone, Idea, Airtel, Aircel, Tata DoCoMo, CDMA services offered by BSNL, Virgin Mobile, Tata Indicom and Reliance. BSNL has also launched its 3G services in Indore.</p>

The radio industry has expanded with a number of private and government owned FM channels being introduced. The FM radio channels that broadcast in the city include AIR *Vividh Bharathi* FM (101.6 MHz), Radio Mirchi FM (98.3 MHz), Big FM (92.7 MHz), Red FM (93.5 MHz), My FM (94.3 MHz) and AIR Gyan Vani FM (105.6 MHz). State owned Doordarshan transmits two terrestrial television channels. Apart from these few local broadcasting stations also exist.

Indore has an efficient public transport system. Atal Indore City Transport Services Ltd, a PPP scheme operates buses and radio taxis in the city. The buses - designated as City Bus today ply on 36 Routes, with around 170 Bus Stop Stations. There are 225 General Low Floor, 190 Semi-Low Floor and 90 AC Special City Bus being operated under this new service. The buses are color coded as per their route. Some of these buses are also equipped with advanced services like GPS and IVR (around 300) which are used to track the position of the bus in real time. This information is displayed on LED displays installed on the Bus Stops. For local transport, there are also the options of Auto rickshaw, Van and Local City Ride Buses called Nagar Seva.

1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

Indore depends on the state energy grid and the supply is managed by *Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited* (MPPKVVCL). Indore city has over 0.3 million domestic consumer and they consume about 494 million units annually with per capita consumption of 1642 units/year.

Table 1.1.11

1- Electrified Villages	No.	620
2- Electricity Consumption	Hect.k.watt	2018444
A- rural	Hect.k.watt	476744
B- Urban	Hect.k.watt	1541700
3- Electricity Consumers	No.	547188
A- rural	No.	174780
B- Urban	No.	372408
Electric Pumpset/tubewell	No.	38901

1.1.12 Major historical, religious and tourist places:-

- Annapurna Temple - A Hindu temple, primarily of goddess Annapurna, in the west region of the city.
- Bada Ganpati Temple - This temple houses Ganesha Deity, measuring 25 ft. from crown to foot.
- Bapna Statue opposite MY Hospital Jaora Compound - Statue of Sir Siremal Bapna, the Prime Minister of Indore 1923-1936
- Crystal Temple - Digambar Jain temple built by Seth Hukumchand a century ago, with exquisite glass work.
- Deoguradia - The monolithic rock temple built in 7th century. The original Shivalinga is 12 ft under water in a sunken temple above which the present temple is constructed.
- ISKCON - Sri Sri Radha Krishna Temple, Hare Krishna Movement in Nipaniya Village, MR 10, Devas Bypass Road.
- Gomat Giri - A Jain (disambiguation) temple with 21 feet statue of Gomateshwara, a replica of the Bahubali statue of Shravanabelagola. Along with 24 marble temples with shikhars, for each Tirthankar.[37]
- Krishnapura Chhatri - By the banks of the Khan river, it is at a walking distance from Rajwada.
- Lal Bagh Palace - A palace spread across 200 acres (0.81 km²) of land. It is now a museum and one can see the artifacts of the Holkar era.
- Rajwada - A seven-storey palace built during the Holkar era.
- Zoo - The zoo in Indore is famous for its unique collection of animals.

2. Institutional Arrangements :-

Indore has a well organized structure of DDMA which regulates and co-ordinates the various works during emergencies of various disasters. The collector has appointed a team of officials from various departments who would be responsible during the emergency situation in the district. Nodal officers have been assigned to care of various works like damage assessment, debris clearance, trauma counselling, patrolling, public information and helpline, excavation (search and rescue), relief and co-ordination, carcass disposal, water and sanitation and temporary rehabilitation.

2.1 A Structure of DDMA in Indore:-

Chairman	Collector/DM Indore
Vice chairman	President, district panchayat Indore Mayor, Indore municipal corporation
Member secretary	Additional collector
Members	Additional collector senior superintendent of police C.H.M.O Indore district Executive engineer, PWD CEO, Jila panchayat, Indore

B Nodal officers dedicated in Indore district:-

Damage assessment	collector
Trauma counselling	CHMO
Patrolling	Superintendent of police
Logistics (traffic, electricity etc)	ADC
Transport	Regional transport officer
Volunteers	Youth coordinator, NCC, NSS and NGOs
Public works	SE (PWD(R) / EE PWD Roads
Road debris clearance	Health officer, Indore Municipal Corporation CMO, DFO
Public information and helplines	Joint director (publicity)
Warning	Superintendent of police
Excavation (search)	Fire brigade
First aid and medical	CHMO
Relief and coordination	ADM/ SDM
Water and sanitation	EE; PHE (for rural) Commisioner IMC (for urban)
Shelter	ADM/SDM
Carcass disposal	Local body

C LIST OF MEMBERS/ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE STATE CRISIS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (SCMC)

(As of 20.11.2011)

S.NO.	Name/Designation & Telephone Number of the Member	Name/Designation & Telephone Number of the Member
1	Shri Avani Vaish Chief Secretary Govt. Madhya Pradesh Tel. Off. 0755-2441848/2441370 Res. 2441654 Fax- 0755-2441751 Mobile- 94244-92063	Shri Ashok Das Add. Chief Secretary, Govt. Madhya Pradesh, Home Department Tel. Off. 0755-2441619/2441875 Res. 0755-2431335 Fax- 0755-2441714

2	<p>Shri Ashok Das Add. Chief Secretary, Govt. Madhya Pradesh, Home Department</p> <p>Tel. Off. 0755-2441619/2441875 Res. 0755-2431335 (O) 2441391 Fax- 0755-2441714</p>	<p>Shri Alok Ranjan Secretary, Govt. Madhya Pradesh, Home Department</p> <p>Tel. Off. 0755-2441523 Res. 0755-2441453 Fax- 0755-2441684 Mobile-94250-19795</p>
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4	<p>Shri R.K. Swahi Principal Secretary, Govt. Madhya Pradesh, Revenue Department</p> <p>Tel. Off. 0755-2570231 Res. 0755-2430714 Fax- 0755-2441620 Mobile-94256-06030</p>	<p>Shri Prabhat Parashar Commissioner Indore and Revenue</p> <p>Tel. Off. 0751-2452800 Res. 0751-2340100 Fax- 0751-2457801 Mobile-94251-30030</p>
5	<p>Shri D.K. Samntre Secretary, Govt. Madhya Pradesh, Public Health & Family Welfare Department</p> <p>Tel. Off. 0755-4251330/ 2441074 Res. 0755-2430409 Fax- 0755-4251333 M- 8989685825</p>	<p>Shri J.N. Kansotiya Commissioner, Health</p> <p>Tel. Off. 0755-2441071 Res. 0755-2422169 Fax- 0755-2571399 Mobile-94250-38650</p>
6	<p>Shri Suresh Gupta ADG, Intelligence, PHQ, Bhopal</p> <p>Tel. Off. 0755-2443571 Res. 0755-2443313 Fax- 0755-2443570 Mobile-94253-65076</p>	<p>Shri A. K. Soni IG, L/O and Security, PHQ, Bhopal</p> <p>Tel. Off. 0755-2443573 Res. 0755-2431321 Fax- 0755-2443570 Mobile-94250-09576</p>
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D Roles and responsibilities of DDMA

- Ensuring that prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities are carried out in accordance with the appropriate guidelines.
- Providing inputs to MPSDMA relating to various aspects of disaster management including early warnings, status of preparedness etc
- Ensuring that relevant officials in the district possess the knowledge to deal with disaster management issues
- Developing an appropriate relief implementation strategy for the district taking into account the unique circumstances of the district and prevailing gaps in institutional capacity and resources of the district
- Facilitating and coordinating with local govt bodies to ensure that pre disaster DM activities in the district are carried out optimally
- Facilitating community training, awareness programs and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, NGOs and the private sector
- Establishing adequate interdepartmental coordination on issues related to disaster management
- Reviewing emergency plans and guidelines
- Involving the community in the planning and development process
- Ensuring that local authorities including municipal corporation, gram panchayats etc in the district are involved in developing their own mitigation strategies
- Ensuring appropriate linkage between DM activities and planning activities
- Revisiting or re assessing contingency plans related to disaster management
- Ensuring that proper communication systems are in place and contingency plans maximize the involvement of local agencies

2.2 District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)

Besides this, the Disaster Risk Management Programme also traces much to form committees at the three levels with plans and task forces. A Disaster Management Committee exists to assist the Collector in:

- Reviewing the threat of disasters
- Vulnerability of the district to such disasters
- Evaluating the preparedness
- Considering the suggestions for improvement of the response document DDMP

The Committee meets once a year under the chairmanship of the Collector.

A. Responsibilities of District collector:

During the time of emergency the District Collector would act as the focal point for control and coordination of all activities. His responsibilities would be:

- Get in touch with the local Army/Navy/Airforce units for assistance in rescue, evacuation and relief;
- He will have the authority to requisition resources, materials and equipment from all Departments/Organizations of the government and also from the private sector;
- He will have the power to direct the industry to activate their on-site and off-site disaster management plan;
- He will set up Site Operations Centre in the affected area with desk arrangements;
- He will authorize establishment of transit and/or relief camps, feeding centers and cattle camps;
- He will send Preliminary Information Report and Action Taken Report to the State Relief Commissioner and Divisional Commissioner;
- He will authorize immediate evacuation whenever necessary.
- The Collector can co-opt any officer of the State Government posted district if he feels that the services of that officer are required for emergency planning or response operations.

Traditionally Tehsil office and local police station are the main government agencies below the district level, which initiate trigger mechanism for emergency operations in the event of a major accident/disaster. In view of limitations of resource availability for emergency management below the district level, DEMP has not proposed any administrative structure for emergency operation and coordination at lower levels. In the event of not too serious disaster/accident, the local tehsil office or police station would continue to initiate trigger mechanism and provide an emergency response with the help of locally available resources. DCG on receipt of information from any of the two agencies would take appropriate decision to augment local resources and give appropriate instructions to the concerned response agencies.

District control room:-

The District Control Room, under the control of the district collector, will be the nerve center. It has been set up

- To monitor
- Co-ordinate
- Implement the actions for disaster management

It works throughout the year and orders the various departments to work as per the directions during the disaster.

2.3 District Emergency Management Structure

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

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

- Crisis should be met at the lowest and most immediate level of government. Plans call for local response supplemented, if necessary, by the next higher jurisdiction.

- Voluntary response and involvement of the private sector (business, industry and the public) should be sought and emphasized. The emergency management partnership is important to all phases of natural and technological disasters.

2.4 Communication mechanism:-

- On the basis of reports from the possible disaster site, or on the warning from the agencies competent to issue such a warning, or on the receipt of warning or alert from Emergency Operations Center, the Collector will exercise the powers and responsibilities of the District Disaster Manager.

District Planning Committee (DPC)

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

Responsibilities of the Committee

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

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

District Crisis Group (DCG)

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

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

Composition of DCG

District Crisis Group will include:

- i. District Collector (Team leader)
- ii. Superintendent of Police
- iii. District Commandant , Homeguards
- iv. Executive Engineer, PWD.
- v. Divisional Engineer, MPEB
- vi. Chief Medical Officer , CMO
- vii. Municipal Commissioner
- viii. Chief Executive Officer , Zila Panchayat
- ix. Chief Engineer

District Crisis Group members may be required to reach the affected area for monitoring and coordination of the response functions at the site. District Emergency Control Room (DECR)

will facilitate functioning of DCG even when its members may be in the affected area. The members of DCG will be provided with wireless facility for interaction with DECR.

Responsibilities of the DCG

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

District Emergency Control Room (DECR)

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

Site Operation Center (SOC)

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

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

B. Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk and Capacity (HVRC) Analysis

B.1 Major applicable Hazards:-

Indore is mostly prone to disasters like floods, droughts, hailstorms and industrial hazards.

Floods:-

Flash floods bring about disasters. As expressed above there was a critical situation in some parts of the district during 2004 and 2006 floods. 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 too. This is one major hazard which Indore is regularly prone to and in which there is huge loss of property of people.

Road accidents:-

There is a good network of pucca and kaccha road in the district. The major highway being the NH 3 highway. Mostly due to the road construction activities that is occurring in and around Indore, road accidents have become the order of the day. The huge amount of traffic and population is further escalating the risk.

Earthquake:-

Though Indore district has no earlier history of earthquakes still it comes under the **seismic zone III**. The last earthquake recorded in the history of Indore was in 1934. The proximity of the active zones and the neo tectonic activities point to the earth movements in the recent past and the possibility of an earthquake cannot be ruled out. So, completely ruling out the possibility of an earthquake would be a mistake.

Droughts:-

Droughts has become of common occurrence every alternate year. So, it is really important to take this disaster as a real threat to Indore because whenever it occurs it causes a huge loss to cattle and crops. It is usually the farmers who have to face the brunt of droughts every summer. The 2000 and 2001 droughts in Depalpur and Sanwer has caused a huge loss to the farmers especially.

Hailstorm:-

Haistorms have been of common occurrence in Indore in the 1980s and also in the 1990s especially the ones in 1997 and 1998 had caused a huge loss to houses. House collapse is one of the major outcome sdue to this.

Industrial disaster:-

Owing to the huge number of industries in Indore, possibility of an Industrial disaster cannot be ruled out. The major industrial areas like polo ground, Palda, Navlakha, Mangliya are all hotspots of industrial activity. Though each of the industries have there own paln to combat a disaster it is really important that people remain as to what to do during those times of emergency.

Table 1.1 Seasonality of hazards

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Floods												
Drought												
Hailstorm												
Earthquake												
Fire												
Industrial disaster												
Accidents (mishaps)												

Table 1.2 History of past disasters

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
Floods	1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009	Low lying areas of Indore near Khan nala and other low lying areas of Depalpur, Sanwer and Mhow	Loss of crop and public property.	Yes, affected.	Cows, Buffalos, goat.	Area near the belt of Khan and Shipra river.
drought	2000, 2001	Depalpur, Sanwer	No	Loss of crops and scarcity of water	Cows, Buffalos, goat.	Areas having low groundwater level especially Depalpur and Sanwer blocks.

Hailstorm	1997, 1998	Outskirts of Indore, Mhow	No		Cows, Buffalos, goat	
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B.2 Vulnerability Analysis

Physical vulnerability (Ex: roads, bridges, hospitals, houses, embankments)

Buildings are majorly affected by earthquakes. The damage to buildings depends mainly on quality of construction, material used for construction, workmanship, design & configuration. 1991 census categorizes buildings into four major types viz. A, B, C and X. Categories A & B are non-engineered buildings and Category C is newly constructed and engineered buildings. The other type X represents conventional type of buildings, which are constructed from light material like bamboo, *ekra* and various locally available materials. Generally these types of buildings are safer as they are light in weight. Buildings falling under category A and B are unsafe from the point of view of earthquake. Orders have been issued from the collectorate so that hazardous buildings in Indore can be identified and measures be taken in order to prevent any sought of disaster. Old Indore (places near Rajwada) are mainly to be identified.

85.2% of the houses fall under zone 2 and rest 14.2% of the houses under zone 3. So, they basically fall under the category of medium to low level risk.

A lot of road construction is happening in and around Indore. So measures need to be taken so that temporary pillars, railings, wire mesh etc be removed and placed aside after the work is over. Proper signboards indicating danger should be put up so that people's lives are not at risk.

Strengthening of all the embankments of all the major dams like Yashwant Sagar dam, Choral dam, Nahar Khedi dam need to be done especially during the monsoons so that people living near them are safe.

Social Vulnerability (Ex: population, inclusion)

Social vulnerability mainly depends on factors like population density, age, gender and social caste. The total population of Indore is 2465827. The type of black soil in the Indore region makes it more prone to water retention hence leading to flooding during periods of heavy rain which makes the region more vulnerable to floods. As the population of Indore is very high, a large number of people are at risk.

The gender ratio in Indore is 912. The gender ratio in district blocks varies from 892 to 962. Basically, it can be said that the female population is more vulnerable to disaster. The age group also plays a major role in identifying vulnerable groups. Age groups of 0–14, 15–19, 50–59 and more than 60 are more vulnerable than other age groups. Males are more vulnerable in 0-14, 50–59 and 'more than 60's age groups. Caste is also important for identifying the vulnerability of a particular community. SCs & STs socially backward communities & are more vulnerable to disasters than socially developed people.

Economic vulnerability (Ex: poverty, agriculture, livelihood)

Economy plays a key role in increasing or decreasing vulnerability of a population to a natural hazard like earthquake. Mangliya in Indore being industrial areas are prone to disasters. Any severe damage may result into unemployment and stagnation in economy. However, the major economy, by and large, depends on agricultural activities and other labour works. Others are into business or self-employment. It is obvious that there is a direct relationship between poverty and vulnerability to disasters. The economically poor communities are more vulnerable to disasters. They need external assistance to get back to their normal life.

Environmental vulnerability (Ex: rivers, canals, animals, minerals)

Disasters have great impact on environment. The earthquakes in any place force the people to migrate to safer areas. When rivers change their course of direction of flow due to various reasons, people tend to move to safer places.

Vulnerability analysis:- (block-wise)

The vulnerability analysis is done on a scale. In this scale the form of vulnerability which is affected the least is awarded VERY LOW and the block is affected maximum is awarded VERY HIGH.

Name of the block:-	Physical/infra structural vulnerability:-	Environmental/natural vulnerability :-	Social vulnerability :-	Economic vulnerability:-	Institutional vulnerability :-
Depalpur	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Low	Very high
Indore	Moderate	High	High	Very low	Very low
Mhow	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very high
Sanwer	High	Low	Moderate	Low	Very high

Physical vulnerability is more in case of Sanwer because whenever flood comes the rivers shipra and Saraswati which flows parallel to each other causes disruption in transportation and communication. In Depalpur, river Chambal flows through this block causing problems in this belt. In Mhow rivers, Choral and Kanar flow making this belt near the rivers too, vulnerable.

Environmental vulnerability is maximum in case of Indore because large numbers of industries have been set up which has been a major factor of pollution for air, water and land. Moreover, owing to the heavy construction activity the area has become prone to noise pollution and heavy air pollution too. Sanwer is also affected owing to a huge number of industrial set up.

Indore is most socially vulnerable among all the blocks because it is mostly densely populated and owing to the heavy population residing here too. Any disaster will affect the maximum number of population if it happens in Indore block. Moreover, the highly vulnerable slums in Indore has been identified and it further aggravates the disaster consequences.

Sanwer and Depalpur blocks are more economically vulnerable because more BPL families resides here. Moreover, agriculture which is the most important source of livelihood for the people residing here is also affected badly in case of any disaster like floods, drought, hailstorm, fire etc. So, both the blocks have been given the maximum credit in terms of economic vulnerability.

Indore has a well established disaster management structure but it does not percolate well towards the other blocks. Though the co-ordination among the blocks is quite good, a formal ddma has not been established yet in these blocks. So, these blocks are given the highest points in terms of institutional vulnerability.

B.3 Capacity Analysis

- Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue (S&R), grinding m/c, Emergency Search lights, Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc. Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used:- list is attached in the IDRN Resource inventory.
- Temporary shelters, camps list are attached in the annexure.
- Location of key hospitals and doctors are attached in the annexure.
- Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB, Transportation (Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency), Total no. of boats, Availability of fire fighting equipments, Fire tenders is shown in IDRN resource inventory.
- List of PDS Shops, List of NGOs / CBOs is attached in the annexure.
- List of contact numbers of persons to be contacted during emergency is attached in the annexure.

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(List of public distribution systems shops, medical facilities, doctors, fire stations, rehabilitation shelters with their capacity, list of NGOs are attached in the annexure)

B.4 Risks Assessment

Table 4.1 Potential impact analysis

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas	Vulnerability	Potential Impact
Flood	Pandarinath, Gautampura, Chandrabhash shekhar nagar, Gangaur ghat, karbala nala kshetra (near Muktidham), Choutharam phool mandi, Jeet Nagar. In tehsil Hatod, gram Hingonia Khurd, Mali Badodiya, Badi Kalmaer, Gurdakhedi, Phool karadiya, Ambakhedi, Gulavat, Singavda, Ushapura, Mirzapur, Badarkhan, Mangliya(Aranya).	Lakhs of population staying in these areas are at risk, communication failure, drinking water problem, livestock safety issues	Loss of crop, so as livelihood and houses Overall damage in infrastructure. Loss of lives, livestock
earthquake	The entire district. (Especially parts of Indore which fall under zone 3). Some parts of Indore which fall under zone 2 are less prone or vulnerable.	population at risk (mainly those areas which lie in zone 3. communication failure	Loss of crop, infrastructure, human and animal life, livelihood system, houses, Pvt. Public property etc. communication failure Loss of crops, scarcity of water.
drought	Areas having low groundwater levels especially rural areas of Indore district where drawing a lot of groundwater for domestic purposes is rampant).	People in the drought hit areas vulnerable to scarcity of food, drinking water.	Loss of lives.
stampede	Prominent tourist spots like temples in Indore. Ex(Khajrana). Other places include Annapurna temple, Bada Ganpati temple, Iskon temple, Crystal temple during festive days.	Lives of lakhs of devotees who throng these places would be at risk.	Loss of lives and collapse of temporary structures.
hailstorm,	All the blocks of Indore. (most importantly it effects rural areas because hailstorms lead to collapse of houses which are weakly built)	Population at risk, risk of house collapse.	Loss of lives and assets.
fire,	Congested areas in Indore city and other		Loss of lives and assets.

industrial disaster	blocks. (identified oil depots in Indore mainly Mangliya). Other areas of old Indore where building norms are not adhered to. The identified oil depots in Indore and other large scale industries. Some of the areas include Polo ground area, Sanwer industrial area, Rau, Mangliya, Shivaji Nagar, Palda and Navlakha industrial areas.	Risk to both movable and immovable assets along with loss of precious lives. Though industrial areas don't have residential areas still they pose risk to thousands of workers, labourers.	Loss of lives.
accidents	Mostly along the highway NH-3 and other major roads. (scheme no 51 and 78)	Risk to life to thousands of travelers commuting everyday.	Loss of life and property.
communal violence	Jinsi, Juna Risala, Champa Bagh, Bombay Bazar and Hathipala Khajrana, Pandrinath, Malharganj and Chhatripura area, Bhanwarkuwa, Sanwer	Risk to lives. Population and assets (movable and immovable) at risk	Loss of life and property.

4.2 Risk profiling of the district

During the last decade, three events of floods (2002, 2005 and 2009) with increasing intensities have taken place. For example, during the 2009 floods, water logging continued for several days in many places and remained for weeks in some areas even after the cessation of rains. Only about 20% of the roads have storm water drains and new roads that are built higher than ground cause blockage of natural drainage.

Indore is drained by river Khan and its tributary Saraswati. Three major nallahs Palasia nallah, Pipliya Khan nallah and Bhamori nallah join river Khan near Sukhaliya, Kulkarni Ka Bhatta and Kabit Khedi respectively. Average annual rainfall of the city is around 900 mm. and 2-3 floods occur every year for short span of a few hours. Most of slums and poor areas are situated along above water courses and use them as drainage for waste water. Thus above water courses forms the main conveyance system of the drainage during floods. Indore has 1700 km. of roads of which 350 km. major roads have storm water drains. Due to the inadequate coverage of storm water drains, most of the city areas remains water logged during intense rains. Whereas the areas around the nallahs and rivers are flooded as the system does not have enough discharge carrying capacity due to encroachment and constructions in their flood plains. 30% of city population is affected by floods.

Flood prone rivers or nallah in Indore:-

Khan river, Kabeetkhedi nala from Khajrana, Bhagirathpura nala from Pipliyanha, krishpura nala from Tejpur gram, Rajendra nagar, Karbalapul.

In Depalpur tehsil, Chambal river, In Hatod tehsil, River Gambhir, Khan and Shipra river in Sanwer, and Choral river in Mhow tehsil. So, it is important that risks are identified.

Indore has been mostly in zone 3 of the seismic map and so we can say that there lies quite a risk of an earthquake. Though people may dismiss that the last earthquake that occurred in Indore was way back in 1934, still as human beings it is better if we foresee disasters and work towards mitigation. In this regard, the Fire services, Homeguard officials and the Municipality officials are quite prepared to meet the needs during any contingency. Adhering to the norms of the building standards is also very important.

Indore district as a whole has been developing a lot of late. So, this also becomes one reason that the old parts of Indore run the risk of catching fire. As already detailed in the district profile where a large number of industrial areas/ clusters have been identified, it is really important that the city understands the risk that it faces against fire. Though, the Municipality are well prepared in case of any emergency, it is important that the people also remain aware of what to do in case any emergency arises.

Road accidents have become a very common thing today. But, road accidents due to sheer negligence should be avoided at any case. Indore district is witnessing a lot of construction work in the roads of late. So, it stands a risk of accidents if proper norms are not adhered to while construction occurs.

Similarly, hailstorms are very common in Indore district, especially secluded areas. Since, we know that there stands a risk, it is important that proper construction of houses are done so that loss of lives do not occur due to the common happening of house collapse.

Mangliya oil depots is one of the famous oil depots which houses a number of oil companies like IOCL, OIL, HOCL etc. So, clearly there stands a risk of lives and property to the people staying around. So, things should be done taking their well being and interests into consideration. Though the area is not majorly a residential area, still it is important that the people living around are not affected by any disaster especially industrial one.

C. District level disaster management planning:-

1.1 Risk Mitigation plan:-

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

preparedness and mitigation is highly required. These are normal time activities. A prepared community is the best community to minimize the loss and damage caused by the disasters. Mitigation focuses on various ways and means of reducing the impacts of disasters on the communities through damage prevention. It is hazard specific including both structural and non-structural issues. It is also very strategic rather than the description of various methods of resistant construction technologies.

Mitigation Plan

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Proper preparedness and mitigation measures instantly helps to respond a disaster in time. So disaster wise preparedness and mitigation is highly required. These are normal time activities. A prepared community is the best community to minimize the loss and damage caused by the disasters. Mitigation focuses on various ways and means of reducing the impacts of disasters on the communities through damage prevention. It is hazard specific including both structural and non-structural issues. It is also very strategic rather than the description of various methods of resistant construction technologies.

1.1.1 Integration with development schemes :

NREGS: is a scheme in which the employment scheme can be extended to all the people for improving their livelihoods. The following are involved in NREGS.

1. Tubewells
2. roads for places which are not connected
3. levelling of low lying areas during flood to a higher level
4. construction of check dams and embankments and drainage systems.

IAY : Indira Awas Yojana can be used very effectively in the rehabilitation purpose. For this, disaster management plans for mitigation and rehabilitation should be integrated with development plans.

1. Rehabilitation: It can start constructions in the villages which are affected.

Sarva sikshya abhiyan:

Create awareness about mitigation and preparedness about accidents that are in control of man, in collaboration with educational institutions. It is also important that the school buildings are made earthquake resistant.

NRHM:

NRHM has beautifully employed so many health professionals to work in the field of health. If proper co-ordination is done, then these people can be of effective use for facilitating for voluntary first aid during disaster.

It is also important that the midwives and nurses are employed in working towards the health of the people.

Mukhyamantri Avas yojana:

Facilitate in rehabilitation programs in affected villages.

Jal Abhishekh Abhiyan:

Provide for clean drinking water during response and relief period, can work in collaboration with sanitation systems during relief period.

Samagra Swachta Abhyan:

Sanitation can be ensured by them during relief camps.

Madhyanah Bhojan Karyakram:

Food supply during emergencies.

Mitigation measures:-

A. Floods:-

Flooding is a frequent in many areas of Indore district during floods. Strict enforcement of flood

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

Some aspects of flood planning and response are:-

- Issuing warnings at the local levels
- Participating in flood fighting by organizing work parties to repair
- Embankments or clear debris from drainage areas, pile sandbags
- Stockpile needed materials
- Facilitating agricultural recovery
- Planning emergency supplies of flood and clean drinking water
- To conduct trainings on search and rescue for Search and Rescue

- Teams formed at District, Taluka and Village level from time to time.

There is need for trained full time fire brigade personnel in each municipality who will help in search and rescue. The health department needs to be equipped with more water quality monitoring centers for effective surveillance of water quality during flood events.

Main Mitigation Strategies

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

B. Road Accidents:-

1. Setting up of a Highway Safety Patrol along the NH3 highway, which will be a specialized division of the highway police to tackle road accidents.
2. Provision of full time trained fire brigade personnel in at least all the municipalities.
3. Provision of adequate signboards, speed breakers and guard stones near the accident prone spots.
4. Some hospitals along the main highway should be upgraded with X-ray machines, blood bank and surgical facilities.
5. If necessary, bypasses should be constructed wherever the highway passes through densely populated localities.
6. The risk at the accident-prone spots must be minimized by adequate construction/resurfacing/widening etc.

C. Epidemics

Health department needs to be provided with more water quality monitoring centers for effective surveillance of water quality principally during the monsoon months and during flood events.

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

During floods, stagnant water is a serious cause of concern which forms the breeding ground for mosquitoes, the above measures will help in reducing the impact.

D. Fires

Provision of trained manpower to the fire brigades is absolutely necessary. Currently, Indore is having quite a good capacity of trained personnel. But, it is always good if more people are given training and re-training so that it can come handy during emergency. Provision of fire engines and trained manpower to all the municipalities need to be planned and done properly. All fire tenders should be equipped with wireless sets.

The procedural delay for fire engines to move outside the municipal limits should be removed. The coordinating authority for this may be vested with a senior officer in the municipal administration.

E. Industrial Hazards

Non Structural Measures

The action plan to force the hazards from the industrial locations in Indore district is being prepared by the Directorate of Industrial safety & Health for off-site emergencies. Moreover, the oil depots in and around Indore like Indian Oil Corporation, (IOC) Mangliya, Indore, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mangliya depot, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Mangliya, Indore, Hindustan Oil and Petroleum Corporation Limited (HOPCL), Mangliya, Indore have their own safety and disaster mitigation plans. In order to strengthen the working of the said plan, some essential measures are proposed here.

1. An Emergency Response Center (ERC) should be established on the lines of Mangliya depot area, Indore.
2. There is need to derive an easily implementable action plan from updated versions of the reports so far prepared by the Directorate of Industrial Safety & Health. It should be so specific as to indicate as to what to do & when.
3. The G.I.S (Geographical Information System) can be tried in this field.
4. The safety equipments and other appliances purchased first at the time of starting the factory for use in emergencies and which remain unused for a longer period should be periodically examined from the points of view their working & utility. It is often seen that due care is not taken for such items as an act of negligence on the part of security staff as a result of which at the time when they are really require to be pressed to operation there are found not in working order.

F. Earthquake

Those who may unduly scared of an earthquake, should draw comfort from the fact that on a conservative estimate about 100,000 small shocks are felt all over the world in a year and as such it is very difficult to distinguish between fore-shocks and an event in itself. The risk from earthquake to an individual life is, statistically, far less than the ones we take daily while commuting by train and car or cycling or even walking. Air travel is also far more risky.

Structural Measures

1. All the Kacha & Semi permanent constructions of the district should be surveyed & those found old & very weak should be retrofitted or reconstructed as per zone 3 norms.

Non Structural Measures

2. Indore falls in the zone 3 area of the earthquake belt. So, all the regulation should immediately be brought into force for all new constructions at the time for granting per - mission.

3. Gram Panchayats must be given adequate training in this respect on what to do and not to do during an earthquake.

5. Voluntary organizations, college students & political works at all levels should be given short training so as to create awareness about the disaster.

1.1.2 Training and capacity building:-

NDRF, Ahmedabad is responsible for giving training to the homeguard officials in Indore to act during emergency. During disaster, the trained personnel, manpower and inventory would also be available during periods of emergency. But, basically, it is responsible for giving training.

1.1.3 Community initiatives 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

1.2 Preparedness plan:-

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

1.2.1 Preparedness before response:-

1. Establishment of the Control Rooms

The district administration should ensure the operation of control rooms and its proper and smooth functioning.

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.

1.2.2 Pre disaster warning/ alerts:-

Can be done through an effective Communication System. Training should be 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 is really important. Fire Brigades should be ensured at all the Municipal Offices. Setting up of a special Highway Safety Patrol along the NH3 highway also helps a lot. Effective and stricter implementation of flood zone regulations disallowing construction within 200 m of river banks is equally important. 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.

Though technically speaking, pre-disaster warning can be issued only for cyclones and tsunamis, still the above measures can be used in reducing its impact.

1.2.3. Evacuation preparedness:-

It can be done by the training for Disaster Management Team Members. 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.

1.2.4. 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 should be organized in all the villages of the district. Mock drill should be organized once in six months as per the seasonality calendar of natural disaster events that is likely to occur.

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, national and international relief teams, transport vehicles, alternative communication like HAM radios (in case of communication failures).

1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force:-

The collector calls upon this force whenever emergency arises. A selected number of people has been inducted into the group so that they can do the job well.

1.3.2 Crisis Management direction and co-ordination:-

The nodal officers have been selected by the collector and each of the officers from the concerned departments have been given responsibilities so that they can do it well during times of emergency.

1.3.3 Incident Command System (ICS)

A traditional command structure exists in the administrative hierarchy which manages disasters in India. It has been planned to strengthen and professionalise the same by drawing upon the principles of the ICS with suitable modifications. The ICS is essentially a management system to organise various emergency functions in a standardised manner while responding to any disaster. It will provide for specialist incident management teams with an incident commander and officers trained in different aspects of incident management, such as logistics, operations, etc.

All 5 major command functions in Incident command system are to be followed:

- a) Incident command
- b) Planning section
- c) Operations section
- d) Logistics section
- e) Finance/ Admin section.

1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment and reporting:-

The collector himself assesses the situation and discusses the scenario with the SP, CHMO and other concerned officials. Reporting is done thereafter, which helps in taking stock of the situation and preparing for the steps that need to be taken ahead.

1.3.5 Distt. Search & rescue Team:-

This team has been trained and kept ready so that they are capable of doing their work properly.

1.3.6 Medical Response:-

The CHMO is responsible for sending the medical response force which consists of the doctors, nurses, trained first aid volunteers etc.

1.3.7 Logistic arrangements:-

For an effective response from the relief team proper arrangements of the logistics are must. During the response phase, lots of resources are mobilized in terms of manpower, equipments and material. The relief workers and officials from outside the disaster area require transport, accommodation, food, etc. so that they can effectively perform the relief operations. Lot of equipment and materials have to be transported to the disaster site. All this requires logistic arrangements and coordination with different agencies.

During disasters like Earthquake or Super Cyclone, the local transport infrastructure get crippled and immobilized. In such a situation, the local administration will try to mobilize the

transport from outside. The drivers, cleaners and loaders etc. are required to work overtime and need proper care from the administration in terms of food, a place to park the vehicle and take rest. The team responsible for transport arrangement will try to take care of these basic requirements of the transport fleet. For running the transport fleet, petrol and diesel will be required and for this, appropriate arrangements will have to be made with the assistance of local oil companies, and dealers.

In a situation like Earthquake or Super Cyclone, the local infrastructure, which is usually depended upon for arranging food, gets damaged. In such situation one needs to look for NGOs and caterers, who can organize emergency food on a really big scale. Such agencies needs to be identified in advance and requested during the emergency to organize the emergency food for relief teams and disaster victims. The relief officials and the disaster victims require food, even during the response phase. It will be the responsibility of the Food and Civil Supplies Department to arrange the food for the relief teams and disaster victims. The food can be provided to the relief teams and disaster victims, using the assistance of the local volunteers or the relief agencies themselves.

A large number of NGOs have been identified in Indore which work for the people during emergency. They would be of great during disaster. Moreover, the available number of vehicles in Indore district has been identified.

1.3.8 Communication Mechanism

On the basis of reports from the possible disaster site, or on the warning from the agencies competent to issue such a warning, or on the receipt of warning or alert from Emergency Operations Center, the Collector will exercise the powers and responsibilities of the District Disaster Manager.

The list of the agencies competent for issuing warning or alert is given below:

The warning or occurrence of disaster will be communicated to:-

- ◆ Chief Secretary, Relief Commissioner, Emergency Operation Center
- ◆ Office of Divisional Commissioner
- ◆ All district level officials, Municipal Councils
- ◆ The Officials of central government located within the district

At present, Indore is having control rooms for Indore Police, Nagar Nigam and MP State Electricity Board (MPSEB). All these are well equipped with wireless sets which would help in making the communication during disaster easier.

Communications and Information Technology (IT) Support

The basic communications and IT support requirements for disaster management correspond to the following three levels:

- Decision makers and disaster managers at all levels.
- Real time dissemination of advance warnings and information to the concerned authorities at various levels and threatened community. For dissemination of advance warning and information through broadcasting mediums such as television and radio shall be used significantly as it has higher geographical reach.
- Last mile connectivity at the disaster site for control and conduct of rescue and relief operations.

Communication and sharing of upto-date information using state-of the art IT infrastructure remain at the heart of effective implementation of the disaster management strategy. Reliable, up-to-date and faster sharing of geo-spatial information acquired from the field or the affected areas is a pre-requisite for effective implementation of disaster management strategies. Efforts

should be made for setting up IT infrastructures consisting of required IT processes, architecture and skills for quick up-gradation and updation of data sets from the Panchayati Raj Institutions or the Urban Local Bodies. A National Emergency Communication Network, involving the contemporary space and terrestrial-based technologies in a highly synergistic configuration and with considerable redundancy, will be developed. This Network will ensure real time dissemination of warnings and information up to the affected community and local authorities.

1.3.9 Temporary shelter management

A serious earthquake results in substantial damage to buildings and other structures. Thus, there can be sudden shrinkage of housing stock after the earthquake. Therefore, large number of people may require temporary shelters for a few weeks before they can reconstruct their houses. Accordingly, this plan has identified requirement of temporary shelter facility for large number of people for a few weeks.

Floods in Indore district have resulted in temporary submergence of houses. It is estimated that the flood prone villages of the district are not likely to experience sudden shrinkage of housing stock requiring temporary shelter facilities on a substantial scale. The families, which may lose their houses due to flood, can manage temporary shelter facility with their relatives and friends.

A number of temporary shelters or rehabilitation centres have been identified in Indore district. 132 rehabilitation centres have been identified by the Indore police which gives details of the centre, its address, its contact number, availability of water, total number of seats and total number of halls/ rooms. It also specifies the police station limits within which the centre falls.

1.3.10 Water and sanitation:-

This will be taken care of by the Municipality under the instructions of the collector. Setting up of control room and arrangement for the control room operator should be done so that it would be of great help during emergency. Moreover, it is important to prepare an alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of regular water distribution system during disaster. Detailed information of available water resources should be available throughout the district. Arrangement of Govt. or private tankers to provide water temporary and immediately should be done. Preventive measures for water borne diseases and chlorination of water. Availability of safe drinking water in the affected areas is very important too. These are the basic responsibilities to be followed by the Municipality.

1.3.11 Law & order

It shall be the responsibility of the police to maintain the law and order of the place. In case of the disaster being one of a high magnitude, the district administration shall seek the help of the army for maintaining the law and order.

The trained homeguard and police officials of Indore would help to control and keep the law and order of the district.

1.3.12 Public grievances/missing persons search/media management

Media is an important source of information for the general public, especially in a disaster situation. Even the Government officials get a lot of useful information about the field situation from the media reports. Since the disaster management involves fast communication of information to the community relating to warning of a likely event and the arrangements for emergency response. The administration must utilize the local media resources for communicating with the local community. In a disaster situation, not only the people directly

affected but their relatives and friends are also anxious to know about the welfare of their acquaintances. In such a situation, the media is able to inform the people about the welfare of the people. This plan has recognized the power of the media in keeping the people and the administration informed and seeks to utilize the media for the following purposes:

- The nature of the likely hazards, which may affect the lives of the people of the district and the ways to protect their lives and properties from the hazard;
- Increasing community awareness about the mitigation measures that can protect the lives and properties from the hazards;
- Communicating an advance warning of impending disaster to the people in order to give them time to take any protective action required;
- Identity of the people affected by the disaster and the nature of the effect;
- Arrangements made by the administration for the relief to disaster victims;
- Raising the awareness of the community to include mitigating measures for the recovery process;
- Keeping a watch over the relief operations and to keep the Government and the people informed about the same.

Thus, this plan provides for using the reach of the media with the people through all the four phases of disaster management. In Madhya Pradesh, District Collector interacts with the media through Public Relations Officer. The same arrangement will work even in relation to disaster management. In the absence of the Collector, Officer-in-charge of DECR will issue the press release through PRO.

The concerned PRO for Indore would be Rajesh Malik:- 09425075743

Email:- rajeshmalik.bhopal@gmail.com

1.3.13 Animal care

Under this, the major function will be of Animal & Husbandry deptt, to treat the cattle, disposal of carcass, with a view to restore public life, and arranging necessary equipments in the affected areas.

Care of Animals

During an earthquake and flood, not only the human beings but also the domestic cattle / animals are also affected and need to be taken care of simultaneously. The Animal Husbandry Department will organize special animal relief camps in coordination with Revenue Department, Nagar Nigam and allied support work services. The following services will be provided in the camps:

- To provide shelter to the affected animals by erecting temporary sheds
- To provide feed, fodder and potable drinking water
- Treatment of injured and sick animals by establishing a Veterinary Treatment Post to ensure effective treatment of animals
- List of animals would be prepared with details of their owners and distinguished marking will be made
- Arrangement for proper disposal of animals excreta
- Disposal of carcasses from the affected area shall be done immediately
- To prepare a list of dead animals
- Arrangements for grazing and milking of cows will be undertaken as per existing regulations
- To provide adequate veterinary cover, mobile and static hospitals will be established

- Pre monsoon vaccinations can be administered to prevent diseases and hence outbreak of epidemics.

In Indore district, the collector has given orders for pre monsoons vaccinations to all the cattle in the district and the list be provided in the office.

1.3.14 Management of deceased

When the toll on animal life takes place at a small scale, the localites themselves carry the carcasses and dump them in a common place and sprinkle salt to disinfect it and ensure that infection is not spread.

But when the animals die in a larger scale, the carcass disposal team comes into picture. They with the help of JCBs remove the carcasses and dump them in a common dug trench or pit and sprinkle salt to disinfect them.

C 1.3.15: Civil Defense and Home Guards

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

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

C 1.3.16: Role of Private Security

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

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

1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

The contribution of NGOs and voluntary agencies during the response phase is generally invaluable. It has been the experience that many NGOs and voluntary agencies tend to provide relief on their own, without having any coordination or contact with the District Collector, who coordinates the response of Government agencies. It has also been observed that the relief provided by so many agencies tends to get targeted on the habitations on the main highways and roads or the main administrative towns. Consequently the victims living in interior

villages and localities have to wait to get relief, while victims of habitations located on the main roads get far in excess of what they actually need. Therefore, there is a need of coordinating the relief efforts of NGOs and voluntary agencies also so that the relief reaches all the victims as per their needs. This coordination will be achieved through a working group, having representatives of important NGOs and some representatives from the local administration. This working group will try to coordinate the relief efforts of NGOs and voluntary agencies so that the NGOs and the voluntary agencies know the locations where their services are most required. Since most of relief through NGOs comes from outside the districts, it will be desirable to have a similar arrangement at the State level to advise the NGOs and voluntary agencies about the type of relief and the place where the relief is urgently required. NGOs and CBOs have responded promptly and effectively in most of the emergencies both during the immediate response and in the recovery phases. Even the NGOs located far away from the disaster affected area have rushed their relief teams in. There is a need to coordinate the activities of a large number of NGOs and CBOs. This will be achieved by designating one of the local NGOs as the coordinator for activities and relief materials being arranged by other NGOs. The designated local NGO will provide the interface between the large number of NGOs and the district administration.

(list of NGOs) attached

1.3.18 Relief management planning

Responsibilities and functions of Infrastructure desk

- Organize and coordinate clearance of debris
- Temporary Repairs to damaged infrastructure

This would be the responsibility of the vital services desks viz. PWD, Public Health & Engineering Department (PHED), Water Resource Department, Narmada Valley Development Department (NVDD) and works department of Municipal Corporation. The Desk Officers would be the nodal officer in charge to coordinate and monitor the restoration activities done by their respective departments.

- Power
- Water
- Transport
- Telecommunication
- Roads
- Bridges
- Canals
- Public buildings

Construction of facilities

- Shelters with sanitation and recreation facilities as per the standards
- Provision of hand-pumps and borewells
- Temporary structures for storage
- Educational facilities
- Medical facilities
- Postal facility
- Helipads

JNNURM cell in Indore is working a lot towards improving the water supply system, drainage system, housing scheme for urban poor, public transport, construction of roads and culverts, conservation of heritage buildings, developing green belts etc. So, they can be actively integrated into the construction of facilities.

Responsibilities and functions of health desk

A. Organize and maintain records on

Coordination and monitoring of these activities would be the responsibility of health desk headed by Chief Medical Officer (CMO).

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

B. Assess, supply and supervise

- Medical relief for the injured
- Number of ambulances required and hospitals where they could be sent, (public and private);
- Medical equipment and medicines required
- Special information required regarding treatment as for epidemics etc.

C. Supervision of maintenance of standards

- Identification of source for supply of drinking water through tankers and other means of transport
- Transit and relief camps for cooking arrangements, sanitation, water supply, disposal of waste, water stagnation and health services.
- Communities for storage of rations, sanitation, water supply, disposal of waste, water stagnation and health services.
- Standards in cattle camps with arrangements for water, fodder disposal of solid waste, veterinary services.

Responsibilities and functions of logistics desk

A. General

The Additional District Magistrate (ADM) shall be the incharge of logistics desk. However, the activities mentioned below would also require assistance of police desk. It is proposed that the logistics and police desks work in close coordination for efficient execution of activities in the field.

- Assessment of reinforcement needs including manpower and deployment of resources as per information
- Requirement, availability and location of depots, and transportation of wood to the locations for mass cremation
- Identification of location where mass cremation/burial can be carried out and Manpower and transport that would be required for this work;
- Identification of location where carcasses can be disposed of and Manpower and transport that would be required for this work;

- Requesting for additional resources from other district / divisional headquarters / EOC. Arrangements with petrol pumps for supply of fuel for authorized relief vehicles against credit coupons
- Coordinating and supervising issuing of Village relief tickets to affected families
- Ensuring safe storage, and transport of relief Supplies
- Coordinate supplies distributed directly by NGOs and other organisations including private donors
- Ensure proper maintenance of vehicles and equipment

B. Coordination of Transport - with

- Railways
- MPSRTC
- Private transporters
- Boat Operators
- State Government Aircraft
- State Government Helicopters

C. Organizing Transport for

- Rescue parties
- Relief Personnel
- Marooned persons
- Water, medicines, first aid and cooked food for marooned persons and Volunteers
- Relief Materials
- Seriously injured and Sick.

1.3.19 Media Management:

Media is an important source of information for the general public, especially in a disaster situation. Even the Government officials get a lot of useful information about the field situation from the media reports. Since the disaster management involves fast communication of information to the community relating to warning of a likely event and the arrangements for emergency response. The administration must utilize the local media resources for communicating with the local community. In a disaster situation, not only the people directly affected but their relatives and friends are also anxious to know about the welfare of their acquaintances. In such a situation, the media is able to inform the people about the welfare of the people. This plan has recognized the power of the media in keeping the people and the administration informed and seeks to utilize the media for the following purposes:

- The nature of the likely hazards, which may affect the lives of the people of the district and the ways to protect their lives and properties from the hazard;
- Increasing community awareness about the mitigation measures that can protect the lives and properties from the hazards;
- Communicating an advance warning of impending disaster to the people in order to give them time to take any protective action required;
- Identity of the people affected by the disaster and the nature of the effect;
- Arrangements made by the administration for the relief to disaster victims;
- Raising the awareness of the community to include mitigating measures for the recovery process;

- Keeping a watch over the relief operations and to keep the Government and the people informed about the same.

Thus, this plan provides for using the reach of the media with the people through all the four phases of disaster management. In Madhya Pradesh, District Collector interacts with the media through Public Relations Officer. The same arrangement will work even in relation to disaster management. In the absence of the Collector, Officer-in-charge of DECR will issue the press release through PRO.

Communication with media will require skilled liaison and a system for the authorized release of current information. Planning should include identification of any agency media responsibilities in accordance with the District / State arrangements. A media strategy should be developed and be in place, prior to activation of evacuation plans. An officer-in-charge, Public Relations functioning in the DECR will be made responsible for briefing the media everyday once in the morning and evening. The media can play a very responsible role in respect of the following:

- Information and awareness
- Dissemination of warning
- Preparing community to compact disasters
- Do's and Don'ts and action to be taken by the community in case of evacuation
- Emergency measures in case of floods and earthquake including landuse planning
- Rescue and relief plan of the Government
- Location of relief camps, modes of transportation provided by the State, approach routes, arrangements for live stocks, provision of facilities in the relief camps and security arrangements.

C 1.3.20: Fire Services

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

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

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

1.4 Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan

Recovery is the final phase of the emergency management cycle. Recovery continues until all systems return to normal, or near normal. Short-term recovery returns vital life support

systems to minimum operating standards. Long-term recovery from a disaster may go on for years until the entire disaster area is completely redeveloped; either as it was in the past or for entirely new purposes that is less disaster-prone.

Recovery Phase may involve one or more of the following components:

- Restoration of the basic infrastructure
- Reconstruction / repairs of community facilities/social infrastructure
- Reconstruction / repairs of the private residential buildings
- Restoration of private business enterprises including farming activities
- Medical rehabilitation of the people physically affected by the disaster
- Psychological rehabilitation of the families who have lost near and dear ones

The operational direction and coordination of recovery efforts is much simpler in comparison with the problem of operational direction and coordination of response functions. Therefore, it is presumed that the normal arrangements for coordination in the district will take care of requirements of operational direction and coordination of recovery efforts. However, it is proposed that a Committee chaired by the District Collector be set up for the coordination of all the restoration and rehabilitation related activities. The Committee should have members like the Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Lead Bank Officer, District Women and Child Development Officer, GM, Industries, District Manager, NABARD, Deputy Director, Agriculture, the General Manager, Industries, one or more than one identified NGOs, the CEO, Zila Panchayat, the Public Works Department, industry and business organization's representatives and other interested eminent persons in the area of disaster management.

The basic infrastructure departments will do a quick damage assessment exercise in respect of the infrastructure facilities under their charge immediately after the disaster and submit a report to the Government and the Collector. These departments will initiate action for restoration of the damaged infrastructure facilities using departmental funds.

They can submit demands to Government for additional funds or relaxation of departmental regulations for speeding up restoration efforts.

Funds are generally available from the Rural Development Department for the construction and maintenance of community facilities in the rural areas. These funds will be utilized by the Panchayats for reconstruction or repairs of the damaged community facilities. They can also submit demands to the Government for additional funds or relaxation of departmental regulations for speeding up reconstruction and repair efforts.

They will also try to mobilize additional funds for this purpose through donations from the local community or donor agencies. The Collector will coordinate the mobilization of funds from the agencies.

Insurance schemes are an important source of funds for reconstruction and repairs of private residential buildings damaged from the disaster. The community needs to be motivated through community awareness programmes to insure their properties. Commercial banks also provide financial assistance for reconstruction and major repairs of private residential buildings damaged from disasters. The house owners will be motivated to obtain financial assistance from commercial banks for this purpose.

NGOs and donor agencies also provide financial assistance for reconstruction / repair of private houses, particularly to the poor families, who cannot afford to avail financial assistance from commercial banks at normal terms. The Collector will coordinate with NGOs and donor agencies to ensure that the concessional assistance gets targeted to the really poor and needy families.

Housing Board in collaboration with PWD, will organize technology demonstration camps in the affected areas to inform the people about seismically appropriate building techniques so that new constructions are not vulnerable to the identified hazards.

Insurance schemes are important source of funds for restoration of private business enterprises. The Collector will coordinate with Insurance Companies to speed up settlement of insurance claims. It will help in restoration of private business enterprises. He will also coordinate with commercial banks for ensuring smooth flow of financial assistance from commercial banks for restoration of private business enterprises.

Revenue, Book Circulars contains standing instructions of the Government for distribution of ex-gratia payments to poor families, who suffer from disasters to initiate their recovery process. This assistance will be provided very promptly to the poor families by the functionaries of the Revenue Department.

1.4.1 Medical Rehabilitation

In case of earthquake, the injury may be reported in terms of amputation of organs and bone fractures, which requires months to be normal. In that case, it is the responsibility of Health Department to take care of injured. For the handicapped, the State Government's Social Welfare and Women and Child Welfare Department provide funds for getting them functional.

1.4.2 Psychological Rehabilitation

The need of psychological Rehabilitation is important aspect of recovery management. The women who are widowed and children, who get orphaned, require psychological treatment to restart their normal life. This process is very gradual and requires patience. The local volunteers and non-government organizations will organize camps on regular basis for such rehabilitation. Apart from this, Social Welfare Department will conduct psychotherapy sessions on regular basis. The Social Welfare department with the help of the NGOs and other professional bodies shall establish counselling centres for the psychological rehabilitation of the persons affected by the disasters. These centres shall work on similar lines of family counselling centres, which are being run under the Central Social Welfare Board.

The district administration shall accord priority for the recovery and rehabilitation of the weaker sections of the society like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as they normally take more time and efforts to recover from the disasters because of the economic and sociological reasons.

1.4.3 Restoration of basic infrastructure

Insurance schemes are an important source of funds for reconstruction and repairs of private residential buildings damaged from the disaster. The community needs to be motivated through community awareness programmes to insure their properties. Commercial banks also provide financial assistance for reconstruction and major repairs of private residential buildings damaged from disasters. The house owners will be motivated to obtain financial assistance from commercial banks for this purpose.

NGOs and donor agencies also provide financial assistance for reconstruction / repair of private houses, particularly to the poor families, who cannot afford to avail financial assistance from commercial banks at normal terms. The Collector will coordinate with NGOs and donor agencies to ensure that the concessional assistance gets targeted to the really poor and needy families. The NGOs together with business organization shall be encouraged to adopt the various villages for reconstruction.

Housing Board in collaboration with PWD, will organize technology demonstration camps in the affected areas to inform the people about seismically appropriate building techniques so that new constructions are not vulnerable to the identified hazards.

1.4.4 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure

Funds are generally available from the Rural Development Department for the construction and maintenance of community facilities in the rural areas. These funds will be utilized by the Panchayats for reconstruction or repairs of the damaged community facilities. They can also submit demands to the Government for additional funds or relaxation of departmental regulations for speeding up reconstruction and repair efforts.

It shall be the responsibility of the local-self-government to reconstruct the community facilities. They will also try to mobilize additional funds for this purpose through donations from the local community or donor agencies. The Collector will coordinate the mobilization of funds from the agencies.

1.4.5 Restoration of livelihoods

Restoration of livelihoods through Grants, outside assistance and by other means to be done in order to bring back normalcy into the lives of the disaster affected people. Moreover, NRLM (National Rural Livelihoods Mission) can be integrated into this.

1.4.6 Psycho-social interventions

The need of psychological Rehabilitation is important aspect of recovery management. The women who are widowed and children, who get orphaned, require psychological treatment to restart their normal life. This process is very gradual and requires patience. The local volunteers and non-government organizations will organize camps on regular basis for such rehabilitation. Apart from this, Social Welfare Department will conduct psychotherapy sessions on regular basis. The Social Welfare department with the help of the NGOs and other professional bodies shall establish counselling centres for the psychological rehabilitation of the persons affected by the disasters. These centres shall work on similar lines of family counselling centres, which are being run under the Central Social Welfare Board.

The district administration shall accord priority for the recovery and rehabilitation of the weaker sections of the society like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as they normally take more time and efforts to recover from the disasters because of the economic and sociological reasons.

1.4 Cross cutting elements

1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management

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

The role and importance of community, under the leadership of the local authorities, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), being the bedrock of the process of disaster response, is well recognised. For their immediate support, there are other important first responders like the police, State Disaster Response Force (SDRFs), Fire and Medical Services. The NDRF will provide specialist response training whenever required. In serious situations, the resources of all NDRF battalions (18 teams per battalion), on an as required basis, will be concentrated in the shortest possible time in the disaster affected areas. Other important responders will be the Civil Defence, Home Guards and youth organisations such as NCC and NSS. The deployment of the armed forces will also be organised on as required basis. Establishment/raising of NDRF should progressively reduce deployment of the Armed Forces. However, Armed Forces would be deployed only when the situation is beyond the coping capacity of State Government and NDRF.

1.5.2 Need of the Special vulnerability Groups

In preparedness plan, vaccinations for children and pregnant women should be given so that they are immune to any kind of epidemics that might break out after the disaster.

Special workforce should be trained to help old people evacuate their homes after the disaster. Awareness and sensitization among the men of the community should be done to evacuate the old people, disabled and women and children first and then evacuate themselves. First aid must be catered to the vulnerable groups and then to the others. Special Medical equipments required by the disabled people should be kept at disposal when and where required.

1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

Climate change has resulted in the increase in frequency and intensity of many natural disasters and induced anthropogenic effects and hence priority will be given to promote understanding of climate change adaptation strategies, energy efficiency and natural conservation for the mitigation.

Because of the change in climatic dynamics due to Global warming, etc the demarcation of seasons is not proper and rainy season which should have started from 15th of June, is starting from June 1st itself. Because of this the flood preparedness should change with respect to the change of this climatic change.

The changing monsoon pattern and intensity of rains should bring in resistant varieties of crops which can withstand these changes. Awareness regarding these crops should be brought in farmer community.

Since some disasters like hailstorms cannot be predicted, crop insurance should be ensured for all the farmers

2.SOPs for designated Teams

SOPs for District Disaster Management Committee, Information Management Team, Search and Rescue Team, Emergency Health Management Team, Relief (food, feed, fodder and civil supplies) Team, Transportation Management Team, Infrastructure Management Team, and Animal Resource Management Team, to be prepared and maintained.

2.1 Standard Operating Procedures

1. Revenue Department

A. Normal Time Activities

- A map of disaster prone areas in the district, history of the district, geographical conditions occupational details, settlements, rain, irrigation and industries etc.
- Safe alternative routes to utilize during disaster in the disaster prone areas.
- Key officers of all the departments, staff, vehicles and buildings to be noted.
- Details of control room arrangement.
- Details of geographical groups and assignment of Zonal Officer.
- Details of food grain storage places in the district and the Fair Price Shops.

- Details of vehicles, boats and equipments available in the district for rescue operation.
- Setting up of communication to communicate the messages from village to village.
- Details of operating systems for District Disaster Management Committee.
- List of NGOs and self help groups and their addresses and phone numbers in the district in the prescribed annexure.
- Orientation Training to various District level officers and departments for effective functioning of control room, co-ordinations and operations.
- Special appointments of persons in charge of control room.
- Hazard analysis, seasons, and possibilities of disasters and review of disaster history.
- Review of disaster prone areas, risks, response plan, resource and utility of resources and equipments.
- Strategy for disaster management to be planned.
- To update the DDMP.
- To check the condition of safe shelter during his visits in the district places and if necessary gets it repaired by co-coordinating with the local authorities, available financial resources and voluntary organizations.
- Repairing of roads and ways leading to safe shelters by co-ordinating with various development plans/schemes.
- Evacuation plan as a part of DDMP.
- To undertake development projects like rural housing, scarcity of relief works, disposal of rainwater and water conservation and water harvesting.
- To co-ordinate scheme for poverty eradication, self-employment and the schemes of other departments.

B. On receiving the warning

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

- Will make in advance preparations for relief activities through local NGOs, industrial houses, and donors over and above normal norms of the relief.
- Will work out the financial estimates for search and rescue and immediate relief.

C. During disaster:-

- To coordinate and plan all activities with the concerned departments.
- Conduct Rapid Assessment and launch Quick Response measures.
- 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 with NGO, and international agencies for interventions/support.

D. Post Disaster Activities

- Will segregate the villagers and areas victimized by the disaster and activate the DMTs.
- Will start relief activities including emergency relief distribution and work out the strategy of damage assessment and provide the formats for the same and explain to all the staff members.
- Will guide the team members about the payments of relief accident to damage as per the rules and policies of the government before the start of duty.
- Will make arrangements for the transportation and distribution of Govt. Relief amount and materials.
- Will make due arrangements to see that there should be no haphazard distribution of relief material so that needy people are not deprived of it.
- Will arrange for drinking water and essential things at community kitchen /relief camps as per the necessity.
- Will work out the primary estimates of the damage.
- Will undertake the rescue operations to save the trapped people through DMTs trained police personnel and swimmers on need base.
- Will requisite more vehicles for rescue work, shifting the people to temporary/permanent dispensary for treatment through DMTs, NCC, Home Guards, Local Police, and Para Military Forces etc.
- Will arrange for identification of the people, who died, maintain the dead bodies till legal procedure is over.

2. Police Department

A. Normal Time Activities

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

- Details of contacts of all the staff members under the district.
- Maps and statistical data of district areas.
- Resources and human resources useful at the time of disaster.

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

B. On receiving the warning

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

C. Post Disaster Activities

- Will arrange law and order against theft in the disaster affected area.
- Will co-ordinate the search and rescue operation through NCC/NGO.
- Will arrange for security at the relief camps/relief materials storages.
- Will see the law and order is maintained at the time of distribution of relief material.
- Will assist the authorities for evacuation of people to the safer places.
- Will make due arrangements for post mortem of dead persons, and legal procedure for speedy disposal.

3. Home department:-

A. Normal Time Activities:-

- Designate one Officer in the department as the Disaster Preparedness Focal Point.
- Designate one officer for the DEOC.
- Prepare an operational Plan for responding to any type of disaster.
- Establish, maintain and train district level search and rescue response team.
- Impart training to the members of Police Force in first aid, evacuation, rescue and relief operations.
- To conduct Search and Rescue training to gram panchayat task forces.
- Prepare an inventory of all man power and equipment available.
- To prepare an inventory of volunteers who have already completed training courses successfully and can be utilized in the search and rescue operations.

- Identify the 'High Risk' and 'Risk' areas for different disasters and instruct the existing police installations located in those areas for keeping themselves in readiness for undertaking emergency rescue, evacuation relief operations.
- Maintain and operate the DEOC throughout the year in preparedness mode during no-disaster times and in emergency mode during disaster times.
- Arrange drills for fire extinguishing, rescue, evacuation and transportation of injured persons and prepare coordinated Action Plans in cooperation with District administration and concerned local agencies
- Hold annual drills on disaster preparedness and response.

B. On receiving the warning

- Depute one liaison officer for disaster management within the department.
- Representative to be positioned at the DEOC.
- Maintain communications with the police installations in the areas likely to be affected by disaster.
- Inform nearest police station (from the likely disaster affected area) for dissemination of warning.
- Instruct all concerned to accord priority to disaster related wireless messages, if required by appropriate officials.
- On receipt of directives from the DEOC for evacuation - organize personnel and equipment for evacuation and undertake evacuation operations.
- Earmark reserve task forces, if needed.
- Move task forces to the convenient positions, if needed.

C. During disaster

- Send task forces in disaster affected areas.
- Carry out search & rescue operations.
- Carry out fire fighting operations
- Maintain law and order, especially during relief distribution.
- Keep close watch for any criminal and anti-state activity in the area.
- Keep direct contact with different officers like District EOC and Incident command Posts for taking any steps to combat any situation.
- Assist local administration in removing the dead bodies and debris in affected areas.
- Set up field hospital if required.
- Coordinate with other offices for traffic management in and around damaged areas.
- Assist the local administration in putting a stop to theft and misuse in relief operation.
- Dispatch situation reports to the DEOC.

D. Post Disaster Activities

- Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation.

- Organise road safety and fire and festival safety awareness programs for schools and community.
- Participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation operations, if requested.
- Arrange security of government property and installations damaged in a disaster.

4. Health Department

A. Normal Time Activities

While preparing the DDMP / updating the same, the health department shall take care to include the following particulars carefully.

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

B. On receiving the warning

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

C. During disaster:-

- Designate one officer to be present at the DEOC.

- Appoint one personnel as Nodal Health Officer for the affected area.
- Mobilise medical teams and para-medical personnel to go to the affected areas as part of the Rapid Assessment and Quick Response Teams.
- Provide medical assistance to the affected population
- Provide chlorine tablets to people in affected area.
- Special care for women with infants and pregnant women
- Carry out technical assessment on health infrastructure availability and need

D. Post Disaster Activities

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

5. Water Supply Department

A. Normal time activities

The water supply dept. shall ensure the following to be included in the DDMP:-

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

B. On receiving the warning.

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

C. Post disaster work.

- Implement the alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of regular water distribution systems during disaster.
- Will start work for immediate repairing of water pipes in case of damage.

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

6. Irrigation Department

A. Normal time activities

The irrigation department shall carefully include the following particulars while preparing / updating the DDMP:-

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

B. On receiving warning

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

D. During disaster

- Transportation of water with minimum wastage (in coordination with the transport department).
- Locate drinking water facilities separate from sewer and drainage facilities
- Ensure that remaining or unaffected sources of water do not get contaminated and the distribution of water is equal to all victims in the area.
- Identify and mark damaged water pipelines and contaminated water bodies and inform disaster victims against using them.
- Construct temporary toilets in relief camps and mobile toilet facilities for affected areas.
- Ensure hygiene and sanitation of the relief camps and affected areas through disasters.

D. Post disaster work.

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

7. Agriculture Department

A. Normal time activities

- All the details of his subordinate staff with addresses and phone numbers and resources of irrigation for agriculture in all the villages.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments under his control and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments used by them.
- Maps showing details of agricultural resource laboratory, seed center, agriculture training school with statistical data.
- Details regarding agricultural production, extension, seed growth centers, agriculture university campus, training centers etc;
- Action plan regarding the repair/alternative arrangement in case of agricultural production related facilities are disrupted.
- Will prepare the action plans to avail the technical, semi technical and administrative employees along with vehicles from near by district and taluka offices.
- Will inspect the sub-ordinate offices, other centers and sub-centers under his control, which are damage prone.
- Will prepare a sub-plan for timely and speedy availability of machines and equipments to restoration of the economic activities in case of loss of properties as well as crops.

- Will maintain the departmental equipments such as diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc; which can be used during emergency and ensure every 3 months those are in working condition.
- Will prepare a list of public properties related to agriculture in the damage prone areas and will in advance make arrangements to lessen the damage.
- Will take due care to see that the emergency services at hospital, shelters, with special reference to agriculture are not disrupted.

B. On receiving warning

- Will immediately contact the District Control Room and will assist in the work assigned to him as a part of his duty.
- Will ensure that the staff under this control is on duty at the headquarters.
- Will assign the work to his subordinate officers and staff the work to be done regarding agriculture under DDMP and will send them to their sites.
- Will receive instruction from the district liaison officer and will take necessary action.
- Will ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangement to get those during emergency.
- Will make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them.
- Will set up a temporary Control Room for the dissemination of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.

C. During disaster

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

D. Post Disaster Activities

- Will follow the instruction of the District Liaison Officer.
- Will carry out the duty assigned to him for search and rescue work.
- Will deploy the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
- Will review the matters regarding discontinuation of movement for safety measures and will see that it is restarted very soon.
- Will send DMTs with necessary equipments in case the crop is washed away, and if there is water logging in a very large amount.
- Will act in such a way that the human life is restored again speedily and timely in the priority areas.
- Will contact the circle office or central control room if machines equipments, vehicles, man power, technical personnel are required to restore the agricultural activities.
- Will make arrangement to avail the external helps to manage to disaster.
- Will collect the details of loss of crops to send it to the district administration.

- Should have the details of village wise various crops in the district.
- Will prepare a primary survey report of crop damage in the area and will send the same to district control room and also to the administrative head
- Will immediately put the action plan in real action during the emergency.
- 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.

8. Energy and power department:-

A. Normal time activities

While preparing a separate plan regarding Energy Department will prepare the list of available resource as a part of DDMP. It will include the following:

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

B. On receiving the warning

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

C. During disaster:-

- Establish contact with the DEOC.

- Prepare a First assessment report in conjunction with other ESFs for the DEOC to take further decision.
- Assist authorities to reinstate generators for public facilities such as Hospital, water supply, police stations, telecommunication building and meteorological stations.
- Dispatch emergency repair teams equipped with tools, tents and food.
- Establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material warehouses.

D. Post Disaster Activities

- To follow the instructions of the district liaison officer.
- To perform the duties assigned for the search and rescue work.
- To deploy the resources and manpower required for the disaster management.
- To dispatch the task forces with necessary equipments to the place where the electric supply is disrupted and ensures that the same is restarted at the earliest.
- Contact the circle office or the Central Control Room of Energy dept to procure the machines and equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical (personnel for restoration of the electric supply).
- To utilize the external resources and manpower allotted to him in a planed manner for disaster management.
- To immediately undertake the emergency repairing work as mentioned in the action plan.
- To prepare a primary survey report regarding damage in the area and send the same to the district control room and to the own administrative head immediately.
- To make temporary arrangement for electric supply to the places like hospitals, shelter, jail, police stations, bus depots etc; with D.G. sets in.

9. Public Works Department

A. Normal time activities

- Details of the staff members with their contact addresses and telephone numbers.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipment as well as the names of contractors and the vehicles & equipment used by them.
- Maps of the areas in the district with the statistical data related to available resources.
- The position of approach roads and other road of all the villages including bridges, railway crossing etc.
- To strictly observe the rules during the constructions regarding earthquake and cyclone proof materials.
- The PWD will inspect periodically the buildings, residences, high rise buildings under their control.
- Damage prone road bridges and arrangement for their inspections Action plan for emergency repairs.
- Will appoint an officer of the rank of Assistant Engineer to coordinate during emergency at the District Control Room.
- Will maintain the departmental equipments such as bulldozers, tractors, water tankers, dumpers, earthmovers excavator, de-watering pumps, generators, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters etc; which can be used during emergency and will quarterly check up these to ensure in working condition.

B. On receiving the warning

- Will immediately contact the District Control Room for assistance.
- Will ensure that all the staff members remain on duty at the headquarters.
- Will send the officers and the staff assigning them specific duties for the DDMP
- Undertake all the action for the disaster management required to be done by the PWD after receiving instructions from district liaison officer.

C. 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 labourers to work with experienced staff and divide into work-gangs.
- Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community organizations and gram panchayat 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

D. Post Disaster Activities

- Will follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- Will remain active for search and rescue activities
- Will provide all the available resources and manpower for disaster management.
- Will mobilize the service of technical personnel for the damage survey work to help the district administration
- Will prepare a primary report of damage in the affected area within 12 hrs / 24 hrs looking to the emerging situation
- Will make arrangements for electricity, water, and latrines in the temporary shelters. Will also inspect the approach roads leading to the temporary shelter and repair the same if so required.

10. Telephone Department (Information dept and Public Affairs)

A. Normal time activities

- Details of the staff members with their contact addresses and telephone numbers.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments including the contractors and the vehicles and equipments used by them.
- Maps showing the details of telephone exchanges, D.Ps, important telephone lines, hot lines, telex lines, microwave towers with statistical data.
- Details of telephone numbers of water supplies, Control Room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, ports, Army, Air force, Navy camps, Jail, Police Station and other sensitive places, light houses, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.
- Action plan for repairs/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of telephone line and microwave towers.
- Inspect the telephone exchanges/sub-exchanges in the damage prone area at every 3 months.
- To appoint an officer not below the rank of telephone inspector to coordinate the district control room during emergency.
- To maintain the equipments such as diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladder & ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, etc; which can be used during emergency and ensure every month that these are in working condition.
- To ensure that the telephone lines at the shelters, emergency hospitals, police stations, control room and other places of emergency services, which can be used during disaster, are not disrupted.
- To prepare a list of public properties related to the telephone department which are in damage prone areas and will make arrangements to lessen the damage.

B. On receiving the warning

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

C. During disaster

- Coordinate with the DEOCs for required information for relief workers.
- Provide information of emergency numbers and other key contact numbers on television, through newspapers, loudspeakers and radio networks.
- Send news flashes of latest updates / donation requirements for disaster area.
- Ensure that the news to be broadcasted reflects the true and clear presentation of the actual position and does not create panic in the minds of the people and also advises them to desist from taking unreasonable steps.

- Take steps for publicity of news and directives relating to the situation issued by the DDMA.
- Curtail normal programmes to broadcast essential information on disaster if requested by the DEOC.
- Arrange visit to the affected area by the local and foreign journalists in the interest of publication of accurate and true report in the news.
- Help victims as well as emergency workers in providing information regarding hospitals, help desks...
- Inform unaffected population about hospitals where they can find victims and where assistance is required.

D. Post Disaster Activities

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

11. Animal Husbandry

A. Normal time activities

- Addresses of members with telephone numbers.
- Details of veterinary centers, artificial insemination centers, veterinary dispensary, veterinary colleges' buildings, vehicles, mobile dispensaries and equipments and also the details of vehicles and equipments used often by out source.
- Maps showing the details of animal breeding laboratories, animal vaccination centers, animal husbandry training school with statistical data.
- Details of essential facilities to be provided at sensitive place such as important animal husbandry centers, veterinary college campus, training center etc;
- Arrangement of repairs/alternative arrangements in case the facilities related to animal husbandry and veterinary services are disrupted.
- To make arrangements to necessary medicines, vaccines and other material, for treatment of animals.

- To collect the details of cattle in each village of the taluka, details of safe places for the treatment of animal, milk dairies, other private veterinary doctors and facilities related to it.
- To appoint an employee not below the rank of livestock inspector to coordinate the District Control Room during emergency.
- To maintain the equipments available such as stands to keep animals, sharp instruments, insecticides, diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc; which can be used during emergency and will also ensure that they are in working condition.
- To see that essential services related to animal husbandry and Veterinary services are not disrupted at the time of emergencies.
- To prepare a list of public properties related to animal husbandry, which are damage prone areas and will make advance planning to lessen the damage.

B. On receiving the Warning

- To immediately contact the District Control Room and will assist in the work.
- To ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters
- To assign the work to be done to the subordinate officers and staff and send them to their sites.
- To receive instructions from the district liaison officer and do the needful.
- To ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make necessary arrangements to obtain those during emergency.
- To consult the Liaison Officer to prevent the probable epidemic among the cattle and also for the safety measures.
- To make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them.
- To set up a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.

C. Post Disaster Activities

- To follow the instruction of the District Liaison Officer.
- To carry out the duty assigned to him for search and rescue work.
- To deploy the available resources and manpower to manage the disaster.
- To review the matters to restart the milk collection activity where it has been closed for security measures.
- To send DMTs with necessary equipments in case of cattle death are there in the affected areas for the disposal of carcass with a view to restoration of public life and result oriented work. To arrange to treat the injured cattle.
- To contact the State Director of A.H. if additional equipments vehicles, manpower, technical personnel etc; are required for restoration of the cattle related activities.

12. Transport department:-

A. Normal time activities

- Details of the staff with contact numbers, details of bus drivers, conductors, mechanical and supervisory staff.
- Details of location of buses in all the areas of the district available round the clock.
- Details of fuel arrangements for buses for emergency work.

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

B. On receiving the warning

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

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

C. During disaster:-

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

D. Post Disaster Activities

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

13. Forest Department

A. Normal time activities

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

- To inspect periodically the buildings, residencies, high causeways under forest department
- To maintain the equipments available such as sharp instruments, insecticides, diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, dedusting equipments etc; which can be used during emergency and will also ensure that they are in working condition.
- To take care of public shelters, other places to be used for evacuation with primary facilities like water
- To prepare a list of public properties in the damage prone forest areas and will make advance arrangements to lessen the damage.

B. On Receiving the Warning

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

C. During disaster

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

D. Post Disaster Activities

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

14. Port Office

A. Normal time activities

- Details of the staff with their address and phone numbers, details of port workers, securities, mechanics and supervisory staff. Details of location of ports & jetties in all the areas of the district working round the clock.
- Details of fuel arrangement for ships-mechanized launches at the time of emergency.
- Do's and Don'ts to be observed during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff.
- Set up for evacuation of people from affected area of the port area.

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

B. On receiving the warning

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

- To ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency.
- To consult the liaison officer to close the ports and sailing in the sea, which is damage prone or dangerous for the safety of the people as well as the property.
- To assist the administration to send the messages regarding warning to the remote area as well as the coastal areas through the port staff.

C. Post Disaster Activities

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

4. Co-ordination with other stakeholders in the district:-

4.1. Other Districts of the State:

During emergencies district may require support from other adjoining districts, which are not affected by disasters. For this the DEOC head can seek help from other districts through the Divisional Commissioner, Indore.

4.2. Non Governmental Organisations and Community Based Organisations:

Local NGOs and CBOs, due to their proximity to the community, can act as a vital link between government and the community particularly during emergencies. They are in a better position to appreciate the area and time specific problems of the people and their flexibility in approach makes them more acceptable in the community. The Role of NGOs and CBOs in disaster management will be in three stages:

Preparedness

- Community awareness and capacity building
- Community Based Disaster Management Planning.
- Assisting and participating in preparation of disaster management plans at Block, district, municipal and gram panchayat levels.
- Support in vulnerability assessment and mapping
- Support in preparing mitigation strategy and plans; assessments for structural and non-structural mitigation.
- Support in policy review on disaster management
- Reviewing and upgrading DM Plans
- Documentation

Emergency Response

- Dissemination of warning
- Evacuation, Search and Rescue
- Relief distribution
- Medical aid
- Emergency shelter
- Immediate restoration
- Women and Child care
- Trauma Counselling
- Coordination of Volunteers
- Community mobilization
- Documentation

Recovery

- Restoration of damaged community structures (schools, etc.)
- Construction and management of MCS
- Restoration of livelihood
- Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups
- Restoration of environment
- Managing emergent group activities
- Recovery planning, coordination, evaluation
- Documentation

4.3. Religious Institutions:

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

4.4 Private and Public Sectors:

Many private and public sector units have equipments and skilled human resource, which could be used during response and recovery phase. A list of major public and private sector units with facilities available with them is very useful during emergencies. There are many private vendors within district, who can readily supply different relief materials within short notice.

4.5. Academic Institutions:

Academic institutions within the district and also outside the district could help with subject specific expertise for disaster management planning.

4.6 International Humanitarian Organizations:

There are many international humanitarian organizations that support government agencies worldwide during emergencies. These agencies as per their mandates support during different phases of the disaster management cycle.

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

- If a district has dams, the neighboring districts should be warned when the dams are opened as the water flow from them might cause flood in the adjoining rivers. This requires proper coordination among the districts by the help of officials of reservoirs by

informing district authorities about when and how much water is being released so that these authorities can share this information with the CWC who can then help in predicting or forecasting which all areas are likely to be affected.

- During the time of disaster if the district is unable to cater to the requirements of the situation, it can seek help from the nearby districts in terms of resources or man power like health department, home guard department, RTO, fire department, food and police.
- Every key department can do with a POC who can be equipped with powers to order forces to the districts in need immediately so that further losses can be minimized.
- The emergency team should have the updated checklists, contact numbers and information about all the districts.
- In case of earthquake affected districts, the neighboring districts should provide and help in coordinating for temporary shelters along with the line departments.

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

At district level, Collector acts as the focal point for all types of disaster response and recovery activities. At the district level, it is the collector who is responsible for ensuring a coordinated response, the Collector is responsible to ensure smooth functioning of the team of officials from different State government agencies. The power of sanction of relief is vested with officials of Revenue Department at different levels, depending upon the operational needs. The Collector is able to ensure participation of different State Government agencies in the response and recovery activities and provides the necessary financial support and sanctions from the funds available with him for relief and for rural development works. He also manages to get the support, both managerial and material, from the NGOs.

Indore police has good co-ordination with the counterparts of its block headquarters. It has kept the updated numbers of all the necessary officials and hence it is easy for them to maintain contact during emergency. If emergency arises police and homeguard officials from Indore would go to the other blocks like Sanwer, Depalpur and Mhow, hence making work easier.

The district collector would be at the apex of the district disaster management control operations. He would head the district control room which would consist of officers from all the departments. He would be controlling directly the operations under various departments like police, civil hospital, PWD, RTO and other line departments. He would also look after the on site operations centre like transit camps, feeding camps and relief camps.

7. Dissemination of the plan:-

7.1 Plan evaluation:-

The purpose of evaluation of DDMP is to determine

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

The plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in

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

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

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. It is so designed that it will definitely help the officials to take quick actions during the disaster. An official to be chosen who be regularly into the updating of any of the contact numbers and adding in the new recommendations by various people.

8. Resources from IDRN website:-

ITEM AND DESCRIPTION:-	DEPARTMENT AND CONTACT ADDRESS	QUANTITY AND SOURCE
1)ITEM:Light Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION:Light Ambulance Van	1) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE:2422100,2424488 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits 2) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE:Govt
2)ITEM:Medium Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION:Medium Ambulance Van	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt
3)ITEM:Mobilization Truck DESCRIPTION:Mobilization Truck	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt
4)ITEM:Water Tanker - Large capacity DESCRIPTION:Water Tanker - Large capacity	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Water Tanker - Medium capacity DESCRIPTION:Water Tanker - Medium capacity	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: P.H.E. Mech. Sub Division Indore CONTACT ADDR:Mr. R. S. Thakur TELEPHONE:2764814,2451623 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:Govt 2) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt

<p>ITEM:Breathing Apparatus - Compressor DESCRIPTION:Breathing Apparatus - Compressor</p>	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>
<p>ITEM:Breathing apparatus - self contained DESCRIPTION:Breathing apparatus - self contained</p>	<p>2) DEPT NAME: Chief Medical and Health officer CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Smt. Pushpa Gupta TELEPHONE:2541716,2538202 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: Mayur Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Riyaz Siddhiki TELEPHONE:2595000,2595111 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>4) DEPT NAME: Bombay Hospital, Indore CONTACT ADDR:Dr. A. R. Banerji Medical Director TELEPHONE:5077000,2550511 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>5) DEPT NAME: Bhandari Hospital & Research Center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Vinod Bhandari TELEPHONE:2552833,2552228 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>6) DEPT NAME: Anand Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR:Cornel Chaddha TELEPHONE:2472121-24,2478121 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>7) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>8) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>9) DEPT NAME: Suyash Hospital Pvt. Ltd. CONTACT ADDR:Rajesh Malpani, Director TELEPHONE:2493911,2493814 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>10) DEPT NAME: Indore Cloth Market Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Prakash Jain (Trusty) TELEPHONE:2480845,2480872 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>3) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>4) QUANTITY-20Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>5) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>6) QUANTITY-18Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>7) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>8) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>9) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p>
<p>ITEM:Dry Chemical Powder DESCRIPTION:Dry Chemical Powder</p>	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-6000Kg SOURCE:Govt</p>
<p>ITEM:Fire Fighting Foam DESCRIPTION:Fire Fighting Foam</p>	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-10000Liter SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:indore</p>
<p>ITEM:Turn Table Ladder DESCRIPTION:Turn</p>	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>

Table Ladder	DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	
ITEM:Rescue Tender DESCRIPTION:Rescue Tender	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>
ITEM:Extension Ladder DESCRIPTION:Extension Ladder	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Govt. Womens Polytechnic Indore CONTACT ADDR:Principal C. G. Dhabu TELEPHONE:2321906,2321978 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE:2422100,2424488 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-50Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>3) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p>
ITEM:Clothing - Chemical protective (A, B, C) DESCRIPTION:Clothing - Chemical protective (A, B, C)(Low Temp)	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>
ITEM:Suit - fire entry DESCRIPTION:Suit - fire entry	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>3) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>
ITEM:Pump - floating DESCRIPTION:Pump - floating	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-18Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>
ITEM:Pump - high pressure, portable DESCRIPTION: Pump - high pressure, portable	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>
ITEM:Search and Rescue Teams for Flood DESCRIPTION:Search and Rescue Teams for	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-6persons SOURCE:Govt</p>

Flood		
<p>ITEM:Stretcher normal DESCRIPTION:Stretcher normal</p>	<p>2) DEPT NAME: Bhandari Hospital & Research Center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Vinod Bhandari TELEPHONE:2552833,2552228 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: Bombay Hospital, Indore CONTACT ADDR:Dr. A. R. Banerji Medical Director TELEPHONE:5077000,2550511 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>4) DEPT NAME: Choithram Hospital & Rserch Center CONTACT ADDR:Mr. Kartan TELEPHONE:2362491-99, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>5) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>6) DEPT NAME: Chief Medical and Health officer CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Smt. Pushpa Gupta TELEPHONE:2541716,2538202 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>7) DEPT NAME: Anand Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR:Cornel Chaddha TELEPHONE:2472121-24,2478121 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>8) DEPT NAME: Greater Kailash Nursing Home & Eye Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Radhika Bandi TELEPHONE:5051160-65, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>9) DEPT NAME: Mayur Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Riyaz Siddhiki TELEPHONE:2595000,2595111 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>10) DEPT NAME: Suyash Hospital Pvt. Ltd. CONTACT ADDR:Rajesh Malpani, Director TELEPHONE:2493911,2493814 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>11) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>12) DEPT NAME: Gokuldas Hospital Ltd. CONTACT ADDR:Anand Gokuldas, Dr. Sanjay Gokuldas TELEPHONE:2519212 to 18, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>13) DEPT NAME: Indore Cloth Market Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Prakash Jain (Trusty)</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-14Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-20Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>3) QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>4) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>5) QUANTITY-20Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>6) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>7) QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>8) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>9) QUANTITY-7Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>10) QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>11) QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>12) QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p>

	TELEPHONE:2480845,2480872 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	
ITEM:CT scan DESCRIPTION:CT scan	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Bhandari Hospital & Research Center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Vinod Bhandari TELEPHONE:2552833,2552228 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Bombay Hospital, Indore CONTACT ADDR:Dr. A. R. Banerji Medical Director TELEPHONE:5077000,2550511 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: Greater Kailash Nursing Home & Eye Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Radhika Bandi TELEPHONE:5051160-65, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>4) DEPT NAME: Indore Cloth Market Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Prakash Jain (Trusty) TELEPHONE:2480845,2480872 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>3) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>4) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p>
ITEM:Incubators for children DESCRIPTION:Incubators for children	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Anand Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR:Cornel Chaddha TELEPHONE:2472121-24,2478121 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Gokuldas Hospital Ltd. CONTACT ADDR:Anand Gokuldas, Dr. Sanjay Gokuldas TELEPHONE:2519212 to 18, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: Indore Cloth Market Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Prakash Jain (Trusty) TELEPHONE:2480845,2480872 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>4) DEPT NAME: Bombay Hospital, Indore CONTACT ADDR:Dr. A. R. Banerji Medical Director TELEPHONE:5077000,2550511 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>5) DEPT NAME: Bhandari Hospital & Research Center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Vinod Bhandari TELEPHONE:2552833,2552228 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>6) DEPT NAME: Greater Kailash Nursing Home & Eye Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Radhika Bandi TELEPHONE:5051160-65, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>3) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>4) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>5) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>6) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p>
ITEM:MRI DESCRIPTION:MRI	1) DEPT NAME: Bombay Hospital, Indore CONTACT ADDR:Dr. A. R. Banerji Medical Director	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt

	<p>TELEPHONE:5077000,2550511 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Greater Kailash Nursing Home & Eye Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Radhika Bandi TELEPHONE:5051160-65, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: Indore Cloth Market Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Prakash Jain (Trusty) TELEPHONE:2480845,2480872 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>4) DEPT NAME: Gokuldas Hospital Ltd. CONTACT ADDR:Anand Gokuldas, Dr. Sanjay Gokuldas TELEPHONE:2519212 to 18, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>2) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>3) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>4) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p>
<p>ITEM:Stretcher medical evacuation DESCRIPTION:Stretcher medical evacuation</p>	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Mayur Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Riyaz Siddhiki TELEPHONE:2595000,2595111 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p>
<p>ITEM:Mechanical ventilators DESCRIPTION:Mechanical ventilators</p>	<p>2) DEPT NAME: Mayur Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Riyaz Siddhiki TELEPHONE:2595000,2595111 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: Choithram Hospital & Rserch Center CONTACT ADDR:Mr. Kartan TELEPHONE:2362491-99, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>4) DEPT NAME: Anand Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR:Cornel Chaddha TELEPHONE:2472121-24,2478121 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>5) DEPT NAME: Bhandari Hospital & Research Center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Vinod Bhandari TELEPHONE:2552833,2552228 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>6) DEPT NAME: Suyash Hospital Pvt. Ltd. CONTACT ADDR:Rajesh Malpani, Director TELEPHONE:2493911,2493814 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>7) DEPT NAME: Greater Kailash Nursing Home & Eye Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Radhika Bandi TELEPHONE:5051160-65, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>8) DEPT NAME: Chief Medical and Health officer CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Smt. Pushpa Gupta TELEPHONE:2541716,2538202 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-16Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>3) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>4) QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>5) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>6) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>7) QUANTITY-15Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>8) QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p>

	9) DEPT NAME: Gokuldas Hospital Ltd. CONTACT ADDR: Anand Gokuldas, Dr. Sanjay Gokuldas TELEPHONE: 2519212 to 18, DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	
ITEM: Mobile hospital DESCRIPTION: Mobile hospital	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR: Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE: 0731-2419999, 0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Mobile medical van DESCRIPTION: Mobile medical van	2) DEPT NAME: Choithram Hospital & Rserch Center CONTACT ADDR: Mr. Kartan TELEPHONE: 2362491-99, DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits
	3) DEPT NAME: Mayur Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR: Dr. Riyaz Siddhiki TELEPHONE: 2595000, 2595111 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	2) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits
	4) DEPT NAME: Indore Cloth Market Hospital CONTACT ADDR: Prakash Jain (Trusty) TELEPHONE: 2480845, 2480872 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	3) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: PSUnits
	5) DEPT NAME: Bombay Hospital, Indore CONTACT ADDR: Dr. A. R. Banerji Medical Director TELEPHONE: 5077000, 2550511 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	4) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits
	6) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR: Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE: 0731-2419999, 0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	5) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt
	7) DEPT NAME: Anand Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR: Cornel Chaddha TELEPHONE: 2472121-24, 2478121 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	6) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits
	8) DEPT NAME: Gokuldas Hospital Ltd. CONTACT ADDR: Anand Gokuldas, Dr. Sanjay Gokuldas TELEPHONE: 2519212 to 18, DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	7) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits
	9) DEPT NAME: M.Y. Hospital, Indore CONTACT ADDR: Dean, MGM Medical College TELEPHONE: 0731-2449111, DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	8) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: Govt
	10) DEPT NAME: Bhandari Hospital & Research Center CONTACT ADDR: Dr. Vinod Bhandari TELEPHONE: 2552833, 2552228 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	9) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits
	11) DEPT NAME: Greater Kailash Nursing Home & Eye Hospital CONTACT ADDR: Dr. Radhika Bandi TELEPHONE: 5051160-65,	10) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits
		11) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits

	<p>DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>12) DEPT NAME: Suyash Hospital Pvt. Ltd. CONTACT ADDR:Rajesh Malpani, Director TELEPHONE:2493911,2493814 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	
<p>ITEM:Portable suction unit DESCRIPTION:Portabl e suction unit</p>	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Greater Kailash Nursing Home & Eye Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Radhika Bandi TELEPHONE:5051160-65, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Suyash Hospital Pvt. Ltd. CONTACT ADDR:Rajesh Malpani, Director TELEPHONE:2493911,2493814 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: Indore Cloth Market Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Prakash Jain (Trusty) TELEPHONE:2480845,2480872 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>4) DEPT NAME: Chief Medical and Health officer CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Smt. Pushpa Gupta TELEPHONE:2541716,2538202 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>5) DEPT NAME: Bhandari Hospital & Research Center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Vinod Bhandari TELEPHONE:2552833,2552228 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>6) DEPT NAME: Anand Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR:Cornel Chaddha TELEPHONE:2472121-24,2478121 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>7) DEPT NAME: Bombay Hospital, Indore CONTACT ADDR:Dr. A. R. Banerji Medical Director TELEPHONE:5077000,2550511 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>8) DEPT NAME: Gokuldas Hospital Ltd. CONTACT ADDR:Anand Gokuldas, Dr. Sanjay Gokuldas TELEPHONE:2519212 to 18, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>9) DEPT NAME: Choithram Hospital & Rserch Center CONTACT ADDR:Mr. Kartan TELEPHONE:2362491-99, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>3) QUANTITY-1No SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>4) QUANTITY-15Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>5) QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>6) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>7) QUANTITY-1No SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>8) QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>9) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>10) QUANTITY-14Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p>
<p>ITEM:Portable oxygen cylinders DESCRIPTION:Portabl e oxygen cylinders</p>	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Bombay Hospital, Indore CONTACT ADDR:Dr. A. R. Banerji Medical Director TELEPHONE:5077000,2550511 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-5Nos</p>

	<p>2) DEPT NAME: Anand Hospital & Research center CONTACT ADDR: Cornel Chaddha TELEPHONE: 2472121-24, 2478121 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: Bhandari Hospital & Research Center CONTACT ADDR: Dr. Vinod Bhandari TELEPHONE: 2552833, 2552228 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>4) DEPT NAME: Indore Cloth Market Hospital CONTACT ADDR: Prakash Jain (Trusty) TELEPHONE: 2480845, 2480872 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>5) DEPT NAME: Chief Medical and Health officer CONTACT ADDR: Dr. Smt. Pushpa Gupta TELEPHONE: 2541716, 2538202 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>6) DEPT NAME: Gokuldas Hospital Ltd. CONTACT ADDR: Anand Gokuldas, Dr. Sanjay Gokuldas TELEPHONE: 2519212 to 18, DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>7) DEPT NAME: Suyash Hospital Pvt. Ltd. CONTACT ADDR: Rajesh Malpani, Director TELEPHONE: 2493911, 2493814 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>8) NAME: Mayur Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR: Dr. Riyaz Siddhiki TELEPHONE: 2595000, 2595111 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>9) DEPT NAME: Greater Kailash Nursing Home & Eye Hospital CONTACT ADDR: Dr. Radhika Bandi TELEPHONE: 5051160-65, DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>3) SOURCE: Govt QUANTITY- 10Nos SOURCE: PSUnits</p> <p>4) QUANTITY- 10Nos SOURCE: PSUnits</p> <p>5) QUANTITY- 10Nos SOURCE: Govt</p> <p>6) QUANTITY- 1No SOURCE: PSUnits</p> <p>7) QUANTITY- 10Nos SOURCE: PSUnits</p> <p>8) QUANTITY- 4Nos SOURCE: PSUnits</p> <p>9) QUANTITY- 10Nos SOURCE: PSUnits</p>
<p>ITEM: Portable ECG DESCRIPTION: Portable ECG</p>	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Gokuldas Hospital Ltd. CONTACT ADDR: Anand Gokuldas, Dr. Sanjay Gokuldas TELEPHONE: 2519212 to 18, DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Suyash Hospital Pvt. Ltd. CONTACT ADDR: Rajesh Malpani, Director TELEPHONE: 2493911, 2493814 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: Indore Cloth Market Hospital CONTACT ADDR: Prakash Jain (Trusty) TELEPHONE: 2480845, 2480872 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>4) DEPT NAME: Bombay Hospital, Indore CONTACT ADDR: Dr. A. R. Banerji Medical</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY- 2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits</p> <p>2) QUANTITY- 2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits</p> <p>3) QUANTITY- 1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits</p> <p>4) QUANTITY- 10Nos SOURCE: PSUnits</p> <p>5) QUANTITY- 2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits</p> <p>6) QUANTITY- 10Nos SOURCE: Govt</p>

	<p>Director TELEPHONE:5077000,2550511 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>5) DEPT NAME: Bhandari Hospital & Research Center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Vinod Bhandari TELEPHONE:2552833,2552228 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>6) DEPT NAME: Chief Medical and Health officer CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Smt. Pushpa Gupta TELEPHONE:2541716,2538202 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>7) DEPT NAME: Anand Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR:Cornel Chaddha TELEPHONE:2472121-24,2478121 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>8) DEPT NAME: Mayur Hospital & Reserch center CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Riyaz Siddhiki TELEPHONE:2595000,2595111 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>9) DEPT NAME: Greater Kailash Nursing Home & Eye Hospital CONTACT ADDR:Dr. Radhika Bandi TELEPHONE:5051160-65, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>10) DEPT NAME: Choithram Hospital & Rserch Center CONTACT ADDR:Mr. Kartan TELEPHONE:2362491-99, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>7) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt</p> <p>8) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>9) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>10) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p>
ITEM:GPS Hand Sets DESCRIPTION:GPS Hand Sets	1) DEPT NAME: B.S.N.L. GMT CONTACT ADDR:B.L. Jain S.D.E. (O & M) TELEPHONE:2701188,2701234 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Mobile Phone CDMA DESCRIPTION:Mobile Phone CDMA	1) DEPT NAME: B.S.N.L. GMT CONTACT ADDR:B.L. Jain S.D.E. (O & M) TELEPHONE:2701188,2701234 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-AvailableNos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Mobile Phone GSM DESCRIPTION:Mobile Phone GSM	1) DEPT NAME: B.S.N.L. GMT CONTACT ADDR:B.L. Jain S.D.E. (O & M) TELEPHONE:2701188,2701234 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-AvailableNos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:V-SAT DESCRIPTION:V-SAT	1) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits
ITEM:Walkie Talkie Sets DESCRIPTION:Walkie Talkie Sets(3 KM Range)	1) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:Govt
	2) DEPT NAME: Poloce Radio Zone Indore CONTACT ADDR:Poloce Radio Zone Indore TELEPHONE:2610062, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	2) QUANTITY-482Nos SOURCE:Govt

ITEM: VHF Sets Static DESCRIPTION: VHF Sets Static	1) DEPT NAME: Poloce Radio Zone Indore CONTACT ADDR:Poloce Radio Zone Indore TELEPHONE:2610062, DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-120Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: VHF Sets Mobile DESCRIPTION: VHF Sets Mobile(30 KM Range)	1) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE:2422100,2424488 DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits 2) QUANTITY-40Nos SOURCE: PSUnits
ITEM: Bolt cutters (Shears) DESCRIPTION: Bolt Cutter	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-100Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Circular Saw with Diamond Blade(Electric) DESCRIPTION: Circular Saw with Diamond Blade(Electric)	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Cutters-Hydraulic DESCRIPTION: Cutters - Hydraulic	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Cutters-Battery DESCRIPTION: Cutters -Battery	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Electric Drill DESCRIPTION: Electric Drill	1) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE:2422100,2424488 DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: Asst. Aggriculture Engineer Indore CONTACT ADDR:Mr. B. L. Katlana TELEPHONE:2368440, DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 3) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 4) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 5) DEPT NAME: Govt. Womens Polytechnic Indore CONTACT ADDR:Principal C. G. Dhabu	1) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits 2) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt 3) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits 4) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt 5) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt

	TELEPHONE:2321906,2321978 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	
ITEM:Gas Cutters DESCRIPTION:Gas Cutters	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:shri B.L. Gandherav, DSP TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>
ITEM:Pneumatic Chisel DESCRIPTION:Pneumatic Chisel	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Bulldozers wheeled/chain DESCRIPTION:Bulldozers wheeled/chain	1) DEPT NAME: Asst. Aggriculture Engineer Indore CONTACT ADDR:Mr. B. L. Katlana TELEPHONE:2368440, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-9Nos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Jack with 5 ton lift DESCRIPTION:Jack with 5 ton lift	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: P.H.E. Mech. Sub Division Indore CONTACT ADDR:Mr. R. S. Thakur TELEPHONE:2764814,2451623 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-50Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>3) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>
ITEM:Blankets DESCRIPTION:Blankets	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-15Nos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Crescent/adjustable wrenches DESCRIPTION:Crescent/adjustable wrenches 6", 10" 12" 36"	<p>2) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-25Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>
ITEM:Glass remover (Punch Mark) DESCRIPTION:Glass remover (Punch Mark)	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Gloves-Rubber, Tested up to 25, 000 volt	2) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677	1) QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE:Govt

DESCRIPTION:Gloves -Rubber, Tested up to 25, 000 volt	DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 3) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE:2422100,2424488 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	2) QUANTITY- 100Pair SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Heavy Axe DESCRIPTION:Heavy Axe	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Jumping Cushions DESCRIPTION:Jumpin g Cushions	2) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Lifting tackle - 3 ton DESCRIPTION:Lifting tackle - 3 ton	1) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE:2422100,2424488 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 3) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt 2) QUANTITY-7Nos SOURCE:PSUnits 3) QUANTITY- 12Nos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Set of rope tackle (3 sheave - 2 sheave) DESCRIPTION:Set of rope tackle (3 sheave - 2 sheave)	1) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE:2422100,2424488 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE:PSUnits
ITEM:Single sheave snatch block DESCRIPTION:Single sheave snatch block	1) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE:2422100,2424488 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE:2422100,2424488 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY- 17Nos SOURCE:Govt 2) QUANTITY- 17Nos SOURCE:PSUnits
ITEM:Slotted Screwdrivers DESCRIPTION:Slotted Screwdrivers	1) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR:Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE:5021545,2554702 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY- 10Nos SOURCE:PSUnits 2) QUANTITY- 22Nos SOURCE:Govt
ITEM:Smoke Blower	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services	1) QUANTITY-2Nos

and Exhauster DESCRIPTION: Smoke Blower and Exhauster	CONTACT ADDR: Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE: 0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Stretcher harness (set) DESCRIPTION: Stretch er harness (set)	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR: Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE: 0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY- 2Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Electric Generator (10 kv) DESCRIPTION: Electri c Generator (10 kv)	2) DEPT NAME: B.S.N.L. GMT CONTACT ADDR: B.L. Jain S.D.E. (O & M) TELEPHONE: 2701188,2701234 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 3) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR: Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE: 5021545,2554702 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 4) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR: Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE: 0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 5) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR: Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE: 2422100,2424488 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 6) DEPT NAME: Poloce Radio Zone Indore CONTACT ADDR: Poloce Radio Zone Indore TELEPHONE: 2610062, DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 7) DEPT NAME: P.H.E. Mech. Sub Division Indore CONTACT ADDR: Mr. R. S. Thakur TELEPHONE: 2764814,2451623 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY- 86Nos SOURCE: Govt 2) QUANTITY- 1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits 3) QUANTITY- 4Nos SOURCE: Govt 4) QUANTITY- 1Nos SOURCE: Govt 5) QUANTITY- 3Nos SOURCE: Govt 6) QUANTITY- 1Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Inflatable Light Tower DESCRIPTION: Inflata ble Light Tower(with ERV)	1) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR: Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE: 5021545,2554702 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY- 1Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Light Mast DESCRIPTION: Light Mast (3 no.1000 watts)	1) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR: Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE: 5021545,2554702 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR: Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE: 0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY- 1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits 2) QUANTITY- 1Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Search light DESCRIPTION: Search light	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR: Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE: 0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY- 6Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Search and Rescue Teams for Collapsed Structures DESCRIPTION: Search and Rescue Teams for Collapsed Structures	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR: Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE: 0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY- 6persons SOURCE: Govt

ITEM: Spreaders-Hydraulic DESCRIPTION: Spreaders-Hydraulic	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR: Smt. Aruna M.Rao TELEPHONE: 0731-2419999, 0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Tarpaulin DESCRIPTION: Tarpaulin	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR: Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE: 0731-2419999, 0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR: Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE: 2422100, 2424488 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: Govt 2) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits
ITEM: Bus DESCRIPTION: Collage Bus	1) DEPT NAME: Handi Caps Institute of Techenology & Manegement CONTACT ADDR: Dr. Shamsher Singh, Director TELEPHONE: 5020492, 2856294 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: PSUnits
ITEM: Heavy Truck DESCRIPTION: Heavy Truck	1) DEPT NAME: B.S.N.L. GMT CONTACT ADDR: B.L. Jain S.D.E. (O & M) TELEPHONE: 2701188, 2701234 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Tractor DESCRIPTION: Tractor	1) DEPT NAME: Office Executive Engineer PWD Dn. II, Indore CONTACT ADDR: K. Senani TELEPHONE: 0731-2490964, 0731-2492057 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: W.R. Dept. S.D.O. Sub. Dn. Indore CONTACT ADDR: Shri O.P. Patwa TELEPHONE: 2565573, 2490177 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 3) DEPT NAME: Asst. Aggriculture Engineer Indore CONTACT ADDR: Mr. B. L. Katlana TELEPHONE: 2368440, DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt 2) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt 3) QUANTITY-16Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Trailer DESCRIPTION: Trailer	1) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR: Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE: 0731-2419999, 0731-2419677 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: Office Executive Engineer PWD Dn. II, Indore CONTACT ADDR: K. Senani TELEPHONE: 0731-2490964, 0731-2492057 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE: Govt 1) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: 4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION: 4 wheel drive vehicle JEEP-11 AMBESADOR-1 TATA SUMO-2 TEMPO TRAVELER-4	1) DEPT NAME: P.W.D. (E/M) Division Indore CONTACT ADDR: Shri Ashok Bansal E.E. TELEPHONE: 2565208, DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 2) DEPT NAME: Hindustan Petroleum Corp. LTD LPG Bottling Plant CONTACT ADDR: Shri Goutam Biswas TELEPHONE: 5021545, 2554702 DIST: Indore STATE: Madhya Pradesh 3) DEPT NAME: Regional Transport Office, Indore CONTACT ADDR: Regional Transport Office, Indore	1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt 2) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits 3) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt 4) QUANTITY-18Nos SOURCE: Govt

	<p>TELEPHONE:2446151, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>4) DEPT NAME: B.S.N.L. GMT CONTACT ADDR:B.L. Jain S.D.E. (O & M) TELEPHONE:2701188,2701234 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>5) DEPT NAME: Poloce Radio Zone Indore CONTACT ADDR:Poloce Radio Zone Indore TELEPHONE:2610062, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>6) DEPT NAME: W.R. Dept. S.D.O. Sub. Dn. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri O.P. Patwa TELEPHONE:2565573,2490177 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>7) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>5) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>6) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>7) QUANTITY-70Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>
ITEM: Matador DESCRIPTION:Matador or	1) DEPT NAME: B.S.N.L. GMT CONTACT ADDR:B.L. Jain S.D.E. (O & M) TELEPHONE:2701188,2701234 DIST: Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh	1) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt
ITEM: Mini Bus DESCRIPTION:Mini Bus 22 SEATER	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Govt. Womens Polytechnic Indore CONTACT ADDR:Principal C. G. Dhabu TELEPHONE:2321906,2321978 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: Asst. Aggriculture Engineer Indore CONTACT ADDR:Mr. B. L. Katlana TELEPHONE:2368440, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>
ITEM: Truck DESCRIPTION:Truck Mazda	<p>1) DEPT NAME: Office Executive Engineer PWD Dn. II, Indore CONTACT ADDR:K. Senani TELEPHONE:0731-2490964,0731-2492057 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>2) DEPT NAME: M.P.S.E.B. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri H.S. Sharma S.E. City Indore TELEPHONE:2422100,2424488 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>3) DEPT NAME: P.W.D. (E/M) Division Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri Ashok Bansal E.E. TELEPHONE:2565208, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>4) DEPT NAME: Police Fire Services CONTACT ADDR:Smt. Aruna M. Rao TELEPHONE:0731-2419999,0731-2419677 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>5) DEPT NAME: Asst. Aggriculture Engineer Indore CONTACT ADDR:Mr. B. L. Katlana TELEPHONE:2368440, DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>1) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>2) QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE:PSUnits</p> <p>3) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>4) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>5) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>6) QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>7) QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:Govt</p> <p>8) QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE:Govt</p>

	<p>6) DEPT NAME: P.H.E. Mech. Sub Division Indore CONTACT ADDR:Mr. R. S. Thakur TELEPHONE:2764814,2451623 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>7) DEPT NAME: W.R. Dept. S.D.O. Sub. Dn. Indore CONTACT ADDR:Shri O.P. Patwa TELEPHONE:2565573,2490177 DIST:Indore STATE:Madhya Pradesh</p>	
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9. Media and information management

Principles of media

- The media should be managed rather than controlled.
- Cooperation with the media is preferable to confrontation.
- Avoid public disputes within your organisation / agency and with others.
- The media is a communication medium to, and between, parts of the community.
- They can help to control convergence and rumour.
- They can list victim entitlements and promote self-help principles

How can media help:

- Provide information to disaster affected people about the nature of common reactions and the services / assistance available
- Educate the wider community about the experiences and needs of the affected people
- Provide feedback to the affected community about the support available from the remainder of the community.
- Provide opportunities for reflection, evaluation, comparison etc through talkback and anecdotes.

Media management:

- Talk to the interviewer (not to camera)
- Talk in short, simple chunks of information. One thought per sentence.
- Keep to the facts - avoid grey areas.
- If you are unclear then say so.
- Relate to your audience.
- Be prepared - have a statement ready.
- Stick to the facts - do not be led into “hypotheticals”
- If you promise to come back with more information then do so
- Never push the media away or lose your composure
- Never say something “off the record”.
- Avoid “NO COMMENT”.
- Material will be edited. Avoid dependent sentences.
- Avoid YES or NO answers.
- Change negatives into positives.
- Adjectives aren’t really necessary.
- In a media release get the key points in first.
- Approximate large numbers.

10. Important Contact numbers

Latest important contact numbers of EOC, DMTs, DDMC members, DC Office, Revenue & Relief deptt, fire, irrigation and flood control, police, and other key nodal authorities/ persons to be provided.

During the monsoon, a 24 hour open control room will be operational which will operate from the collectorate. Tel no: - 0731 2365534, Fax no: - 0731 2449114

- Police control room no:- 100, 2522500
- Homeguard control room no:- 2499216
- Fire brigade control room no:- 101, 2610155
- Nagar Nigam control room no:- 2535555, 9329555202
- Health dept contact no:- 0731 2537668

11. Do's and don'ts of all possible hazards

a) Operational guidelines of what to do in the event of a **flood**.

DO's	DO's
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convening a meeting of the District Level Committee on Natural calamities. • Functioning of the Control rooms. • Closure of past breaches in river and canal embankments and guarding of weak points. • Rain recording and submission of rainfall reports. • Communication of gauge readings and preparation of maps and charts • Dissemination of weather reports and flood bulletins issued by the meteorological centres, central water commission, Flood forecasting Organization. • Installation of temporary police wireless stations and temporary telephones in flood prone areas • Storage of food in interior vulnerable strategic and key areas • Arrangements for keeping the drainage system desilted and properly maintained • Agricultural measures • Training in flood relief work • Organization of relief parties • Alternative drinking water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing shelter for the people in distress in case the efforts of the civil authorities are considered inadequate, army assistance should be requisitioned. • Relief measures by non-official and voluntary organizations may be enlisted as far as possible • Provision of basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation and public health care and arrangements of cooked food in the relief camps. • Making necessary arrangements for air dropping of food packers in the marooned villages through helicopters • Establish alternate communication links to have effective communication with marooned areas. • Organizing controlled kitchens to supply foods initially at least for 3 days. • Repairs and reconstruction of infrastructure facilities such as roads, embankments, resettlement of flood prone areas. • Rehabilitation of homeless. • Organize relief camps • Grant of emergency relief to all the

arrangements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements for keeping the drainage system desilted and properly maintained. 	affected people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief for economic reconstruction, • Health measures.
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b) Operational Guidelines of what to do in the event of a **Cyclone**

DO's	DON'ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check your house, repair doors and windows, where ever necessary • Keep a Hurricane Lantern filled with kerosene, flashing, match boxes, candles and enough dry cells • Make sure that your radio set is fully serviceable. Keep an extra set of batteries ready for transistor. • Keep your radio set on and listen to the latest weather warnings and advice from the nearest. All India Radio Station. Pass the information to others (by word of mouth. • Don't venture into the areas where streams or rivers flow, hight water due to heavy rains, may surge. • Bolt up glass windows and put shutters in place. • Get extra food stored, particularly that type which does not require cooking such as, Flat , Rice, Sattu (pulse powder). Store extra drinking water. • When you are moving to a shelter move your valuable articles to upper floors or tie lit to the roof so that these would not be submerged. • Make provisions for children and old people requiring special diets. • Be clam. Your ability to meet an emergency will inspire and help others. • Stay in the shelter, as long as you are informed to do so. • While in the shelter, follows the instructions of personnel-in-charge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not keep loose objects like cans, tins and other implements. They may become weapons of destruction during strong winds. • Do not spread rumours, not listen to them, only official version of the warnings may be listened to through Radio. • Do not stay in your house, when advised to vacate by authorities , especially when your house is located in a low-lying area. You may run the risk of being marooned. • Do no venture out, if the weather suddenly clears during a storm as indicated by a full in the wind and rain. Remember strong wind will return equally suddenly from the opposite direction with even greater velocity. This happens when the eye of the storm passes over your area. • Avoid any loose wires, hanging from the poles to avoid electrocution . • Drink only safe water. • People should keep away from disaster areas, unless they are required to assist. • Anti social elements should be prevented from doing mischief. • Houses and dwellings should be cleared of debris. • The losses should be reported to the revenue authorities. • Relatives should be promptly informed about the safety of person in the disaster area.

Operational guidelines of what to do in the event of a **Drought**.

DO's	DO's
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed contingency plan for supply of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of fodder requirement in

<p>drinking water in rural areas to be formulated with technical help from the Central Ground Water Board and utilizing, if required, the rigs and other capital equipment from the CGWB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate plans to be made in the supply of drinking water in urban areas through bores, tankers, special trains and other suitable measures. • Continuous monitoring of rural and urban drinking water availability in drought affected areas. • Preparation of a water budget for each irrigation reservoir covering drinking water, kharif and rabi requirements and capping damage to ground water regime. • Regulating supply to water –intensive industries, if necessary. • Minimizing evaporation losses in tanks and small reservoirs by using chemical methods, subject to Health clearance. 	<p>drought affected districts and locate areas where shortages are likely to occur and arrange for supplies from outside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the prices of fodder in selected places/ markets. • Arrange to procure fodder in selected outlets. • State Forest Department to arrange for the cutting and bailing of grasses in the forest, wherever possible to meet the demand from fodder deficit districts. • Fodder cultivation to be encouraged wherever feasible. • Ensure supply for molasses to cattle feed plants. • Obtaining from premixed feed and urea-molasses bricks to the extent necessary. • Improper land use practices such as heavy tilling, agricultural practices and settlement patterns have contributed to creep and withdrawal of support in many cases.
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e) Operational guidelines of what to do in the event of an **earthquake**

DO's	DON'ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolment of volunteers trained for basic first aid instructions and relief and rescue operations. • Assess the magnitude of problem likely to arise. Carry out studies on possible scenarios of future earthquake to point out gaps in planning and preparedness. • Allotment of responsibilities to officials and non-officials agencies. Coordination of relief and rescue organizations. Identification of search and rescue teams . Assistance from defense services. • Resource evaluation regarding manpower, equipment, transport, hospitals, fire fighting units and so on. • Draw hospital contingency plan. Mobile field hospitals and surgical units. • Construction of demonstration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for injuries or not attempt to move seriously injured person unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. • Check for fires. • Wear shoes in all areas near debris and broken glass. • Check service lines and appliances for damage. Do not use matches or lighters until it has been established that there are no gas leaks. • Draw moderate quantity of water in case service is disrupted. • Do not draw large quantity as this could interfere with fire fighting operation. • Do not eat or drink anything from open containers, specially near shattered glass be prepared for additional earthquake shocks • Respond to requests for help from

<p>earthquake resistant houses suited to the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess vulnerability of structures and retrofit and strengthen weak structures. • Draw education programs for general masses and school children. Make posters, handouts, films, TV programme, press notes etc. • Train administrators, engineers and masons about earthquake resistant construction. • Collect earthquake motion data by suitable instruments. • Enforce building codes for new construction. While constructing new buildings, follow building codes and other sound practices to minimize earthquake hazards. Build on firm ground or go right up to the bed rock level when laying foundations. Avoid filled up areas for construction as far as possible. 	<p>civil, defence, fire services, police and home guards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not crowd damaged areas unless help has been requested. • Cooperate with the public safety officials. • Do not spread rumours , they often do great harm following disasters. • Disposal of dead bodies. • Provide emergency shelter and medical aid. • Repair / replacement and restoration of damaged structures/ equipment. • Damage survey-documentation of damage and scientific data. • Rehabilitation and reconstruction of new earthquake resistant construction
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12. Checklist for various departments:-

PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

DISTRICT CONTROL ROOM

- Vulnerability map of the block / Tehasil
- Resource Inventory , Capacity analysis.
- List of cut off areas with safe route map for communication
- List of storage facilities , dealers of food.
- Control room setup/assignment of control room duty
- Pre-positioning of staff for site operation centers
- Arrangement of alternative communication/generator sets etc.
- Arrangement of vehicles/boats of for evacuation.
- Dissemination of warning/coordination with District Control room.

BDO / TEHASILDARS

- Vulnerability map of the Block / Tehasil
- List of cut off areas with safe route map
- List of storage facilities, dealers of food
- Control room setup/assignment of control room duty
- Pre-positioning of staff for site operation centers
- Arrangement of alternative communication/generator sets etc.

- Arrangement of vehicles/boats for evacuation.
- Dissemination of warning/coordination with District control room.

IRRIGATION

- Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tehasil 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
- Mechanism evolved for forewarning settlements in the downstream / 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
- Strengthening of weak embankments
- All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.

AGRICULTURE

- Communication establishment with District and Block /Tehasil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division
- An officer to be appointed as nodal officer
- Information provided about the disaster and likely damages to crop and plantation
- Organized transport, storage and distribution of seeds/ fertilizers / pesticides
- Cleaning operation carried out to avoid water logging and salinity
- Surveillance for pests and diseases being carried out
- Establishment of public information centers requirements for salvage or re-plantation assessed damage
- Identification of different areas to be affected by different hazard
- Listing of irrigation sources with status
- All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.

POLICE

- Communication establishment with District and Block /Tehasil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division
- An officer to be appointed as nodal officer
- Overall traffic management and patrolling of all highways and other access roads to disaster sites
- Identification of antisocial elements
- Provision of security in transit camps/feeding centers/ relief camps/ cattle camps/ cooperative food stores and distribution centers.

- Assistance from district authorities for taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers and those found manipulating relief material
- Coordination with military service personnel in the area being carried out.
- Officers made available to inquire into and record of deaths.
- All staff informed in-formed about the disasters likely damages and effects.

CHMO

- Communication establishment with District and Block /Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division
- An officer to be appointed as nodal officer
- Stockpiling of live saving, anti-diarrheal drugs, de-toxicants, anesthesia, adequate drinking water.
- Arrangement of ambulance/ generators
- In-house emergency medical teams to ensure that adequate staff available at all times to handle emergency casualties.
- Listing of private health facilities
- Strengthening of disease surveillance
- Formation of mobile units and ensure communication with them
- Identification of sites in probable disaster areas for site operation areas
- Awareness generation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

- Communication establishment with District and Block /Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division
- An officer to be appointed as nodal officer
- An officer to be appointed as nodal officer
- Arrangement of extra vehicles/ heavy equipments, such as front end loaders/ towing vehicles/ earth moving equipments / cranes etc.
- Inspection and emergency repair for roads/ road bridges/ underwater inspection/ piers/ concrete and steel work
- Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plant and equipments
- Route strategy for evacuation and relief work.
- Clearance of blocked roads
- Community assistance mobilized for road clearing

TELECOMMUNICATION

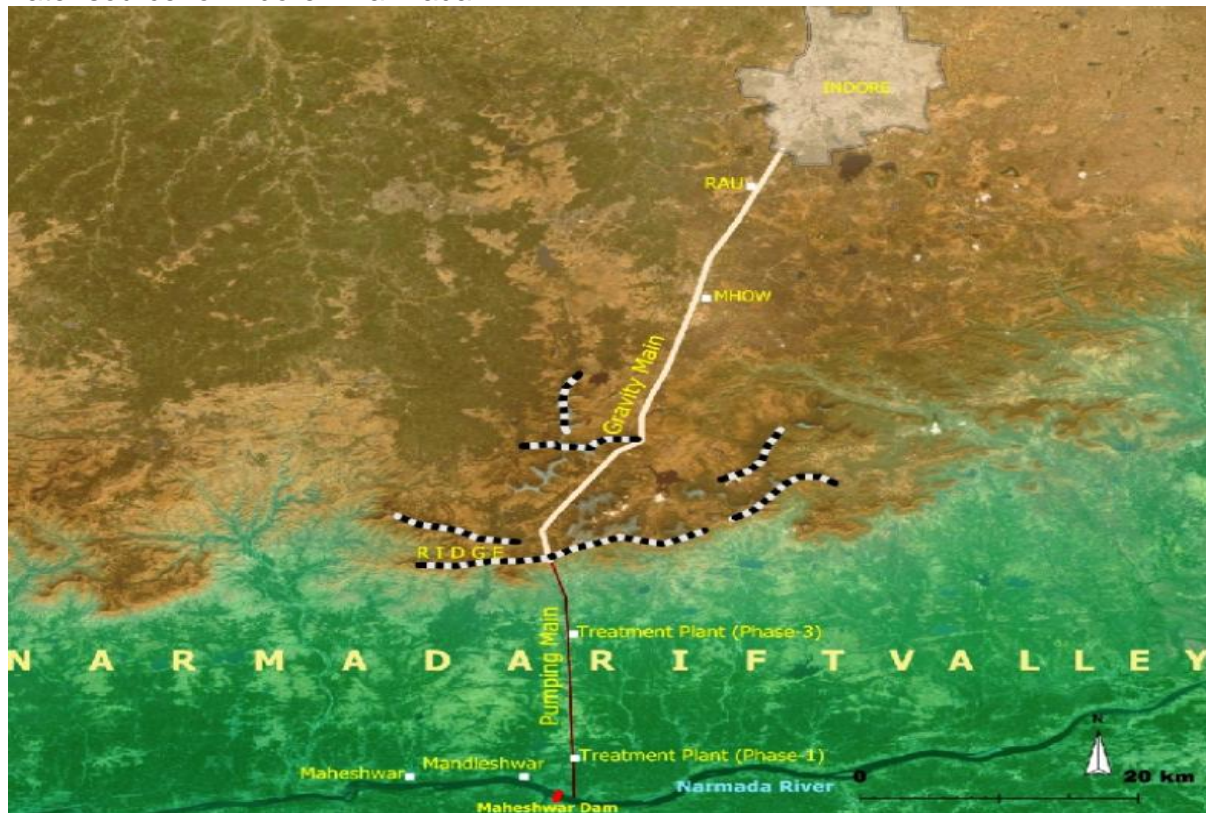
- Communication establishment with District and Block /Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division
- An officer to be appointed as nodal officer
- Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generators
- Inspection and repair of poles etc.
- Identification of materials required for response operations

RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

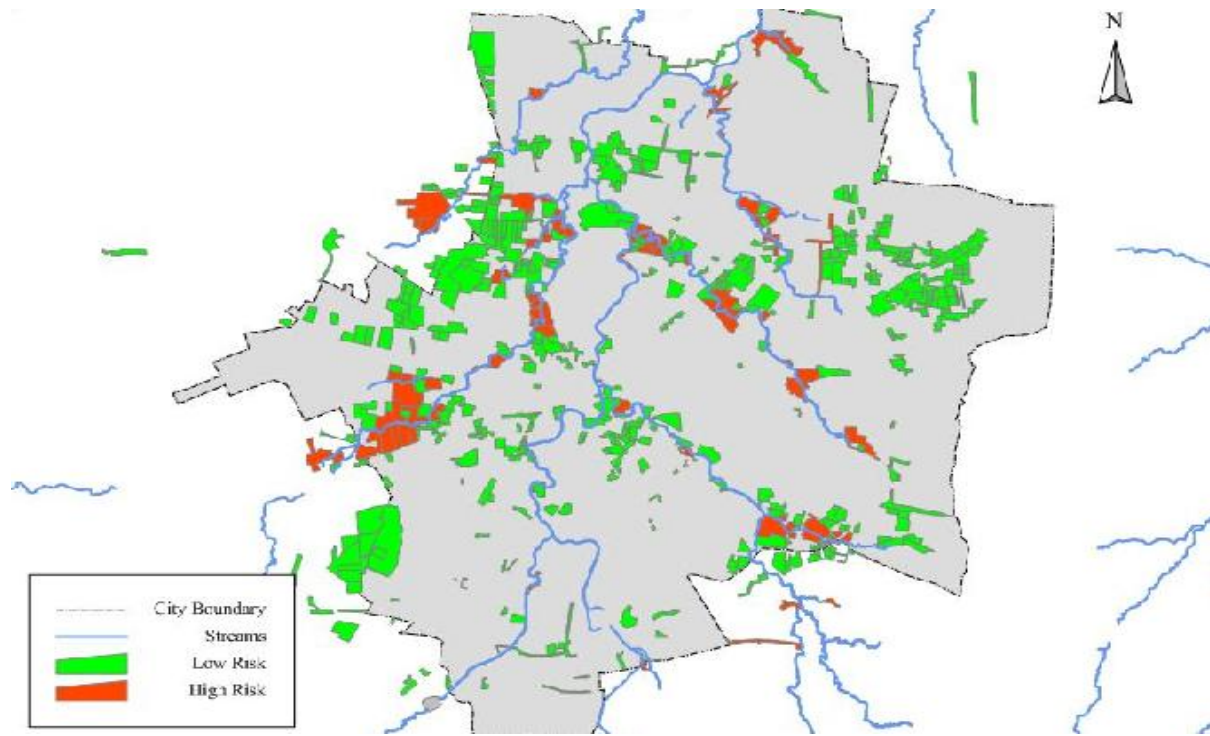
- Communication establishment with District and Block /Tehasil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division
- An officer to be appointed as nodal officer
- Arrangement of water tankers and other temporary means of distribution and storage water
- Adequate arrangement to provide water to relief camps/ affected villages, alternate water supply arranged in feeding centers/cattle camps etc.
- Disinfections of water bodies
- Identification of appropriate potable water supply

MAPS:-

Water source for Indore:- Narmada:-



Flood prone slums in Indore:-



Source: Indore Municipal Corporation, 2009

Map No. 2

SLUMS IN INDORE

Legend :

- Slum
- Main Road
- Railway Line
- Water Bodies
- Nallah
- IMC Boundary
- 1991 Planning Boundary
- existing notified boundary

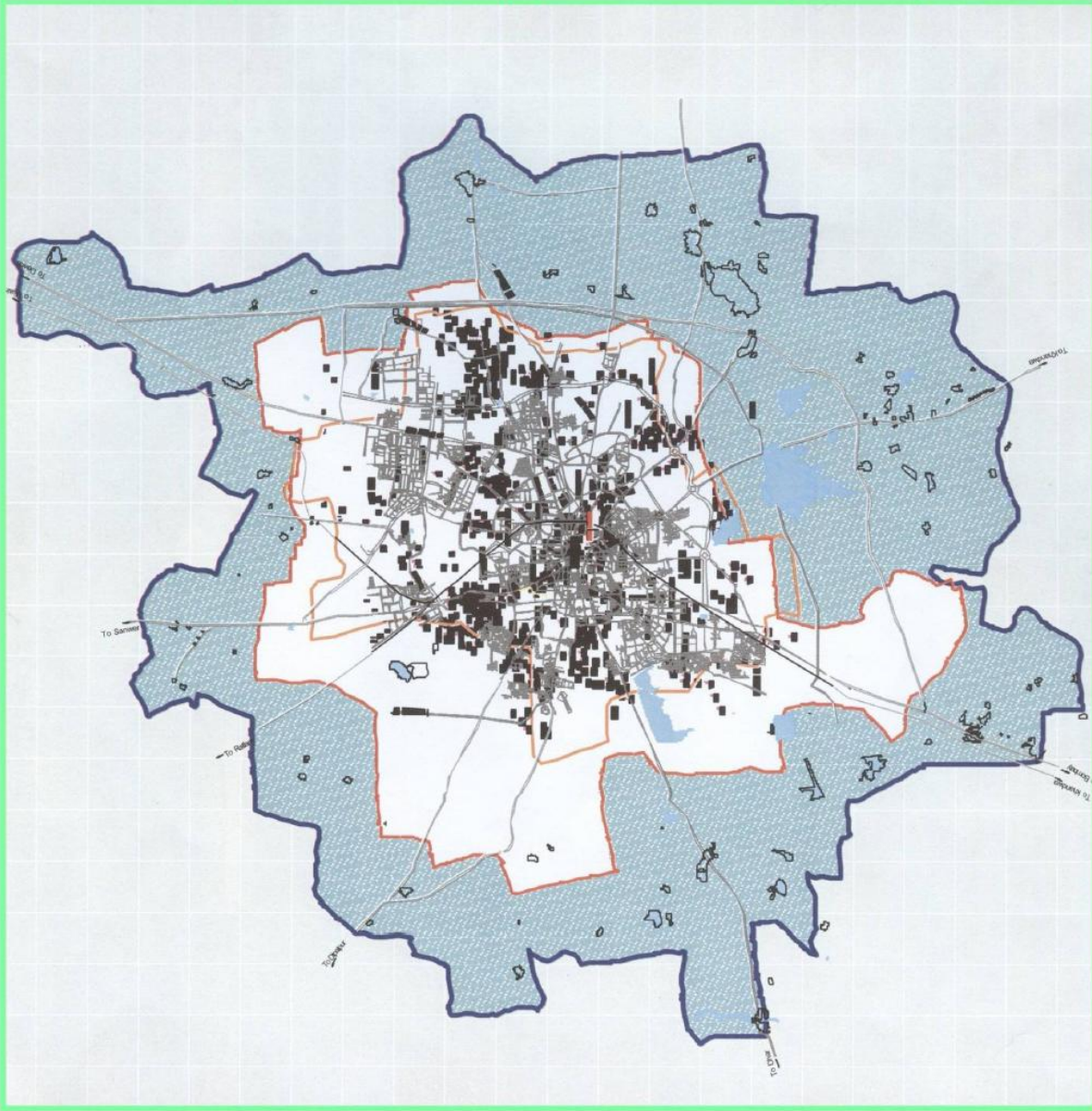
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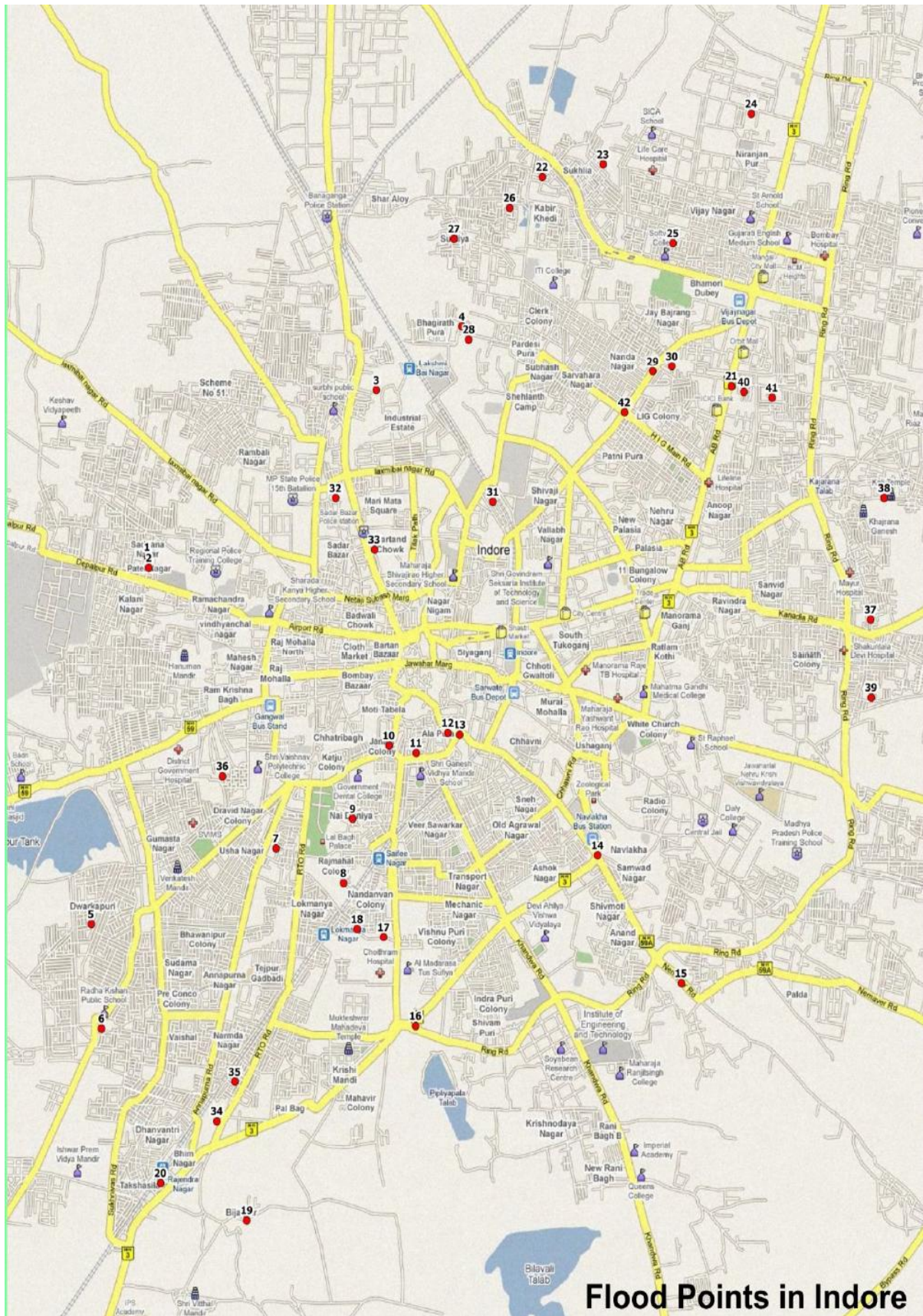
Indore Environment Work book & IMC



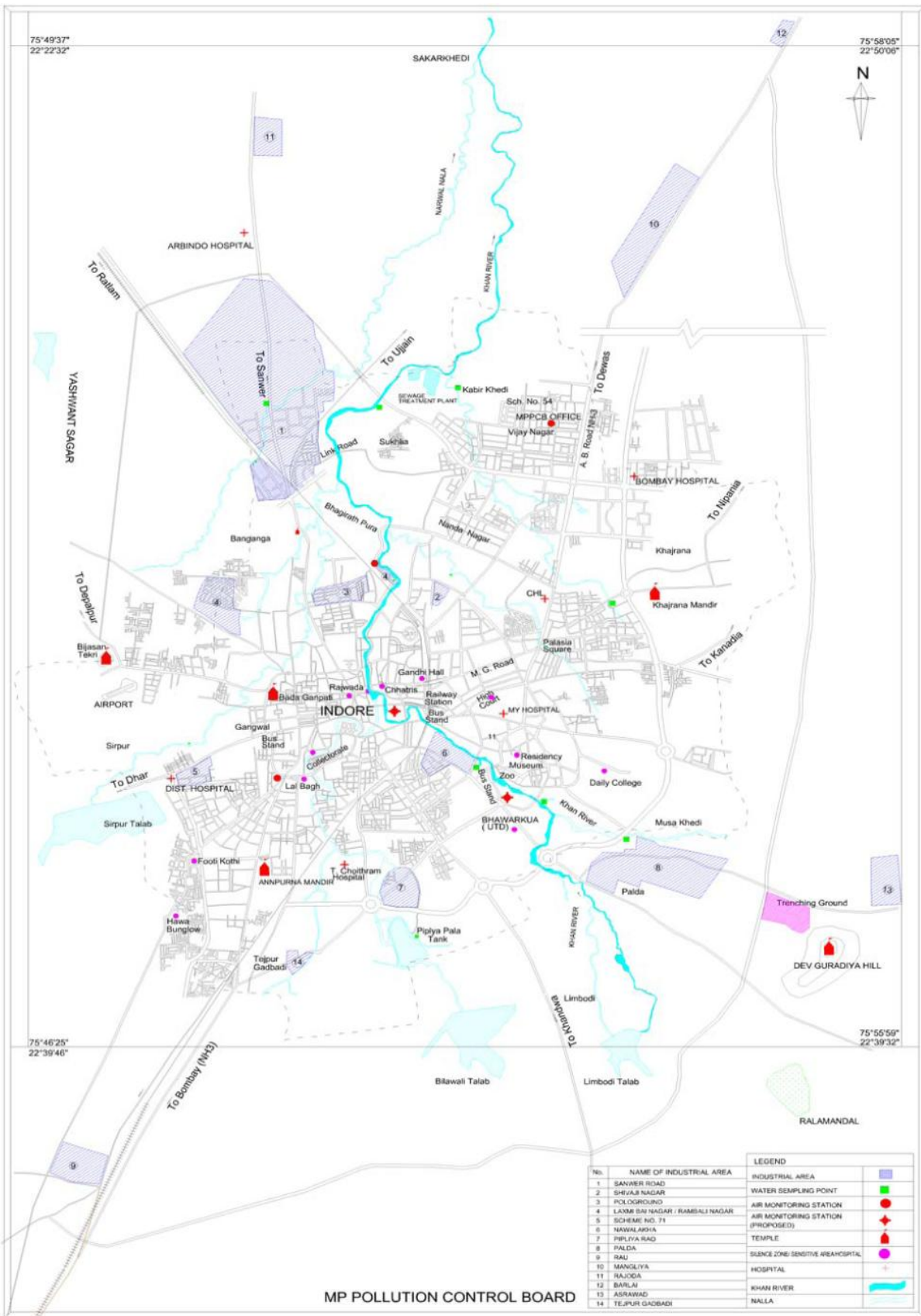
**Water Sectoral Study
Indore City**

Courtesy - CDP INDORE

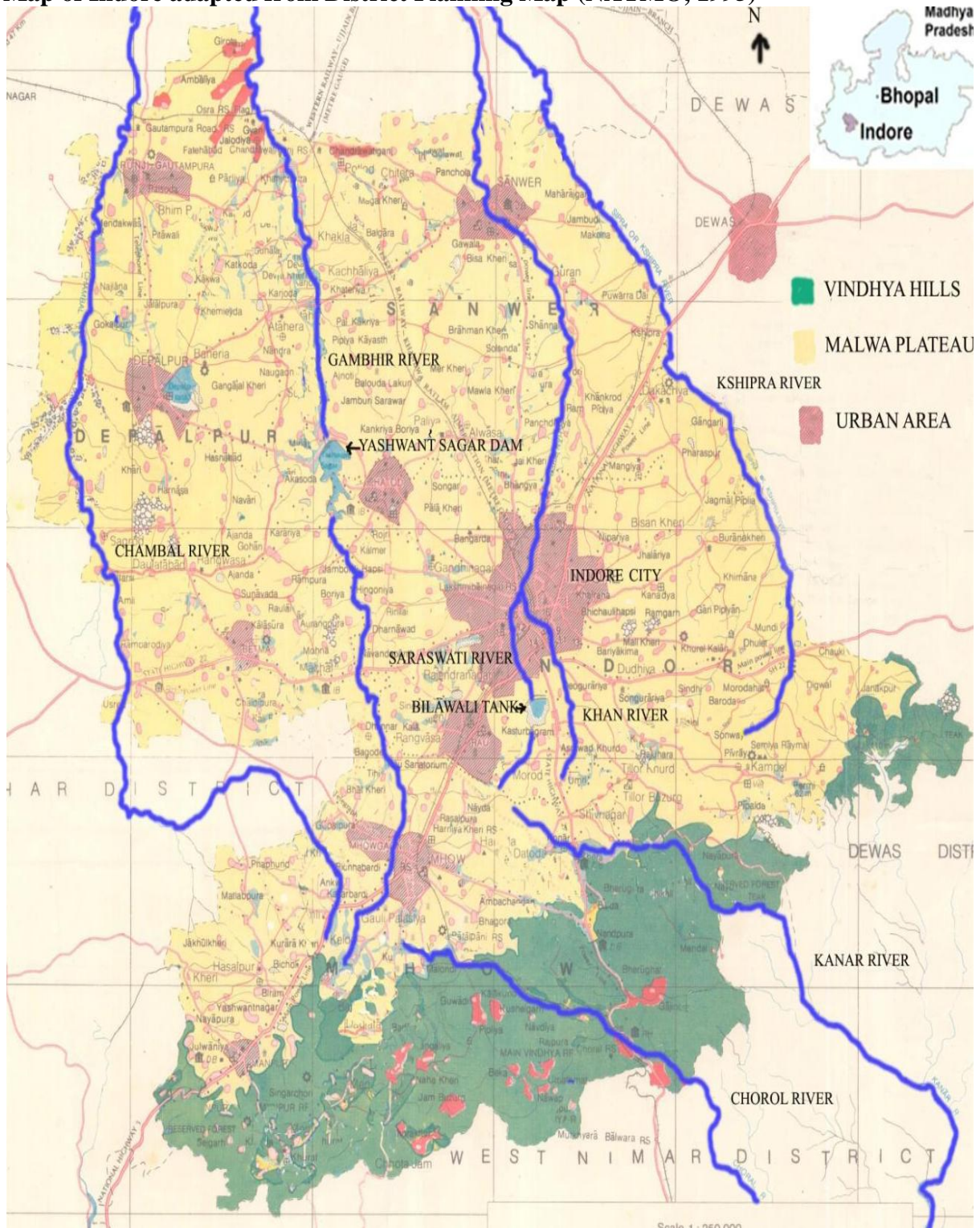


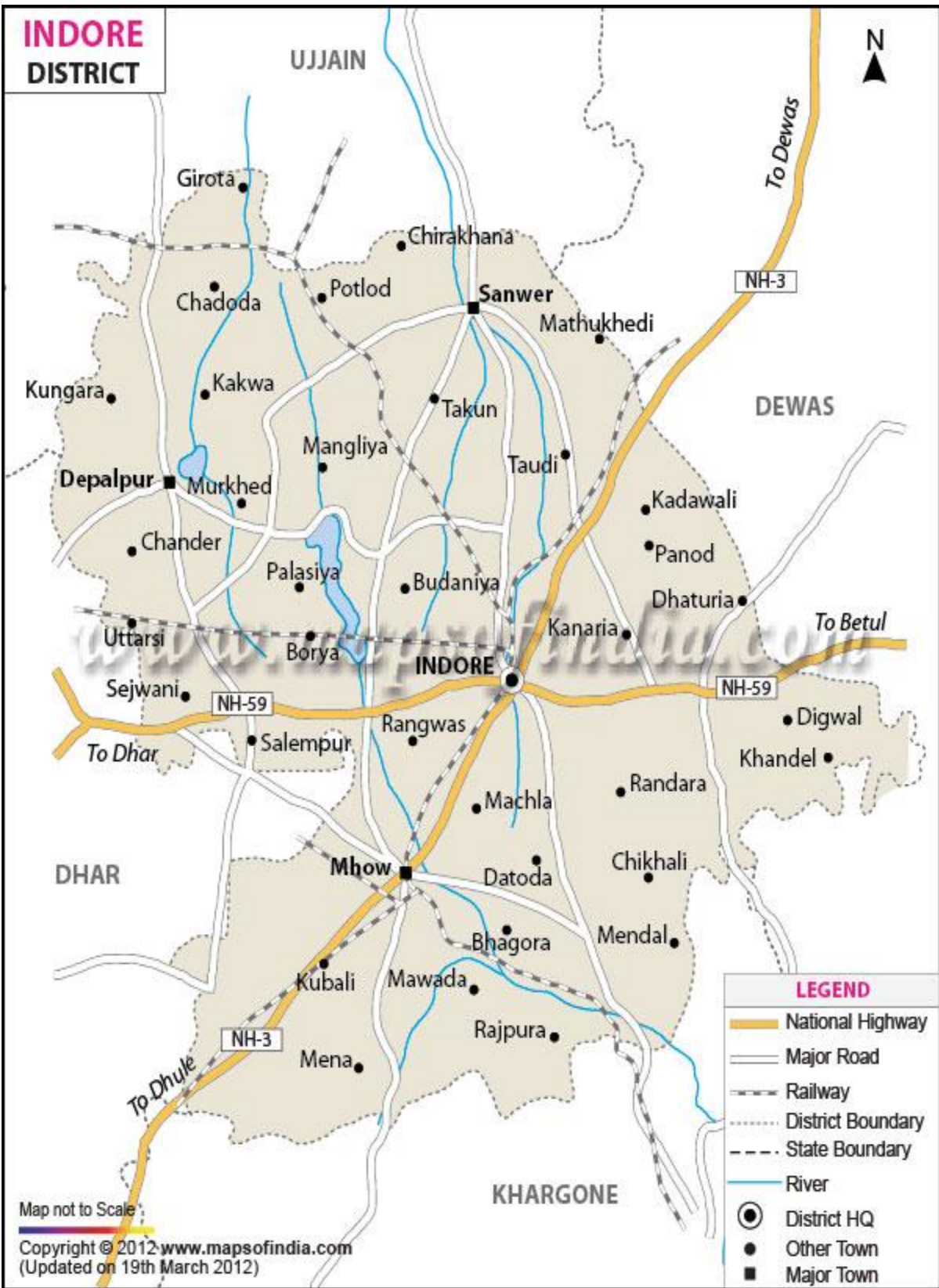


Flood Points in Indore

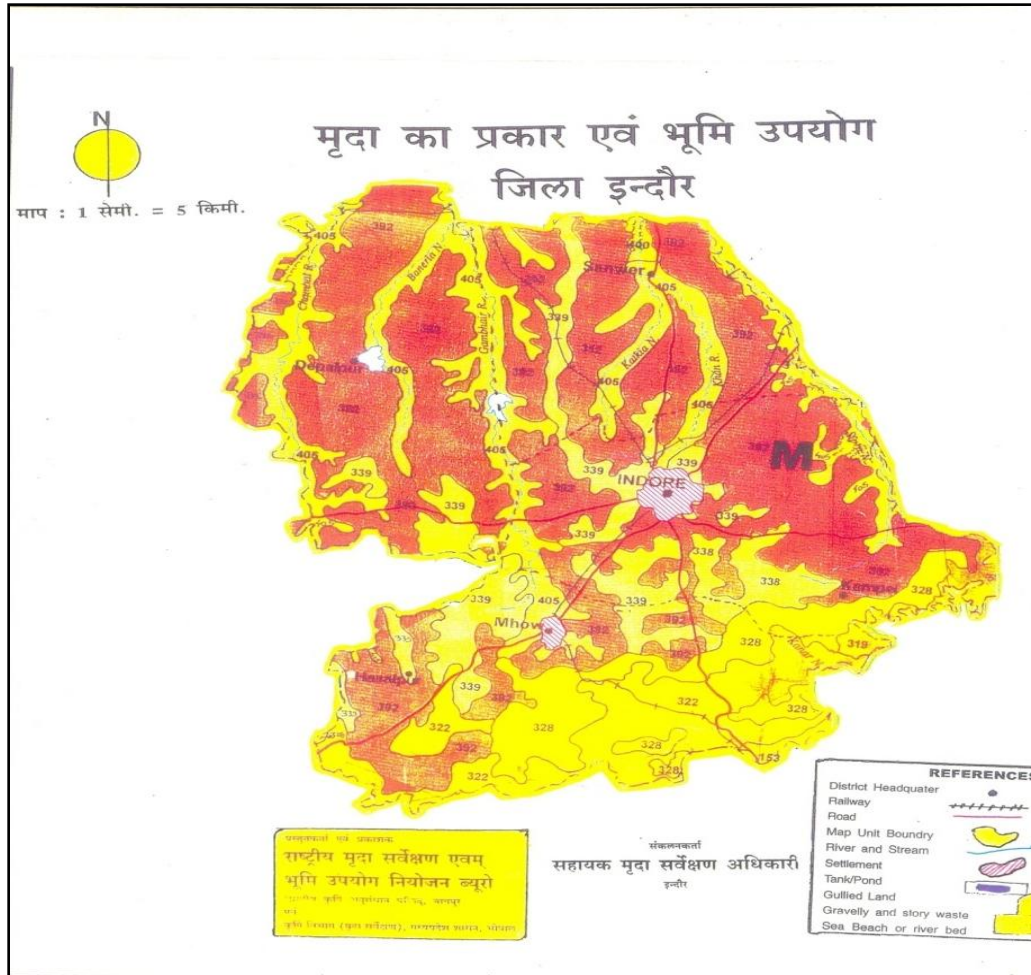


Map of Indore adapted from District Planning Map (NATMO, 1995)

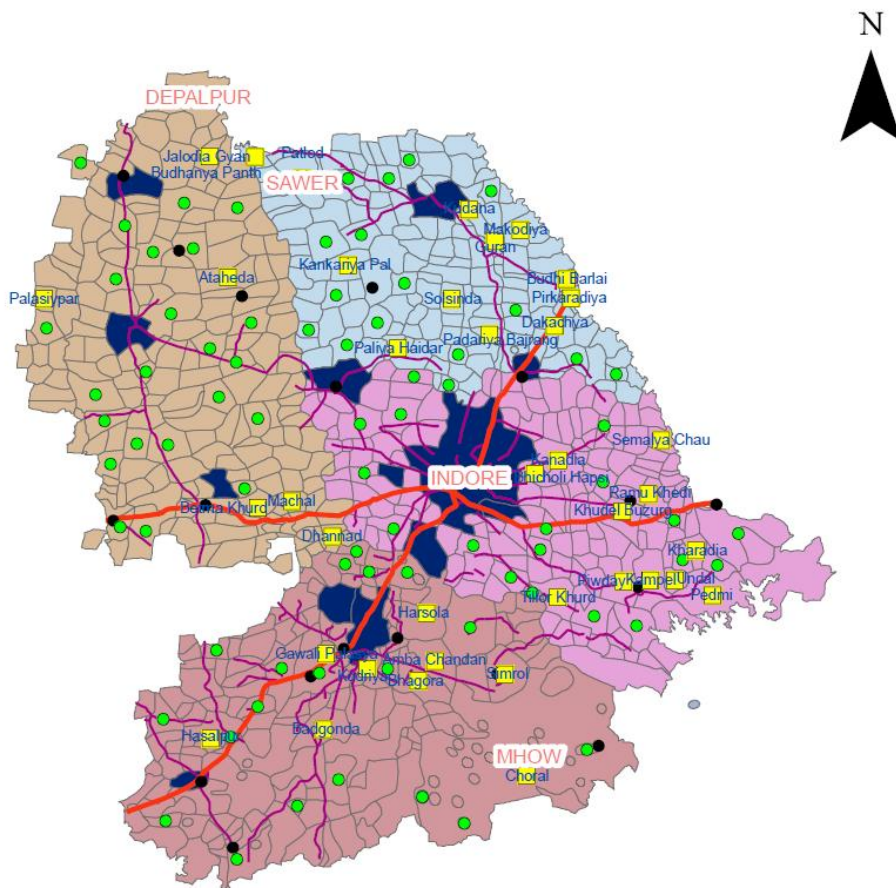




LAND USE CLASSIFICATION:-



Health Facilities in District Indore MP



Legend

- District Hq
- Towns
- National Highway
- District Roads
- Other Roads
- Urban Area
- PHC's
- Sub Centres

TALUK NAME

- DEPALPUR
- INDORE
- MHOW
- SAWER

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map composed by NIC
Source RGI, SOI

Flood prone belt in Indore district:-

