

Katni

District Disaster Management Plan [DDMP]

कटनी जिला

नक्शा मजमूली



जिला पन्ना
मानचित्र



पुलिस थाना	
बख्खारा विधान सभा क्षेत्र	
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Ankit Pawar

Indian Institute of Forest Management

Intern,

School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis

Technical Support:

SEEDS Technical Services

New Delhi

Administrative Support:

School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis

Bhopal

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General

1. District Disaster Management Plan

1.1 District Profile

Katni (also known as Murwara (Katni) or Mudwara) is a town on the banks of the Katni River in Madhya Pradesh, India. It is the administrative headquarters of Katni District. It is located in the Mahakoshal Region of Central India.

The city is 90 km (56 mi) away from the Divisional Headquarters of the region, Jabalpur. It is one of largest railway junctions in India and has the largest railyard and biggest diesel locomotive shed in India.

City has an abundance of Lime and Bauxite.

Katni has had the status of town since the beginning of the 20th century. Development work of the town started under British rule. On 28 May 1998 Katni was declared as a district.

1.1 Location and administrative divisions

Located almost in the centre of India with area 4949.59 square kilometers, Katni comprises of 957 villages and 407 Gram Panchayats.

Table 1.1

Location (in degrees) -	Latitude – 23 ⁰ 29’N Longitude – 80 ⁰ 07’E
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	4949.59 Km ²
Administrative information-	

No. of sub divisions:	4
No. of Tehsils:	7 [Bahoriband, Dhimarkheda, Badwara, Barhi, Murwara, Rithi, Vijayraghavgarh]
No. of Municipal Boards	4 [Barhi, vijayraghavgarh, camore, katni]
No. of Blocks:	6 [Bahoriband block, Dhimarkheda block, Badwara block, Barhi block, Murwara block, Rithi block, Vijayraghavgarh block]
No. of Gram Panchayats:	407
No. of Villages:	957
No. of Police Stations:	14
No. of Post Offices:	Pradhan Daakghar – 1 Up-daakghar – 15 Branch office – 234 Taar Office – 1
Year of district formation:	28 May 1998
Name of adjacent districts:	Jabalpur district [south] Umaria district [East] Satna district [North East] Panna district [North West] Damoh district West

Source:

1. www.katni.nic.in
2. District Statistical Book

1.2 Geography and Topography

There were 17 rivers/lakes in district of which major were Choti Mahanadi and katni river. Camore mountain range is located in north part of district. With total 26% forest cover which is above national average, Katni is one of the biggest railway junction of India.

Table 2.2

Name of rivers and lakes:	17
Name of existing mountains:	Camore
Forest cover in the district:	26%
Any other important element:	Biggest Railway Junction

1.3 Demographic and socio economics

According to 2011 census, total population is 1,291,684, of which males are 663,064 and females were 628,620. Population density is 261 persons/square km.

Table 2.3

Total household:	
Total population:	1,291,684
Male:	663,064
Female:	628,620

Population density:	261 density/ km^2
Income - Total APL, BPL families:	<p>96051 [APL – rural area] 36564 [APL – urban area]</p> <p>105419 [BPL – rural area] 20058 [BPL – urban area]</p> <p>132615 [Total APL families] 125477 [Total BPL families]</p>
Occupation - Main occupation of people: Secondary occupation of people:	<p>Agriculture</p> <p>Land Laborer</p>

Sources:

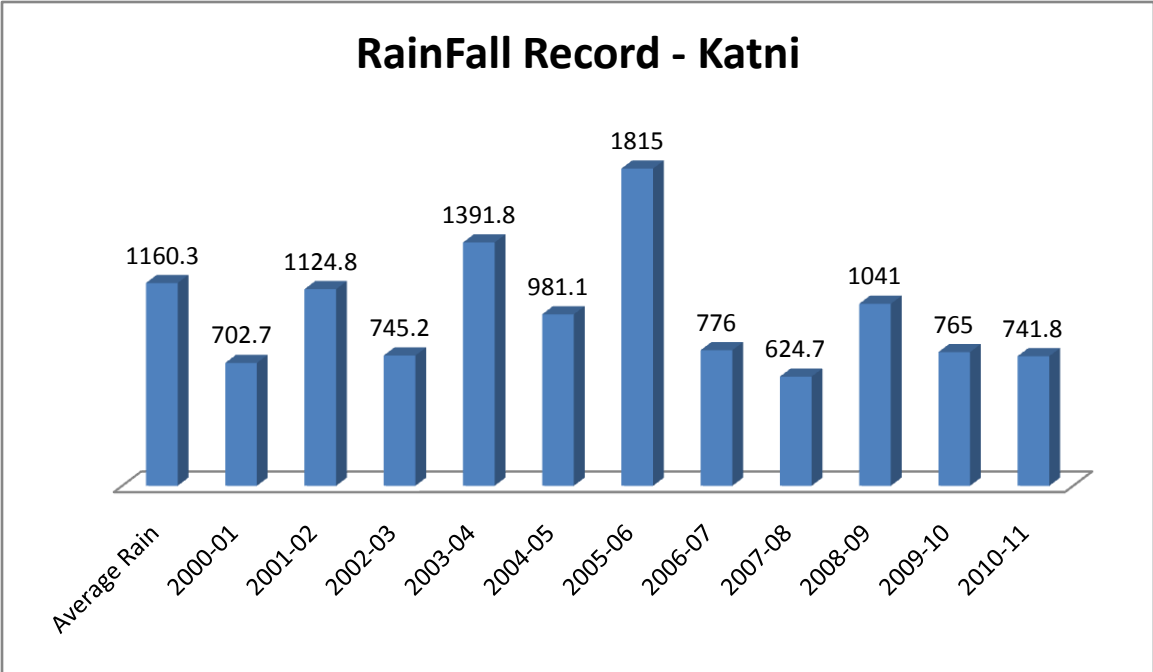
1. <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/317-katni.html>
2. khadya nigam aapurti and upbhokta sanrakshan vibhag, collectorate, Katni
3. Farmer welfare and agriculture development department, collectorate, Katni

1.4 Climate and weather

Total annual rainfall of last year was 1147.2 mm, and average rainfall of last 10 years was 1161.3mm. Average max. temp. is 48.2⁰ and average min. temp. is 14⁰ . June, July and August are the months with excess rainfall. March, April, May and half June are the months with water scarcity.

Table 1.4

<p>Rainfall-</p> <p>Total annual rainfall of last year:</p> <p>Average rainfall (last 10 years):</p>	<p>1147.2 mm</p> <p>1161.3 mm</p>
<p>Temperature -</p> <p>Average Maximum Temperature:</p> <p>Average Minimum Temperature:</p>	<p>48.2⁰</p> <p>14⁰</p>
<p>Demarcation of crucial seasons-</p> <p>Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:</p> <p>Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:</p>	<p>15 June to 31 August</p> <p>15 march to 15 June</p>



1.5 Health (Medical)

District Profile – Manpower

Post	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
Medical Officer Class I (Regular)	50	14	36
Medical Officer Class II (Regular)	63 (13 DH)	30 (7 DH)	35
Medical Officer Class II (Contractual)	9	9	0
Staff Nurse	115	83	32
ANMs	251	234	17
Female Supervisor	44	38	06
Male Supervisor	36	27	09
MPW	159	104	55
ASHA	1017	899	118
Anganwadi Workers	1612	1612	0

District Profile – Health Infrastructure

In katni district, single blood bank is there in district hospital with a capacity of 500 units.

DH	1
CH	1
CHCs	6
PHCs	17
SHCs	158
Referral Hospitals	3
Private Hospitals Accrediated under JSY	3
Private Hospitals Accrediated under Santusthi Yojna	3
Ayurvedic Hospitals	34
Railway Hospital	1
Ordiance Hospital	1
Private Nursing Home	18
NGO Hospital	1
Private Clinic	80
NRC	6
SCNU - II	1
SCNU - I	1

1.6 Education

The literacy rate is 73.62% which include male literacy rate of 84.21% and female literacy rate of 62.47%. Approx. strength of the students is 241636 and that of teachers is 5728.

Table 1.6

Literacy rate:	73.62%
Total Male:	84.21%
Total Female:	62.47%
	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Secondary schools:	40
No. of High/Middle schools:	570
No. of Primary schools:	1324
No. of Anganwaris:	1509
No. of Engineering colleges:	0
No. of Medical colleges:	0
No. of Other colleges:	17

Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	241636
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	5728

Sources:

1. *District Statistical Book*
2. <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/317-katni.html>

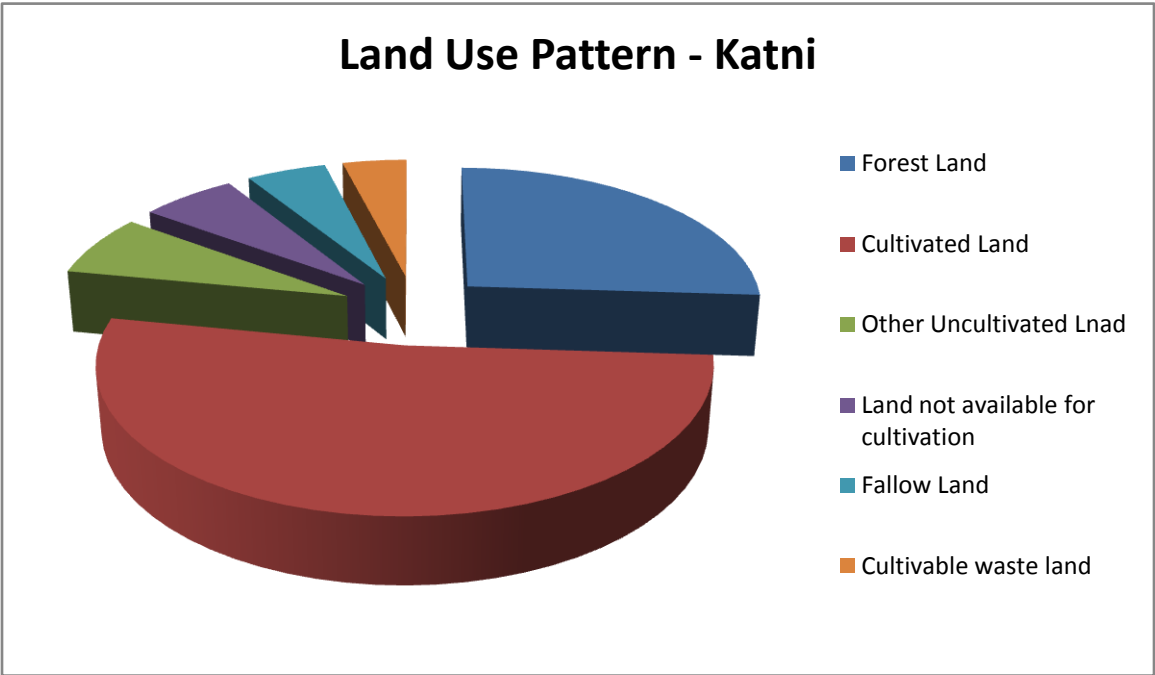
1.7 Agriculture and Land use

Mainly Paddy, wheat and gram are produced in the district due to its topographic conditions.

Table 1.7

Cropping Pattern: Type of major crops and Cropping seasons:	Kharif: Paddy [July to october] Rabi: Wheat and Gram [October to february]
Land classifications-	
Forest land:	26%
Other uncultivable land excluding	7%

fallow land	
Land not available for cultivation	6%
Cultivated land:	52%
Fallow land	5%
Cultivable waste land	4%



1.8 Housing Pattern:

In urban areas majority of houses are pucca houses while in rural areas majority were kuccha houses. For pucca houses RCC, bricks, sand and cement is being used while for kuccha houses mud is being used. Kuccha houses generally have only ground floor while pucca houses have G, G+1 i.e ground and first floor.

Table 2.8

Type of housing construction:	Kuccha/ pucca houses In urban areas, majority of houses are pucca houses, while in rural areas majority of houses are kuccha houses
Type of material used:	RCC / Brick/ any other For pucca houses RCC, bricks, sand, cement is being used while for kuccha houses wood and mud is being used
Flooring types: (Ground and above)	G, G+1, G+2, G+3, etc Kuccha houses have only ground floor Pucca houses are generally G and G+1

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

Table No. : MP 38

State : MADHYA PRADESH

KATNI

Wall / Roof		Census Houses		Level of Risk under								Flood Prone Area in %	
		No. of Houses	%	EQ Zone				Wind Velocity m/s					
				V	IV	III	II	55 & 50	47	44 & 39	33		
				Area in %				Area in %					
WALL													
A1 - Mud Unburnt Brick Wall	Rural	171,667	62.2										
	Urban	12,680	4.6										
	Total	184,347	66.8			M	L				M		
A2 - Stone Wall	Rural	3,928	1.4										
	Urban	448	0.2										
	Total	4,376	1.6			M	L				L		
Total - Category - A		188,723	68.4										
B - Burnt Bricks Wall	Rural	40,603	14.7										
	Urban	42,965	15.6										
	Total	83,568	30.3			L	VL				L		
Total - Category - B		83,568	30.3										
C1 - Concrete Wall	Rural	288	0.1										
	Urban	402	0.1										
	Total	690	0.2			VL	VL				VL		
C2 - Wood wall	Rural	209	0.1										
	Urban	207	0.1										
	Total	416	0.2			VL	VL				M		
Total - Category - C		1,106	0.4										
X - Other Materials	Rural	1,770	0.6										
	Urban	723	0.3										
	Total	2,493	0.9			VL	VL				M		
Total - Category - X		2,493	0.9										
TOTAL BUILDINGS		275,890											
ROOF													
R1 - Light Weight Sloping Roof	Rural	5,815	2.1										
	Urban	4,545	1.6										
	Total	10,360	3.7			L	VL				H		
R2 - Heavy Weight Sloping Roof	Rural	186,856	67.7										
	Urban	15,765	5.7										
	Total	202,621	73.4			L	VL				L		
R3 - Flat Roof	Rural	25,794	9.3										
	Urban	37,115	13.5										
	Total	62,909	22.8										
TOTAL BUILDINGS		275,890											

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

Housing Category : Wall Types

Category - A : Buildings in field-stone, rural structures, unburnt brick houses, clay houses

Category - B : Ordinary brick building; buildings of the large block & prefabricated

Category - C : Reinforced building, well built wooden structures

Category - X : Other materials not covered in A,B,C. These are generally light.

Notes : 1. Flood prone area includes that protected area which may have more severe damage under failure of protection works. In some other areas the local damage may be severe under heavy rains and choked drainage.

2. Damage Risk for wall types is indicated assuming heavy flat roof in categories A, B and C (Reinforced Concrete) building

3. Source of Housing Data : Census of Housing, GOI, 2001

Housing Category : Roof Type

Category - R1 - Light Weight (Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, Plastic, Polythene, GI Metal, Asbestos Sheets, Other Materials)

Category - R3 - Flat Roof (Brick, Stone, Concrete)

EQ Zone V : Very High Damage Risk Zone (MSK > IX)

EQ Zone IV : High Damage Risk Zone (MSK VIII)

EQ Zone III : Moderate Damage Risk Zone (MSK VII)

EQ Zone II : Low Damage Risk Zone (MSK < VI)

Level of Risk : VH = Very High; H = High;

M = Moderate; L = Low; VL = Very Low

1.9 Industrial set ups

Katni is an emerging industrial area, recently many industries have set up and many more in the queue. A total of 425 industries are running in the district with total workforce of 6375.

Table 1.9

Total no. of industries (Govt., Semi Govt. and Pvt),	425
a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:	4
Total workforce involved in these(hazard) industrial units:	2060
b) No. of Medium and small scale industries :	421
Total manpower involved in industries:	6375
Any major accident occurred in any of the industrial units (Loss of life >10, or Financial loss > 1 Crore).	No

List of Major Industries in Katni

Company Name	Field
ACC Cement Company, Camore	Cement

Swil Mines Ltd.	Marbles
ACE, katni	Refractories
Everest Ltd., Camore	Esbestos Sheet
Ojaswi Marbles, Hardua, Katni	Marbles
Dabur India Ltd, Katni	Amla Pulp
Sheela Agro	Rice Mill
Fair Food Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	Rice Mill

1.10 Transport and communication network

Katni is very well connected by road and rail but no air/water connectivity is available. There were 40 wireless stations in the district. Telephone and internet facility is also available in the district.

Table 1.10

<p>1) Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks:</p> <p>a) By Road</p> <p>b) By Rail</p>	<p>Yes, all blocks are connected by roads.</p> <p>All blocks are connected, katni is one of the biggest and major junction of central India</p>
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<p>c) By Air</p> <p>d) Waterways</p>	<p>No air connectivity</p> <p>No water Connectivity</p>
<p>2) Communication network</p> <p>i) No. of wireless stations in district</p> <p>ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block</p> <p>iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks</p> <p>iv) No. of HAM Radio Stations in the blocks</p>	<p>40</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Operators: Airtel, Idea, Vodafone, BSNL, Reliance, TATA DOCOMO, Videocon</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>With help of data card, internet can be accessed in all blocks</p> <p>No HAM Radio Station</p>

1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

With the help of 130 power stations in Katni district there is 100% penetration in the district, electricity has reached in every part of the district. The ratio of electricity buying and selling is 1.525.

Table 1.11

List of power stations in the district:	130
Electricity outreach in the district:	100%
Ratio of electricity generation to consumption: (input/output)	568.029/372.566 = 1.525
Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:	Not available

Source:

Electricity department

*remark: *annexure attached in mail*

A 1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan

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

The Govt. of India, recognized the need to of a proactive, comprehensive, and sustained approach to disaster management to reduce detrimental effects of disasters on overall socio-economic development of country, and came out with Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005, and highlighted the role and importance of District Disaster Management Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

A 1.2 Purpose of the Plan

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

A 1.3 Key Objectives

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

- Assess all risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters in the district

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

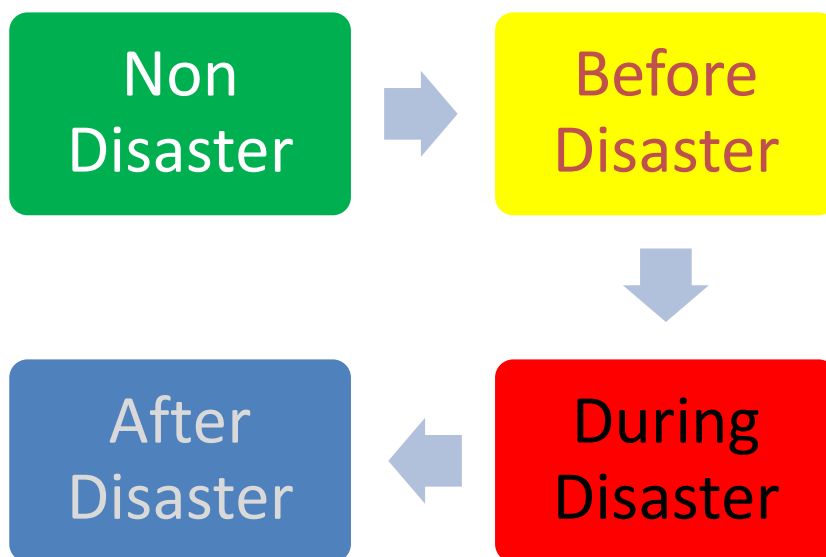
A 1.4 District Plan Approach

The aim of the plan is to establish necessary systems, structures, programs, resources, capabilities and guiding principles for reducing disaster risks and preparing for and

responding to disasters and threats of disasters in respective district, in order to save lives and property, avoid disruption of economic activity and damage to environment and to ensure the continuity and sustainability of development.

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

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



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

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

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

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

A 2. Institutional Arrangements

The disaster management will be more effective and sustainable if it is institutionalised. For this purpose Government of India has already passed Disaster Management Act on 23rd December, 2005, where it is clearly outlined that a Disaster Management Authority to be formed at the district level. It will be the apex body at the district level. Disaster management would involve many layers of participating organization. The three focal levels would be State, District and the site of the disaster. The State level agencies would be involved in policy/decisions making, resource and budget allocation and monitoring through the State Emergency Operations Centre. Similarly, at district level a District Disaster Management Authority should be formed and activated to mitigate any unexpected situation in the district. There should be eight members included in this authority.

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

Designation Position

1. District Collector (District Disaster Manager), Chairperson
2. Chairperson, Z.P., Vice Chairperson
3. Chief Executive officer, Z.P., Member
4. Superintendent of Police, Member
5. Civil Surgeon, Member
6. Executive Engineer (PWD), Member
7. Executive Engineer (irrigation), Member
8. Additional Collector / RDC, Member Secy.

The District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) is an apex planning body and plays a major role in preparedness and mitigation. The district level response is coordinated under the guidance of the District Collector, who acts as a District Disaster Manager.

District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)

Besides this, the Disaster Risk Management Programme also traced much to form Committees at the three levels with plans and task forces. A Disaster Management Committee should be there 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 should meet once a year under the chairmanship of the Collector and consists of the following functionaries:

- ❖ The Collector, Chairman
- ❖ The District Superintendent of Police, Member
- ❖ The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Member
- ❖ The Additional Collector, Member
- ❖ Sub Divisional Magistrate, Member
- ❖ The Chief Fire Officer, Member
- ❖ The District Health Officer, Member
- ❖ The District Agriculture Officer, Member
- ❖ The District Industry Officer, Member
- ❖ The District Animal Husbandry Officer, Member
- ❖ The Civil Surgeon, Member
- ❖ The Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Member
- ❖ The Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Member
- ❖ The Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Division, Member
- ❖ The Executive Engineer, M.P.E.B., Member

- ❖ The Deputy Director of Education, Member
- ❖ The Divisional Manager, Railways, Member
- ❖ The Regional Transport Officer, Member
- ❖ The RTO, Katni, Member
- ❖ The District Publicity Officer, Member
- ❖ The District Supply Officer, Member
- ❖ The Local Station Director, A.I.R., Member
- ❖ The Local Station Director, Doordarshan, Member

District Control Room

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

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

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

B.1.1 Hazard Assessment

Katni lies on scale III on seismic scale. Murwara block, Vijayraghavgarh block, Rithi block, Dhimarkheda block, Bahoriband block and Badwara block i.e. all blocks of Katni district are prone to earthquake hazard. Similarly all blocks are prone to drought and frost.

Katni is one of the very important railway junctions with an average more than 120 passenger trains per day so there are also chances of stampede at Katni Junction also due to highly intense traffic, Murwara block is prone to railway accidents.

Table B.1.1 Major applicable hazards

<u>Type of applicable hazards</u>	<u>Hazard prone blocks</u>
Flood,	Parts of Murwara block, Most of the area of Vijayraghavgarh Block Low lying area of Dhimarkheda block
Earthquake, (all blocks in Zone III)	Bahoriband block, Dhimarkheda block, Badwara block, Murwara block, Rithi block, Vijayraghavgarh block
Drought,	Bahoriband block, Dhimarkheda block,

Industrial & chemical disasters,	Badwara block, Murwara block, Rithi block, Vijayraghavgarh block
Rail/ road accidents,	Murwara block, Vijayraghavgarh block
Stampede or any other hazard	Murwara block Chances of Stampede at Katni Railway Junction

Table B.1.2 History of past disasters

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Hazard prone zone in district
Flood	2005	Murwara block Vijayraghavgarh block	Low lying areas of Murwara block Most parts of Vijayraghavgarh block affected due to flood
Earthquake	1998	All 6 blocks of katni district experienced earthquake.	Bahoriband block Dhimarkheda block Badwara block

Drought	2007, 2009, 2010, 2011	All 6 blocks of katni district are affected by drought and worst affected was Rithi block	Murwara block Rithi block Vijayraghavgarh block Bahoriband block Dhimarkheda block Badwara block Murwara block Rithi block Vijayraghavgarh block
Frost	2011	All 6 blocks of katni district are affected by Frost and worst affected was Dhimarkheda block	Bahoriband block Dhimarkheda block Badwara block Murwara block Rithi block Vijayraghavgarh block.

Major hazards in Katni district are earthquake, flood, drought and frost; in flood 3 blocks, murwara, vijayraghavgarh and dhimarkheda blocks were affected while for rest of hazards, all the blocks were affected.

Table B.1.3 Seasonality of hazards

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Frost	Yes	Yes										Yes
Drought				Yes	Yes	Yes						
Flood							Yes	Yes	Yes			
Earthquake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Flood in district is mainly due to heavy rains and July, August and September were the worst affected months. Frost occurs mainly during December, January and February. Drought occurs during April, May and June. As all blocks come under Zone III hence the entire district is prone to Earthquake at any time.

B.2 Vulnerability Analysis

- Physical vulnerability

Hospitals are vulnerable to stampede at the time of disaster, also health facilities in katni district are not up to the mark. District hospital is too small to cater needs for the growing population of katni district.

Houses near katni river are also vulnerable, flood in river may affect houses beside river.

- Social Vulnerability

Growing Population is the social vulnerability for katni district, according to 2011 census, population of Katni is 1,291,684.

- Economic vulnerability

Poverty and livelihood is very big problem of katni district. Due to topographic conditions, Katni produces paddy and wheat but still Agriculture is also a problem.

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

Mining is done on large scale in Katni district also a canal is under construction which will bring Narmada water to Rewa district.

B.3 Capacity Analysis

Table B.3 Resource inventory

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue (S&R), grinding m/c etc.	Motor Boats	4	Gov.	Mr. Tripathi 09685386112
Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	Homeguards	165	Gov.	Mr. Tripathi 09685386112
First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used	Life Jackets	40	Gov.	Mr. Tripathi 09685386112
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores	District hospital, katni Blood bank, katni	1 1	Gov. Gov.	

Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance	JCB Machines / Cranes	31	Gov. + Private	
Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	Four wheeler vehicles	4500	Private	
	Taxi (Magic cab and motor cab)	300	Private	
	Auto	2500	Private	
	Dumper	225	Private	
	Truck	2000	Private	
List of NGOs / CBOs	91 registered NGOs in katni district	91	NGO	

B.4 Risks Assessment

Table B.4.1 Potential impact analysis

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas	Vulnerability	Potential Impact
Flood earthquake, drought, stampede,	Vijayraghavgarh block	population at risk, communication failure, drinking water problem, livestock safety issues	Loss of crop, so as livelihood and houses
	Bahoriband block		
	Dhimarkheda block	population at risk, communication failure, drinking water problem, livestock safety issues	Impact on Infrastructure, loss of lives, livelihood, houses and crops
	Badwara block		
	Murwara block		
	Rithi block		
	Vijayraghavgarh block		
	Bahoriband block		
	Dhimarkheda block	population at risk, communication failure, drinking water problem, livestock safety issues	Loss of crop and livestock, Drinking water problem
	Badwara block		
Murwara block			
Rithi block			
Vijayraghavgarh block			
Murwara Block			

industrial disaster,	Murwara Block, Vijayraghavgarh Block	Population at risk Population at risk	
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B.4.2 Risk profiling of the district

Blocks	Earthquake	Drought	Industrial hazard	Flood
Vijayraghavgarh block	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rithi block	Yes	Yes	No	No
Murwara block	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Badwara block	Yes	Yes	No	No
Dhimarkheda block	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bahoriband block	Yes	Yes	No	No

Vijayraghavgarh block is prone to earthquake, drought, Industrial hazards and flood. Rithi block is prone to earthquake and drought. Murwara block is prone to earthquake, drought, Industrial hazards and flood. Badwara block is prone to earthquake and drought.

Dhimarkheda block is prone to earthquake and drought. Bahoriband block is prone to earthquake and drought.

C . DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

C 1 District Action Plans

C 1.1 Mitigation Plan

Earthquake Risk Mitigation

Training of masons

A programme to assist the States/UTs in training and certification of masons should be formulated in consultation with Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and the Ministry of Rural Development. The training module for masons to include multi-hazard resistant construction should be prepared by an expert committee, and revised curriculum should be introduced in the vocational training programme of Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Earthquake engineering in undergraduate engineering/architecture curricula

The role of engineers and architects is crucial in reducing earthquake risks by ensuring that the constructions adhere to the norms of seismically safety. In view of this, the elements of earthquake engineering are being integrated into the undergraduate engineering and architecture courses. The model course curricula for adoption by various technical institutions and universities have been developed and circulated to the Universities and Technical Institutions for adoption in the undergraduate curricula.

Hospital preparedness and emergency health management in medical education

Hospital preparedness is crucial to any disaster response system. Each hospital should have an emergency preparedness plan to deal with mass casualty incidents and the hospital administration / doctor trained for this emergency. The curriculum for medical doctors does not include Hospital Preparedness for emergencies. Therefore capacity building through in-service training of the current health managers and medical personnel in Hospital Preparedness for emergencies or mass casualty incident management is essential. At the same time, the future health managers must acquire these skills systematically through the inclusion of health emergency management in the undergraduate and post graduate medical curricula.

Retrofitting of lifeline buildings

The problem of unsafe existing buildings has been looming large. As it is not possible to address the entire existing building stock, the life line buildings like hospitals, schools or buildings where people congregate like cinema halls, multi-storied apartments are being focused on.

Drought - Risks & Mitigation

Drought is the most complex of all natural hazards as it affects more people than any other hazard. Drought should not be viewed only as a physical phenomenon or natural event as it has subsequent negative impact on the economic, environment and the society. The less predictable characteristics of droughts, with respect to their initiation and termination, as well as to their severity, make drought both a hazard and a disaster. A hazard because it is a natural accident of unpredictable occurrence, and a disaster because it corresponds to the failure of the precipitation regime, causing the disruption of the water supply. Globally, examining the effects of the recent drought in many areas demonstrates its wide reaching impacts on society and the environment. This is quite apparent through the widespread crop failures and livestock losses; increased disease, stress and other social problems; reduced hydropower generation and increased soil erosion and fire occurrence, forced mass migration to urban areas and other countries, and reduced security and the local and national levels.

Major emphasis should be placed on developing appropriate drought plans that outline proactive strategies that can be implemented before, during and after drought in order to reduce drought impacts, and to decide on the specific mitigation actions that can be taken to reduce short and long terms drought risks.

Drought planning

Drought planning provides an opportunity for decision makers to identify sectors that are vulnerable to drought and investigate management options before a crisis occur and thereby decide on and implement the most appropriate and cost effective strategies available, in a strategic and systematic manner. Recent drought and increasing demands on available water along with unfavourable climate change resources have brought greater awareness of the need to plan for future drought events. In addressing solutions to mitigate drought, a comprehensive and systemic approach is needed to understand the causes, effects and management mechanisms of drought crisis

Plans should be viewed as a practical step by step process for identifying actions that can be taken before a drought occurs. Four fundamental steps have to be carefully followed. The first, the crucial one, begins with making sure that the right people are brought together and supplied with adequate data to make informed decisions during the process. The second is identifying high priority drought related impacts and the third is to understand the underlying environmental, economic and social causes of impacts. The fourth is to utilize all of the previous information to identify feasible, cost effective and equitable actions that can be taken to address the causes.

Water resources management planning and drought mitigation

The traditional approach has been characterized as being of the reactive type, or emergency response or crisis management or unplanned response. This approach is not only extremely costly but also not effective in reaching equitably the needy areas and people. Activities in this approach are often fragmented between several institutions, with limited coordination.

The proactive approach consists of measures that are planned in advance, as a strategy to prepare for drought and to mitigate its effects. The planning process takes place before the onset of

drought whereas its implementation is partitioned over a long period of time. A proactive planning approach to drought consists of two categories of measures, both planned in advance:

Long-term actions, oriented to reduce the vulnerability of water supply systems to drought.

Short-term actions, which try to face an incoming particular drought event within the existing framework of infrastructures and management policies.

The overriding objectives of the long-term actions is adjustment to drought conditions, as a proactive and preparatory measure, such as the increase of water storage capacity, the adoption of water saving technology, the recharge of ground water, etc. These are supplemented by short term measures including relief programmes, crop insurance schemes, changes in land use, use of both surface and underground water, as well as use of non conventional water resources.

C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

Katni district is under seismic zone-III, earthquake prone area so precautionary measures should be taken like Assessment of older buildings in regular interval, retro fittings in old buildings which are less safe like government Schools, Colleges, old community hall and especially government department's offices. New buildings must qualify standard codes and also ensure that it has less environmental impact, Eco friendly buildings (Green buildings) must be encouraged.

C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

- Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, provide for strengthening and maintenance of such physical features that may vitally protect/help in rescue of communities during disaster situations. Under this act maintenance and strengthen of dam, ponds etc. will take place and also it will provide the job to unemployed youth. Especially under the construction of smaller dam, stop dam, rural road rural youth can work under MNREGA and reduced the vulnerability. Addition to this during the time of disaster like flood or drought if any plan has been taken by Zila Panchayat for relief and construction of drains for reducing the impact of flood so this job can be implemented

under MNREGA. Apart from this Unemployed youth can also work during disaster for relief work under MNREGA so that rescue & relief will be fast.

- Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) all the houses should be advised and instructed to construct earthquake resistant. Special instruction should be provided by district administration to block level and block will guide and instruct to Gram Panchayat for the construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for earthquake resistant house construction. Three training should be provided at gram Panchayat level for construction of small earthquake resistant houses under this scheme. This vulnerability due earthquake can be reduced.
- Under SSA (Sewa Siksha Abhiyan) whatever schools are being constructed should be earthquake resistant by following the proper guidelines. This should be instructed from the district SSA office. Also awareness should be spread at Gram Panchayat level about earthquake-resistant house by education department.
- PDS system should be made very efficient and should play a critical role during the time of disaster. As the PDS have sufficient foods in stock for providing food during crisis.
- Under NRHM special attention should be given to the diseases like Falaria, Dengu, Chickengunia and jaundice in umaria district so that epidemics can be avoided. Under this scheme proper vaccination should be carried out by the district health administration through CHC and PHC. Apart from Special camp should be arranged at block level or Gram Panchayat level about awareness of diseases and how to be safe. Doctors should be trained to tackle the epidemic in that region. Under this scheme there should be doctors and stock of medicines related to the epidemics by which generally people of these areas are affected.
- The same way, under PMGSY (Pradhanmantri gram Sadak Yojna), proper communication should be established in Akash Koh area of Manpur block where transportation become vulnerable during rainy seasons. It should give special attention to the water logging area which is more affected during the rainy seasons. Roads should be constructed under this scheme in rural area for the proper communication from village to block. There are some areas more affected during rainy seasons transportation become very difficult so these areas should get priority.
- In order to deal with the severe cases of Drought, the components of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) should also be linked based on the relevance and according to the needs of the sufferers, in line with the criteria of the mission.

C 1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building

Managing disasters using only a handful of stakeholders would be inefficient. Therefore THIS district has recognized that the DM policy will need to strengthen the resilience and capacity of NGOs, private sector and the local community to cope with disasters while simultaneously building the capacity of the Government machinery to manage disasters. Effective disaster management requires that the community especially vulnerable groups like women, landless labor etc. be fully aware of the extent of their vulnerability to disasters to reduce its impact, prior to its actual occurrence. The participation of the community and local self Governance is equally important to reduce the impact of disasters. Further, NGOs, private sector and the community must understand and be familiar with DM principles and practices, in order to know what their own responsibilities are, how they can help prevent any kind of losses occurring due to a disaster. At the district level, training programmes will be conducted in coordination with NGOs, and government training/research institutions.

C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives

Disasters can strike at any time after which help and rehabilitation is the responsibility of government as well as every citizen of India. Community participation is very important to help reduce the loss of life and property when disaster strikes. If any person / community would like to be a part of the Volunteer Program and help State and Nation, they should fill the online form which can be placed at www.katni.nic.in and the concerned persons will respond to them to take the matter forward.

C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

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

48-Establishment of funds by the State Government

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

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

50 – Emergency procurement and accounting

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

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

C 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 measures need to be supported by appropriate legislation with clear allocation of responsibilities and budgetary provisions.

C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

Home Guard Department: Key agency in search and rescue operations.

- Conduct mock drills and training sessions for the Home guards. Giving information about safe places where people could be evacuated after disaster.
- Special Training session for providing first aid to communities.

- Orientation training before start of rainy seasons and also responsible for training of Volunteer groups like NCC at tehsil level. Prepare a List of Extra Man Power available at short notice.
- Prepare emergency contact people list with working phone numbers and addresses of your department.
- Keep handy resources like ropes, torches and knives in the district head quarters of your department.

Health Department: Key agency in providing health facility to affected people.

- Updated list of Doctors working in each tehsil with contact details.
- List of the medicines in stock which could be used in case of any disaster.
- Replenishment of all the medicines and life saving drugs so that at the time of disaster, there is sufficient medicine in stock.
- List of all the emergency contact people with working phone numbers and addresses.
- List of Private hospitals with contact number of Key persons
- Number of paramedical teams under him with their contact information.
- Number of ambulances and mobile vans. (Private and Government)
- List of vet nary doctors with contact details.
- Check Equipments working condition.
- Organize training session's workshops for Local task force/Anganwadis workers/Home guards.

Police department: Key agency in maintaining law and order also helps in search and rescue operations.

- List of Vehicle, Man power, Search and rescue equipments available.
- List of Additional Man power available on short notice at the time of emergency.
- Assigning of responsibility.
- List of wireless stations available at the time of emergency.
- Make evacuation plan after discuss with different department.
- Organize Training sessions for handling various disasters.

- Mock drills on receipt of warning.
- Provide security, monitoring public fair or events. Setup of closed circuit cameras (CCTV) for monitoring.
- Arrangements of temporary shelters and safe places.

Municipal Boards:

- Arrangements in relief camps, responsible for basic facility water, sanitation, health and safety etc.
- List of vehicles like bulldozer, crane etc available and arrange on short notice with contact number of concerned persons.
- Responsible for repair of drainage, roads water supply.
- Ensuring supply of safe drinking water, arrangement for supply of safe drinking water.

Civil Defense:

- Conduct Training sessions to handle various disasters.
- Make a list of resources available (Working Condition) for search and rescue operations.
- Coordinate with Police and Home Guard Departments in arrangements of training sessions

Public Works Department:

- List of the manpower available at all levels with their contact details.
- List of the resources (machinery and material) available and additional arrangements on short notice. Providing this information to the district administration (DDMA)
- Make plan for evacuation of people in case of emergency, Should have evacuation plan for the identified disaster sites.

Water Resources Departments:

- Monitor Water level of rivers, ponds, and providing this information to district administration (DDMA).In Mandsaur district flood affected rivers are sivna and chambel.
- Make Schedule of release of water.
- Ensure that all the construction and repair works of dams (especially Gandhisagar), ponds, Bridges completes before rainy season.
- List of Inventory i.e. Boats, tubes, etc available.

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

General Preparedness Measures

1. Establishment of the Control Rooms

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

2. Plan Updation

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

3. Communication System

Training is given for search and rescue teams, first aid teams disaster management teams at village, taluka and district level. These teams will provide timely help during any type of disaster. Provision of wireless sets at all Sub-division and Taluka Offices for effective communication of cyclone/heavy rainfall/flood warning. Fire Brigades at all the Municipal Offices. Setting up of a special Highway Safety Patrol along the Mumbai-Goa highway. Effective and stricter implementation of flood zone regulations disallowing construction within 200 m of river banks. Widespread community awareness programmes in flood prone villages so that villages are sensitized about the flood hazard and there are no problems when there is need for evacuation.

4. Training for Disaster Management Team Members

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

5. Organization of Mock Drills

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

6. Community Awareness on Various Disasters

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

C.1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness

- In evacuation stage, People should rush to the nearest above said infrastructures so that relief work will be very easier to carry out. Home guards are responsible for successful evacuation of the people and also coordinate with health department in recovery of dead bodies and their disposal.
 - Vehicles available are used for transportation of evacuees to safe places.
 - Ensure that all rescue and evacuation equipment are moved to most vulnerable pockets located in far-flung areas.
 - Maintenance of law and order, prevention of trespassing, looting by police and home guard department etc.
- First aid is provided to injure by home guards in absence of medical team.

C.1.2.3 Organizing mock drills

Mock drill is an integral part of the disaster management plan, as it is a preparedness drill to keep the community alert, activate DM Teams across the district and review & modification of DM plan.

Mock Drills should be organized on regular basis, at least twice in 6 months.

C 1.3 Response Plan

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

During disaster the ICS management tool will be more effective to handle the situation in proper way within limited time.

C 1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force

The State is expected to create response capabilities from its existing resources by equipping and training at least one battalion equivalent force for effective management of disasters and necessary training arrangement aligned with disaster management skills in consultation with the National Disaster Response Force. The District Commandants, Home Guards will be in charge of the force at the district level.

The vision of the National Disaster Management Authority is to build a safer and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster and technology driven strategy for Disaster Management. This has to be achieved through a culture of prevention, mitigation and preparedness to generate a prompt and efficient response at the time of disasters. This national vision inter alia, aims at inculcating a culture of preparedness among all stakeholders.

NDRF has been proved its importance in achieving this vision by highly skilled rescue and relief operations, regular and intensive training and re-training, familiarization exercises within the area of responsibility of respective NDRF, carrying out mock drills and joint exercises with the various stakeholders.

C 1.3.2 Crisis management direction & coordination

During the time of Crisis, District Collector is the Supreme Authority, who guides and manages all the departments. Under him field work is being seen by Superintendent of Police who maintains law and order, supported by his team and also CEO, Zila Panchayat and SDM, supported by their teams.

Office work is being seen by ADM and his team. All of them report directly to the collector for sharing information and further guidance.

C 1.3.3 Incident Command System (ICS)

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

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

FIVE PRIMARY I.C.S MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

1. Incident Commander

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

2. Operations Section

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

3. Planning Section

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

4. Logistics Section

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

5. Finance / Administration Section

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

C 1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment & reporting

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

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

Table C 1.3.4

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT		
1	NATURE OF DISASTER:	
2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:	TIME:

3	<i>DAMAGE AND LOSS ESTIMATES</i>										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Total Population Affected	People missing	People injured	Severity		Immediate needs	Houses Damaged			Action taken
					H	L		L	M	H	
4	<i>INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE</i>										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	House	Agriculture	Animals	Water source	Road and bridge	Power	Communication	Govt Building	Others	
5	<i>NEED ESTIMATES</i>										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Medical Needs	Population requiring shelter	Clot hes	Food	Water	Sanitation	Any Other			
6	ANY OTHER VITAL INFORMATION										
7	SPECIFY IMMEDIATE NEEDS: (With quantity)										

	Food
	First aid
	Machinery
8	Possible Secondary Affects:
.	
9	NAME THE CONTACT PERSON:
10	AGENCY/ADDRESS: TELEPHONE NUMBER
DATE:	SIGNATURE:
FOR OFFICE PURPOSE:	REPORT NO.:
ACTION TAKEN:	

C 1.3.5 Distt. Search & rescue Team

Dedicated teams to be formed to lead the search and rescue operations. Team members have to be periodically trained/retrained on the elements of collapsed structure, confined space search & rescue, and rope rescue etc.

In Katni district, search and rescue team is headed by district commandant who gives the direction and Inspector, Civil defense execute it on field.

Table C.1.3.5

S.No.	Name and designation of trained S&R Team member	contact nos.
1	Mr. N.R. Pachori, District Commandant	07697947455
2	Mr. Tripathi, Civil Defense Inspector	09685386112

C 1.3.6 Medical response

The specialized medical care shall be required to help the affected population. The preventive medication may have to be taken to prevent the outbreak of diseases.

Further, at the district level, dedicated medical teams will be activated at the time of emergency, which will consist of the doctors, nurses, pathologists, etc. Mobile Medical Vans, equipped with emergency requirements, also to be identified.

Members of the medical emergency team to be well trained, retrained on triage, advance life support, well versed with golden hour-platinum minutes concept, quick steps of first aid response etc.

Currently no medical response team is there in Katni District. Hence it is recommended that a dedicated response team to be formed with CHMO as its Head.

Table C.1.3.6

S.No.	Name of team member	Designation	Contact no (off.)	Contact no (Res.)
1	Dr. K.K. Jain	Civil Surgeon	9301139224	222247
2	Dr. Arvind Chaudha	Medical Specialist	9425839545	222700
3	Dr. B.B.S Dikhit	Medical Officer	9425464988	225345
4	Dr. S.K. Sharma	Medical Officer	9425158548	224824
5	Dr. P.D. Soni	Medical Officer	9826273728	221516

C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

Type	Number
JCB Machines / Cranes	31
Private Four wheeler vehicles	4500

Taxi (Magic cab and motor cab)	300
Auto	2500
Dumper	225
Truck	2000
Motor Boats	4

C 1.3.8 Communications

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

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

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

C 1.3.9 Temporary shelter management

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

Living in Designated Emergency Shelters

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

C 1.3.10 Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)

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

C 1.3.11 Law & order

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

Roles and Responsibilities:

- Continuous Monitoring of Traffic system and If require then diversion of Traffic Routes.
- Ensure that traffic rules are strictly followed.
- Formation of Quick response team and ensure no delay in deployment if disaster occurs.
- Security of life and Property in affected areas.
- Security in Relief Camps.
- In case of Riots, Continuous patrolling in affected areas.

C 1.3.12 Public grievances/missing persons search/media management

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

In disaster time mainly public complaints are lack of Primary Facility like Health, Sanitation, and Food Stock in relief camps. They are also not satisfied with Search and Rescue Operations, Information Sharing from government regarding Missing Persons, Behavior of Government officials, therefore following actions need to be taken to avoid any public grievances

- Maintain Stock of Food items and ensure transparency in distribution of relief items.
- Ensure Relief camps are not overloaded.

- For Law and Order police is responsible, deploy police in sufficient amount to avoid crime. Women Safety is important issue in relief camps need to be take care off.
- Ensure establishment of Help centre at disaster site, relief camp.
- Provide information concerning the victims of a mass disaster to news media and other concerned persons, both internal and external.
- Ensure Search and rescue operations are done in effective manner.
- Prepare a list of missing persons and made public through Media to avoid rumors, confusion.

C 1.3.13 Animal care

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

Assessment of fodder requirement in drought affected districts and also location of areas where Shortages are likely to occur will be done by Vet nary Department. Also NGO and Panchayat should ensure fodder supply, safe shelter and their health treatment.

C 1.3.14 Management of deceased

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

C 1.3.15 Civil Defense and Home Guards

The Civil Defense and the Home Guards will be deployed for emergency response, community preparedness and public awareness. At district level, a culture of voluntary reporting to duty stations in the event of any disasters will be promoted.

Civil Defense and Home Guards work together at the time of disaster as a single entity.

C 1.3.16 Role of Private Security

As per the recent private security bill introduced by the State Govt, the private guards and security agencies have to play a very vital role in disaster management, and especially in the disaster response stage.

Private Security Agencies should immediately report to Superintendent of Police in case of disaster and should work under him.

C 1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

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

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

A total of 91 NGOs are working in Katni District.

C 1.3.18 Relief management planning

Relief management planning will clearly specify and address the issues of relief, while serving the people in disaster hit areas. This will include the functions of infrastructure desk, logistics, health, operations, communication and information. This will be handled by collector and followed according to Incident Command System.

C 1.3.19 Media Management

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

In Katni district Media Management is done by Sub-divisional Magistrate [SDM]

C 1.3.20 Fire Services

The Department of Fire Services is one of the crucial responders to disasters. The staff of Fire Services will be trained, 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.

C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

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

C.1.4.1 Post Disaster Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

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

- Damage assessment
- Disposal of debris
- Disbursement of assistance for houses
- Formulation of assistance packages
- Monitoring and review
- Cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses
- Relocation
- Town planning and development plans
- Reconstruction as Housing Replacement Policy
- Awareness and capacity building
- Housing insurance
- Grievance redressal

C.1.4.2 Administrative Relief

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

The district level relief committee consisting of official and non-official members including the local legislators and the members of parliament review the relief measures. A district is sub-divided into sub-divisions and tahsils or talukas. The head of a subdivision is called the Sub-Division Officer (SDO) while the head of a Tahsil is known as a Tehsildar. When a disaster is apprehended, the entire machinery of the district, including the officers of technical and other departments, swings into action and maintains almost continuous contact with each village in the disaster threatened area.

C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure

Reconstruction of Houses Damaged / Destroyed

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

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

C 1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure

Disabled persons

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

Children

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

Paraplegics

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

Old Persons

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

Women

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

Infrastructure

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

C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods

Restoration of Livelihood is very important to make things normal and also to make people self capable. Various NGOs can come forward; there are 91 NGOs in Katni district. Corporate should also understand their responsibilities and help peoples in restoring their livelihood.

Major contribution will be from government, various schemes like MNREGA etc can help people to earn.

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

Various agencies should come forward to help people to recover from this mental trauma, it may be entertainment industry, like circus, skits or movies shown to recover from the dark memories of disaster.

C 1.5 Cross cutting elements

Needs of Special Vulnerable Groups

Special needs of highly vulnerable groups including differently able persons, aged, children and women, should be taken care of while addressing the preparedness and relief requirements of the disaster victims. A specific strategy for addressing the risk reduction needs of these vulnerable groups will be developed by every line department in the district. Representation of department of Social Justice & Empowerment has been made as secondary agency in the DEOC for ESF's of Information & planning to ensure that issues related to special vulnerable groups is taken care of under different phases of the state disaster management planning.

Community Based Disaster Management

Communities are always the first responders and hence the DDMA will ensure Community participation to promote local ownership, address local needs, and promote volunteerism. The DDMA will prepare the district level plan, by incorporating the information, needs and local vulnerability of the Gram Panchayats of the district. The Gram Panchayats will prepare their own disaster management plans and submit it to the respective Block Disaster Management Committee, which will in turn prepare their own block level plan and submit it to the district for preparation of final district level plan addressing all the local specific needs.

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

C 1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management

In Katni district, various communities are being formed by civil defence department for the time of disaster. Community and voluntary organizations are the first to respond before any outside assistance can reach the disaster site. In certain disaster prone areas a group of young volunteers are being formed and trained to undertake essential tasks which would reduce loss of life and property. Community and Voluntary organizations would contribute in the following areas:

- Ensuring communication links both within the community and with the administration.
- Controlling rumours and panic behaviour and undertaking confidence building activities.

- Organizing local work teams for immediate rescue, and relief e.g. cooked food, first aid, and assistance in law and order.
- Assisting the handicapped that need special help.
- Guarding major installations and evacuated properties till the administration takes over.

C 1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups

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

C 1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

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

C 2 Standard Operating Procedures (and Checklists)

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

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

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To appoint a nodal officer in the DEOC. • Establish infrastructure for DEOC and maintain in state of readiness with all equipment in working order and all inventories updated. • Train personnel on operations of DEOC. • Ensure basic facilities for personnel who will work at district level for disaster response. • To coordinate the preparedness functions of all line departments. • Establish disaster management funding mechanisms to ensure adequate resources for preparedness work, and quick availability of resources for relief and rehabilitation when required. • Ensure that all the Gram Panchayats, urban bodies and blocks prepare their disaster management plan. • Coordinate with other state departments of state and centre for their disaster management plan at the district level and synchronise the same with the district disaster management plan. • Help District Administrators with additional resources for disaster preparedness, if necessary. • On annual basis report to the SEC of the preparedness activities. • To ensure that funds are being allocated under the District Disaster Mitigation Fund. • To ensure that structural and non-structural mitigation measures are taken by all its department offices.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact with forecasting agencies and gather all possible information regarding the alert. • Ensure activation of District EOC in standby mode. • Instruct all ESFs remain in readiness for responding to the emergency. • Advice concerned District collectors to carry out evacuations where required, and to keep transport, relief and medical teams ready to move to the affected areas at a short notice. • Dispatch field assessment teams, if required. • Provide assessment report to the DDMA.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate DEOC in full form. • To coordinate and plan all activities with the ESFs. • Conduct Rapid Assessment and launch Quick Response. • Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief. • Distribute emergency relief material to affected population. • Coordinate all activities involved with emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, and bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of disasters. • Coordinate NGO, INGO and international agencies interventions/support.

After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise initial and subsequent technical assessments of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of loss and damage and volume and nature of relief required. • Keep the DDMA informed of the situation. • Ensure supply of food, drinking water, medical supplies and other emergency items to the affected population. • Visit and coordinate the implement of various rehabilitation programmes. • Coordinate the activities of NGOs in relief and rehabilitation programmes. • Allocate funds for the repair, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure after considering their overall loss and damage

Department of Home

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability map of the block / Tehsil • Resource Inventory, Capacity analysis. • List of cut off areas with safe route map for communication. • Formulation/ Updation of Disaster Plan for the District.
• Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of storage facilities, dealers of food. • Control room setup/assignment of control room duty. • Pre-positioning of staff for site operation centres. • Pre-arrangements to be made as per the demand of various departments.
• During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of alternative communication/generator sets etc. • Arrangement of vehicles/boats of for evacuation. • Dissemination of warning/coordination with District Control room. • Monitor the working of various departments and make frequent visits to disaster struck areas to cross-check.
• After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record. • Share experiences with all the departments. • Continuous aid & proper arrangements till situation is under control. • Monitor that the Repair & Restoration work is in progress as planned. • Examine the performance reports of various departments. • Examine the reports in order to make amendments and prepare a better strategy by taking inputs from all departments.

Department of Health

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check on the tasks done at Zila, Tehsil & Block level • Demarcate areas prone to epidemics and other similar disasters. • Coordination with private health organisations • Demarcate areas where medical camps can be set. • Take regular inputs from Swastha Kendras about any unwanted/hostile conditions in terms of endemic/epidemic diseases. • Awareness among people about diseases & how can they be prevented from spreading. • Generators to be made available in all major hospitals. • Prepare a list of inventories required in case of disaster(vehicles/equipments/medicines)
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction & repair of IEC inventory. • ORS & other important medicines to be procured as requirement. • Training of employees and people regarding the basic treatment in case of flood/loo/minor bruises etc. • Procure necessary medicines for cases that are otherwise rare like snake bite, chlorine for cleaning water etc. • Prepare mobile units for sensitive & prone to be hit areas. • Identification of sites in probable disaster areas for site operation areas
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send task force with necessary medicines to affected areas. • Procure required medical equipments & medicines in case they fall short of it. • Strong emphasis to be given to sensitive areas. • Ensure that appropriate no of Staff/Doctors are present at the affected areas. • Ensure cleanliness at the medical camps. • Frequent checks on the Staff/Doctors on duty. • Postmortem of dead bodies.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring against spreading of diseases • Continuous medical aid & proper arrangements till situation is under control • Dead/Injured counselling • Injured/handicapped to be treated and arrangement for healthy living facilities • Provide healthy rehabilitation to disaster affected people.

Department of Transport

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Liaison Officer of the department as the Focal Point and inform all concerned. • Develop and implement disaster management plan for the department. • Carry out survey of condition of all highway systems at state and district level. • Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the department and ensure that they are all in good working condition. • Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the private operators in the district. • Allocate additional force to possible Disaster prone roads/routes identified • Ensure that the force so allocated are aware of the possible disaster prone spots on these routes along with the possible type of disaster which may happen, as in the case of Petrol and Diesel transport vehicles leading to and from the IOC depot. • Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation. • Enforce the speed limits in the government vehicles regulated by the department and organize departmental awareness programs for the same
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depute an officer at the DEOC. • Ensure availability of fuel, recovery vehicles and equipment. • Take steps for arrangement of vehicles for possible evacuation of people
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish contact with the DEOC. • Take steps for transportation of relief personnel and material to affected areas. • Take steps for movement of affected population to safer areas. • Collate and disseminate information regarding operational and safe routes and alternate routes, fuel availability etc. to personnel operating in the field. • Launch recovery missions for stranded vehicles.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damage to transportation infrastructure. • Take steps to ensure speedy repair and restoration of transport links.

Department of Public Works

Non Disaster Time

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

Warning Time

- Establish radio communications with DEOC.
- Depute one representative at the DEOC as per the directions from DDMA.
- Instruct all officials at construction sites to keep manpower and materials prepared for protection and repair of public works.
- Direct construction authorities and companies to preposition necessary workers and materials in or near areas likely to be affected by disaster.
- Vehicles should be inspected, fuel tanks filled and batteries and electrical wiring covered as necessary.
- Extra transport vehicles should be dispatched from district headquarters and stationed at safe strategic spots along routes likely to be affected.
- Heavy equipments, such as front-end loaders, should be moved to areas likely to be damaged and secured in a safe place.

- Establish a priority listing of roads which will be opened first. Among the most important are the roads to hospitals and main trunk routes.
- Give priority attention to urgent repair works that need to be undertaken in disaster affected areas.
- Work under construction should be secured with ropes, sandbags, and covered with tarpaulins if necessary.
- Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plant and equipment in the district workshops.

During Disaster

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

After Disaster

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

Department of Irrigation and Water Resources

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the district. • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer. • Activation of flood monitoring mechanism • Methods/communication arrangement of alerting officers on various sites established • Check the preparation level of the department. • Identify the areas that face the maximum flow of the major rivers and also make the locals aware about it. • Identify the flood prone areas and demarcate them and also send a flood surveillance team to such areas. • Mark the maximum safe level of water at all the embankments of rivers, reservoirs and dams.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism evolved for forewarning settlements in the down stream/evacuation/coordination with other dam authority. • Identification of materials required for response operations • Repairs/ under construction activity are well secured • Water level gauges marked • Inlet and outlet to tanks are cleared • Watch and ward of weak embankments & stock piling of repair materials at vulnerable points • Guarding of weak embankments • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects. • Procure necessary inventory for flood situations and keep it properly maintained. • Inventories for the case of breakage of dam/embankments like sand sacks, rocks, etc need to be brought and checked well in advance.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance of flood hit/susceptible areas. • Make announcements about the coming flood. • Usage of advanced technology like GPS to calculate damage and the areas where maximum damage would occur. • Safety of equipments of the Irrigation department to be maintained. • Survey of major dams, embankments, bridges, channels etc is done. • Emergency help services to areas where bank got broken.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record. • Surveillance for protection of people.

- Share experiences with the department.
- Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.
- Training of staff to minimize the loss of life/property.

Department of Agriculture

Non Disaster Time

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

Warning Time

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

During Disaster

- Depute one liaison officer to the DEOC.
- Monitor damage to crops and identify steps for early recovery.
- Estimate the requirement of
Seeds
Fertilizers
Pesticides, and Labour.
- Organize transport, storage and distribution of the above with adequate record keeping procedures.
- Ensure that adequate conditions through cleaning operations are maintained to avoid water-logging in flooded areas.

After Disaster

- Quantify the loss and damage within the quickest possible time and finalize planning of agriculture rehabilitation.

- Ensure availability of adequate supply of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements.
- Assist farmers to re-establish their contacts with agriculture produce market and ensure that appropriate prices be offered to them.

Department of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation

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

Department of Veterinary

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

Department of Fire Service

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict enforcement of laws made for the security of Fire squad and proper proceedings to be done in case the law is violated. • Regular check of equipments and procuring new ones as and when necessary. • Demarcating Industries and areas susceptible to fire, events that are susceptible to fire etc. • Aware people about their safety how to mitigate fire & its effects. • Training of employees keeping their safety in mind. • The blueprint of any building/house should not be accepted without proper Fire Safety measures.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train people how to mitigate fire in early stages and foremost how to avoid it. • Training of people on how to react in an emergency situation. • Train staff and Raj Mistri's about latest Fire Fighting techniques
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find a safe way to save people trapped in fire in a house/ building/ aero plane/ train/ industry/ boiler etc. • Get control over fire and minimize damage in case of an explosion. • Control the situation in case of gas leak or leakage of some dangerous chemical.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help other departments in search & rescue and estimation of damage. • Share experiences with the department. • Training of employees about new disasters (related to fire) that can occur. • Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

Department of Telecommunications

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block /Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division. • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer. • Continuous training of staff on the usage of new equipments that are procured.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare an inventory of resources that would be required and procure the material based on estimation. • Train staff on quick response to restore the Tele-connectivity of the district.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generators. • Inspection and repair of poles etc. • Identification of materials required for response operations.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair of damaged poles & lines etc as soon as possible to restore Tele-connectivity in the district. • Share experiences with the department. • Training of employees for better performance.

Home Guards

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get details of the staff with their address and phone numbers • Arrange for details of fuel arrangement for ships-mechanized launches at the time of emergency. • Do's and Don'ts to be observed during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff. • Set up for evacuation of people from affected area of the river side area. • Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments should be procured. • Prepare map showing rivers and the important routes • Maintain communication equipments, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone and amplifiers with statistical data. • Make a list of details of important telephone numbers of water supplies, control room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, Army Air force Navy camps and other sensitive places, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency. • Ensure the arrangement for transportation & evacuation of people from the affected areas.

- Prepare the action plan regarding repairs and alternative ways in case of disruption of transportation.
- Prepare plan showing the alternative routes and arrangement for transportation of goods etc; during emergencies.
- Inspect the garages and control point etc; which are damage prone.
- Make due arrangement for materials to restore the facilities in case the movement of the materials and goods on the ports are damaged.
- Prepare an action plan to avail on temporary bases, the technical personnel from the nearby district which is not affected.
- Collect the details of swimmers in the district.
- Make arrangement for sufficient fuel during emergency.

Warning Time

- Maintain the equipments available such as cranes, diesel generator, earth mover machines, de-dusting pumps, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, etc. which can be used during emergency and will ensure that those are in the working conditions.
- Take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital is not disrupted during calamities.
- Prepare a list of public properties related to transport department, which are in the damage prone area and will arrange in advance to minimize the damage.
- Specifically take action to ensure that the fishermen do not move out for fishing as well as sailing during the final warnings of flood, etc.
- Evacuate the fishermen to a safe place and if they deny, to get it done forcefully.
- Ensure that the warning signals are received in time and shown immediately to the people.

During Disaster

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

After Disaster

- Follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer.

- Carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.
- Engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
- Review the matters regarding closing of movement at the port for safety measures and will ensure that it is restarted very soon.
- To contact the district control room if additional equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel are necessary to restore the port related activities.
- Prepare a primary survey report of damage and send it to the District Control Room and to the administrative head.
- Collect the details of approach roads connecting the damaged area and get them repaired in co-ordination with the competent authority

Rural Development Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Liaison Officer in the department and the district as the Disaster Management Focal Point. • Develop a district disaster management plan for the department. • Prepare maps showing population concentration and distribution of resources. • Encourage disaster resistant technological practices in buildings and infrastructure. • Encourage the people in earthquake prone areas to adopt earthquake resistant technologies. • Report activities in periodic meetings of the district disaster management advisory committee and to DDMA. • In coordination with PWD conduct regular training to the engineers of the department. • Appoint one officer as focal point for mitigation activities • On the basis of its developmental responsibility, liaise with other line departments and agencies for a coordinated mitigation approach. • In coordination with the DDMA, conduct building assessments, identification of structural and non structural mitigation activities. • Organize awareness programmes for BDO's, Panchayat secretaries and Gram Pradhans on structural and no-structural mitigation activities.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal Point in department to keep in touch with the DEOC. • Alert all concerned about impending disaster. • Ensure safety of establishments, structures and equipment in the field • Ensure formation of committee for rescue, relief and rehabilitation work and local volunteer teams.
During Disaster

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure information flow from affected Gram Panchayats and maintain regular contact with DEOC (24 hrs). • Support revenue department in establishing ICP's in the affected areas • Ensure availability of drinking water at times of need. • Provide necessary infrastructure to carry out relief works • Assess initial damage
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantify the loss/damage • Organize reconstruction of damaged houses on self help basis with local assets and materials received from the government. • Take up repair/reconstruction work of infrastructure damaged by disaster

Panchayat Raj

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a disaster management plan for the department at district level & update it annually. • Analyze the training needs of the department's personnel, which include its officials and elected representatives of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat samiti's and Zila Panchayat and organize trainings with the help of HIDM or other agencies. • Conduct gram Panchayat level mock drills as part of preparedness.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan • Ensure that all the development schemes of the department have a mitigation component as an integral part
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local authorities and support the response efforts. • Coordinate the support from unaffected gram Panchayats.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper distribution of reconstruction schemes and monitoring of the same during Block development committee and Zila Parishad meetings

Forest Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a department disaster management plan for the district. • Depute one liaison officer for disaster management. • Forest Fire prone areas should be identified and extra vigilance be ensured in such cases. • Depute one liaison officer within the department, who will be in contact with the SEOC during disasters. • Every year pre-fire season meetings should be organized to take the stock of the preparedness at Range level • Prepare & maintain forest lines • Organize community awareness programs • Train the Gram Panchayat disaster management committees in forest fire prevention, protection and control, especially in those gram Panchayat which are located at the fringes of forest areas. • Prepare mitigation plan for the department buildings and infrastructure.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rapid response team will be established at division/sub-division/range level, which will have all tools and equipments readily available. • Information regarding issue alerts to nearby population
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond within the department as per the department disaster management plan • The liaison officer will coordinate with DEOC for information exchange & also for requirements of resources to & from DEOC
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage assessment and sharing of reports with DEOC

Department of Food & Civil Supplies

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make go downs in disaster prone areas in advance. • Collect necessary resources keeping the type and intensity of disasters that have previously occurred or are expected to occur. • Make proper arrangements so that the stock in the go downs does not rots/spoils.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make necessary arrangements according to the expected requirements and procure the material which the department is

<p>short off.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form teams and train them on how to ration resources.
<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper keeping of resources. • Arrangements made for the distribution like vehicles through help from DDMA or other departments. • Make an inventory according to the prevailing needs and the estimated time and hence procure the needful.
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the equipments/resources from time to time so that they remain in working condition. • Strict monitoring to keep a check on unauthorized using of resources and legal proceedings to be carried out if required.

Electricity Department

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and manage inventory for emergency operations. • Training of electricity department workers and make sure that proper norms are being followed at the time of installation of various electric units/instruments. • Make various applicable and implementable schemes regarding the setup and examination of electrical units/instruments. • Make people aware so as to minimize the damage to life/limb caused due to electricity.
<p>Warning Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make provisions for providing electricity to rehabilitation centers in disaster hit areas & to cut off electric supply from risky areas in case of emergency. • Follow proper regulations monitor continuously so that in case of wire breakage the current does not spreads. • Make proper arrangements and follow stringent norms such that in case of a natural calamity, (like earthquake, flood, cyclone etc) the high tension line does not get damaged.
<p>During Disaster – Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut off electricity immediately after receiving information about any disaster so as to minimize the damage caused. • Survey the spot and estimate (also help in estimation) the damage caused. • Be ready to provide electricity in areas where it is needed and can be provided safely. • Make a plan about how to re supply electricity to important areas, site operation centers, Industries, etc. • Examine and repair major poles, transformers & wires necessary for getting electricity supply back to areas needed. • Minimize the damage caused to life by demarcating dangerous areas and cutting electricity in time.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the electricity facility in affected areas.
After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair of damaged poles, transformers and conductors etc as soon as possible to restore electricity in the district. • Surveillance for protection of people. • Share experiences with the department. • Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

Department of Education

Non Disaster Time – Preparedness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify one Liaison Officer in the department at district level as Disaster Management Focal Point. • Develop district level disaster management plan for the department • In consultation with DDMA, state education directorate and state education board include disaster related subjects in the curricula in schools, and colleges. • Arrange for training of teachers and students on Dm and school safety activities. • Ensure that all schools and colleges develop their disaster management plans. • Ensure that construction of all educational institutions in earthquake zones is earthquake resistant. • Conduct regular mock drills in the educational institutes
Non Disaster Time –Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify structural and non structural mitigation measures and get them implemented. • In coordination with the SSA &/or Public works department assess schools and colleges buildings conditions and place the proposal of retrofitting of the structurally unsafe buildings with the state education department and/or DDMA. • Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation. • Ensure that earthquake resistant features are included in new school buildings.
During Disaster – Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event of disaster, place required number of education institutions and their buildings, under the DEOC for use as emergency shelter and relief centre, if necessary. • Students and staff trained as task forces as part of the school disaster management planning’s can provide local voluntary assistance for distribution of relief material and assistance to special needy people in the locality.
After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the extent of loss in educational institutions and submit the report to DDMA and state education department.

Department of Industrial Health and Safety

Non Disaster Time –
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Liaison Officer in the Department as the Disaster Management Focal Point at district level. • Ensure all possible steps for the security of manpower, implements, stock, installations/factories etc. • Prepare listing and locations of industries and establishments for possible sourcing of relief material during disasters in the district. • Ensure training on preparedness programmes to be adopted at different levels for all manpower employed in factories and establishments in disaster vulnerable areas. • Issue disaster management guidelines to all the industries and ensure on-site and off-site plans for all industries. • Prepare and disseminate guidelines for the labor security and safety. • Prepare and implement rules and regulations for industrial safety and hazardous waste management. • Support the State Pollution Control Board to enforce the law for preventing environmental disaster in chemical industry or industries emitting toxic gases and effluents. • Issue detailed instructions to the employees about their duties and responsibilities in precautionary, disaster and post-disaster stages of normal disaster. • Prepare and disseminate public awareness material related to chemical accidents. • Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan for the district
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation o the workers from the Industrial are vicinity • Request industries to provide emergency relief material such as food products, temporary shelter, medicines and medical equipment and search & rescue equipment. • During any industrial disaster, respond as per the disaster management plan of the respective industry or as per the guidelines for the specific hazard involved in the event.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take steps to plan for rehabilitation of industries adversely affected by disasters.

Department of Urban Development

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Liaison Officer in the department at district level as the Disaster management Focal Point. • Develop a disaster management plan for the department, including the identification of location of camps for different type of disasters, existing locations that can be used as shelters, inventories of agencies that can be used for tent establishment. • To conduct regular training the staff on minimum standards for shelter, relief camps and tent structures. • Prepare department's disaster management plan. • Develop alternative arrangements for population living in structures that might be affected after the disaster.
Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as focal point for the mitigation activities. • Coordinate with the DDMA for implementation of mitigation activities in the urban areas. • Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan
Alert and Warning Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of damage to offices, assist local authorities to establish and house important telecom equipment and officials at the earliest • Setting up water point in key locations and in relief camps
Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick assessment of damaged areas and areas that can be used for relief camps for the displaced population • Locate adequate relief camps based on survey of damage • Clear areas for setting up relief camps • Locate relief camps close to open traffic and transport links • Set up relief camps and tents using innovative methods that save time • Provide adequate and appropriate shelter to the entire population • Coordinate with other ESFs in equipping shelter and relief sites with basic needs of communication and sanitation. • Maintaining and providing clean water • Procurement of clean drinking water. • Coordinate with DEOC & ICP's for proper disposal of dead bodies in the urban areas.
Recovery and rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement recovery & rehabilitation schemes through municipalities for urban areas.

Indian Red Cross and NGOs

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take steps for preparing community based disaster management plans with facilitation from DDMA. • Identify volunteers in disaster prone areas and arrange for their training. • Awareness raising programs, seminars and meetings with the people for improving their capacity to face disasters. • Maintain contacts with District Administrators on its activities. • Ensure road communication and pre-positioning of relief material as close as possible to disaster prone communities.
Alert and Warning Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue warning notice to all concerned including the preparedness programs Designate a liaison officer for maintaining link with the DEOC of the District. • Keep the survey and relief team of head quarters on stand-by in readiness with required transport and equipment. • Mobilise volunteers and issue instructions for sending them to potential disaster affected areas. • Take part in evacuation programme of population with close cooperation of volunteers • Coordinate with pre identified NGOs for possible joint operations.
During Disaster :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure survey of loss and damage in affected areas and dispatch of relief teams from concerned Red Crescent Society Units. • Assist the Province Government to determine loss, damage and needs related information. • Give emergency assistance to disaster affected people especially in the following cases: • Help in rescue and evacuation work, temporary shelter, first aid, food and clothing, • Arrange for distribution of relief material received from Red Crescent Unit of areas not affected by disaster and from headquarters. • Send request for requirement of relief and rehabilitation to the International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies (IFRC) after informing about loss and damage due to disaster.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in special circumstances. • Take steps for correct and effective evaluation of preparedness work and for correcting errors/weakness in such work. • Extend Cooperation to the district EOC for disaster documentation.

Checklist of Various Department

Preparedness Checklist for the District Collector

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

Preparedness Checklist for the Police Department

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

- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Adequate warning mechanisms established for evacuation.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for the Health Department

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

- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for M.S.E.D.C

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

Preparedness Checklist for Water Supply Department

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Adequate warning mechanisms for informing people to store an emergency supply of water have been developed.

- Procedures established for the emergency distribution of water if existing supply is disrupted.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Irrigation Department

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

Preparedness Checklist for Telephone Department

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

Preparedness Checklist for PWD

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

Preparedness Checklist for Agriculture Department

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

Preparedness Checklist for Animal Husbandry Department

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Hospital staff is aware of which hospital rooms / buildings are damage-proof.

- All the staff of the veterinary hospitals and centers have been informed about the possible disasters, likely damages and effects, and information about the ways to protect life, equipment and property.
- An area of the hospital identified for receiving large number of livestock.
- Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

C 3 Financial Provisions for Disaster Management

As Stated in the section (48) of the DM Act 2005, the State Government shall establish for the purposes of the Act the following funds:

a) District Disaster Response fund:

This fund will be constituted and made available to the District Disaster Management Authority for meeting the expenses for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation.

b) District Disaster Mitigation Fund

This fund will be constituted and made available to the District Disaster Management Authority for meeting the expenses on mitigation activities.

By Ministries & Departments of Government of India & State Government:

As per the section (49) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the every ministry or department of government of India and the state government shall make provisions in their annual budget for carrying out the activities & programs set out in their disaster management plans.

C 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders**C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District**

The mapping exercise will be carried out in detail, at the district level, including the following stakeholders:

C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

Many private and public sector units have equipments and skilled human resource, which could be used during response and recovery phase. A list of the major public and private sector units with facilities available with them is very useful during emergencies, which will be provided here in this section. Further, there are many private vendors within district, who can readily supply different relief materials within short notice. All those information will also be covered here in this section.

C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations:

Local NGOs and CBOs, due to their proximity to community, can act as a vital link between government and community particularly during emergencies. The Role of NGOs and CBOs in disaster management will be elaborated stage wise (preparedness, response and recovery) in this section.

There are 91 NGOs in Katni district.

C 4.1.3 Religious Institutions:

There are number of religious institutions with infrastructural facilities and committed work force. These facilities can be used as shelters during disasters and the work force could be used as volunteers during response and recovery activities. Details of all these institutions and allied information will be provided here.

C 4.1.4 Academic Institutions:

Academic institutions within the district and also outside the district could help with subject specific expertise for disaster management planning. This section will document all those relevant information which will be used as reference in future.

More than 135 Academic Institutions are present in Katni district.

C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:

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

C 4.2 Responsibilities of the stakeholders

Stakeholder Type	Specific Stake-Holder	Stakeholder Structure	Stakeholder Frame of Reference	Antecedent Conditions	Crisis Context	Triggering Event	Crisis Processes
Government		Hierarchical agencies under political control	Publicly articulated Usually assumes objective knowledge of physical and social factors; Means-ends rationality emphasized; following procedure important Political, social, relief;	Rate of economic development in area Growth of area population; Perceived need for jobs, tax revenues	Administrative capacity Relation with company	Industrial accident; Desire to hold company liable for damages so to secure financial compensation for relief costs	Damage mitigation (e.g., evacuation); Immediate aid to victims
Business Firm		For-profit corporation: hierarchical within; Arms length transactions outside	Articulated within firm; not well articulated outside Assumes objective, technical knowledge; Means-ends rationality very important. Applies scientific or economic models to activity	Degree of government regulation; Content of government regulation; Current market conditions	Competitive pressures; Company plans; Size and socioeconomic character of population living in neighborhood of plant	Sequence of events in plant that yield accident	Damage control First aid to employees
Victim		Individuals, households, advocates	Little or inchoate articulation of standpoint Evans filtered through subjective responses Social; Multiple, intuitive; Experiential; Medical, economic; Low articulation	Stability of neighborhood; Recency of settlement in area; Degree of familiarity with industry and general industrial hazards	Level of specific hazard awareness; Level of group mobilization	Effects of accident: In-plant Outside plant	Self-protection if warned; Government ordered evacuation; Uncoordinated fleeing

Stakeholder Type	Specific Stakeholder	Crisis Effects	Crisis Responses
Government		Deaths, injuries, uncertain effects; Changes in key personnel blames for poor response	Political control of crisis, including assignment of blame Medical assistance and longer-term rehabilitation if needed Management of victim compensation process Regulatory changes
Corporation		Deaths, injuries in firm Deaths, injuries outside firm Physical damage Lawsuits if damage extensive Financial and market losses Negative reputation if crisis severe	Public information/relations efforts Legal defense Absorption of financial losses
Victim		Deaths, injuries Long effects on self-household if death or severe injury Economic losses	Sue identifiable likely causers; Seek government assistance; If large numbers, add self-organization and public Protest if needs unmet

Source:

<http://scholarworks.umass.edu>

It is recommended that communication is improved between neighbouring districts. Mechanisms should be put in place which allow for districts to liaison directly with each other in times of a disaster and for collective planning. DDMCs should be given the authority to implement this.

In case of Shortage of Man Power, Equipments; Heavy Vehicles etc. district may take support from nearby district Jabalpur near about 84 Km from Katni is developed district. Jabalpur is well connected to Katni. Road Connectivity with Katni is also good. In disaster time, Sharing of Knowledge, Health Services, and Man Power is done with involvement of officials of district as well as divisional level.

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

Intra district coordination is present in Katni district. It includes Sharing of resources, Manpower, Search and rescue Equipments, Vehicles, Relief Material etc. Collector, SDM's, SP,SLR, CEO Zila panchayat and all other district level officers play an important role in developing coordination among all tehsils.

C 7 Dissemination of DM Plan

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

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

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

The content of the plan should be explained through well designed and focused awareness programmes. The awareness programmes should be prepared in the local language to ensure widespread dissemination. Media should be extensively used for public awareness programs.

These will include

- Publicize in Government Departments
- Newspapers, TV
- Local cable networks

- Radio
- Publicity material
- Schools, colleges and other public institutions

Evaluation & Updation

The existence of a Disaster-preparedness plan plays a vital role during Disasters. The officials then have at their hand, a complete set of instructions which they can follow and also issue directions to their subordinates and the affected people. This has the effect of not only speeding up the rescue and relief operations, but also boosting the morale of affected people.

Disaster plan is also useful at pre-disaster stage, when warnings could be issued. It also proves as a guide to officials at the critical time and precious time is saved which might otherwise be lost in consultations with senior officers and getting formal approval from the authorities.

Keeping all these points in mind the DDMP must be evaluated and updated by the district administration in normal time.

C 7.1 Plan Evaluation

The district disaster management plan will be evaluated for any shortcomings in organizational structures, available technology, response mechanism following reports on drills or exercises and after every big disaster to assess the adequacy of the plan's procedure and approach to effectively deal the emergency situations. The evaluation will be done by district disaster management advisory committee under the aegis of DDMA.

C 7.2 Plan Update

DDMA will update the district disaster management plan every year with inputs from all the updated block disaster management plans and also from the plans of line departments of the district. The plan will be updated for the resource requirements, updates on human resources, technology to be used and coordination issues A system would be in place to update the plan on an annual basis to ensure that the items requiring updating are considered and are current. This will involve:

- Submission of annually updated disaster management plans by all the block disaster management committees and urban disaster management committees to DDMA.
- Copies of the received updated plans from the the block disaster management committees and urban disaster management committees to be given to the Technical committees, which will be formed as sub-committees of the DDMA and District Disaster Management Advisory Committee for review and suggestions.
- Final annual meeting to be organized by the DDMA, which will be participated by DDMA members and district disaster management advisory committee.
- The updated plan will be placed before SDMA for approval.
- Copies of the amendments made & approved by the SDMA needs to be circulated to all the concerned government departments, block & urban bodies disaster management committees & other relevant agencies.

C 8 Annexure**C 8.1 District profile****Economy**

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Katni one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is one of the 24 districts in Madhya Pradesh currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).

Demographics

According to the 2011 census Katni District has a population of 1,291,684; This gives it a ranking of 379th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 261 inhabitants per square kilometre (680 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 21.38 %. Katni has a sex ratio of 948 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 73.62 %

List of Rivers and Lakes in Katni District

1. Lake Pahadi,Katni,Katni.
2. Lake Imaliya,Badwara,Katni
3. Lake Harwaha,Badwara,Katni
4. Lake Gulwara,Katni,Katni
5. Bhamral River , Lake Padariya,Katni,Katni
6. KATNI RIVER , Lake Harwaha,Badwara,Katni

7. Lake Mawai,Bahoriband,Katni
8. Lake Kailwarakalan,Katni,Katni
9. Lake Mahner,Dheemerkheda,Katni
10. BalKund Nadi River Gughra , Lake Ghughri,Dheemerkheda,Katni
11. RAJA RAM Lake , Lake Jharela,Badwara,Katni
12. Umdar River , Lake Baranmahgavan,Badwara,Katni
13. Lake Nanhwarakala,Badwara,Katni
14. Lake Silondi,Dheemerkheda,Katni
15. Lake Bachaiya,Bahoriband,Katni
16. Barhi lake , Lake Bujbuja,Badwara,Katni
17. Lake Bichpura,Badwara,Katni

Input / Output Relationship of Electricity Department

Sl. No.	Name of Dn/Circle/ DHQ	Units received during the month in MU	Units sold D/M (in MU)			% loss during the month	Units received during the year
			Metered	unmetered	total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Katni DHQ	10.191	7.433	0.428	7.861	22.86%	10.191
2	Katni City	12.885	7.881	1.217	9.098	29.39%	12.885
3	Katni O&M Dn.	26.753	3.648	7.003	10.651	60.19%	26.753
4	Katni Circle	56.031	26.539	8.220	34.759	37.96%	56.031

Units sold D/YEAR			% loss during the year	Annual target for circle (%)	% loss last year up to same month	Realisation /unit input		
						10-11		11-12
Metered	unmetered	Total				FEB.11 RPU	Whole year	FEB.12 RPU
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7.433	0.428	7.861	22.86%	---	32.58%	3.86	3.76	4.23
7.881	1.217	9.098	29.39%	---	38.24%	2.72	3.13	2.96
3.648	7.003	10.651	60.19%	---	49.32%	2.11	1.98	1.75
26.539	8.220	34.759	37.96%	30%	33.71%	3.30	3.39	3.68

List of Sub Stations – KATNI Circle [Electricity Department]

DETAILS OF 33/11 KV SUB-STATION & 11 KV FEEDERS										
Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Name of the EHV Sub-station	Name of 33 KV Feeder	Name of 33 KV Sub-station	Capacity of transformer in MVA	Maximum load recorded on transformer at 11 KV	Name of 11 KV Feeder	Maximum Load recorded on 11 KV Feeder	Phone No. of 33/11 KV Sub-station	Count
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Katni	220 KV S/s Majhgawan	IC Katni	Paharu a	8 MVA (1)		City-V	246 Amp	07622-297872	1
					8 MVA (2)		City-VI	110 Amp		2
							Ghanghri Kala	50 Amp		3
							Kanhwar a	60 Amp		4
			Pure	Purena	1.6		Industria	68		5

			na		MVA		l(33KV)	Amp		
							Purena	50 Amp		6
2	Ka tni	132 KV S/s Shantinaga r	Paha rua	Amadi	3.15 MVA(1)	150 Amp	Nigahara -Kanti	65 Amp	07626- 275201	7
							Basadi			8
					3.15 MVA(2)		Amadi	130 Amp		9
				Kanti	3.15 MVA	150 Amp	Nigahara	85 Amp	07626- 280628	10
					1.6 MVA	90 Amp	Nanhwar aKala	100 Amp		11
							Feeder-1			12
				Chaka	5 MVA		Lamtara	10 Amp		13
							Kailwara	10 Amp		14
							Industria l	5 Amp		15
					1.6 MVA		Feeder-1			16
							Feeder-2			17
				Jhukeh i	3.15 MVA	80 Amp	Jhukehi	60 Amp		18

							Mehgawan	20 Amp		19
				Majhgawan	3.15 MVA	100 Amp	Pathra	100 Amp		20
							Majhgawan	25 Amp		21
			EHV S/s	Shantinagar	5 MVA (1)		City-I	140 Amp	07622-224354	22
							City-II	40 Amp		23
					5 MVA (2)		City-III	180 Amp		24
							City-IV	170 Amp		25
			Dabur	Jhinjhiri	5 MVA (1)		Kachhagawan	50 Amp	07622-297755	26
							Collectorate	5 Amp		27
					5 MVA (2)		Ganiyari	15 Amp		28
							Dadda Dham			29
			Kataighat	Kataighat	5 MVA		City-VII	170 Amp	07622-297236	30

					(1)					
					5 MVA (2)		Industrial	120 Amp		31
							Pump House	60 Amp		32
			NKJ Rail way	NKJ Katni	8 MVA (1)		Badwara	140 Amp	07622- 230170	33
							Khirehan i	100 Amp		34
					8 MVA (2)		NKJ	150 Amp		35
							Gayatrin agar	165 Amp		36
				Madha vnagar	8 MVA		Madhavn agar	230 Amp	07622- 245345	37
							Mansaro var	15 Amp		38
			Burn & Co.	Niwar	3.15 MVA (1)	150 Amp	Lakhapat eri	150 Amp	07622- 264327	39
					3.15 MVA (2)	150 Amp	Niwar	150 Amp		40
							Bhaskar	5 Amp		41

				Bhanpura	5 MVA		Pahadi	40 Amp		42
							Bichhua	20 Amp		43
							Shahpur	10 Amp		44
			Bilehari	Bilehari	3.15 MVA (1)	120 Amp	Ghughra	67 Amp	07622-264651	45
							Nitarra	60 Amp		46
					3.15 MVA (2)	85 Amp	Bilehari	80 Amp		47
				Rithi	3.15 MVA	150 Amp	Deogaon	50 Amp	07622-267236	48
					3.15 MVA		Rithi(T)	135 Amp		49
							Rithi(Rural)			50
				Badagaon	3.15 MVA		Badagaon			51
							Patehara			52
				Deogaon	5 MVA (1)	130 Amp	Deogaon	100 Amp	07622-267855	53
							Tower			54

					3.15 MVA (2)	50 Amp	Bakhleha ta	85 Amp		55
			Bad wara	DeoriH atai	3.15 MVA	50 Amp	Bhadawa r	70 Amp	07626- 265235	56
					3.15 MVA	150 Amp	Kaudiya	120 Amp		57
							Feeder-1			58
				Bhudsa	1.6 MVA		Feeder-1			59
							Feeder-2			60
				Badwa ra	5 MVA	200 Amp	Basadi	85 Amp	07626- 276313	61
					3.15 MVA		Rohaniy a	90 Amp		62
							Badwara	95 Amp		63
				Vilayat Kala	3.15 MVA	150 Amp	Vilayatk ala	60 Amp		64
							Bhudsa	110 Amp		65
			Slee mna bad	Teori	3.15 MVA	150 Amp	Teori	60 Amp		66
					3.15 MVA		Gudri	110 Amp		67
							Feeder-1			68

3	Katni	132 KV S/s Kymore	EHV S/s	Kymore	5 MVA	240 Amp	Jhukehi	95 Amp	07626-272223	69
							Vijayraghavgarh	240 Amp		70
			Barhi	Barhi	5 MVA (1)	200 Amp	Barhi(T)	100 Amp	07626-274252	71
							Jhiriya	120 Amp		72
					5 MVA (2)	220 Amp	Kuwa	140 Amp		73
							Singodi	150 Amp		74
				Gairtai	1.6 MVA	30 Amp	Gairtai	20 Amp	07626-280009	75
							Ubra	10 Amp		76
				Singodi	3.15 MVA	150 Amp	Singodi	140 Amp	07626-280027	77
							Feeder-1			78
					3.15 MVA		Chapna	65 Amp		79
				Pipariyakala	3.15 MVA	115 Amp	Sironja	12 Amp	07626-280025	80
							Pipariya	15		81

							kala	Amp		
			IC Katni i (V'ga rh)	Vijayra ghavga rh	5 MVA (1)	200 Amp	Banjari	150 Amp	07626- 277661	82
							Deorakal a	160 Amp		83
					5 MVA (2)	210 Amp	Vijayrag havgarh	75 Amp		84
							WaterW orks			85
							Hospital			86
				Karital ai	3.15 MVA	95 Amp	Karitalai	65 Amp		87
							Bagaiha	35 Amp		88
				Deorak ala	3.15 MVA	120 Amp	Deorakal a	120 Amp		89
							Baktha	90 Amp		90
				Kanhw ara	5 MVA		Bhaiswa hi	110 Amp		91
							Kanhwar a	130 Amp		92
4	Ka	132 KV S/s	Chan	Nadaw	3.15	105 Amp	Nadawan	105	07626-	93

	tni	Umariya	diya	an	MVA			Amp	280012	
							Bagaiha	150 Amp		94
				Kuwa	3.15 MVA	140 Amp	Khitoli	120 Amp	07626- 280011	95
							Kuwa	130 Amp		96
				Khitoli	3.15 MVA		Khitoli			97
							Bamhori			98
5	Ka tni	132 KV S/s Tihari	Slee mna bad	Sleemn abad	3.15 MVA	85 Amp	Kaudiya	75 Amp	07624- 226048	99
							Teori	65 Amp		10 0
					5 MVA	160 Amp	Dharwar a	150 Amp		10 1
							Feeder-1			10 2
			Uma riyap an	Umari yapan	5 MVA (1)	165 Amp	Umariya pan	160 Amp	07625- 220292	10 3
							Dhanwa hi	165 Amp		10 4
					3.15 MVA (2)	150 Amp	Dheemar kheda	50 Amp		10 5

							Feeder-1			10 6
				Dharw ara	3.15 MVA		Dharwar a			10 7
					3.15 MVA		Bhoola			10 8
				Dheem arkhed a	3.15 MVA	130 Amp	Dheemar kheda	90 Amp	07625- 276214	10 9
							Kachaha ri			11 0
					3.15 MVA		Jhinnapi pariya	120 Amp		11 1
				Jhinna pipariy a	3.15 MVA	110 Amp	Jhinnapi pariya	110 Amp		11 2
							Mudwari	65 Amp		11 3
			Baho riban d	Bahori band	5 MVA (1)	220 Amp	Bakal	130 Amp	07624- 261709	11 4
							Kakrehat a	140 Amp		11 5
					5 MVA (2)	220 Amp	Bahoriba nd	150 Amp		11 6
							Feeder-1			11 7

							Feeder-2			11 8
				Kaudiya	5 MVA	130 Amp	Kaudiya	120 Amp		11 9
							Bharda	20 Amp		12 0
				Bakal	5 MVA (1)	150 Amp	Bakal	45 Amp	07624- 251117	12 1
							Masanda	40 Amp		12 2
					5 MVA (2)	165 Amp	Khamariya	20 Amp		12 3
							Sihudi	165 Amp		12 4
							Kuda	30 Amp		12 5
6	Katni	132 KV S/s Mansasara	Majhgawan	Silondi	3.15 MVA	100 Amp	Silondi	75 Amp	07625- 272334	12 6
							Naigai	40 Amp		12 7
							Dasharman	100 Amp		12 8
				Dasharman	3.15 MVA	130 Amp	Dasharman	130 Amp		12 9

							Kachhag awan	50 Amp		13 0
				5X1.6	8	25x885	22125			
				36X3.1 5	113.4	63x1058	66654			
				23X5	115	100x1021	102100			
				5X8	40	200x264	52800			
				69	276.4	315x28	8820			
							252499			
Note:- Addl PTR Installed but yet to be charged				Jhinna pipariya	1X3.1 5					
	(Not included in the above list)			Solindi	1X3.1 5					
				Badwa ra	1X3.1 5					
						3256	252499			

Health Department Katni

Sub District Name	Health Facility	Town Name	Village Name	Facility Name	Bed Count	Facility Type	Location	Area Covered	Population Covered	Village Served
KATNI	District Hospital	Katni	Katni	DH Katni	200	Public	Urban		160000	
	Community Health Centers	Pahadi	Pahadi	Pahadi	30	Public	Rural		72781	
	Primary Health Centres	Kanhwara	Kanhwara	Kanhwara	6	Public	Rural		67903	
		Badera	Badera	Badera	6	Public	Rural		40550	
		Deorihatai	Deorihatai	Deorihatai	6	Public	Rural		33779	
	Sub Centres	Kanhwara A	Kanhwara A	Kanhwara A	0	Public	Rural		6425	Kanhwara

		kanh wara B	kanh wara B	kanh wara B	0	Public	Rural		5384	pilonji,jat wara,patw ara,matwa r padariya, madanpur a,piprehta, ghatkhirw a,adharkap
		Dithw ara	Dith wara	Dithw ara	0	Public	Rural		5454	dithwara,s ahaspura,k hamtara,p odipariy a,mohari,j obikhurd, majhagnw a
		jobika la	jobi kala	jobika la	0	Public	Rural		8316	jobikala,bi stara,kach agnwa,kar ahiya,punc hi,joba
		pahar ua	paha rua	pahar ua	0	Public	Rural		14098	paharua,pu reni,chane hti,indra nagar,maj hagnwa,bh arwara,am radand,la mtara,kha

										doli,chaka
		Hardu a	Hard ua	Hardu a	0	Public	Rural		7502	hardua,kh ohari,sume li,kudo,de vdongara, khadola,ch anehta,pat ehra,dalip ur
		kailw arakal a	kail wara kala	kailw arakal a	0	Public	Rural		9450	kailwara kala,kham ahriya,gha nghri kala,ghang harikhurd, pathara,tik arwara,bad era
		kailw ara khurd	kail wara khur d	kailw ara khurd	0	Public	Rural		9500	kailwara khurd,boht a,ponsara, kharkhari,j amodi,khu thala,tikari ya
		kodiy a	kodi ya	kodiy a	0	Public	Rural		6881	kodiya,sim ra,keolari, sighanpuri

										,bichiya,m ando
		hirwar a	hirw ara	hirwar a	0	Public	Rural		6549	hirwara,pi pariya,gata kheda,jhal wara,
		deorih atai	deor ihata i	deorih atai	0	Public	Rural		5425	deorihatai, salaiya,sar ra,gubarad hari,mane hri
		badkh era	badk hera	badkh era	0	Public	Rural		6488	badkhera,b hanpura no.1, shivrajpur, tharka,kha juri,chahri, tikariya
		nayag own	naya gow n	nayag own	0	Public	Rural		8436	shivaji ward, bajrang koloni, baba jagjivan ram ward, shyampras ad ward, nayagown, NKJ

		pahadi	pahadi	pahadi	0	Public	Rural		8108	pahadi,tak hala,deoris ani,bhadora
		padua	padua	padua	0	Public	Rural		7659	padua,mat wari,deorit ola,gaitara ,deorikala, jaintinagar
		pipron dh	pipron dh	pipron dh	0	Public	Rural		8172	piprondh,j arwahi,lak hapateri,ba nda,bichhi ya,jarwahi ,ghunghar a
		bichua	bichua	bichua	0	Public	Rural		8182	bichua,bah npura no.2, shahpur,te di,mohani ya,hardua, manpur,su nehra sunehri
		madhav nagar A	madhav nagar A	madhav nagar A	0	Public	Rural		10385	larens line, kerin line, robert line,MES,

										santinagar
		madh av nagar B	mad hav naga r B	madh av nagar B	0	Public	Rural		11798	bangla line, ADM line, sanjay nagar,hosp ital line, khaiber line
		gulwa ra	gulw ara	gulwa ra	0	Public	Rural		9305	gulwara,ga niyari,jhinj hari,dwara
		padar wara	pada rwar a	padar wara	0	Public	Rural		9172	padarwara, imaliya,dh apai,kacha gnwa,bhar oli,amkuhi
		juhla	juhla	juhla	0	Public	Rural		9649	juhla,juhli, deorakhur d,jugikap, pondi,mad ai
		khirah ni	khir ahni	khirah ni	0	Public	Rural		15498	khirahni,pr emnagar,k idwai ward,vino wa bhawe ward, surki,khir

										wa
		padari ya	pada riya	padari ya	0	Public	Rural		7928	padariya,s araswahi,k hirahni khurd,katn gi khurd,katn gikala
		lakher a	lakh era	lakher a	0	Public	Rural		9249	lakhera,na yagonw,m angalnagar ,chaparwa h,bilaganw a
Vijay ragav garh	Civil Hospita l	Vijayr agavg arh	Vija yrag avga rh	Vijayr agavg arh	60	Public	Rural	10	15230	Dhaneri, Hinota,Ma jhgawa,Ra mna, Hinota, Teekar, Simariya, Khirwakh urd, Paraswara, Lukampur, Khajura, pipra, chori, chorakane

										ra, kalahra, badari, gudgudoh a, Bamhanga wa
	Primary Health Centres	Kymo re	Kym ore	Kymo re	6	Public	Rural	10 km	19348	Khalwarag ram, kymore, Durjanpur, chari, jamuwani kalan, jamuwani kurd, haraiya, Dhawaiya, amraiya am, , khirwa, Padrehi, Karitalai, lakahnpur a, bamhori, basondha, kusma, hardua,

		Singa udi	Sing audi	Singa udi	6	Public	Rural	12 km	9582	Kundrahi, Pathrahta, Bamhanga wa, Khalenda, Sijhara, Dhawaiya, Deorakhur d, Khirwakh urd, luli,Khirw a no1, Sighanpur a, Dadauri, Bhimpar, Padriya, Chapna, Pipriya, Hathera, Padariya, Bakeli, Dighi, Urdani
--	--	--------------	--------------	--------------	---	--------	-------	-------	------	--

		Ghun or	Ghu nor	Ghun or	6	Public	Rural	18 km	11363	Barhati, Ghunor, Jiwara, Nadera, Rajarawar a no1, Barua, Rohaniya, Jangalpura ini, Ghughri, Goindra, Naderi, Deosari indore, Chhata, Mudehara, Dadauri, Jugiya, Pahriya, Badera, Padwai, Poniya, Satwara, Kutrahiya, Kursitola, Hadkohari , Sijhani, Dhora,
	Sub	Vijayr	Vija	Vijayr	0	Public	Rural	2 KM	8334	Dhaneri

	Centres	aghav grah	yrag havg rah	aghav grah						
		Banja ri	Banj ari	Banja ri	0	Public	Rural	11 KM	8369	Hinota, Ma jhgawa, Ra mna, Hinota, Teekar, Simariya, Khirwakh urd, Paraswara
		Gude ha	Gud eha	Gude ha	0	Public	Rural	10 KM	8063	Lukampur, Khajura, pipra, chori, chorakane ra
		Deori majhg awa	Deor i majh gaw a	Deori majhg awa	0	Public	Rural	04 KM	9155	kalahra, badari, gudgudoh a, Bamhanga wa
		Khal wara	Khal wara	Khal wara	0	Public	Rural	02 KM	19348	Khalwarag ram, Kymore
		Chari	Char i	Chari	0	Public	Rural	07 KM	10310	Durjanpur, Jamuwani

										kala, jamuwani khurd, Padrahi, Dhanwahi, Khirwa,
		Karita lai	Kari talai	Karita lai	0	Public	Rural	05 KM	9444	Karitalai, Lakhanpur a, Hardua, Bamhori, Basondha, Kusma
		Harai ya	Hara iya	Harai ya	0	Public	Rural	03 KM	7422	Dhwaiya, Koharisala iya, Amraiya gram,
		Singa udi	Sing audi	Singa udi	0	Public	Rural	04 KM	9582	Kundrahi, Pathrahta, Bamhanga wa, Khalenda,
		Dokar iya	Dok ariya	Dokar iya	0	Public	Rural	05 KM	8598	Sijhara, Dhwaiya, Deorakhur d, Khirwakh urd, luli

		Hanta la	Hant ala	Hanta la	0	Public	Rural	12 KM	10625	Khirwa no1, Sighanpur a, Dadauri, Bhimpar, Padriya, Chapna, Pipriya, Hathera
		Goha wal	Goh awal	Goha wal	0	Public	Rural	07 KM	7228	Padariya, Bakeli, Dighi, Urdani
		Bhais wahi	Bhai swa hi	Bhais wahi	0	Public	Rural	04 KM	8026	Ghunsur, Salaiya Maharhai, Tikariya, Singhwara , Paraswara
		Barha ta	Barh ata	Barha ta	0	Public	Rural	13 KM	11363	Barhati, Ghunor, Jiwara, Nadera, Rajarawar a no1, Barua, Rohaniya, Jangalpura ini,

										Ghughri, Goindra, Naderi, Deosari indore
		Moha s	Moh as	Moha s	0	Public	Rural	04 KM	7983	Chhata, Mudehara, Dadauri, Jugiya, Pahriya, Badera, Padwai
		Kanti	Kant i	Kanti	0	Public	Rural	04 KM	6295	Poniya, Satwara, Kutrahiya, Kursitola, Hadkohari , Sijhani, Dhora
		Deora kalan	Deor akal an	Deora kalan	0	Public	Rural	02 KM	7731	Harduakal a, Harduakh urd, Sakari, Sangwara, Jatwara, Baktha
		Nanw arakal	Nan wara kala	Nanw arakal	0	Public	Rural	03 KM	9147	Jhiria, Badgaiya salaiya,

		an	n	an						Gorha, Rahipurai ni, Jijnori, banigawa
		Rajar wara no.2	Raja rwar a no.2	Rajar wara no.2	0	Public	Rural	02 KM	7075	Kharkhari, Padkhuri, Deosari, Dair salaiya
		Amah ata	Ama hata	Amah ata	0	Public	Rural	03 KM	5403	Mahgaon, Surma, Amuwari
		Gairta lai	Gair talai	Gairta lai	0	Public	Rural	05 KM	8321	Jararoda, Ghanghrot a
		Ubra	Ubra	Ubra	0	Public	Rural	02 KM	7670	Kudri,Man ghata, Koniya, Kuteshwar
		Itora	Itora	Itora	0	Public	Rural	07 KM	6730	Itwa, karaiha, Hardua mahanadi, Ghudhhar
Badw ara	Commu nity Health Centers	Badw ara	Bad wara	Badw ara	30	Public	Rural			
		Barhi	Barh	Barhi	30	Public	Rural	50	104062	

			i					Km.		
	Primary Health Centres	Basadi	Basadi	Basadi	6	Public	Rural			
	Sub Centres	Badwara	Badwara	Badwara		Public	Rural	0.0	7535	badwarakala,badwarakhurd,lakahkera,naigwa,gagatpurumariya,bajarwara,bachharwara
		Bhadawar	Bhadawar	Bhadawar		Public	Rural	12.0	7470	bhadawar,amradad,chandand,maagrahta,parikap,saliya,thutiya,chi ruhli
		Rohaniya	Rohaniya	Rohaniya		Public	Rural	6.0	5404	rohniya,bandri,sandhi,sari,behdi,bamohari
		Nanhwara Sejha	Nanhwara Sejha	Nanhwara Sejha		Public	Rural	10.0	6365	Nanhwara.sejha.bhaganwara,badagawn,gu

			a							da,jamuni ya,bargaw an,malhan, amgawa
		Kharh ata	Khar hata	Kharh ata		Public	Rural		4605	khrahta,e mliya,v.kh urd.
		Jhinjh ri	Jhinj hri	Jhinjh ri		Public	Rural	6.0	7576	jhinjri,bad era,ropond ,chaphani, pondi,antri ya,bahang awa,bachh oli
		Vilay atkala	Vila yatk ala	Vilay atkala		Public	Rural	10.0	4129	v.kala,ram gada/dhan gawa,lohk han
		Deori	Deor i	Deori		Public	Rural	22.0	4061	devri. Guda saliya
		Amad i	Ama di	Amad i		Public	Rural	12.0	9684	amadi,bha doura 1 majhgawa, banjari,bij ouri,pathra ,banhra
		Basad i	Basa di	Basad i		Public	Rural	12.0	8030	basadi suddi

										bhadurab 2, salhna ,midra,
		Nigeh ra	Nige hra	Nigeh ra		Public	Rural	20.0	4352	nighra,sun hra,mahag wa
		Sakrig arh	Sakr igar h	Sakrig arh		Public	Rural	18.0	7599	sakrigada,l oharwara,l adhar,kum arharwara, ganeshpur
		Barch eka	Barc heka	Barch eka		Public	Rural	18.0	5109	barchheka. nanhwarak ala, nanhwarak urd,banhar i
		Bhuds a	Bhu dsa	Bhuds a		Public	Rural		3380	bhuds,a,tha gua,lamka na,kachhar i
		Parcel	Parc el	Parcel		Public	Rural	23.0	4841	persel,loha rwa,panso khar,mahg awan
		Bhaji ya	Bhaj iya	Bhaji ya		Public	Rural	25.0	5686	bhajiya,ka rivarah,dh eerpur.dha ngan,chap

										arwah
		Bejou ri	Bejo uri	Bejou ri		Public	Rural	18.0	3767	bijouri,sun ari,kodo,jh anpi,amato la,bhanpur a
		Pathw ari	Path wari	Pathw ari		Public	Rural	12.0	3828	pathwari jharela,tik ariya
		Pipari ya kala	Pipa riya kala	Pipari ya kala		Public	Rural	12 Km.	11350	Pipariya kala , Khirahani, bahirghata , sirounja , simariya, paraswara kala, pawaswar a khurd
		Bagai ha	Bag aiha	Bagai ha		Public	Rural	8 Km.	4610	Bagaiha, Chhindhai pipariya, Kachhdari
		Nadav an	Nad avan	Nadav an		Public	Rural	10 Km.	4601	Nadavan, sutari, Godhan kop, Suraj pura
		Kuthi	Kuth	Kuthi		Public	Rural	8 Km.	6164	Kuthiya

		ya Moha gvan	iya Moh agva n	ya Moha gvan						mohagvan, Tali, Mohani, Kuthiya tola
		Gadha uhan	Gad hauh an	Gadha uhan		Public	Rural	8 Km.	8420	Gadhauha n, Bujbuja, Lurmi , Jhiriya, Bangvan
		Khito uli	Khit ouli	Khito uli		Public	Rural	12 Km.	6977	Khitouli, Medra, Medhaki, Bagdara, Bagdari
		Hadra hanta	Hadr ahan ta	Hadra hanta		Public	Rural	6 Km.	8245	Hadrahant a, Karela, Outin tola , barwahi
		Jagua	Jagu a	Jagua		Public	Rural	12 Km.	9023	Jagua, Bamhoura, harrwah,N ipaniya, Barmani, Viruhali
		Karou ndi khurd	Karo undi khur d	Karou ndi khurd		Public	Rural	9 Km.	8630	Karoundi khurd, Karoundik ala,

										Kanaur
		Kuan	Kuan	Kuan		Public	Rural	17 Km.	8240	Kuan, Machmachha, Bichpura, Jajagadh
		Salaiya	Salaiya	Salaiya		Public	Rural	10 Km.	5519	Salaiya sihora, Kewlari, Banjar, Barela
		Barhi-I	Barhi-I	Barhi-I		Public	Rural	4 Km.	7256	Khanna, Barhi Ward No. 01 to 07
		Barhi-II	Barhi-II	Barhi-II		Public	Rural	4 Km.	8516	Barhi Ward No. 08 to 13, Chhindiya tola, Heera pur
Bahoriband	Community Health Centers	Bahoriband	Bahoriband	Bahoriband		Public	Rural		13345	
	Primary Health Centres	Bakal	Bakal	Bakal		Public	Rural		6125	

		Silim nabad	Sili mna bad	Silim nabad		Public	Rural		7881	
		Tevri	Tevr i	Tevri		Public	Rural		5759	
		Bachi ya	Bac hiya	Bachi ya		Public	Rural		5554	
	Sub Centres	Bahor iband	Bah orib and	Bahor iband		Public	Rural	0.0	13345	Bichiyaka p, darshan mandir, bhraman muhalla,P urani Bazar
		Bamo ri	Bam ori	Bamo ri		Public	Rural	6.0	7476	Bahomori, Hathiyaga rh,Tamuri ya,Suhas, Gada,Kakr ehta,Padar iyakap,Am argarh,Ku dakhurd,I mligarh
		Pathar adi Pipari ya	Path aradi Pipa riya	Pathar adi Pipari ya		Public	Rural	21.0	6114	Patharadi Pipariya, Gatakheda ,Dihuta,Hi nota,Kanhi

										yakhurd,K uda Gahaniya,
		Sidurs i	Sidu rsi	Sidurs i		Public	Rural	2.0	4631	Sidursi,Ti gwa,Amga wa,Kharga wa,Mahga wa,Devri
		Moha niya	Moh aniy a	Moha niya		Public	Rural	15.0	4225	Mohaniya, Rampatan, Gidurha,B arhi,Sijahr i,Patikhurd
		Bartar a	Bart ara	Bartar a		Public	Rural	10.0	5020	Baratara,S aliyakhurd ,Barhi,Kha mtra,Mang awa,Gada
		Pakar	Paka r	Pakar		Public	Rural	8.0	3585	Pakar,Cha dan kheda,Sad a,Chargaw a
		Mohta ra	Moh tara	Mohta ra		Public	Rural	18.0	5305	Mohtara,P atna,Kach hargaon,H athibhar,K hijri,Pipari ya

		Sihudi	Sihu di	Sihudi		Public	Rural	20.0	5861	Sihudi,Bas ehdi,Khak hra,Patorik hurd
		Supeli	Supeli	Supeli		Public	Rural	12.0	4164	Supeli,Pat na,jhharoli ,Nayagaon ,Jamuniya, Murwari
		Devri	Devri	Devri		Public	Rural	21.5	6253	Devri,Jujh ari,Kemori ,Kanihiyak ala,Nipani ya
		Chara gawa	Char aga wa	Chara gawa		Public	Rural	18.0	7541	Charagwa, Mavai,Pah rua,Sunai, Gudipura, Salna
		Dhuri	Dhu ri	Dhuri		Public	Rural	10.0	8271	Dhuri,Khir hni,bhagan wara,Tihar i
		Kodiy a	Kodi ya	Kodiy a		Public	Rural	7.0	5560	Kodiya,bh arda,Badk heda,Dhan wahi
		Bakal	Bak al	Bakal		Public	Rural	18.0	6125	Bakal,Cha npura,Maj

										hgawa,khu rsi
		Imaliy a	Imal iya	Imaliy a		Public	Rural	16.0	4148	Imaliya,Sa karwara,g orha,rakse ha,naigaw a,tikariya, patoha,Sik arpura,Na yagawn,Ja ruakheda
		Patori	Pato ri	Patori		Public	Rural	18.0	4634	Patori,Ma ngela,Rata npura,Raip ura,Rajasa liya,Kuma rwara,Ago dh
		Kham ariya	Kha mari ya	Kham ariya		Public	Rural	12.0	5897	Khamriya, Kuda,Nigj har,Patikal a,Mardang arh,Baghra j,Chhapri
		Masa ndha	Mas andh a	Masa ndha		Public	Rural	16.0	4272	Masandha, Amadi,Ba san,Patiraj a,Jhuriya , Badiyakhe

										da
		Kuwa	Kuwa	Kuwa		Public	Rural	8.0	7123	Kuwa,Rakhi,Neemkheda,Badkheda,Bhatgawa
		Nimas	Nimas	Nimas		Public	Rural	10.0	8196	Nimas,Jujawal,Amoch,Khdra
		Bachiya	Bachiya	Bachiya		Public	Rural	2.0	5554	Bachiya,Guna,Gada,Somakala<Kachgawa,Pahadikheda,Duhtri
		Podi	Podi	Podi		Public	Rural	6.0	8272	Podi,Bhakarwara,Budhanwara,KirihaiPipariya,NipanyaPipariya,Nayagaon,Nayagaon,UdayapuraPadariya
		Tevri	Tevri	Tevri		Public	Rural	0.0	5749	Tevri,Bichua,saliyapya si,Devribha

										r,Uttampur, Chitwara
		Sansar pur	Sans arpur	Sansar pur		Public	Rural	8.0	8118	Sanspur,Gu dri,Ligri,La khanwara, Naigwa,Du grai,Khama riya
		Silimn abad	Silim naba d	Silimn abad		Public	Rural	1.0	7881	Silimnabad, Chapra,Har dua,Kohka, Ghughri
		Padwa r	Padw ar	Padwa r		Public	Rural	5.5	7663	Padwar,Tik ariya,Sihud i,Dugariya, Bheda,Devr i
		Badhi Station	Badh i Stati on	Badhi Station		Public	Rural	6.0	5366	Badhi Station,Mat wara,Khud wal,Saliya Phatak,
		Kudan	Kuda n	Kudan		Public	Rural	9.0	5419	Kudan,Sim rapati,Sind hi Mohaniya, Lalpur,Ram pur,Kajarw ara,Dudsara
Rithi	Commu nity Health	Rithi	Rithi	Rithi		Public	Rural			

	Centers									
	Primary Health Centres	Badgaon	Badgaon	Badgaon		Public	Rural			
		Bihari	Bihari	Bihari		Public	Rural			
		Ghugra	Ghugra	Ghugra		Public	Rural			
	Sub Centres	Rithi	Rithi	Rithi		Public	Rural		7540	Rithi, MAMAR, AHIRGAN, KACHAR KHEDA, JHARIKHEDA, GHANIYA, TIGHRAK HURD, DANG
		Hardu wara	Hardu wara	Hardu wara		Public	Rural		7381	HARDUWARA, SIMRA, KUDRI, KHAMHARIYA, IMALIYA
		Umariya	Umariya	Umariya		Public	Rural		6523	UMARIYA, BARHATA, THKARI, KUPIYA, BASUDH

										A,CHIRUHLA,NOUPATI,PATI
		Bakhlehta	Bakhlehta	Bakhlehta		Public	Rural		4760	BAKHLEHTA,KAINA,DEORIKHURD,NAIGWA,KHUSRA,SUKHA,KUDALI,RAMPUR A
		Deorikala	Deorikala	Deorikala		Public	Rural		5707	Deorikala, Madhiya , Chikhla , Patohan , Saida
		Devgaon	Devgaon	Devgaon		Public	Rural		7290	DEVGAON,RAIPURA,BUDHA,SUGWAN,MURPAR,MADHAD EORI,JAMUNIYA,SIMRANO 1, LALITPUR ,
		Manghawan	Manghawan	Manghawan		Public	Rural		6894	MANJHGANAWAN,KHAMH,PAT

										EHRA,KA RHIYA,SI MDARI,M UHAS,ME HRGWAN,
		Rudm ud	Rud mud	Rudm ud		Public	Rural		6382	RUDMUD, BHARPUR ,NAYAKH EDA,LATP AHADI,B HADNPU R,KATHO UTIYA,
		Badga on	Badg aon	Badga on		Public	Rural		11593	BADGAO N,GODAN A,TIGHRA KALA,CH ARGAWA N,BARJI,B HEDA,
		Amga wan	Amg awan	Amga wan		Public	Rural		8060	AMGAWA N,GURJIK ALA,LALP URA,PALI ,GURJIKH URD,BAR GAWAN,G HUMCHI,
		Imlaj	Imlaj	Imlaj		Public	Rural		7109	IMLAJ,TIL GWAN,BH ANDHA,G UDHABH

										ANDHA,H ATHKURI, MAGARD HA,MAJH GAWAN,
		Nittra	Nittra	Nittra		Public	Rural		7236	NITTRA,I MALIYA, BIRUHLLI, THANOU RA,PONDI ,CHIKHLA ,
		Badkhera	Badkhera	Badkhera		Public	Rural		7477	BADKHE RA,BARY ARPUR,K ARHIYAK HURD,KU MHARWA RA,GHUD HARLGH UDHAR,K ANKI,
		Badagaon	Badagaon	Badagaon		Public	Rural		7454	BADAGA ON,KAIM ORI,ANDI YA,PIPAR IYA,RAIP URA,KAR HIYA,
		Bilhari	Bilhari	Bilhari		Public	Rural		7740	BILHARI, GHINAUC HI,

		Ghugh ra	Ghug hra	Ghugh ra		Public	Rural		4360	GHUGHR A,BADHA IYAKHER A,KHAMH ARIYA,N AIGWAN, MURAWA L
		Pipari ya paroha	Pipar iya paro ha	Pipari ya paroha		Public	Rural		6843	PIPARIYA PAROHA, KHARKH ARI,DHU DHARI,SA GODI,DH ARMPUR A,JALASU R,
Dhima rkheda	Commu nity Health Centers	Umari yapan	Uma riyap an	Umari yapan		Public	Rural	90	66936	
	Primary Health Centres	KACH HARG AW BADA	KAC HHA RGA W BAD A	KACH HARG AW BADA		Public	Rural	60	71598	
		KHA MTR A	KHA MTR A	KHA MTR A		Public	Rural	40	23917	
		SILO NDI	SILO NDI	SILO NDI		Public	Rural	40	17316	

	Sub Centres	UMA RIYA PAN	UM ARI YAP AN	UMA RIYA PAN		Public	Rural	6.0	9666	UMARIYA PAN , MUDIYA PURVA
		ITWA N	ITW AN	ITWA N		Public	Rural	15.0	3312	ITWAN, TOLA, GADA PARASW ARA, PACHPED HI
		DEOR I MAN GELA	DEO RI MA NGE LA	DEOR I MAN GELA		Public	Rural	20.0	6347	DEORI, MANGEL A, PADARIY A, BICHHIY A, MANGELI , DHANWA HI, JAMUNIY A, DEMAPU R, BAROUD A, PAKARIY A, DHOURES WAR

		MAH NER	MA HNE R	MAH NER		Public	Rural	18.0	5575	MAHNER, BAMHANI , GHUGHR A, TOPI, GADHMA S, KUDWAR I , KACHHA RGAW CHHOTA
		BHAN PURA KALA	BHA NPU RA KAL A	BHAN PURA KALA		Public	Rural	15.0	2570	BHANPUR A KALA, BAR , BARELI
		PONI YA	PON IYA	PONI YA		Public	Rural	30.0	9999	PONIYA, PONDI, PADARBH ATA, NAWALIY A, PIPARIYA , DURGHA TI PIPARIYA , MAGAGW AN, BANGLA, BADKHE

										RA, KHIRSAR U
		IMAL IYA	IMA LIY A	IMAL IYA		Public	Rural	15.0	8425	IMALIYA, DHARWA RA, KARIPAT HAR CHHOTI, MADHAN A, KARIPAT HAR BADI
		PIPAR IYA SAHL AWA N	PIPA RIY A SAH LA WA N	PIPAR IYA SAHL AWA N		Public	Rural	8.0	3724	PIPARIYA , SAHLAW AN, TIGHRA, BHATAG WAN
		DEOR I PATH AK	DEO RI PAT HAK	DEOR I PATH AK		Public	Rural	8.0	2961	DEORI PATHAK, HARDI, JHUNKI. BHASEDA , BHANPUR A KHURD
		SARA SWA HI	SAR ASW AHI	SARA SWA HI		Public	Rural	10.0	4415	SARASW AHI, BHOOLA, CHPOHLA

										, BIJAIYA
		KAN OUJA	KAN OUJ A	KAN OUJA		Public	Rural	25.0	9942	KANOUIA , TIKARIY A, SAILARP UR, BABAHRI, UMARIYA , BHITRIGA DH, JHIRIA , KUSERA, JAJNAGR A
		DHIM ARKH EDA	DHI MA RKH EDA	DHIM ARKH EDA		Public	Rural	8.0	7303	DHIMARK HEDA, BANAGW AN, SIMARIY A, PINDRAI , DEORI
		PIPAR IYA SHUK L	PIPA RIY A SHU KL	PIPAR IYA SHUK L		Public	Rural	15.0	6596	PIPARIYA SHUKL, BANEHRI, BANEHR A, KAROUN DI, BARHI,

										MADERA, PONDIKH URD
		BIHA RIYA	BIH ARI YA	BIHA RIYA		Public	Rural	12.0	7093	BIHARIY A, PONDIKL A, KHANDW ARA, SARANGP UR, THIRRI, KHIRWA, SAHDAR, BHADAN PUR
		BAND H	BAN DH	BAND H		Public	Rural	20.0	7665	BANDH, KOTHI, HARRAI, RAMPUR, BARELI , TILMAN , SIWNI, SAGOUN A , DADARSI HUDI. MUDIKHE DA
		MUR WARI	MU RW ARI	MUR WARI		Public	Rural	10.0	8230	MURWAR I, SANKUI,

										KHAMHA
		GANI YARI	GAN IYA RI	GANI YARI		Public	Rural	10.0	4692	GANIYA, LALPUR, GOPALPU R, SAGWAN
		PARS EL	PAR SEL	PARS EL		Public	Rural	18.0	6454	PARSEL, GHUGHRI , NEGWAN , RAMPUR , KARHI
		KACH HARG AW	KAC HHA RGA W	KACH HARG AW		Public	Rural	9.0	5408	KACHHA RGAW, Imlai , Itouli , Kanjiya
		DUD A	DUD A	DUD A		Public	Rural	15.0	6056	Guda, Bichhiya , Hardua , Suntra , Pipariya , Bhenswahi , Jharapani , Dala , Dhanwahi
		DASH RMA N	DAS HR MA N	DASH RMA N		Public	Rural	16.0	5752	Dashrman , Ghana , Bamhori, Sunarkheda ,

		JHIN NA PIPAR IYA	JHIN NA PIPA RIY A	JHIN NA PIPAR IYA		Public	Rural	20.0	6349	Jhinna, Pipariya, Diyagarh , Bhamka, Patna , Katra, Parsel, Jamunchua
		JIRRI	JIRR I	JIRRI		Public	Rural	10.0	2569	Jirri, Bijouri, Dehri,
		KATA RIYA	KAT ARI YA	KATA RIYA		Public	Rural	25.0	5553	Kataria, Pipariya, Sarrai, Bilgda, Kodo, Atariya , Hardua, Kudri, Sarrai, Bhopar, Sighanpuri
		PAHA RUA	PAH ARU A	PAHA RUA		Public	Rural	10.0	4226	Paharua, Deori Marwadi
		KHA MHA RIYA	KHA MH ARI YA	KHA MHA RIYA		Public	Rural	20.0	4287	Khamhariy a, Kudra, Mahuda ,Amajhal , Bhalwara , Kokodabra

		MAH AGW AN	MA HAG WA N	MAH AGW AN		Public	Rural	12	3383	Mahagwa, Degwan. Chhahar, Umarpani, Chamrdand
		KHA MTR A	KHA MTR A	KHA MTR A		Public	Rural	18	3899	Khamtra, Bichua, Salaiya
		ATAR SUM A	ATA RSU MA	ATAR SUM A		Public	Rural	14	3658	Atarsuma, Negai, Tilman, Kisgi, Sangwa.
		GOUR A	GOU RA	GOUR A		Public	Rural	16	4922	Goura, Gouri, Basahra, Padariya, Khamhariy a, Kunsri, Barhta,
		KARO PANI	KAR OPA NI	KARO PANI		Public	Rural	25	3162	karopani, kachnari, pali, marsihudi, majhagwan . Chhitapal, mukhas, karonda, karoundi,
		SION DI	SIO NDI	SION DI		Public	Rural	12	5574	Silondi, Halka, Boda,

										Kosamghat
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C 8.2 Resources

Type	Number
JCB Machines / Cranes	31
Private Four wheeler vehicles	4500
Taxi (Magic cab and motor cab)	300
Auto	2500
Dumper	225
Truck	2000
Motor Boats	4

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue (S&R), grinding m/c etc.	Motor Boats	4	Gov.	Mr. Tripathi 09685386112
Temporary shelters	Nil	Nil		
Search lights	Nil	Nil		

Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	Homeguards	165	Gov.	Mr. Tripathi 09685386112
First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used	Life Jackets	40	Gov.	Mr. Tripathi 09685386112
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores	District hospital, katni	1	Gov.	
	Blood bank, katni	1	Gov.	
List of NGOs / CBOs	91 registered NGOs in katni district	91	NGO	

C 8.3 Media and information management

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

C 8.4 Important Contact numbers

Serial Number	Officer's Name and designation	Telephone Numbers				Mobile 2 [if available]
		STD Code Number	office	Residence	Mobile 1	
1	A.K. Singh, Collector - Katni	7622	22000 9	226500	9425017310	
2	V.N. Rai, ADM – Katni	7622	22320 0	246677	9755717586	8305709348
3	Z.U. Shekh, CEO Jila Panchayat – Katni	7622	22607 7	297956	9425134351	9926436260
4	Tejaswi S. Naik, SDM - Katni, Rithi, Badhwara	7622	23035 5	230040	9479648989	
5	Govind Singh Bamnia (Chauhan), Joint Collector				9039416622	
6	Kavita Batla, Deputy Collector				9424951567	
7	K.K. Pathak, Deputy Collector				9425898843	

8	Anil Shukla, SDM - Vijayraghaogarh, Barhi				9425158560	
9	G.P. Sharma, SDM – Bahoriband	7624	26103 2		9826335316	
10	O.P. Sanodia, Deputy Collector				8982799085	
11	H.R Meshram, Adhikshak, bhuabhilekh	7622	22126 6	220199	9424482624	
12	Anil Shrivastav, Tehsildar - Katni	7622	23073 0		9425157095	
13	Mahendra Gupta, Tehsildar - Punarvas				9425456541	
14	Rambodh Dwivedi, Tehsildar - Barhi				9425892114	9589276767
15	Prashant Shrivastav, Tehsildar – Vijayraghavgarh	7626	27011 1		9425467713	
16	Shailesh Dwivedi, Nayab Tehsildar – Badwara				9752966544	9424973600
17	H.K. Dhurve, Tehsildar – Dhimarkheda	7625	27620 5		9424690258	
18	G.P. Agarwal, Tehsildar – Bahoribund				9424668657	

19	Meena Mehra, Tehsildar - Rithi/Bilhari				9425388878	9754634655
20	Neeta Kauri, Nayab Tehsildar - Pahadi				9300227478	9589551617
21	Nanhelal Verma, Nayab Tehsildar - Nazul	7622	23035 5	&&	7898213768	
22	Ajay Tiwari, Nayab Tehsildar - Salimnabad				9893529509	
23	A.L. Mehra, Karyalaya Adhikshaq	7622	22224 4		9424994425	
24	G.L. Dehria, Sahayak Adhishaq			971360 4729	9893880540	
25	Z.U. Shekh, CEO Jila Panchayat - Katni	7622	22607 7	297956	9425134351	9926436260
26	S.K. Tiwari, Pariyojna Adhikari		29027		9926398779	
27	Gyanendra Singh Bhagel, Pariyojna Adhikari		22607 7		9425035490	
28	Santosh Balmiki, District rojgar gurantee Adhikari		22607 7		9302332877	
29	Rajendra Singh, Ass.		29776		9425082117	

	Pariyojna Adhikari		5			
30	Sandeep Srivastav, Media Officer		22607 7		9302912633	
31	Anurag Modi, CEO, Janpad Katni		23008 0		9424355204	
32	Pankaj Jain, CEO, Janpad, Rithi	7622	26726 8	267268	9425638240	
33	P.R. Tandia, CEO, Janpad, Badwara	7626	27621 2	276255	9425359649	
34	Basanti Dubey, CEO, Janpad Vijayraghavgarh	7626	27058 1		9425877104	
35	K.K. Raikwar, CEO, Janpad, Bahoriband	7624	26174 1		9425155722	9752559070
36	M.S. Sayaam, CEO, Janpad, Dhimarkheda	7625	27620 3		9425303456	9752905593
37	Manoj Srivastav, C.M.O, Nagar Panchayat, Camore	7626	27235 3		9893220160	
38	Anant Kumar Tripathi, C.M.O, Nagar Panchayat, Barhi	7626	27422 0		9425160993	
39	B.B.S. Tripathi, C.M.O, Nagar Panchayat, Vijayraghavgarh	7626	27422 2		9425855933	

40	Manoj Sharma, SP, Katni		22278 6	224300	9425378241	
41	Amit Sanghi, ASP, Katni		23000 8	226800	9425964313	
42	Gitesh Garg, CSP, Katni		23019 6	230050	9425060050	
43	V.K.S Parihar, SDOP, Slimanabad	07624	26601 2		9425823344	
44	C.S. Paraste, SDOP, Vijayraghavgarh	07626	27064 1		9425328606	
45	R.D. Urdke, DSP, AJK		23079 8		9424443211	
46	Vijaysingh, DSP, Headquarters				9425147822	

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

Earthquakes - Do's & Dont's

If one is caught indoors at the time of an earthquake:

- Keep calm.
- Stay away from glass windows, doors, almirahs, mirrors etc.
- Stay away from falling plaster, bricks or stones.
- Get under a table or a sturdy cot so that you are not hurt by falling objects.

- Do not rush towards the doors or staircase. They may be broken or jammed.

If one is caught outdoors at the time of earthquake:

- If open space is available nearby, go there.
- Keep away from tall chimneys, buildings, balconies and other projections.
- Do not run through streets; hoardings or lamps may fall on you.

After an earthquake:

- Person should check he himself or anyone else is hurt. Use first aid at least on the cuts and bruises.
- Keep the streets clear for emergency services.
- Switch off all appliances like the refrigerator, TV or radio. Turn off the gas.
- Wear shoes to protect your feet from debris.
- A battery operated radio will help you to get important messages.
- Be prepared for more shocks. These aftershocks always follow an earthquake.

Floods - Do's & Dont's

- Move to the safer place or highlands with dry food/baby food/ and potable water on receipt of warning.
- Valuable household articles/documents etc. to be tied to a high roof or concealed with polythene in deep underground for safety. Insure any household articles.
- Move the cattle to a safe place/high land with ample fodder and drinking water.
- Listen to radio for detail and latest news warning on flood.
- Turn off all the electrical systems and equipments.
- Disinfect the drinking water before use and always keep the food covered.
- Beware of snakes.
- Don't venture out from the shelter/safe place. Don't mess up the living place.
- Keep surrounding clean and hygienic.
- Don't take stale food. Take dry food as far as possible.
- Don't create and believe in rumours.

Drought - Do's & Dont's

Citizens will need significant help from the government to get over the problems caused by drought, particularly the lack of food and sufficient drinking water. It is imperative for the government officials to respond quickly and with well thought out strategies, which can include the following:

- Undertake contingency crop planning
- Provide support to farmers
- Provide relief employment to those who have no prospect of getting work due to the ongoing drought
- Strictly enforce Water Resource Management rules and regulations
- Provide food and water to the most needy
- Provide gratuitous assistance and/or relief through Tax Waivers and Concessions
- Pay additional attention to health and hygiene
- Finance relief expenditure
- Ensure smooth and clear flow of information to the media

Chemical & Industrial Disasters - Do's & Dont's

The Bhopal disaster was one of the world's worst industrial catastrophes. It occurred on the night of December 2–3, 1984 at the Union Carbide India Limited pesticide plant when a leak of methyl isocyanate gas and other chemicals from the plant resulted in the exposure of hundreds of thousands of people. Estimates vary on the death toll but a government affidavit in 2006 stated the leak caused 558,125 injuries including 38,478 temporary partial and approximately 3,900 severely and permanently disabling injuries.

Staying Safe

- Evacuate the area immediately and dial disaster management control room for help.
- If indoors, exit the building rapidly as possible.
- Once out side, if you believe that you may have been exposed to toxic substance, discard your inhibition to remove you clothes, remove your clothes immediately, which may save your life.
- Taking out your clothes can remove 80 percent of the contamination hazards.
- Look for a near by water tap or fountain, pool or other source of water so that you can quickly and thoroughly rinse any skin part that may have been exposed.
- Fire brigades on arrival in area may spray water on every one affected and decontaminate.
- Remain calm.
- Medical attention shall be needed and first aid to be given to seriously affected people.
- Evacuate most seriously exposed individuals.

If you happen to be in open and outdoors, you may observe birds and small animals falling to the ground due to poisonous gas. You must immediately move indoors and create a physical barrier between you and toxic cloud. A building protection is preferred, however, getting in side your car will also help you.

- Shut all doors and windows of the house and put off fans and air conditioners.
- Try to plug flow of air or wind to you rooms.

- Stay indoors.
- Listens Radio, TV News and Announcements.
- Authority will notify you when it is safe to come out.
- Have a bath immediately on entry to the house and keep your cloth in a plastic bag, it will help remove any contamination that might have occurred before you were able to get indoors. It may be done in period of less than a minute or one minute.
- You may like to keep gas mask handy.

Terrorism - Do's & Dont's

BOMB THREAT

- If you receive a telephoned bomb threat, you should try to keep the caller on the line and get as much information from the caller as possible.
- Record the entire call if possible, and try to ask the following questions: When is the bomb going to explode? Where is it right now? What does it look like? What kind of bomb is it? What will cause it to explode? Did you place the bomb, and why? What is your name?
- Notify the police and building management immediately.
- After you've been notified of a bomb threat, do not touch any suspicious packages that you find. Clear clear people away from suspicious packages and notify the police immediately.
- If ordered to evacuate a building that received a bomb threat, avoid standing in front of windows or other objects that could be turned into projectiles should the bomb explode.

SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE

- Be weary of suspicious or unexpected packages and letters at your place of employment.
- DO NOT OPEN suspicious envelopes or packages. Never sniff or smell suspect mail. Instead, place the envelope or package in a plastic bag or sealed of container to prevent leakage of their contents. If you do not have a sealed container, then cover the envelope

or package with anything available (e.g., clothing, trash can, etc.). Leave the room and close the door, or section off the area to prevent others from entering.

- Wash your hands with soap and water to prevent any contaminants on the suspect mail from spreading to your face.
- List all people who were in the room or area when the suspicious envelope or package was recognized. Give a copy of this list to both the local public health authorities and law enforcement officials for follow-up investigations and advice.
- If you are at work, report the incident to your building security official or an available supervisor, who should notify police and other authorities without delay. If you are at home, report the incident to local police.
- In general, refrain from eating or drinking in a designated mail handling area, especially if a suspicious package is found there.

EXPLOSION

- It is best to rely on police, fire, and other officials for instructions. However, as with any emergency, local authorities may not be able to immediately provide information on what is happening and what you should do. You should listen to the radio or TV for official news and information as it becomes available.
- Take shelter against your desk or a sturdy table if you are inside. If you are outside and there is an explosion, cover your nose and mouth, watch for debris and quickly go inside a building away from the explosion that has not been damaged.
- If the explosion was in your building, exit the building ASAP. Do not use elevators, and be sure to check for fire and other hazards.
- If you are trapped in debris, use a cell phone, flashlight or try whistling to signal your location to rescuers. Avoid unnecessary movement so that you don't kick up dust. Cover your mouth and nose with layers of fabric that can filter the air but still allow to breathe. (For example, two to three layers of cotton such as a t-shirt, handkerchief or towel. Otherwise, several layers of tissue or paper towels may help.) Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are. Shout only as a last resort, as shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of potentially toxic dust.

- Stay off your phone and cell phone unless it is absolutely necessary! During a terrorist event, the thousands of non-emergency calls to friends and family have jammed phone systems, preventing emergency calls from getting through. In addition, emergency officials may be trying to call you about a danger in your area (using reverse-911, for example) and their important call to you will be blocked if your phone is in use.

CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ATTACK

- It is best to rely on police, fire, and other officials for instructions. However, as with any emergency, local authorities may not be able to immediately provide information on what is happening and what you should do. You should listen to the radio or TV for official news and information, such as the area considered to be in danger, the signs and symptoms of the chemical or disease, and where you should seek emergency medical care if you were exposed.
- Unlike an explosion, a chemical or biological attack may not be immediately obvious. However, there are some warning signs that you should look out for. Many people having difficulty breathing, suffering from watery eyes, twitching, choking, losing coordination, becoming nauseated, or having a burning sensation in the nose, throat, and lungs may indicate a chemical or biological attack. Many sick or dead birds, fish or small animals in an area is also a cause for suspicion.
- If you see signs of a chemical or biological attack, or if you are in the immediate vicinity of an attack, you should immediately get away from the area. Cover your mouth and nose with layers of fabric that can filter the air but still allow to breathe. (For example, two to three layers of cotton such as a t-shirt, handkerchief or towel. Otherwise, several layers of tissue or paper towels may help.) Contact authorities once you are outside of the affected area.
- If you are in the area of a declared biological emergency, follow the instructions of doctors and other public health officials. Keep sick people separated from others if possible. Use common sense, good hygiene, and cleanliness to avoid spreading germs.
- Stay off your phone and cell phone unless it is absolutely necessary! During a terrorist event, the thousands of non-emergency calls to friends and family have jammed phone systems, preventing emergency calls from getting through. In addition, emergency

officials may be trying to call you about a danger in your area (using reverse-911, for example) and their important call to you will be blocked if your phone is in use.

NUCLEAR OR RADIOLOGICAL ATTACK

- While the blast will be immediately obvious, nuclear radiation cannot be seen, smelled, or otherwise detected by normal senses. Radiation can only be detected by radiation monitoring devices.
- As with any radiation, you want to try to limit exposure.
- It is best to rely on police, fire, and other officials for instructions. However, as with any emergency, local authorities may not be able to immediately provide information on what is happening and what you should do. You should listen to the radio or TV for official news and information as it becomes available.
- If you are outside and there is an explosion or authorities warn of a radiation release nearby, cover your nose and mouth and quickly go inside a building away from the explosion that has not been damaged. If you are inside and there is an explosion or radiation release inside your building, cover nose and mouth and go outside immediately, then quickly go inside a building away from the explosion that has not been damaged.
- A radiological attack has similarities to a hazardous materials incident, except that you are safer taking cover in an undamaged building than attempting to evacuate. Remember: to limit the amount of radiation you are exposed to, think about shielding, distance and time. If you have thick walls and roof (such as a thick concrete basement, with no open ventilation to the outside) between yourself and the radioactive materials, more of the radiation will be absorbed by the walls and you will be exposed to less. The farther you are away from the blast and radioactive fallout, the lower your exposure. Minimizing time spent exposed to radioactive materials will also reduce your risk of injury.
- Stay off your phone and cell phone unless it is absolutely necessary! During a terrorist event, the thousands of non-emergency calls to friends and family have jammed phone systems, preventing emergency calls from getting through. In addition, emergency officials may be trying to call you about a danger in your area (using reverse-911, for example) and their important call to you will be blocked if your phone is in use.

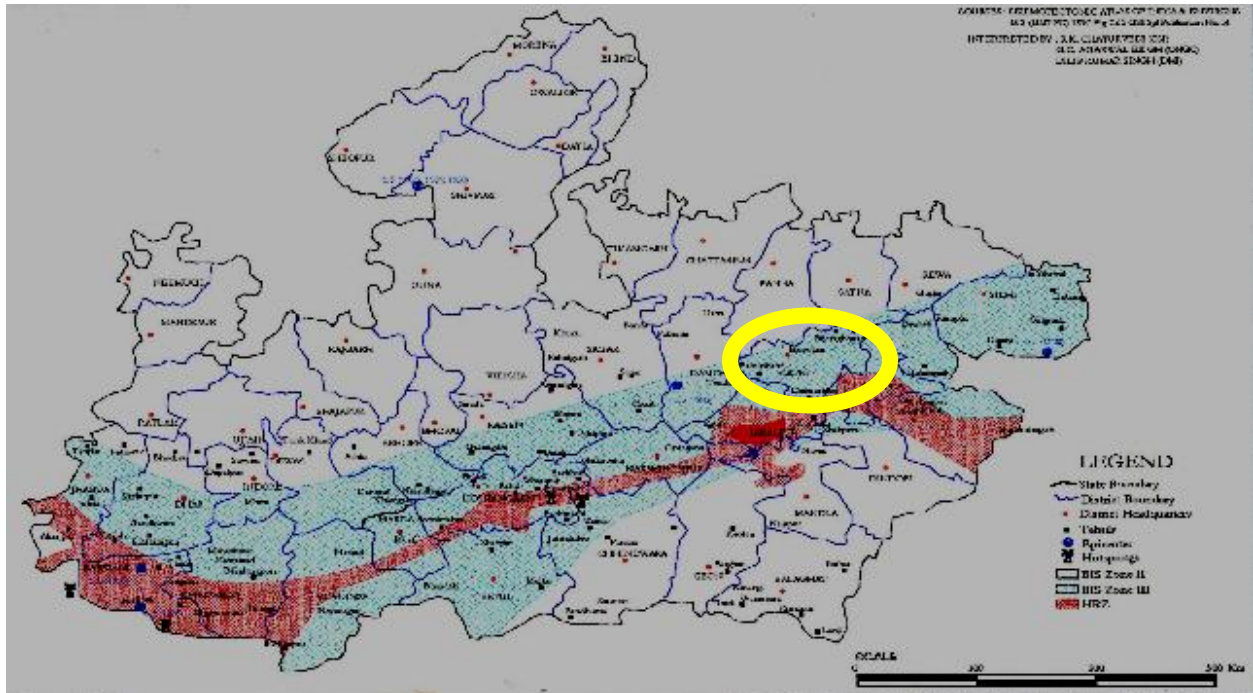
BE VIGILANT

- During periods of severe threat, increase your disaster supplies to be adequate for up to two weeks.
- Be aware of your surroundings. Be on the lookout for the *Seven Signs of Terrorism*:
 1. Surveillance: Any unusual or suspicious recording or monitoring your area through video, binoculars, night vision devices, taking pictures, or making drawings. Also, any unusual or suspicious interest in a building or area.
 2. Elicitation: People attempting to gain information about your operations, staffing and security. Any unusual or detailed questions about a building, area, or event.
 3. Tests of Security: People highly attentive to locations of security cameras and methods. Any attempts to gain access to secure areas, or to measure reaction times upon entering restricted areas.
 4. Acquiring Supplies: People attempting to obtain explosives and weapons. Any unusual purchases or thefts of chemicals, fertilizers, weapons, uniforms, etc. Any attempts to steal or obtain fraudulent uniforms, credentials, identification, badges, etc. Any self-storage rentals with suspicious activity or suspicious items stored. Any unusual modifications of vehicles to accept heavy loads, or to resemble commercial or emergency vehicles. Evidence of cons, frauds, smuggling, counterfits, or other schemes to make money.
 5. Suspicious Persons Out of Place: People who don't seem to belong, who loiter in an area where people shouldn't be located, who have conspicuous or unusual behavior, etc.
 6. Dry or Trial Run: Putting people into position and moving them around without actually committing a terrorist act.
 7. Deploying Assets: People and supplies getting into position to commit the act.

C 8.6

Detailed Maps

Earthquake - MP



Katni lies in Zone III of Earthquake prone areas on seismic scale. A seismic scale is used to calculate and compare the severity of earthquakes. In India Medvedev-Sponheuer-Karnik scale is being used as an intensity scale.

Earthquake - Katni



All seven tehsils, Bahoriband, Dhimarkheda, Badwara, Barhi, Murwara, Rithi, Vijayraghavgarh lies on Scale III of Earthquake prone zone.

Flood - Katni



Three blocks, Vijayraghavgarh, Katni and Dhimarkheda are being affected by floods.

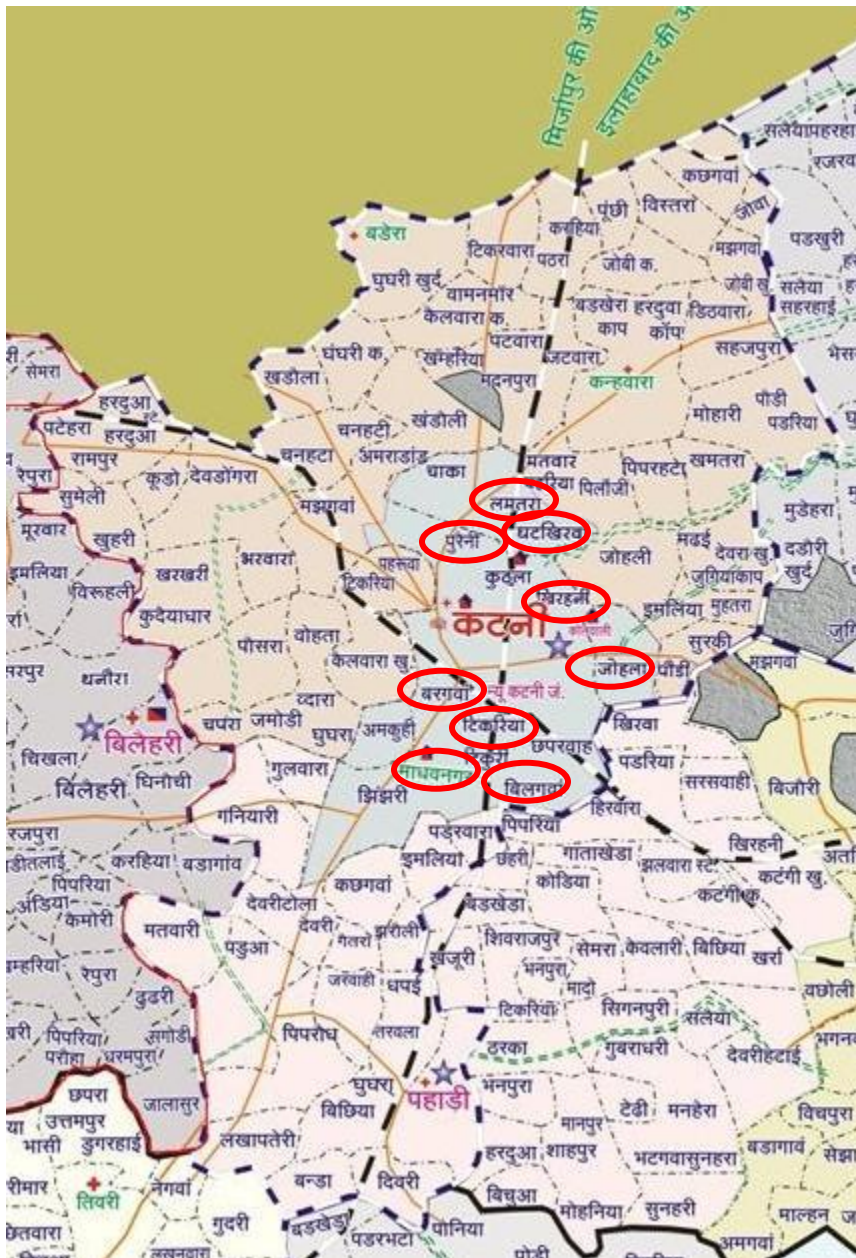
Flood – Vijayraghavgarh



Khirwa, Kuteshwar, Iitora, Hardua, Purhar, Dandhroha, Pondi, Ithara are the villages which are being affected by Floods in Vijayraghavgarh Block.

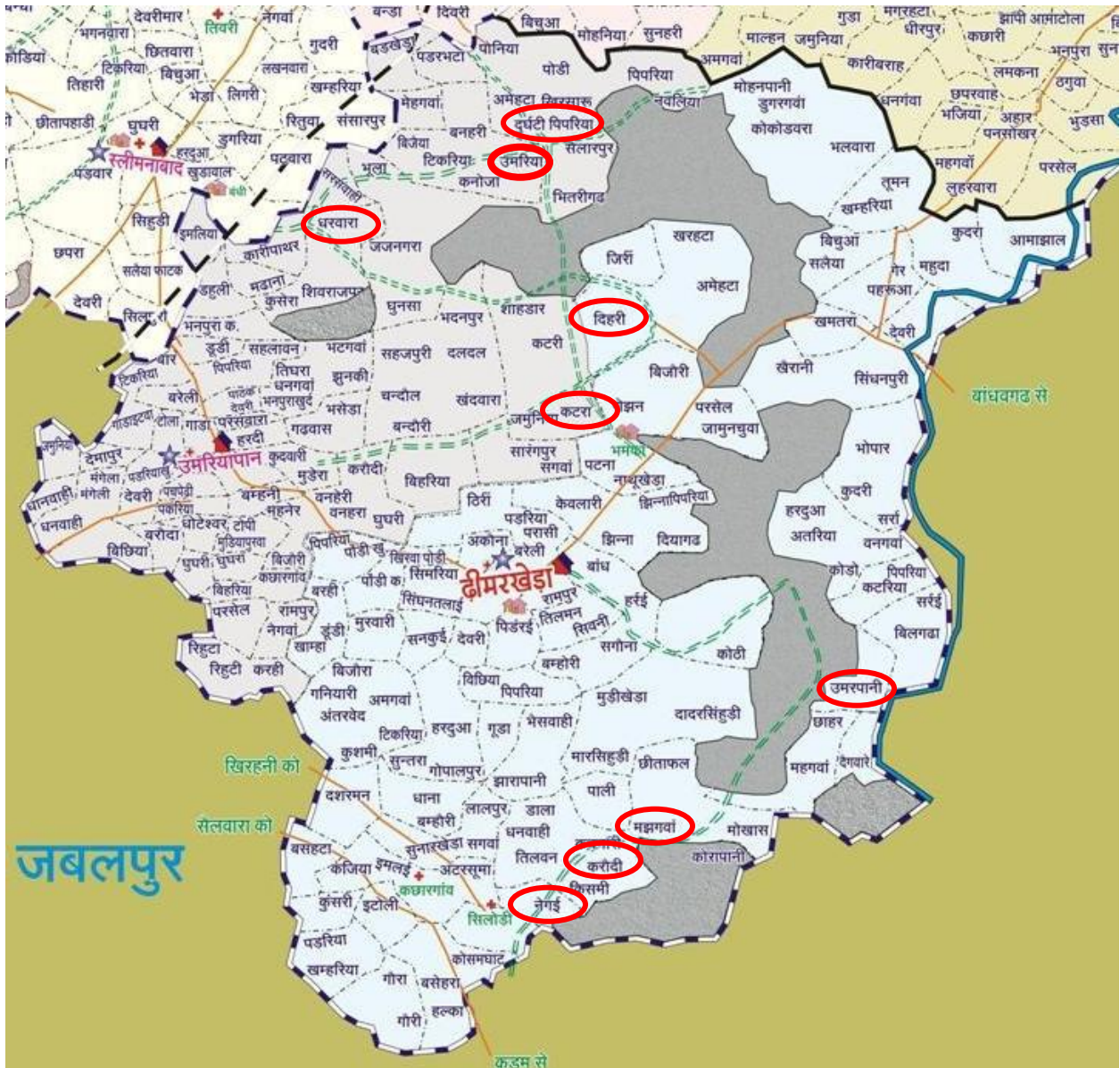
Floods in this block is mainly due to choti Mahanadi river.

Flood – Katni block



Madhavnagar, Bargava, Tikaria, Khirhani, Ghatkhirwa and almost all the areas of Katni city are being affected by floods in katni river.

Flood – Dhimerkheda



Umarpani, Majhgava, Negai, Karondi, Katra, Dehri, Dharwara, Umariya, Durghati Piparia are the villages which are being affected by floods.

Drought - Katni



Industrial Hazards - Katni



Vijayraghavgarh and Katni blocks are vulnerable to Industrial Hazards.

Industrial Hazards – Vijayraghavgarh



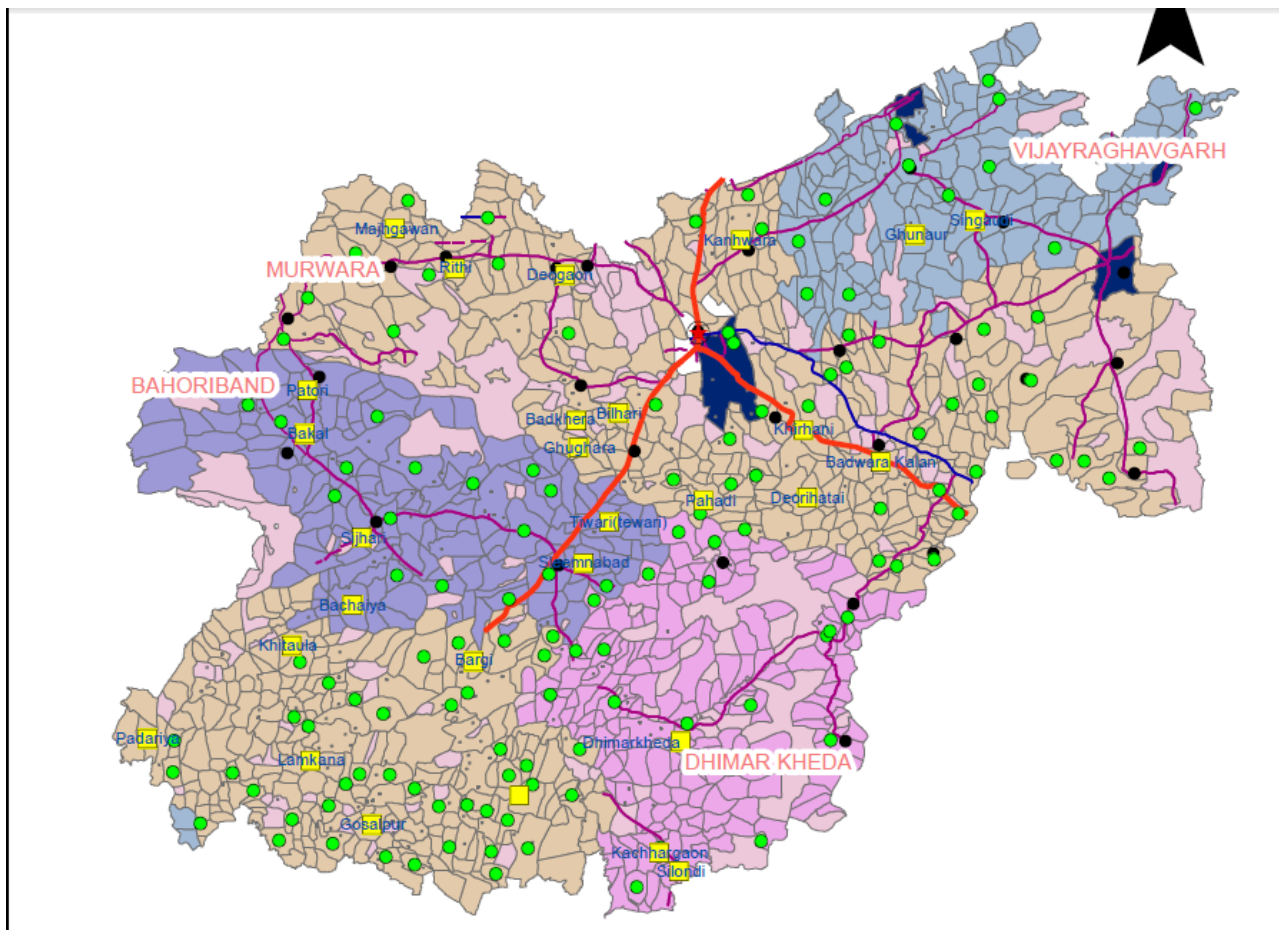
Camore is an Industrial area in Vijayraghavgarh block, Big Industries like ACC Cement and Dabur mark their presence there and presence of many more industries makes camore an industrial vulnerable area.

Industrial Hazards – Katni block



There are few factories in Katni city and in Panna district, Raypura village, there is an chemical fertilizer factory due to which many parts of katni block lies in its vulnerable areas.

Health Department Hospitals in Katni

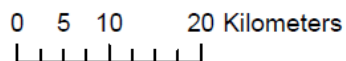


Legend

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

TALUK NAME

- BAHORIBAND
- DHIMAR KHEDA
- MURWARA
- VIJAYRAGHAVGARH



Map composed by NIC
Source RGI, SOI

Rainfall Data of previous years

Dist rict	Y ea r	Jan uary	Febr uary	Ma rch	Ap ril	M ay	Ju ne	Jul y	Au gust	Septe mber	Oct ober	Nov ember	Dece mber	An nua l Tot al
KA TNI	20 04	25	0	0	0	0	98. 6	256	488 .8	72	0	0	0	940 .4
KA TNI	20 05	0	0	0	0	0	25 1.4	118 6.8	491 .2	78.8	0	0	0	200 8.2
KA TNI	20 06	N.A .	0	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	13 1	315	231	23	0	0	0	N. A.
KA TNI	20 07	0	43.5	0	0	0	60. 7	171	212 .3	177.6	2	0	0	667 .1
KA TNI	20 08	10	2.3	0	9	0. 2	50 3.1	244 .9	200 .1	232	28	0	0	122 9.6

