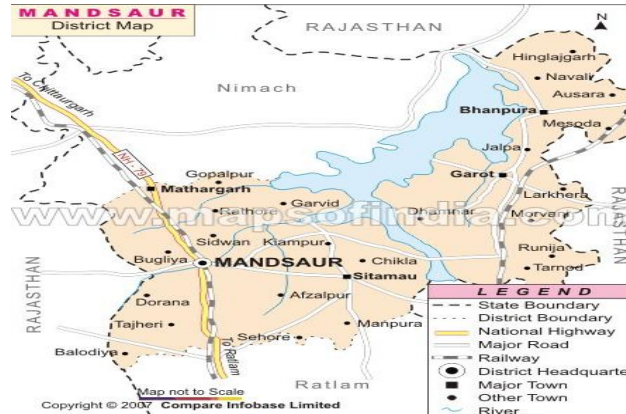


District Disaster Management Plan

Mandsaur



**For School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis,
Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, District
Administration Mandsaur**

**Submitted By:
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**Technical Support:
Seeds Technical Services, New Delhi**

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List of Acronyms

NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority.
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority.
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
WRD	Water Resources Department.
MMC	Mandsaur Municipal Corporations.
PWD	Public Works Department
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department.
FCP	Flood Control Panel
DEOC:	District Emergency Operation centre.
DDIMS	District Disaster Information Management System.
UADMC	Urban Area Disaster Management Committee.
GPDMC	Gram Panchayats Disaster Management Committee
BLDMC	Block Level Disaster Management Committee
SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate
MNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
JNNURM	Jawaharlal lal Nehru Urban Rural Mission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
JFM	Joint Forest Management
CBDM	Community Based Disaster Management
RMP	Relief Management Planning
CMO	Chief Municipal Officer

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Part A: General

1) Overview

1.1) District Profile

1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

Mandsaur, a District town of Madhya Pradesh is situated on banks of river Shivna that flows on the southern side of town. The name Mandsaur evolved from Marhsaur, which originated from Marh and Saur (or Dasaur), two of the villages which merged in the town. The town was known as Dashapura in ancient times.

Table 1: Location and Administrative details

Location (in degrees) -	Latitude - 23 ⁰ 45' 50" North and 25 ⁰ 2' 55" North, Longitude - 74 ⁰ 42' 30" East and 75 ⁰ 50' 20" East.
District Area (in sq. kms)	5518 sq. km
Administrative information-	
No. of sub divisions: 4	The sub divisional head quarters are at Mandsaur, Malhargarh, Sitamau and Garoth.
No. of Tehsils: 8	Mandsaur, Malhargah, Garoth, Shyamgarh, Dalauda, Bhanpura, Suwasra and Sitamau are eight tehsils of District.
No. of Blocks: 5	Mandsaur, Malhargarh, Sitamau, Garoth, Bhanpura
No. of Gram Panchayats: 440	
No. of Villages: 943	
No. of Police Stations: 15	
No of Police Chowki : 3	
No. of Post Offices: 220	
Year of district formation:	1 st November 1956
Tourism Spot	Pashupatinath Nath Temple

Mandsaur District forms the northern projection of Madhya Pradesh from its western Division. The District is bounded by two Districts namely; Neemuch in the west north and Ratlam District of Madhya Pradesh bound it in the South. The District is an average size district of Madhya Pradesh. It extends for about 142 km. from north to south and 124 km. from east to west.

Mandsaur, Malhargarh, Sitamau, Garoth, Bhanpura are five development block. The district has 440-Gram Panchayats and 943 villages. Total no of police stations, police chowki and post offices in Mandsaur district are 15, 3 and 220 respectively.

1.1.2 Geography and Topography

The contribution of rivers for household activities, cultivation has great impact on economic, social and cultural life of people. Gandhisagar and Gadgilsagar are larger dams in district Gandhisagar Dam is situated at a distance of 168 Km. from the District headquarter. The Dam is constructed on the Chambal River.

Table 2: Geography and Topography

Name of rivers and lakes:	Chambal, Shivna, Somali, Tumber, Retam, Reva, Sivna.
Flood affected river	Major Flood affected rivers are Chambal, Shivna, Retam
No. of dams, embankments:	Gandhisagardam, Gadgilsagar dam are large dams in the district.
Salinity	Groundwater quality is also saline in deeper aquifer system at many places in Mandsaur district.
Major Physiographic Units:	i. Plain area ii. Upland and undulating topography iii. Chambal and Shivna valley
Forest cover in the district:	40593 hectare

1.1.3 Demography and Socio Economics

The main occupation of people is agriculture and related activity, secondary occupation is Animal Husbandry. According to 2011 consensus, total population of district is 1339832, increase of 13.19 % from 2001. Total male population is 681439 and female population is 658393. Total no of APL families are 188369 and BPL families are 109522.

1.1.4 Climate and weather

The average rainfall in last five year is 857.6 mm and total rainfall in last year is 1071.6 mm, which are more than average. July and August are months of excessive rainfall. Mandsaur District receives near about 90 of percent rainfall in between June to November. Major Part of district has water scarcity in month of April and May.

1.1.5 Health

There is 1 district hospital in Mandsaur , 2 Civil Hospital one in Garoth tehsil and other in Bhanpura, 5 Community Health Centre, 39 Primary Health Centre and 170 sub health centre, 2 blood bank centres one in District Hospital and other in Community Health Centre Bhanpura in District. District Hospital Mandsaur has capacity of 500 beds, Apart from this Mandsaur district has 15 private hospitals carrying near Individual Capacity in terms of Beds of each centre is as follows.

Table 3: Health Centre details

Institution-CHC, PHC, Civil hospital, district hospital	No of beds sanctioned	Nurses and compounders	No of doctors
District hospital Mandsaur	500	34+3c	28
Civil hospital Bhanpura	39	2	4
Civil hospital Garoth	60	2	2
Primary health centre Dhundharka	6	-	1
Community health centre Malhargarh	30	3+1c	1
Primary health centre Sandhara	6	-	1
Primary health centre Melkheda	6	-	-
Community health centre Sitamou	30	3	2
Primary health centre Nahargarh	2	-	1
Community health centre Suvasara	30	3	3
Community health centre Shamgarh	30	1	1
Primary health centre Gandhi sagar-3	6	-	1
Primary health centre narayargarh	12	1c	1
Primary health centre. Dhabla Madhosingh	6	-	1
Primary health centre Nagari	30	1	2
Total	793	54	49

1.1.6 Education

Total Literacy rate of district is 69.58%. 85.28 percent of males are literate and 53.2 percent of females are literate. Mandsaur Tehsil has highest literacy rate of 78.34 % and lowest is 64.76 i.e. suwasa. The Number of primary schools in district were 1790, 934 Middle Schools, 135 Secondary Schools, 102 High Secondary Schools,1499 Anganwaris, 15 colleges out of 15, 11 are professional colleges. Total Approximate strength of student and staff in all the education institutions are 34030 and 7444 respectively. Tehsil wise list of education institutions is shown in Table-I, List of Students Tehsil wise in table-II.

Table 4: List of Educational Institutions

Tehsil/Block	Primary School	Middle School	High School	High Secondary School	Colleges	Professional colleges

Bhanpura	221	95	13	11	1	1
Garoth	264	151	35	17	1	1
Malargarh	302	169	30	15	0	1
Mandsaur	596	317	69	43	2	8
Sitamau	407	202	38	16	0	0

Table 5: List of Anganwaris

Tehsil	Anganwaris
Bhanpura	189
Garoth	184
Malhargarh	244
Mandsaur	324
Sitamau	214
Suvasara	142
Shyam Garh	65
Daloda	137

Table 6: No of Students and Staff in Educational Institutions

Tehsil/Block	Primary/High/Secondary School Student	Colleges Student	Professional Colleges Student	Staff Strength
Bhanpura	2766	335	110	1054
Garoth	5083	495	47	1475
Malahargarh	4086	0	42	942
Mandsaur	8974	5921	1755	1321
Sitamau	4416	0	0	2652

1.1.7 Agriculture and Primary Crop

Agriculture is the primary occupation in district. Mandsaur is famous for largest production of Opium around the world. Ninety Percent of countries Opium production takes place in Neemuch and Mandsaur District. The other major crops are Soyabean, Maize, Wheat, Mustard, oilseeds, Gram, coriander, Jowar, Garlic etc. Out of total reported land area of 551806 hectare near about 40593 ha is under forest, 94303 ha is under barren and uncultivated land, 16486 ha is under cultivated land, 14301 is under pasture land. The mostly soil is black cotton soil and the rivers Sivna, Chambal, Rewa, Retum flows through it.

Classification of soil in district:

1. Black cotton soil
2. Red loamy soil
3. Laterite soil
4. Alluvial soil

Land classifications

Forest land:	40593 hectare
Barren & Uncultivated land:	94303 hectare
Cultivated land:	16486 hectare
Pasture land:	14301 hectare

Table 7: Crop details Tehsil wise

Crops	Kharif	Kharif	Rabi	Rabi	Total (Hectare)
Tehsil	Food Crops	Non Food Crops	Food Crops	Non Food Crops	
Bhanpura	16297	22675	16769	2630	58371
Garoth	10422	26231	17488	5656	59797
Malahargarh	5840	52870	19102	12178	89990
Mandsaur	5602	55677	28865	7684	97828
Sitamau	9270	52714	25940	12248	100172
Suvasara	4135	23756	10452	3706	42049
Shyamgarh	7437	25582	14915	3329	51263
Daloda	2832	31247	14121	4693	52893
Total (2010-2011)	61835	290752	147652	52124	552363

Flood Affected Area

The district is prone to flood due to large no of river present, as per past records and present study; the following villages/places are most vulnerable from flood.

Table 8: Major Flood Affected villages

Tehsil name	Affected villages/areas
Mandsaur	Khanpura, Bus stand, Stadium market, Dhan mandi, Rajivnagar
Sitamau	Larni, Khadukhedi, Shakarkhedi, Aranya, Lakhu Piplaiya, Jawanpura, Khedi jagir, Ghatiyakhedi, Gardia, Dhori, Payakhedi, Balahedi, Ranarya, Devri, Alvi
Suvasara	None
Shyamgarh	Bakana, moridi, chirdi, aakaya
Garoth	Banjari, bheelkhedi, chachavada, umaria, molakhedi khudra, khadavada, barama
Bhanpura	Chatri (bhanpura outside), panga, borada, sameli, Bhelhedi, kanavala, antaraliya, raipuria, Kharkheda, bhat, surjana, khola, jalaya
Malhargarh	Manshakhedi, palari, sasri, akayamedi, khejadi, tidvas, Pipalkhedi, hingoriya bhara, balahada, bhesakheda, malahargarh, pamakhedi, Harmala, gopalpura

1.1.8 Housing Pattern

Near about 35 % of households have either semi pucca or pucca houses, 50 % lived in rest were kuccha houses and the remaining 15% lived in juggis jhopris. In villages, mostly the houses are of mud or brick walls. There are some pucca houses in the villages also.

Most of the houses have construction upto Ground Floor or first floor. Very less Houses have construction up to 2 nd and 3 rd floors like Community hall, Hotel, Government department, Hospitals, Schools, and Colleges etc.

1.1.9 Industry Setup

The District has seven industrial areas as per information receive by industrial department. Two of them are located in and around Mandsaur city. The total area under industrial park in Mandsaur block is near about 37 ha. The total number of industries in Mandsaur district is 186, 5 are large and small Industries, 181 are small and large industries. Total work force involved in these units is 3516. The State and mandosaur district ranks first in the country in slate Reserves. There are 110 slate pencil industries in district, work force involved in slate pencil industries are at high risk because of spread of silicosis cause due to dust.

1.1.10 Transport and communication Network

The present length of road network is 743km, out of this 139km belongs to Municipal Corporation and remaining to Public Works Department. The town is well connected to the city Neemuch, Ajmer, Ratlam, Nagda, Ujjain, Indore, Vadodra, Delhi, and Mumbai through road and rail network.

Table 9: Highway Linkages in District

Highway Connected	Linkages
State High way-79	Links Ajmer in Rajasthan and Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.
State High way -31	Covers Pratabhgarh, Mandsaur, Sitamau Tehsil of district
State High way-31A	Jalawar Road from Rajasthan border to Gandhisagar.

In Mandsaur district at present, there are two rail routes one is Delhi-Mumbai Route and other is Ratlam-Ajmer Route. Delhi-Mumbai Route covers Shyamgarh, Suvasra, and Garoth tehsil while Ratlam-Ajmer route covers Pachnara, Daluada, Mandsaur, Pipaliya Mandi, Malargarh villages and tehsils. There is no Airport in Mandsaur District, nearest airport is in Indore which is near about 220 km from Mandsaur district. No large waterway in district, Villagers near Chambal River use small boats to travel from one village to another which may be dangerous.

Wireless stations are installed in each police station and SP office of district. There are 18 wireless stations in district. Telephone Services are available in each block. BSNL is the service provider. In Mobile services Idea, BSNL, Airtel are service provider in each block of district. Tata Docomo, Reliance, Vodafone also provide services, but in interior area of some block they have coverage issues.

1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

There is one power generating station on Gandhi Sagar Dam near about 168 Km from District Head quarter. The Dam is constructed on the Chambal River; Gandhi Sagar Power Station is 65 meter long and 56 feet wide. The Power Station has five turbines of 23 M.W. capacities, thus having a total installed capacity of 115 M.W.

Table 10: Power Stations Details

List of power stations in the district:	
Gandhisagar Dam(Power Generating Station)	Capacity :- 115 MW
i) Sub stations(33/11Kv)	78
ii) Sub Stations(132/33Kv)	6
Consumption:	
Total consumption Mandsaur Circle with HT – 610.82	
Mandsaur Block -206.35	
Malhargarh Block- 86.24	
Garoth Block- 123.41	
Sitamau Block-92.28	
Electricity outreach in the district:	100 %
Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:	None

1.1.12. Major Historical, Religious Places Tourist spot

The town’s main attraction is Lord Pashupatinath Temple the temple is situated on bank of Shivna River. It idol has parallel only to the temple of lord Pashupatinath in Nepal. Every year in month of October and November a fair is been organized for a period of 15 days which caters to approximately 150000 to 175000 people. Other tourist places are Poladungar 12 km from Garoth Tehsil, Chamunda Temple, Yeshwant rai Mahal, Nilkhateshwar temple, Amba temple, Shankhodwar in Garoth tehsil, Parasali Jain Temple in Shyamgarh Tehsil, Gandhisagar dam on Shivna River near about 168 km from the district headquarter.



Figure 1: Pashupatinath Temple

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

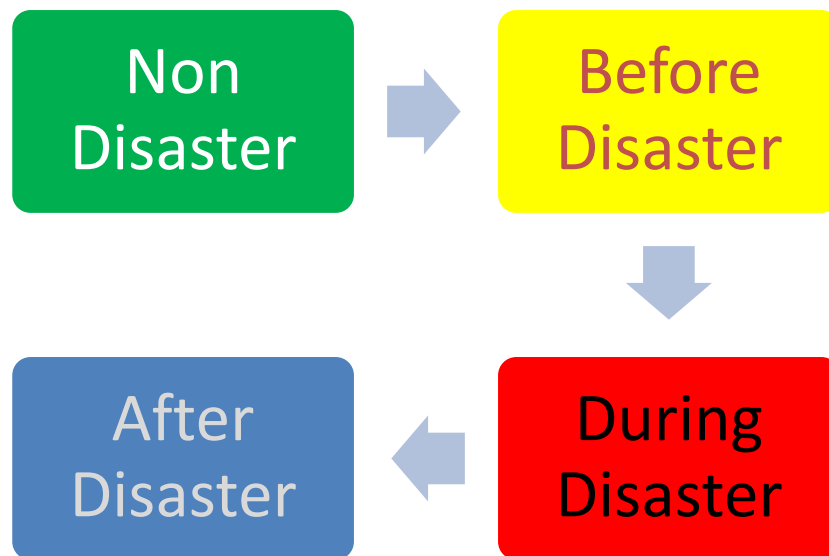
- Promoting prevention and preparedness by ensuring that Disaster Management (DM) receives the highest priority at all levels in the district.
- Prevention and minimization of loss of human lives and property by gearing up preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters
- To provide clarity on roles 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.

2) Institutional Arrangements

2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

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.

The Mandsaur DDMA is headed by the District Collector as the Chairperson, with the elected representative of the Local Authority as the Co-Chairperson and other dignitaries as the members. DDMA will act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM at District level and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in accordance with the Guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA. It will, inter alia, prepare the District DM plan for the District and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the State Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan concerning its own District and prepare the District Plan.

Table 11: Structure of DDMA in Mandsaur district

DDMA Details	Members of DDMA
Members of DDMA, their name, along with actual designations, and current position in DDMA like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shri Mahendra Gyani, Collector and Chairman in DDMA of Mandsaur District. • Mrs. Kushaldevi nihal chand malviya, Chairman Jila panchayat and Co-chairman in DDMA of Mandsaur District. • Shri G K Pathak, Supredient of Police and Member in DDMA of Mandsaur District. • District Chief Medical and Health officer and Member in DDMA • Shri K M Jain, District Executive Engineer, Public Works Department and Member of DDMA of Mandsaur District. • Shri Malsingh, Chief Executive officer, District Panchayat and Member in DDMA Mandsaur District. • Shri L P Borasa, Additional Collector and Member Secretary in DDMA Mandsaur District.

Roles and Responsibilities

- Reviewing the threat of disasters, Vulnerability of the district to such disasters takes preventive and mitigation measures with the help of all the departments.
- The responsibility of collector is to implement the disaster plan.
- Create DMC (Disaster Management Committee) and DMT (Disaster Management Team) at ward level and tehsil level.
- Create awareness among community with involvement of NGO and voluntary organization.
- Ensure optimum utilization of local resources.
- To establish relief camp, food centre, cattle camp at time of emergency.
- To issue order to all Authorized institutions and local authorities regarding preventive and mitigation actions.
- Consider the suggestions for improvement of the response document DDMP.
- The District Disaster management authority may in case of large-scale disasters get in touch with the local Defense units for assistance for rescue, evacuation and emergency relief measures.
- The District Disaster Management authority Establishing Priorities, Direct and co-ordinate the service of Home Guards, Fire Brigade, Civil Defense
- The District Disaster Management authority will have the authority to requisite resources, materials and equipments from the private sector.
- The Important role of Executive Engineer (Member of DDMA) is to monitor water level of Gandhi Sagar and Gadgil sagar on daily basis and give information to collector, SDM Mandasaur.
- Ensure Establishment of Control room after 15 Th June as the district is prone to flood.
- Issue order to all Chief Executive officer to take information about respective dams and rivers of their area and inform Sub Divisional Magistrate about actions taken regarding repair.
- Issue order to all the revenue officers to take note of Primary Facility in disaster prone villages of district.
- Issue order of full cooperation from the entire Jan pad Panchayats of district.
- Issue order to all the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to ensure stock of basic resources as preparation plan.
- Provide Technical support and advice to all the local authorities.
- Identification of places, buildings (school, college's community hall) which can be used as relief camps at the time of disaster.
- Create a stock of search, rescue material, and make available at disaster site in least time.
- To motivate NGO's and other organization to work for disaster management activities.
- To ensure that Communication network works in effective manner.

2.2 District Disaster Management Committee

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

Table 12: Details of DDMC

Functionaries	Designation	Address	Office contact	Residence contact
DM / DC	Chairman, DDMA	Office of Deputy Commissioner ...	07422-235260	07422-244270
Additional Collector, Mandsaur District	Member Secretary, DDMA	Collectorate Office	07422-235100	07422-222235
President Jila Panchayats	Co-Chairman, DDMA	Office of Jila panchayat, Mandsaur	244380,223923	9424033212
<i>Superintendent</i> of Police	Member, DDMA	SP office	07422-255210	07422-244250
District Chief Medical and Health Officer	Member, DDMA	District Hospital	07422-241381	07422-223400
Executive Engineer, PWD Mandsaur	Member, DDMA	Division Public Works Department Division office Mandsaur District	07422-255211	07422-244209
Chief Executive officer, Jila panchayat, Mandsaur	Member, DDMA	Office Jila panchayat Mandsaur	07422-244380	07422-244214

2.3 District Control Room (DCR)

The District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) is located at the Collectorate office in Mandsaur district and it is the hub of all the activities related with disaster response in the District. Its responsibility of all Tehsildar to establish Flood Control Room at tehsil level in rainy season communicate contact details of all In charge officers to district collector office, Also with the help of Public Relation Department Communicate this to local community.

Table 13: District Control Room Details

Location of the DEOC / DCR:	Control office:- Collectorate office, District Mandsaur In charge Officer Additional Collector
-----------------------------	---

	Contact Details: 07422-235100, Police control Room (100/220500, 101) to communicate any disaster in district.
Involved agencies in DEOC / DCR, Roles and responsibilities of the officials / nodal persons (phase wise):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector, Mandsaur District (O) 235260, (H) 244270. • Superintendent of Police (O)255210, (H)244250 • Additional Collector Mandsaur District (O)235100,(H)222235 • Additional Superintendent of Police (O)255750,(H)255219 • Sub-Divisional Magistrate (O)235206,(H) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. The warning or occurrence of disaster will be communicated to all district level officials, Municipal Councils Non-officials, Mayor, and ZP President. II. To convey information to nearby police station, Hospitals, Fire stations, Tehsil office and order respective officers to reach on disaster site. III. Arrangements of Doctor, Medicine, and Para medical staff from nearby place or from district head quarters. IV. Establishment of Health and Relief camp at disaster site. V. In case of Flood & Earthquake, make arrangements of shelter and basic facility to affected family. VI. Convey Information with the help of Loudspeaker at village level regarding relief camps and health facility.
Equipments installed (software and hardware):	To convey information of any disaster wireless handsets are used, Media is another source to convey information to concerned population. The other sources are cable operators, Announcement with the help of vehicle having Loudspeaker at village level.

The district also has Flood control panel comprises of collector, joint collector, Additional Collector, Chief Municipal authority, Superintendent Land Records Mandsaur. Flood control and monitoring Room is made in land records department Mandsaur.

Table 14: Flood Control Members Contact Details

Officer Name/Designation	Contact No. Office	Contact No. Home
Shri Mahendra Gyani, Collector	235260	244270,9479710001
Shri L P Borasa Additional Collector	235100	222235,9425123349
Shri Rajesh Jain, Joint Collector	235350	9425473915
Chief Municipal Officer, Mandsaur	405962	221235
Superintendent Land Records	235113	256338,9301911061

- For flood control room activity, services of employees of Water resources department, Public Works Department, Municipal Department, Land Records department etc will be taken.
- Additional collector will assign work to all the district level officers of respective departments.

2.4 District Disaster Information Management System:

Information or guidelines issued by collector at disaster time flow from district to block level, DCR, Concerned departments officers play an important role. NGO can play an important role because of close relationship between NGO and Community at Block level SDM play an important role at village level Kotwar of villages play an important role.

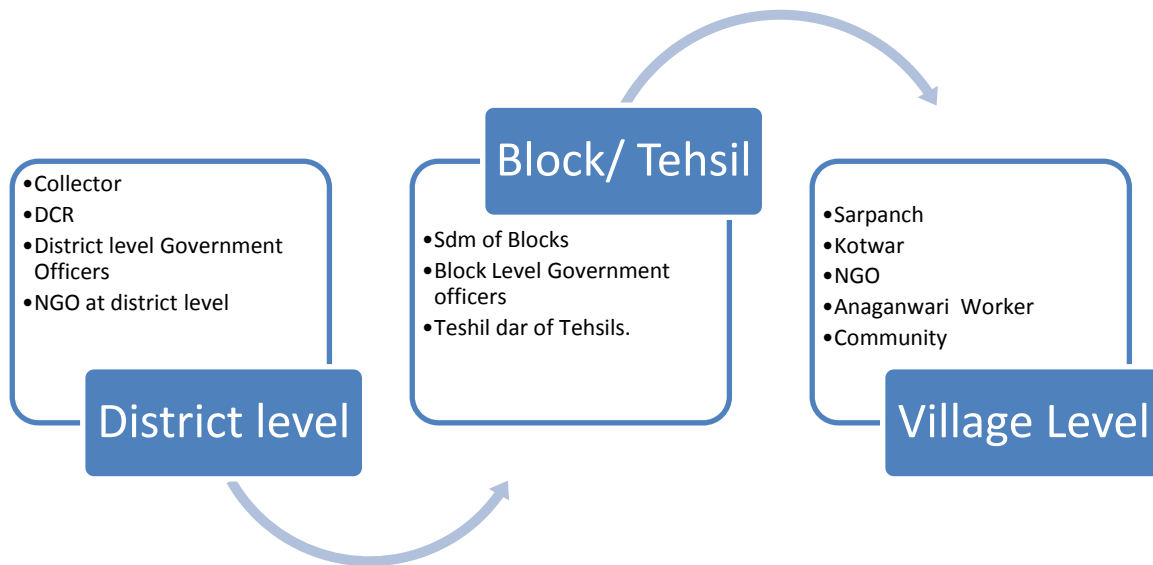


Figure 2: Information Flow Chart

2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee:

Urban Area Disaster Management Committee is not present in Mandsaur district. There is urgent need of this committee in district because lot of construction activity is going in mandsaour town, to review of the entire urban development project running in district Urban Area Disaster Management Committee can play an important role.

Table 15: Structure of UADMC

Functionaries	Designation
Collector	Chairman
Additional Collector	Member Secretary
President Zila Panchayats	Co Chairman
Executive Engineer(PWD, Irrigation, RES)	Member
CMHO	Member
Chief Municipal officer(CMO)	Member
General Manager(Industry Department)	Member
In charge Officer Housing Development corporations	Member

- Monitoring of all the developmental activity going on in district and ensure that they satisfy building construction Norms and regulations.
- Create Awareness among community about earthquake, flood resistant structures, Harvesting Techniques etc.
- Prepare a list of resources (Public and private Sectors) available at short notice.

2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee:

The Major tasks for Block Level Disaster Management Committee are as follows:

- I. Planning
- II. Community Awareness
- III. Training and Capacity Building
- IV. Preparedness before response and Mitigation Plan.

The Structure (Proposed) of block level disaster management committee is as follow:

Table 16: Structure of BLDMC

Functionaries	Designation
Nagar palika/ Nagar Panchayats Chairman	Chairman
SDM/ Tehsildar/Nayab Tehsildar	Co chairman
SDO Police/ In charge Police Station	Member
Chief municipal officer	Member Secretary
Block Medical Officer	Member
Assistant Engineer/ Sub Engineer	Member
Assistant Engineer/ PWD	Member

Roles and Responsibilities:

- Identification of Vulnerable areas at blocks level and create awareness among community.
- Prepare a database of Vulnerable Household, population.
- Prepare a list of Search and rescue equipments, relief material, and Manpower available at short notice.
- Ensure Capacity building and proper maintenance of equipments.
- Create awareness among local community about; Do and don't at the time of disaster.
- Prepare operating procedure for various hazards present in block and update it (Max 1 year).
- Formation of Advisory committees as per requirement.
- Ensure that all the developmental activities in block like construction of dams, storage structures are flood, earthquake resistant.

2.7 Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee The Structure (Proposed) of Gram panchayat disaster management committee is as follow.

Table 17: Structure of GPDMC

Functionaries/ Agency/ Institutions	Designation
Gram Sarpanch	Chairman
Secreatry panchayat	Member Secretary
Patwari	Member
Anganwari Worker	Member
Principal Primary/Middle School	Member
Two Vulnerable ward Gram panchayat Member decided by Nominated by Sarpanch	Members
Gram Kotwar	Member

Roles and Responsibilities:

- Communicate District and Block level disaster management committee on receipt of any warning. Kotwar is the key person in collecting information from village
- Create Awareness among communities about vulnerable sites, areas.
- Identification of resources available in villages and ensure availability at short notice.
- Ensure Training and capacity building with involvement of local villagers.
- Formation of Search and Rescue team, Relief Team, Primary Health Team, Disposal of dead body and cleaning team etc at village level as per requirement.

Part B: HAZARD, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY ASSESSMENT AND RISK PROFILING

1) Hazard Assessment:

1.1) Major Applicable Hazards:

Flood:

Of the various natural disasters floods are the most likely to occur in Mandsaur District, Some areas of Mandsaur are highly prone to flood, and the main reason behind this is excessive rainfall and release of water from dams. Gandhisagar and Gadgilsagar are the larger dams in district. Gandhisagar dam is built on Shivna River which is highly prone to flood.

When water level is between 1312 and 1316 feet in Gandhisagar reservoir the areas which may affect are as follows:

- **Garoth Tehsil** : 16 villages
- **Malahargarh** : 5 Villages
- **Sitamau Tehsil** : 8 Villages
- **Bhanpura Tehsil** : 3 Villages

When water level is between 1316 and 1320 in Gandhisagar reservoir the areas which may affect are as follows:

- **Bhanpura Tehsil** : 4 villages
- **Garoth Tehsil** : 2 Villages
- **Sitamau Tehsil** : 8 Villages
- **Malahargarh** : 5 Villages

At the time of Excessive rainfall, areas which are at high risk are as follow:

- **Sitamau Tehsil:** Flood Affected River: Chambal, Shivna
In Sitmau Tehsil, Larni, Khadukhedi, Shakarkhedi, Aranya, Lakhu Piplaiya, Jawanpura, Khedi Jagir, Ghatiyakhedi, Gardia, Dhori, Payakhedi, Balahedi, Ranarya, Devri, Alvi are the villages at high risk.
- **Mandsaur Tehsil:** Flood Affected river: Shivna, Somali, Tumber
In Mandsaur tehsil, Khanpura, Bus Stand, Stadium Market, Dhanmandi, Rajeevnagar, Pahupatinath Temple Area is the areas at high risk. Afzalpur, Ishakpur, Mundala are affected by river Tumber. Shravanlal, Bugaliya Drains and Taliya, Khodana, lamgara ponds of Mandsaur tehsil are affected by flood.
- **Suvasara Tehsil** : None of the village of suvasara tehsil at risk
- **Shyamgarh Tehsil:** In Shyamgarh tehsil Bakana, Moridi, Chirdi, Aakaya are the villages at high risk.
- **Garoth Tehsil:** Chambal, Kanthali are flood affected river. In Garoth tehsil Banjari, Bheelkhedi, Chachavada, Umaria, Molakhedi, Khudra, Khadavada, Barama are the villages at high risk.
- **Bhanpura Tehsil:** Rewa, Chambal are flood affected river. In Bhanpura tehsil Chatri(BhanpuraOutside), Panga, Borada, Sameli, Bhelhedi, Kanavala, Antaraliya, Raipuria, Kharkheda, Bhat, Surjana, Khola, Jalaya are the villages at high risk

- **Malahargarh Tehsil:** Retum, Shivna are flood affected river. In Malhargarh tehsil **Manshakhedi**, Palari, Sasri, Akayamedi, Khejadi, Tidvas, Pipalkhedi, Hingoriya Bhara, Balahada, Bhesakheda, Malahargarh, Pamakhedi, Harmala, Gopalpura are the villages at high risk. Breakage of dams also creates a disastrous situation for district

Earthquake:

There are no previous records of earthquake in Mandsaur District. It is categorized under Seismic Zone-2. Very Light Shocks had been experienced at the time of Gujarat Earthquake (26 th January 2011) in Mandsaur Tehsil.

Primarily the Old school, colleges, and Government offices buildings are at high risk in case of high intensity earthquake.

Drought:

Drought is a temporary reduction in water or moisture availability significantly below the normal or expected amount for a specific period. This condition occurs either due to inadequacy of rainfall, or lack of irrigation facilities, Due to decrease in rainfall from last few years many of areas of district are drought affected. Malhargarh and Bhanpura Tehsil are majorly affected by drought. There are 906 villages which have the water scarcity and drinking problem.

Table 17: No of villages having water scarcity

Tehsil	No of Villages (Water scarcity and Drinking Problem)
Bhanpura	86
Garoth	99
Malahargarh	168
Mandsaur	165
Sitamau	158
Suvasara	76
Shyamgarh	96
Daloda	58

Hailstorm:

Hail in a form of precipitation which consists of balls or irregular lumps of ice. Incident of Hailstorm occurrence has in increased here in this district, especially in the last few years generally it has been observed that it can damage crop, up to large extent, further it can destroy the roof tops also, depending upon the intensity.

Forest Fire:

Forest fire is another hazard in district. According to Forest officer Areas of Bhanpura tehsil are more prone to forest fire. There are case of forest fire in previous but there is no major loss in

forest products, flora and fauna. Forest fire may be natural or due to human activity, there is urgent need to organized community awareness programmes. Joint Forest Management, Community Based Forest Management can play an important role in creating awareness among community.

Industrial and chemical hazards:

Mandsaur District have large no of Slate Pencil Industries. These Industries are located in slate pencil park (6.15 ha) in Mandsaur block. Slate making is a traditional village occupation. Mining stone-cutting, Groove making, sorting and packing all produces silica dusts and prolonged exposure causes silicosis in slate workers. Cutting of stone is done with electrically operated steel saw- a dry process and dust is generated in clouds. According to study conducted by national Institute of occupational health Out of 597 Slate pencil workers Radiological evidence of silicosis was observed in 54.6% workers and progressive massive fibrosis (PMF) was found in 17.7% slate pencil workers. About 50% of the workers suffering from silicosis were below 25 years of age and had worked for less than 7 years. About 4% of the subjects who had participated in the initial survey died during the intervening period. Their mean age at the time of death was 34.7 (18-55) years and the mean duration of work was 11.75 (3-20) years. All the deceased subjects were male and were suffering from PMF. Areas of Mandsaur, Shyamgarh, Malhargarh, Daloda, Garoth tehsil are more prone to industrial and chemical hazards.

Rail/ Road /Boat accidents:

- **Road Accident:** Past years figures shows that district is more prone to road accidents. Lot of Construction activity is going on in mandsaur district because of these traffic jams problem is common.

Table 18: Past Years Accident Details in District

Year	Description	Bus	Truck	Car/Geep
2006	No of Cases	44	66	95
	No of Death	5	30	8
	Injured	111	52	139
2007	No of Cases	70	78	76
	No of Death	16	16	13
	Injured	132	104	92
2008	Cases	61	112	107
	No of Death	14	28	13
	Injured	114	140	207
2009	Cases	50	91	109
	No of Death	11	20	23
	Injured	54	78	123
2010	Cases	63	65	160

	No of Death	12	9	39
	Injured	135	77	144

- **Rail Accident:** No records of Major Rail Accidents, But district has 14 railway station therefore preventive measures need to taken so that no casualty occur. There are some exposed railways crossings in district, major accidents may occur at the time of train crossing, Animal care is another issue there are incidents of Animal hit in the past. Traffic Jams problem also arises because of these crossings there is need to take effective measures like construction of over bridges, Gates at crossings, Installation of Signals at crossings.
- **Boat Accident:** Many villagers use waterways i.e Gandhi Sagar dam. Due to sudden increase in level or release of water from dam without announcement leads to large casualty. The various Water Ways are as follows :
 - Garoth Tehsil:
 - Khadawad to Rampura(District Neemuch)
 - Baloda to Chachora (District Neemuch)
 - Barama to Rampura (District Neemuch)
 - Shyamgarh Tehsil: Borekhedi to Sanjit/Antri/Rampura
 - Sitamau Tehsil: Albi to Hingoria tehsil

Stampede in Fair:

Large no of fairs are organized in mandsaur district at various religious places. There are high chances of accident, stampede in these fairs due to lack of basic facilities. People visited in these fair are at high risk.

Mandsaur Tehsil:

- Pashupatinath Fair: Every year in month of October and November a fair is been organized for a period of 15 days which caters to approximately 150000 to 175000 people. Temple is on the bank of Shivna River therefore chances of accident are also high.
- Komi Ekta Fair is another large fair in Mandsaur tehsil.

Shyamgarh Tehsil: In Dharmrajeswar and Chandravasa village a fair is organized in Sawan Month which caters to approximately 10000 to 15000 people. Other fairs are

- Shivratri Fair
- Animal Fair

Sitamau Tehsil: The Fairs organized in tehsil are as follows:

- Mohram Festival

- Ramdeviji Tekri
- Fair at Bhardoki Dooj

Total presence is near about 10000 to 15000.

Bhanpura Tehsil: Doodhkhedi Temple fair in Navratri festival time caters to approximately 10000 to 15000.

Malhargarh Tehsil: Approximately 10000 to 15000 people gathered in Ramdevji Fair.

Suvasara Tehsil: Animal Fair

Frost:

Frost is another hazard in Mandsaur District. The result is, there is huge loss in agriculture productivity, as district is famous for Opium production because of frost there is huge loss in opium productivity. There is also decline in productivity of Wheat, Maize etc.

Mining Accidents:

Employees working in mining industries are also at risk. Large no of Mining Industries are present in Multanpura of Mandsaur tehsil, Cangati and Gogarpura of Malhargarh tehsil, Nearby areas are also at high risk.

Riots:

A Riot is another applicable hazard in mandsaur district. More chances of communal riots in Mandsaur, Sitamau, and Shyamgarh tehsil. In Mandsaur Tehsil Areas Like Purani Abadi, Khanpura, Rajeev Nagar, nearby areas of Pashupatinath Temple are at high risk. There is one disputed spot Near to Pashupatinath Temple area.

Epidemic:

Due to dense settlement in slum areas, Poor Waste Management, Discharge of Sewerage into river (Shivna) and lakes and absence of underground sewerage network there is always chance of spread of any epidemic like Swine flu, Malaria, Chickenguni in Mandsaur district. There are cases of Mass Jaundice in shyamgarh tehsil melkheda block this year and main reason is contaminated water. In summer season due to scarcity of clean drinking water all tehsil are prone to epidemic like malaria, typhoid, jaundice etc. Areas affected to water logging in Mandsaur Tehsil Lakdhatipura, Smarat Khal, Collectorate Road, Nayanpura, Dhanmandi, Shukhla Chowk, Dayamandir Road, Bus Stand Chance of spread of any epidemic is more in these areas.

1.2) History of past disasters:

Table 189: Year wise Details of Disaster

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood
Bus Accident Near	2003	Mandsaur-Nemmuch Border	High impact 11 died	

Flood due to excess rainfall(affect ed River Shivna)	1972	Mandsaur Block	800 families suffered,250 house damaged(fully and partially)	Shops near Bus stand not opened (3 Days) and connectivity problem
Flood due to excess rainfall(River Shivna)	2006	Mandsaur Block-Low line areas Khanpura, Rajeev Nagar,	50-60 house partially damaged	Serious problem of connectivity
Frost	2012	All tehsils	No loss of life	Agricultural productivity decreases, Major affected crops Wheat, Gram, Mustard, Potatoes, Coriander etc Livelihood options suffered opium productivity affects a lot huge loss in government revenue
Forest Fire	2004, 8 th March	16 hectare	No loss in forest products and flora and fauna	No major effect on livelihood
Forest Fire	2007, 8th March	60 hectare	No loss in forest products and flora and fauna	No major effect on livelihood
Forest Fire	2008 9 th January, 13 th January 26 th February 3 rd March 10 th November 14 th November	3 hectare 12 hectare 7 hectare 4 hectare 20 hectare 5 hectare	No loss in forest products and flora and fauna	None
Forest Fire	2009 3 rd March 3 rd April	3 hectare	No loss in forest products and flora and fauna	None
Hail storms	1991,1993,1998, 2006 and 2009		Not much impact	Decrease in Agricultural Productivity
Epidemic-Jaundice	2012- March(one month)	Block-Melkheda, Village Shyamgarh-Ward-	141 positive cases of Jaundice out of 790 tested, 2 positive	Huge effect on livelihood, Medical Expenses are more

		1,2,3,4	cases of typhoid out of 32, and 181 cases of season disease (cough, fever) main reason found is impure drinking water, No supply of water from nagar panchayat. Total population of affected area is 8150	than income
Epidemic-Malaria		Block Sandhara Shrinagar, Piplada, Sujanpura, Navali, Devnagar, Kailash Pura, Dhavak, Bagchach, Dhaminya, Prempuriya, Badoya, Kotaritank, Thadi, Takna Savanti Tdhodi, Gulabnagar, Bhaganpura, Balpura, Harigarh, Dantala, Lalganj, Anandipura, Kahar Colony	Total affected population 19625.	Huge impacts on livelihood, Medical Expenses are more than income. No source of income because mostly villagers do not have permanent job they are on daily wages

Table 20: Affected area (Crop Productivity)

Tehsil, Frost Affected	Total Area Affected in Crop productivity. (in Hectare)
Mandsaur	3179 ha
Daloda	971 ha
Sitamau	774 ha
Suvasara	2672 ha
Shyamgarh	1204 ha
Garoth	1641 ha
Bhanpura	767 ha
Malhargarh	Not Major affected

1.3) Seasonality of hazards:

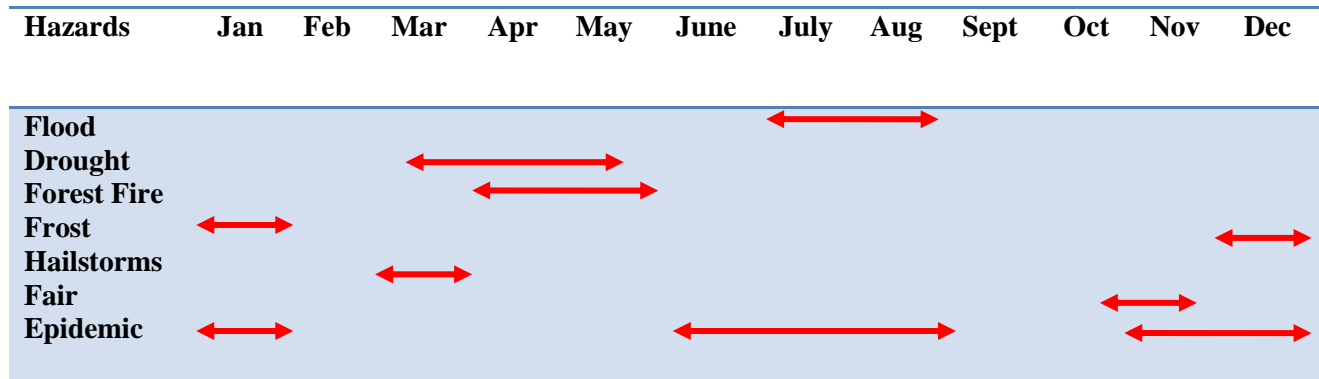


Table 19: Month Wise Details of Hazards

2) Vulnerability Analysis:

Table 20: Vulnerability Details

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental/Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
Mandsaur	Areas :Khanpura, Rajeev Nagar, Bus stand at risk	Shivna Pollution level, Poor Waste Management System Leads to epidemic	Population at low line areas are at risk	Dams, Canals, Houses near river area at risk	Less awareness leads to disastrous situation
Sitamau	Sitamau Railway, Crossing,	None	Population at risk in Flood Affected villages	No source of Livelihood at flood time	Absence of DM related committees at the block, tehsil level, gram level creates a disastrous situation.
Garoth	Flood affected villages are at risk	None	Population at risk	Livelihood Affect lo	Less awareness about disaster

					management
Bhanpura	Houses near gandhisagar dam at risk	Pollution due to industries	Nearby population at risk	Livelihood affect in case of spread of epidemic	Absence of DM related committees
Malhargarh	Villages at low line at risk	None	Nearby population at risk	Livelihood Affect lo	Very less awareness on disaster mgt.

Table 21: Vulnerability details

Vulnerability Elements:

Physical Vulnerability: It is present in mandsaur district, As Every year flood like situation arises in district, large number of dams also present in district. Due to Dharmarajeswar dam PWD road, Mhow Neemuch Road is affected Jharda Bridge, Pratabgarh bridge, St thomas Bridge(nearby), Bridges near Mhow Neemuch Road, Shivna River bridge are also at risk. Physical Vulnerability is also present in other Block like Garoth, Bhanpura, and Sitamau.

Natural Vulnerability: It is present in Mandsaur tehsil, Due to poor waste management system; absence of underground sewerage system pollution level of sivna river increase lot, Also Slate pencil industries is present which increases air pollution level in mandsaur tehsil. Natural Vulnerability is present in other block like Garoth, Bhanpura Presence of Hazards prone Industries.

Social Vulnerability: It is present in each block, as district is prone to flood, epidemic, communal riots, Industrial and chemical hazards population is always at risk. Block Sandhera, Garoth, Malhargarh, Mandsaur block are prone to epidemic. Employees of Slate pencil industries are at high risk, Areas near Rajeevnagar, Khanpura in Mandsaur Tehsil are known for communal riots. Employees of Mining Industries are also at risk. Lot of Mining Industries are present in Bhanpura, Garoth Tehsil

Economic Vulnerability: It is present in all block; As District is prone to epidemic, flood, drought, frost which directly affects agricultural productivity this decrease livelihood options for villagers and also their source of income is also not permanent.

Institutional Vulnerability: There is strong need to create awareness among community regarding health and safety, Absence of relief Team at village level creates a disastrous situation for villagers. Absence of Disaster management Committee at block, tehsil level, gram level creates a disastrous situation. There is no health risk in blocks as Health combat teams are present in each block. Institutional Vulnerability is present in all blocks because of absence of block level disaster management committee.

Vulnerable elements w.r.t. Hazards	Flood
Population	3920 people (32 Villages,495 Houses) are affected
Roads and Bridges	Due to Dharmarajeswar dam PWD road, Mhow Neemuch Road is affected Jharda Bridge, Pratabgarh bridge, St thomos Bridge(nearby), Bridges near Mhow Neemuch Road, Shivna River bridge are also at risk
Poverty	No Sources of Income at flood times.
Agriculture	Crop productivity also suffer in case of excess rainfall
River	Shivna, Chambal are majorly affected by flood
Animal	Animals are worst affected, Search of Safe Places, Rescue operation is also difficult, water borne disease arises.
Food security	Its major issue for poor family at flood times no livelihood source as most of them employed on daily wages.
Drinking water	Safe Drinking water problem also arises because of breakage of drainage line due to excess rainfall.
Infrastructure	Kuccha houses are at high risk in flood times, older buildings of government school, colleges are vulnerable and also students are at high risk.
Stop Dams	Kurlasi, Rajakhedi, Parasali. Dharmrajeswar Dam level, Breakage of Dams leads to disastrous situation for people living in low line areas.

Vulnerable elements w.r.t. Hazards	Drought
Population	Villages of Malhargarh, Bhanpura tehsil
Poverty	Affects partially As Primary sources of revenue is agriculture, Less production less source of employment.
Agriculture	Primary occupation of district is agriculture related activity which suffers lot due to drought. Many crops are fully dependent on rain water
River	Huge impact, source of irrigation, drinking water which is no more available.
Animal	Huge Impact, Many animals died because of extreme temperature, less

Food security	water and fodder available. Huge Impact, less production leads to disastrous situation
Drinking water	There are 906 villages which have drinking water problem and this drought creates a vulnerable situation for villagers. These are main source of irrigation, drinking which is no more now.

Vulnerable elements w.r.t. Hazards	Forest Fire
Population	Nearby areas of forest (Bhanpura Tehsil) Villagers Livelihood depends upon forest produce (NTFP's, Non Timber Forest Product), Fuel wood. Forest fire creates vulnerable situation for them.
Poverty Agriculture	Timber loss figures are in crores huge loss in government revenue, Forest fire can cause huge loss to Agricultural productivity, if fire spreads to nearby agriculture land
Environmental Impact	Forest fire has huge environmental impact in long term, there is unbalance in ecosystem.
Animal	Survival of species Many dependent on forest product for their food.
Food security Drinking water	Huge Impact Indirectly creates water crisis.

Vulnerable elements w.r.t. Hazards	Hailstorms
Population	Population at risk if intensity is high
Poverty	NA
Infrastructure Damage	It can destroy or damage farm houses and sheds, snap or uprooted trees, and pick up or move farm vehicles such as tractors and trucks depend on intensity; However such high intensity Hailstorms not experienced in previous years.
Agriculture	Huge Impact on Agriculture productivity

Vulnerable elements w.r.t. Hazards	Frost
Population	No major impact on human life so far
Poverty	As agricultural and related activity is primary occupation in district productivity decreases, Poverty level increases also
Infrastructure Damage	No major impact on infrastructure as intensity is not high.
Agriculture	Huge Impact decrease in agricultural productivity and also opium productivity decreases in many areas and in some areas there is damage of whole crop. There is also fear of License cancellation by government. Huge loss in revenue for government

Vulnerable elements w.r.t. Hazards	Industrial and Chemical Hazards
Population	Employees in Slate pencil and mining industries are at high risk. Silicosis is caused due to dust arising in Slate pencil Industry.
Poverty	Health Safety is at risk due to poverty, Absence of health insurance also leads to disastrous situation
Infrastructure Damage	Fire in industry due to short circuit or any other reason can damage whole infrastructure, in fact infrastructure at nearby area are also at risk
Health	Release of toxic gas in industrial accident affects whole population

Vulnerable elements w.r.t. Hazards	Fair Accident
Population	People visited fair are at high risk, chances of stampede is also there because of rumors, Poor Traffic System, Lack of Police force, Communication Problem
Safety	There are chances of major injury in case of stampede

3) Capacity Analysis:

Table 22: List of Resources available in district

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue (S&R), grinding m/c etc.	Gandhisagar Catchment Area Motor Boats Speed Boats Drum Home Guards Department Life Boy Life Jacket Dragon Torch (City Force, Tehsils, Collectorate) Tube Rasa(All department) Pole <i>List of Search And Rescue Equipments available with Private Industries and other Agencies Enclosed in Annexure</i>	10 2 20 63 83 11 75 09 20	Govt	<i>Contact Details of all the nodal persons of Industries/Govt Department/Groups etc enclosed in Annexure in the end</i>
Temporary shelters	Tehsil Mandsaur Sita mau(laduna) Suvasara Shyamgarh Garoth Bhanpura Malhargarh	06 (03+01) 03 04 05 04 02 Total=22	Government (School/ colleges/ hostel) /Community hall/Hotel	All arrangements (water, sanitation facility etc) will be made by Tehsildar of respective tehsil. <i>Contact Details in Attached Annexure in the end</i>
Trained manpower,	Home Guard Permanent or Regular	165 (85+	Govt	Shri P K Arya 9479394161

professionals available in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	At the time of disaster appointed Trainers in Swimming pool also engage in rescue operations.	80) 02		9827096224
Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance	Nagaparlika, Private players			All arrangements will be made by Public works department/Municipal authority etc. Contact Details in Attached Annexure in the end
Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	Home Guard Department Geep Bike 407 TATA(for Search and Rescue Team)	1 1 1	Requisition of vechile from private bus service provider in case of emergency	All arrangements will be made Transport/RTO/Police/S DM office/Zila Panchayat CEO Contact Details in Attached Annexure in the end
List of NGOs / CBO	83 Ngo registered in Mandsaur district			List of NGO with Contact details enclosed in annexure in the end
	Lions Club Rotary Club Jasik Jain Social Group Jain Social Group Mahveer International Jai Matadi			President Mr Subhash Bagga Mr Vikram Bhatnagar Mr Gautam Ganerival Mr Satish Lara Mr Kantila Ratna Mr Narendra Kumar Mr Jaswant Singh
Fire tenders	Fire Fighters at nearby Nagar panchayat. Pipliya Mandi			Arrangements by SDM/Tehsildar/In charge police officer/Municipal officers/Sarpanch/Secretary Contact no 07424-242071,244249,405964, Mahesh Fire: 9993391504
List of PDS Shops		397		List of PDS shop Village wise with contact details

				<i>of concerned person Enclosed in Annexure in the end</i>
List of petrol pumps and List of Gas Agencies		46		<i>List of Petrol pumps and Gas Agencies with contact details enclosed in Annexure in the end</i>
		10		

4) Risk Analysis:

4.1) Potential Impacts of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities:

Table 23: Potential Impact of hazards

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas	Vulnerability	Potential Impact
Flood	<p>1) Mandsaur Tehsil: Khanpura, Bus Stand Area, StadiumMarket, Dhanmandi, Rajeevnagar.</p> <p>ii) Sitamau Tehsil : Villages Larni, Khadukhedi, Shakarkhedi, aranya, Lakhu Piplaiya, Jawanpura, Khedi Jagir, Ghatiyakhedi, Gardia, Dhori, Payakhedi, Balahedi, Ranarya, Devri, Alvi</p> <p>iii) Suvasara Tehsil : None</p> <p>iv) Shyamgarh Tehsil -Villages Bakana, Moridi, Chirdi, Aakaya</p> <p>v) Garoth Tehsil : Villages Banjari, Bheelkhedi, Chachavada, Umaria, Molakhedi Khudra, Khadavada, Barama</p> <p>vi) Bhanpura Tehsil : Villages Chatri (Bhanpura Outside), Panga, Borada, Sameli, Bhelhedi, Kanavala, Antaraliya, Raipuria, Kharkheda, Bhat, Surjana, Khola, Jalaya</p> <p>vii) Malahargarh Tehsil : Villages Manshakhedi, Palari, Sasri, Akayamedi, Khejadi, Tidvas,</p>	<p>i) 3920 population at risk, 1000 houses affected.</p> <p>ii) Bridges are also affected i.e. overflow of Water results in transportation failure.</p> <p>iii) Health issues. Drinking water problem.</p> <p>iv) Survival of animal. Power Supply</p>	<p>In case power is not cut off at time of flood that leads to disastrous situation. (Hundreds of life loss).</p> <p>Drinking water problem which is main source of all health disease. Animal Survival is also difficult. Agriculture and related activity is primary occupation</p>

Drought,	<p>Pipalkhedi,Hingoriya Bhara,Balahada,Bhesakheda,Malahargarh,Pamakhe di, Harmala,Gopalpura</p> <p>Other areas also which depend on water level in Gandhisagar reservoir.</p> <p>Villages of Bhanpura and Malhargarh</p>	<p>Crop affected due to drought.</p> <p>906 villages has Drinking water problem. Unavailability of clean water may leads to any epidemic Survival of Animal. Scarcity of Drinking water and Fodder in drought affected region Forest growth and produce.</p>	<p>or source of Livelihood which completely loss.</p> <p>Huge impact on livelihood as agriculture is primary source of livelihood. Drinking water problem leads to health issues. Survival of species is difficult A Forest productivit y decrease which is main source of livelihood for forest dwellers.</p>
Stampede	<p>1) Mandsaur Tehsil: Fair Places Pashupatinath Fair, Komi Ekta Fair and other festival fair.</p> <p>2) Shyamgarh Tehsil:Shivratri Fair, Animal Fair</p> <p>3) Sitamau Tehsil: Mohram Festival, Ramdeviji Tekri, Fair at Bhardoki Dooj.</p> <p>4) Bhanpura: Doodhkhedi Temple</p> <p>5) Malhargarh: Ramdevji Fair</p> <p>6) Suvasara: Animal Fair</p>	<p>Loss of life and property.</p>	
Hailstorm , Forest fire,	<p>All tehsils are affected</p> <p>Areas of Bhanpura Tehsil</p>	<p>Loss of property, Crop productivity Forest Flora and Fauna loss, Timber</p>	<p>People livelihood depends upon forest</p>

Industrial disaster and Mining accident,	Areas near to Slate pencil reserve in Mandsaur Tehsil and Areas of Shyamgarh, Malhargarh, Daloda, Garoth tehsil are more prone to industrial and chemical hazards For Mining Accident Multanpura of Mandsaur tehsil, Cangati and Gogarpura of Malhargarh tehsil.	Productivity People working in industry are at high risk, Loss of infrastructure, resources	resources i.e. NTFP Areas near to forest are at high risk In case of Short circuit, release of toxic gas from industry nearby population is also at risk
Epidemic,	All tehsils (slum areas) are prone to epidemic, mass jaundice and malaria cases in melkheda, shyamgarh tehsil and sandhara blocks.	Sandhara block 19625 population at risk, Melkheda population 25000	Livelihood problem, Medical expenses are more than income poverty level increase creates disastrous situation

4.2) Risk Profiling of district:

Mandsaur, a District town of Madhya Pradesh is situated on banks of river sivna. All tehsils are flood affected except suvasara and Daloda, the main reason behind this is excessive rainfall and release of water from dams, Gandhisagar dam is built on Chambal River which is highly prone to flood.

There are no previous records of earthquake in Mandsaur District. It is categorized under Seismic Zone-2. However there is risk to infrastructure due to earthquake in extreme scenario. With reference to the same, the old buildings of school, colleges, and government offices are at risk.

The Industrial and chemical hazards is also applicable in district. Employees working in Slate pencil are at high risk, mining accidents are also applicable in mandsaor district, Large no of Mining Industries are present in Multanpura of Mandsaor Block, Cangati and Gogarpura of Malhargarh Block, Nearby areas are also at high risk. Areas of Mandsaor, Shyamgarh, Malhargarh, Daloda, and Garoth Block are more prone to industrial and chemical hazards.

Bhanpura Block has largest forest cover, As per Previous records chances of forest fire is more in Bhanpura Block. Spread of epidemic like Malaria, jaundice, Swine flu, is also high in district because of dense settlement in slum areas, Poor Waste Management, Discharge of Sewerage into river (Shivna) and lakes and absence of underground sewerage network. Block Sandhera, Malhargarh Block villages are vulnerable areas.

Most of the areas of district are drought affected malhargarh and bhanpura tehsil are majorly affected by drought. There is huge loss in agriculture productivity due to Frost, Incident of Hailstorm also occurring in previous years but intensity is not high. Riots are also applicable in mandsaor district, more chances of communal riots in Mandsaor, Sitamau, and Shyamgarh t.

In Mandsaor Block Areas like Purani Abadi, Khanpura, Rajeev Nagar, nearby areas of Pashupatinath Temple are at high risk. Chances of Road accident is high because of Absence of Intersections between roads, Absence of Traffic Signal at major locations Chances of rail accident is also high, because of presence of exposed Railway crossings, Boat Accident may also occur because of sudden increase in water level, release of water from dam without warning.

Part C: DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Disaster Actions Plan:

1.1 Mitigation Plan:

To mitigate the effect of any disaster various teams are formed at district and tehsil level in Mandsaur district. Different task for different teams to mitigate the effect are as follows:

Table 24: List of Team and Major Task

Major Task	No of Teams	Nodal officer	Department/	Supporting Departments/ Agency/ Groups/ Institution/ Associations
Communication support and Information	9	Sub officer	Divisional	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Police Department• Revenue• Mobile Operators• Cable Operators• Nagar Nigam• Gram Panchayat• Schools and colleges• Telecommunication Department
Evacuation	9	Revenue Department (Tehsildar)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Police department• Revenue department• Home Guard department• Gram Panchayat• Nagar Nigam
Search and Rescue operations	9	Home Department	Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Works Department• Nagar Panchayat/Municipal Board• Fire Extinguishers• NGO Voluntary Department• NSS/NCC• Gram Panchayat
Health and Advice	9	Medical Department		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Red cross• Private Doctors

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and child development department • Ayurvedic Doctors • Vetnary Doctors • Health Department
Food and Drinking Water Arrangements	9	Public Health Engineering/Nagar Nigam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport department • Water Resources Department • PWD • Nagar Nigam • Municipal Board • Rural Development
Electricity Facilities	9	MPEB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Department
Transport Facility	9	Tranport Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railway • Municipal Board • Forest Department • Police
Shelter Management Damage Assessment	9	CEO, Zila Panchayat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Board • Hotel and Lodge Associations • Education department • Anganwaris • Gram Panchayat • Revenue department • RES Department • Public Works Department • Agriculture Department • Agriculture Market • Forest Department

Mitigation Plan for Flood:

Disaster mitigation focuses on the hazard that causes the disaster and tries to eliminate or drastically reduce its direct effects. The best example of mitigation is the construction of dams to

prevent floods or coordination of release of water from various irrigation dams to avoid flooding in the downstream areas, Evacuation of the people living in low lying areas to high reaches. In Mitigation Plan following activities needs to be checked: Construction of engineered structures in the flood plains and strengthening of structures to withstand flood forces and seepage. The buildings should be constructed on an elevated area. If necessary build on stilts or platform. They should be wind and water resistant. Protect river embankments. Communication lines should be installed underground. Provide strong halls for community shelter in vulnerable locations. Structural measures include flood embankments, drainage channels, anti-erosion works, detention basins, etc. and non-structural measures include flood forecasting, flood proofing, disaster preparedness, etc

- Construction and Repair of damaged Road, Bridges and drainage system before rainy season.
- Identify flood prone rivers, drains and areas and activate flood-monitoring mechanism in all.
- Signs movement to the risky places likes rivers, Mountain fall, Lakes at the time of excessive rainfall
- Alerting people near highly vulnerable pocket.
- Selection of Shelters, Safe places like Community hall, Schools for stay at the time of flood and to evacuate vulnerable people to identified shelters for the time being and logistic arrangements for the shelters.
- Means of transportation for search and rescue team and also for evacuees and ensuring no delay.
- Communication tools : It includes establishment of wireless station at disaster site for effective communication with authorities for immediate help and also continuous monitoring is done
- Medical and cooking tools: It includes stock of medicine, food grains. And ensure immediate first aid services to the evacuees.
- Animal Care: Adequate stock piling of vaccines should be ensured for vaccination before Rainy season.
- To provide immediate fooding to save affected people from starvation.
- Alertness & Remain in readiness to gear up in act immediately after the disaster is over.
- To reduce adverse impact on agriculture farmers should be advised alternating cropping pattern/flood resistance crops.

Mitigation Plan for Drought:

Drought is another major disaster affecting the Mandsaar district. Many areas of district have drinking water problem. Through government already started project to improve existing water supply in district but duration of project is long therefore as an alternative option; implementation of roof water harvesting at individual level.

In order to mitigate the effects of Drought various other measures need to be taken which are as follows:

- Arrangements of Loaded tankers from nearby tehsil, district to solve drinking water problem.
- Construction of Ponds at tehsil level in drought affected region.
- Implementation of roof water harvesting at individual level.
- Water conservation methods like mulching, drip irrigation is suggested.
- Provide relief as per norms, such as subsidies on fertilizers, pesticides and mulching materials.
- Drought resistance short duration paddy seeds are made available to farmers.
- To reduce impact on agriculture crop Ensuring crop insurance
- Create water harvesting / storage structure for which subsidy is available. Construction of Canals for water transport from available sources.
- Cattle Care: In drought conditions cattle are affected lot as there is no supply of water or medical facility therefore there is need to opened cattle camps in drought period.
- Check stock of fodder in drought affected tehsils and arrange from nearby tehsil in case of shortage.

Mitigation Plan for Frost:

The term frost term refers to the occurrence of temperature below freezing point affecting plants and crops. Frost occurs as a result of low temperature, humidity and poor air drainage coupled with abrupt fall in night temperature and heat loss due to radiation on cloudless nights. Mandsaur district is famous for opium production around the world frost has huge impact on opium productivity last year. In some areas whole crop is destroyed.

In order to reduce its impact on crops and plants following measures need to be taken

- Identify frost prone areas (tehsil, village wise) in district.
- Strengthen frost forecast and warning system.
- Make arrangements of surface irrigation facility.
- Apply Foggers and smoke in affected areas.
- Supply seeds/Plants at subsidized rate in frost affected areas.
- Encourage farmers to establish water harvesting structures.
- Give immediate spray of micro nutrient to rejuvenate affected parts and encourage fresh growth.

Mitigation Plan for Hailstorm:

Hailstorm is another hazard in district as per past year figures, it affects agricultural productivity. In order to mitigate its effects following measures need to be taken:

- Training should be provided by agriculture department regarding crop safety.
 - I. Advised 1% spray of urea in effected after hail storm.
 - II. Advised to give cover spray of blitox @ 600gm/200 ltr of water immediately after hail storm.
 - III. Advised 2 to 3 sprays 500-600 ml multiplex/ agromin per 200 ltr of water to rejuvenate affected parts and encourage fresh growth.
- Encourage and create awareness regarding crop insurance and organize insurance camps inviting all insurance companies.

Mitigation Plan for Forest Fire:

- Ensure Development of trench to reduce impact or spread of fire in nearby areas.
- Identify and construct water storage sources.
- Ensure formation of monitoring team.
- Create awareness among community regarding fire hazards.
- Prepare a list of fire tenders, water resources and ensure availability.
- Ensure safety of NTFP's like Tendu leaves, Mahua with community involvement.
- Restrict entry of Fire prone equipments in forest

Mitigation plan for accidents in Public fair:

- It includes establishment of Help centre, Formation of barricades, Check parking facility develops a route of entrance and exit and specify with signboards.
- Ensure formation of Fair organizing committee and check progress in limited time interval.
- Make sure Primary health facility and availability of ambulance at the site.
- Ensure Installation of Closed Circuit Cameras (CCTV) at the site for continuous monitoring.
- Make sure installations of Loudspeakers, Warning bells for alert messages.
- Make sure presence of police forces in sufficient amount to control the disaster.

Mitigation Plan for Accident (Road, Railway, Water ways):

- It includes Marking of roads, continuous highway patrolling, and availability of ambulance at danger sites.
- Place sign boards on accidental sites and make sure that traffic rules are strictly followed.
- Create awareness among families, communities living near highways, prime routes about traffic rules.
- Urgent requirement of over and under bridge on Mid India, Sanjeet Road, Sitamau Railway crossing. It was highlighted that these crossings are close for approximately

8 hours a day which itself is an alarming signal. These crossings are disrupted city traffic

- Replacement of Kaccha roads with pucca roads.
- Ensure that Repairs and construction work of bridges and roads completes before rainy season.
- Repairs and construction of Side railings of bridges.

Mitigation Plan for Industrial Accidents:

- Ensure that all the industries follow the guidelines issue by industry health and safety department. As per guidelines Each Slate and Pencil industries each must have Exhaust system otherwise the employees are at high risk.
- Ensure that waste generated, pollutants are in permissible limit.
- Ensure that labor laws are strictly followed, in district slate and pencil industries there are many cases of child labor..
- Ensure that each industry must have onsite as well as offsite plan in case of disaster.
- Ensure Health and life insurance among employees especially slate and pencil industries employees.
- There should be continuous monitoring by Pollution department, Industrial department and Industry health and safety department.

1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes:

In Mandsaur district various developmental schemes are running by government like MNREGA, JNNURM etc. Infrastructure development which includes Construction of rivers, dams, roads etc are also done through these schemes. Apart from these schemes various government departments also carried out developmental activities. It's necessary that all these developmental activities taken into consideration the hazards of district.

MNREGA: As Mandsaur district is flood prone therefore construction of dams, reservoir and Ponds and also Plantation activity is encouraged through this scheme. It's a great source of livelihood for affected person. Diversion of flood water, Drainage Improvement Either repair or replace, Flood walls must be included in various MNREGA projects and also checks that construction of new houses near the rivers are sufficiently above flood level. In construction work the civil engineers have to follow Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to construct resistant structures. Government officers, staff are also trained under disaster management, so that their skill will be helpful at the time of disaster.

JNNURM: All the developmental activities must be flood resistant. Ensure that all the installed transformers, power lines are in healthy condition, because this leads to vulnerable situation at the time of flood, Installation of new power lines, latest transformers should be included in

developmental activities. And also checks that construction of new houses near the rivers is sufficiently above flood level. A proper plan for water drainage system must be prepared by Nagar Nigam of Mandsaur. The drains should be de silted before the onset of the rainy season by Municipal Corporation. There must be new drains in the areas. Reservoirs can be made by Municipal Corporation in the areas.

As Mandsaur district is under seismic zone-II, not highly earthquake prone area but 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 must be encouraged.

Sarwa Shiksha Abhiyan: The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalize Elementary Education (UEE) by community-ownership of the school system. It can play an important role in creating awareness among youth regarding disaster preparedness. The Disaster Management has been included in school curriculum at CBSE level. The Disaster Management is also made compulsory to NSS / NCC students at college level. So that during disasters they can be called upon for certain help.

Indra Awaas Yojana: It can play an important role in Disaster Preparedness, further the Earthquake resistant principle may also be followed in Indira Awas Yojana (focused on housing component). Housing is one of the basic requirements for human survival. Under Indira Awaas yojana (IVY) 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 (IVY) for earthquake resistant house construction. The training should be provided at gram Panchayat level for construction of small earthquake resistant houses under this scheme.

1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building

- The different government departments have a different role to play in disaster period.
- Training of each concerned department should be conducted through workshops, lectures with involvement of experts. It is done on regular basis not occasionally.
- Apart from training create awareness among community through Improving Information Education and communication activities through walling, posters, street play, Mass rallies during normal period.
- Formations of Volunteer groups at village level consist of Locals, NGO, experts of Swimming, NCC and NFS volunteers, etc.

- Training Programme of common people should be programmed for Health care, sanitation and first Aid from village level to district level. The NGOs can take up responsibility of preparing local rural youth volunteers.
- For search and rescue operation home guard department is key agency, Mock Drills, First Aid Training, should be included in training module.
- Capacity building which includes Procurement of latest search and rescue equipments, Man power arrangements in case of shortage and their training need to be done.
- Special training session should be conducted for volunteers before rainy season.
- Public works department should prepare a list of resource inventory available at the time of emergency.
- Prepare a list of temporary shelter in coordination with Municipal boards for affected people.
- Health Department should organize training for volunteer group, anganwadis worker to provide minimum health facility to community.

Training Programme for Search and Rescue: Relief Superintendent, of Police /District Fire Officer, Civil Defense, SDMs, NGOs, CBOs.

Training for Common People on HealthCare, Sanitation, & First Aid : CDMO

Disaster Orientation Training of Police/Fire Personnel/Medical staffs : DDMC

1.1.3 Community Initiatives

As communities are first responders of any disaster situation, Involvements of community and their support, to local administration is very important if there is no support of local communities at the time of flood, earthquake etc these will lead to disastrous situation and it happened in the past in other regions. Therefore awareness camps need to be organized. In awareness camps they got information about government initiatives and government expectations at the time of flood, earthquake, drought etc. They also share vulnerability factors of their Village, tehsil and also suggest solutions; government should formulate policy or take measures considering their inputs. Ngo working at village, tehsil level play an important role in community participation because they have strong contact with local community groups like Self Help Groups (SHGs), farmers groups, youth groups, women's groups, village health committees, watershed committees etc, Ultimately community is the first and last to face the disaster. Equipping them, educating and preparing them for the recurring disasters are of vital importance.

1.2 Preparedness Plan:

In preparedness measures, firstly vulnerable areas are to be identified and periodic awareness programme are to be provided at the Ward level, Panchayat level, Educational Institutions, Social Organizations etc. It is essential to examine the various methods in which the community can be effectively involved in planning for disaster management.

Insurance is a safety against loss of life or crop or property. The people should be educated and made aware of the various schemes available for insurance against loss life, crop and property and the benefits that can be gained out of the insurance. As Mandasaur District faced frost, drought in previous years, which affects agricultural productivity therefore its necessary that Crop Insurance Schemes are to be made more prevalent and popular in order to provide better results and benefits for the people. In normal time, precautionary steps are taken by different agencies which are as follows.

- Temporary arrangements of Shelter and tent for affected people
- Check stock of medicine, and life saving drugs, earmarking mobile teams.
- Stocking of food grains in Block Head quarter(Mandasaur)
- Arrangement of Food and fodder for cattle population they suffered lot at the time of flood and drought.
- List of available resources like search and rescue equipments, Man power, Vehicles available (running condition) etc.

Traffic and Transportation System:

- Urgent requirement of over and under bridge on Mid India, Sanjeet Road,gitabhawan to abhinanadan, Sitamau Railway crossing. It was highlighted that these crossings are close for approximately 8 hours a day which it is an alarming signal. These crossings are disrupted city traffic
- Replacement of Kaccha roads with pucca roads.
- Creation of parking Zone near bus stand and main bazaar: Development of parking zone through public private partnership model in areas like bhopali lake, Mukherjee Nagar and areas near city kothwali.
- Increasing the width of roads by developing hawker's zone.
- Requirement of RTV on certain routes for public transport. tempos running in the city should be replaced as they are increasing the pollution level of city.
- Requirement of Traffic light system at BPL intersection, Pashupatinath Intersection, hero Honda showroom intersection, Sricold Intersection and Sitamau crossing.

Social Infrastructure:

- Requirement of dharmshala/ hotels near Pashupatinath temple area.
- Increase the number of rooms in sabha bhawan and increase its boundary wall from 4 ft to 10 ft.

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

Hazards	Agencies
Ex: Flood	In case of Gandhisagar reservoir (Chambal River) or any river

	<p>of district Executive engineer Water resources will gather information from Sub divisional officer (Engineer) and inform DDMA. Tehsildar of respective tehsils will also collect information regarding water level and inform to SDM and after that DDMA will take appropriate action like issuing alerts to all departments like Home Guard, Police, and Public Works etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous Monitoring of water level. • Search and rescue team is on alert. • Health Team is also on alert. • Schedule of release of water may change from dams. • Stock of medicine, food grains is checked. • Checking of Temporary Shelter arrangements. <p>For affected Persons warning is also issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain Alert • Take shelter in nearest evacuation centers • Keep cattle tied in open spaces/ let free. <p>Drought</p> <p>In case of Drought, drinking water supply is major problem in most areas of district. Department like public works, Public health engineering, Municipal Board, Animal Care, Food and civil supplies, Agriculture is on alert.</p> <p>Industrial</p> <p>In case of Industrial accidents alert may issue by Pollution Control board, Industry Department, Industry Health and safety department.</p> <p>By alert Health department, Police department, Home guard takes position, fire department etc.</p> <p>Employees of Slate pencil industries are at high risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock of medicine. • Search and rescue operation by fire brigade if fire occurs at site or by home guard or police. <p>Fair Accidents</p> <p>Alert issued by Municipal board, Police etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and PWD take position. • Search and Rescue team is on alert. • Loudspeakers and alarms bell are used to issue warning message. • Fire brigade is also on alert. • Extra forces are deployed to maintain law and order.
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C.1.2.3 Evacuation stage

- 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.1.3 Response Plan

In response plan, each department will take action according to their Strength and working area defined, the prime objective is to give relief to affected people.

- i. Rescue operation is organized by home guard department
- ii. Police department give support in terms of Man Power, Equipments in operation.
- iii. Police department will established wireless setup at disaster site in case of communication failure and requirement.
- iv. Set priorities in rescue operations and take help from task force volunteer group, trained swimmers in case of flood.
- v. Ensure that there is no shortage of equipments, work force in operation.
- vi. In case of additional requirement, inform to head quarters immediately.
- vii. Home guards are first responders in absence of medical team and they provide first aid to affected people.
- viii. Also, help in transportation to relief camps.
- ix. Health team provides first aid to injured people. Priorities are set by them critical refer to district hospital.
- x. In case shortage of Man Power, health Equipments inform district head quarters immediately; services of private hospitals, clinics are also taken in case of emergency.
- xi. Locals, Ngo groups, Anganwadaris workers also coordinate in providing basic health facility.
- xii. Continuous monitoring of situation by Medical officer and ensure that stock of medicine is maintained.
- xiii. Public health engineering, Municipal Board will take care of safe drinking water in relief camp.
- xiv. Food Supply department ensure stock of food grain in relief camps.
- xv. Communication department ensure communication facility in relief camps.
- xvi. Municipal board monitors sanitation facility in relief camps.
- xvii. Flood control room Submit report to DDMA about the facilities in relief camps and based on report DDMA take decision about taking help from neighbor districts, or state authority or National authority.

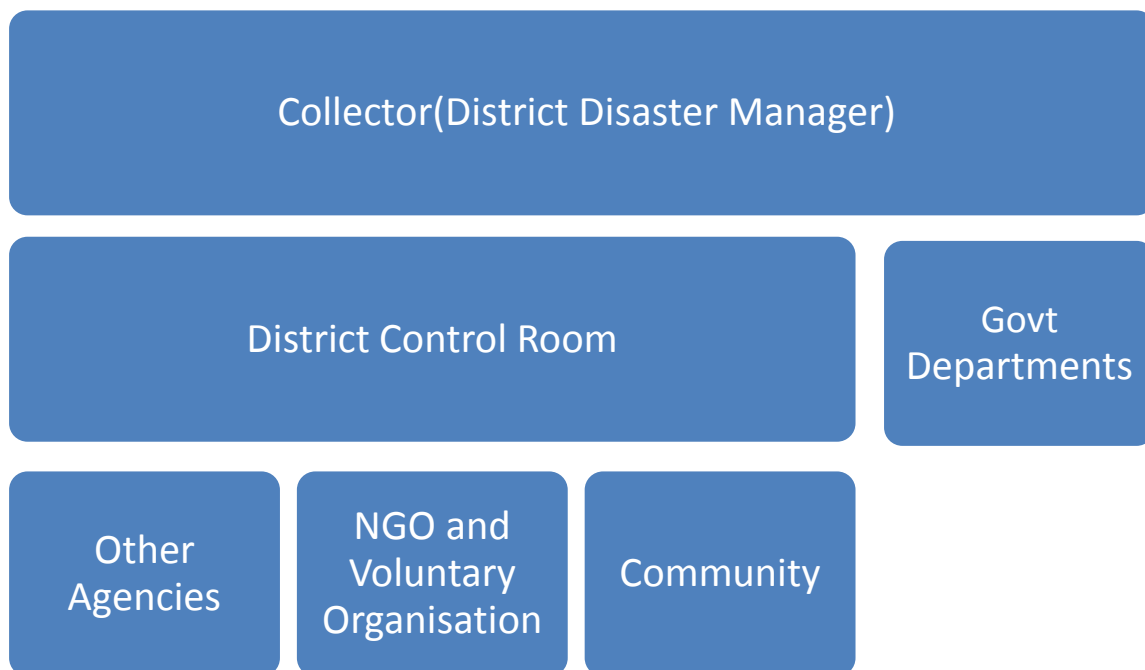
C.1.3.1 District Emergency Response force

In addition to police personnel, the District level Emergency force (DERF) may be constituted from existing resources of the Fire Services, Home Guards, Police Departments. The District can also be encouraged to set up DM training facilities in their respective Police Training Colleges and include this subject in their basic and in-service courses. Training being one of the most important attributes for an efficient force, Government of India has recognised the recommendations of the NDMA for setting up an apex National Institute of Excellence for Search and Rescue at a central place like Nagpur to provide training of trainers and to meet other national and international commitments. In addition, a network of ten outreach centres at the respective NDRF (national disaster response force) locations are proposed to be set up.

C.1.3.2 Crises Management Direction and Coordination

District Collector behaves as the District Disaster manager in disaster time. All Government departments like PWD, PHE, WRD, Police, and Health etc work on the order of District Control room at time of disaster. The control room orders and manages the relief operation with the help of all the departments in the district. NGO and voluntary organization, other private agencies also plays an important role in providing relief to affected community.

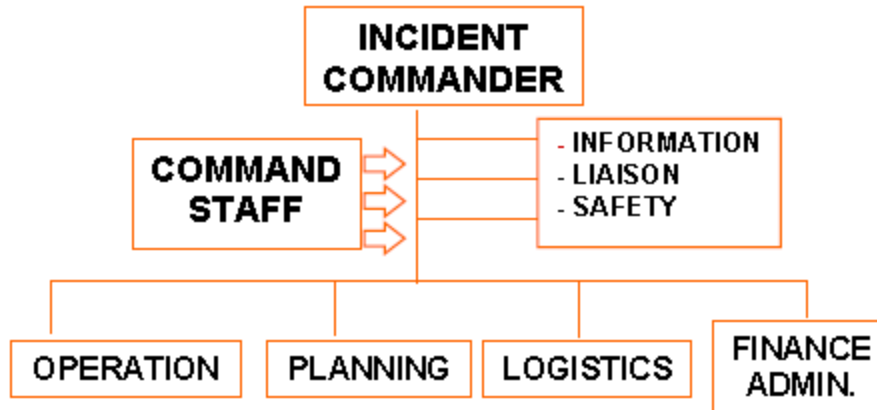
In contrast to risk management, which involves assessing potential threats and finding the best ways to avoid those threats, crisis management involves dealing with threats before, during, and after they have occurred. That is, crisis management is proactive, not merely reactive. It is a discipline within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



C.1.3.3 Incident Command System

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

There will be one District Headquarters Team with the primary function of assisting the District Collector in handling tasks like general co-ordination, distribution of relief materials, media management and the overall logistics. Suitable officers from the district administration will be carefully selected and professionally trained for the different ICS positions in order to constitute the District Level Incident Command Teams. (DICTs). The teams will focus on the operational aspects of response management, duly supported by other functions in ICS, e.g.Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, etc.The officers drawn for this assignment will be carefully selected by the District Collector depending upon their fitness, ability and aptitude for any of the DICT positions and they will be professionally trained to fulfill their assigned roles. Arrangements will also be made for ensuring their mobilization in a time-bound manner for their deployment to the trouble spot. Due consideration for the appropriate level of seniority will be given while constituting the teams.The team personnel may be selected from the General Administration / Revenue Department which traditionally handles disaster response in our country, the option to pick up willing and capable personnel from any other department for taking up specific positions in the DICT will be left open. For some positions, a suitable number of additional personnel will be trained as reserve for taking care of contingencies like transfers, Promotions, etc.For the position of the Incident commander, a suitable officer of the rank of Additional District magistrate will be preferred.The District Level Incident Command Teams will function underthe overall control of the Collector / District Magistrate.



Roles and Responsibilities of Incident Commander:

- Assesses the situation and/or obtain a briefing from the prior Incident Commander.
- Determine incident objectives and strategy.
- Establish the immediate priorities.
- Establish an incident command post.
- Establish an appropriate organization ensure planning meetings are scheduled as required.
- Approve and authorize the implementation of an Incident Action Plan.
- Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place.

- Co-ordinate activity for all Command and General Staff.
- Coordinate with key people and officials.
- Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
- Keep agency administrator informed of incident status.
- Approve the use of students, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
- Authorize release of information to the news media.
- Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.

Operations Section

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

The Operations Section consists of the following components:

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

1. Ground or Surface-based Tactical Resources

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

Resources can be used as:

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

2. Staging Areas

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

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

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

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

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

Planning Section

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Common responsibilities of Unit Leaders are listed below:

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

1. Resources Unit

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

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

2. Situation Unit

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

3. Documentation Unit

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

4. Demobilization Unit

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

5. Technical Specialists

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

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

- Planning Section Chief
- A designated Unit Leader

Some examples of the more commonly used specialists are :

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

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is responsible for the following:

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

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

Six Units may be established within the Logistics Section:

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

C.1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment & reporting

Table 25: Initial Assessment Report Format

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

C.1.3.5 District Search & rescue Team

In Mandsaur district, **Home guard department** performs Search and rescue operations. Other departments like Police, NCC also support in search and rescue operations. Total Home guard strength is 165 out of this 85 are regular and 80 are temporary, available at time of emergency by permission of collector.

Table 26: S & R Team Detail

Name and designation of Head of S&R Team member	Address with contact nos.
Shri Pramod Kumar Arya, District Commandant Shri R.D. Singh NCC in charge	Home guard office Mandsaur district Contact No : 9479394161, 927096224 Company Commandant Contact No : 8269108209

List of Home Guards in Flood Search and Rescue Team (Swimmers) are as follows:

Table 27: Swimmers in S & R Team

Name	Designation
Nand kishore	Company Hawaldar Major
Ramesh singh	Nayak
Maipal singh	Sainik
Maganlal	Sainik
Dhanshyam	Nayak
Babulal	Sainik
Mittu singh	Sainik
Guttu singh	Nayak
Vikram singh	Nayak
Khuman singh	Sainik
Kushal singh	Sainik
Ashok	Sainik
Krishna pal singh	Sainik
Bhagwan singh	Sainik

C.1.3.6 Medical response

Medical response team consists of expert's doctors, Nurses, Compounders etc. CMHO will be responsible for formation of response team. NGO's, Private Doctors, Ayurvedic Doctors also help in response operations. In the relief camps set up for the affected population, there is a likelihood of epidemics from a number of sources. The strategy should be to subdue such sources and immunize the population against them. The public health centers, health departments can practice vaccination drives, public awareness to drink boiled water, use chlorine tablets to purify the water sources. The major task of Medical Response Team is as follows:

- Casualty services including managing of First Aid Posts in the affected areas.

- Transporting the seriously injured persons to the bigger & specialized hospitals with adequate facilities, equipment & specialist doctors.
- Health and OPD services in the community shelters in case of evacuation.
- Setting up mobile medical teams to visit the affected areas to provide health services, especially to the handicapped, children, old persons and women.
- Ensure adequate supply of medical drugs and services.

Table 28: Health Team detail

S.No.	Nodal officers Name	Designation	Contact no (off.)	Contact no (Res.)
1)	Dr M.K. Patni	Chief Medical Health Officer	221650	9826260600, 241381 <i>(List of Doctors Posted in Health Centers Enclosed in Annexure)</i>

Table 29: Format of Reporting Outbreaks and Early warning Signal

Format for instantaneous reporting of Early Warning Signal / outbreaks		
As soon as it is detected		
State:	District:	Date of reporting:
Is there any unusual increase in Cases/Deaths or unusual event in any area? Yes/No		
If yes, provide the following information:		
Disease/ Syndrome (Provisional/Confirmed)		
Are-a affected (Block, PHC, Sub-center, Village)		
No of cases		
No of deaths		
Date of start of the outbreak		
Total population of affected area(Village)		
Salient epidemiological observations		
Lab results (type of sample number of samples collected and tested, What tests, where, results)		
Control measures undertaken (Investigated by RRT or not)		
Present status		
Any other information		

CMHO

Distt Mandsaur

1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

For Logistic arrangements key department is Transport other department like Municipal Corporations, PWD, RTO also supports him in arrangements of Vehicle, Cranes, Bulldozer etc. The resources available with both private and Government are to be listed out. Ensure no delay in hiring of transport vehicles for carrying immediate relief & saving life, In Case of Emergency Empower Field Officials to requisition vehicles. In case of Shortage of Vehicle, Equipments request is made to nearby district RTO office

Table 30: Contact Details of Nodal person Logistics

Officer Name	Contact Details
Shri Suraj Nagar RTO Transport	242241, 255364, 9893776802
Shri Shalendra Nigam RTI. Transport	9425436140
Shri M.S Kanoriya RTO Ratlam Transport	9425187142
<i>Contact details of supporting departments officials Enclosed in Annexure</i>	

1.3.8 Communications

In Mandsaur District, Telephone services and Mobile services are available in each block. Wireless connectivity is available in each Police station and SP office. At the time of disaster wireless installations is done on disaster sites by Police department. Flood Control room at district level has been setup in Land Records Department. Help Line Numbers are Telecast on Television, Published on Newspaper and also communicate through Loudspeaker installed vehicle etc.

For Proper Communication support and information Flow Nine Teams are formed at district as well as tehsil level which are as follow:

Table 31: Communication Team Detail

No of Teams	Nodal Department/officer	Supporting Department
9	ADM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Police Department• Revenue• Mobile Operators• Cable Operators• Nagar Nigam• Gram Panchayat• Schools and colleges• Telecommunication Department

- Ensure Communication establishment with District and Sub Division / GPs, Control rooms and supporting departmental offices within the district.
- Issue alert to all concerned department.
- Setting up of Control room with effective communication system.

- Arrangement of alternative communication/generator sets etc at disaster sites.
- Try to restore the communication as soon as possible after the disaster.

Educating or making the community aware of the various warnings and how they will respond will be an important aspect of this initiative.

1.3.9 Temporary shelter management

Places are identified by administration, which acts as temporary shelters at the time of disaster; all the arrangements like drinking water, Electricity, sanitation, Deployment of police in shelters will be done by tehsildar of respective tehsils. Tehsil wise list of temporary shelters are as follows.

Table 32: Shelter Details Tehsil Wise

Tehsil	Places	Contact Person
Mandsaur	i. Sardar Vallahab Bhai Patel Govt H.Sec School ii. Lal Bahadur Shastri High .Sec School iii. Maharani Lakshamibai Girls College iv. Rajiv Gandhi Govt College v. Girls Govt College vi. District Training Centre(Diet) vii. Balganj School viii. Rawan Road School	Tehsildar Mandsaur
Sitamau	I. Shri Ram H.Sec School II. Janpad Panchayat office Confrence Hall III. Porwal Community Dharmshala IV. Navodaya School, Ladhuna village	Tehsildar Sitamau
Suvasara	I. High Sec School II. Harijan Hostel III. Hotels	Tehsildar Suvasara
Shyamgarh	I. High Sec School II. Porwal Community Dharmshala III. Agricultural Market Lawn IV. Hotel and Lodge	Tehsildar Shyamgarh
Garoth	I. Shivnarayan Udiya Government College II. High Sec School III. Girls High Sec School IV. Tehsil Office Lawn V. Primary School	Tehsildar Garoth
Bhanpura	I. Harakchand Choradia College II. High Sec School III. Middle School IV. Hotel and Dharmshala	Tehsildar Bhanpura
Malhargarh	I. High Sec School II. Middle School	Tehsildar Malhargarh

1.3.10 Law & order

Police department is Responsible for maintaining law and order it includes security of Prime Locations, Security of property in Disaster situation, Control of Riots, Stampede situation in district. In Mandsaur District, nine teams are formed at district and tehsil level with support of other department's agencies, which are as follows:

Table 33: law and Order Team detail

No of Teams	Nodal Department	Supporting Department
9	Police Department <i>Contact details enclosed in Annexure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Home Guard• District and Village Safety Committee.• Revenue department• NCC department• Forest Department

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.

1.3.11 Public grievances/missing persons search/media management

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.

1.3.12 Water and Sanitation

MMC (Mandsaur Municipal Corporation) is the key agency in providing water and sanitation facility in relief camps, other department like PHE, Public Works, and WRD support him. In disaster time, drinking water is major problem faced by community.

Implement the alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of Failure of regular water distribution systems during disaster. The department will start work for immediate repairing of water pipes in case of damage. It will contact the electricity authorities to re-establish the electric supply in case of failure. It will provide chlorinated water either by activating group water supply schemes individual schemes or through tankers

1.3.13 Animal Care

Animals are worst affected in drought and flood times. In drought, situation there is shortage of fodder and there is scarcity of water. In Flood Situation no place for shelter, Transportation to safe site is also issue.

Table 34: Roles and Responsibilities (Animal Care team)

Functions	Government Department/Groups/Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of fodder requirement in drought affected districts and locate areas where Shortages are likely to occur. Ensure fodder supply. Planning of Storage and transportation. Arrangement of anesthetic drugs/vehicles for transport of injured animals in flood. Arrangement of safe shelter for animals. 	Vet nary Department. CEO, Zila Panchayat. Non Governmental organization.

1.3.14 Management of deceased:

Mandsaur Muniicipal Board and Public Works Department are the nodal departments .Nine teams are formed at district as well as tehsil level for disposal of dead bodies, Garbage and cleaning work etc. Veterinary department also supports in disposal of animals bodies. Ensure that complete disposal of bodies take place otherwise, it may leads to epidemic in nearby areas. Search and rescue team also supports in disposal of human dead bodies.

No of Teams	Nodal Department	Supporting Departments
9	PWD/Nagar Nigam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PWD Nagar Panchayat Gram Panchayat Veterinary Department

1.3.15 Civil defense and Homegurads

Civil Defense and Homeguard plays a leading role in search and rescue operations. District Commandant gives orders to home gurads at the time of disaster. The mandate of the Civil Defense (CD) and the Home Guards should be redefined to assign an effective role in the field of disaster management. They will be deployed for community preparedness and public awareness. A culture of voluntary reporting to duty stations in the event of any disaster should be promoted. The proposal to make Civil Defense District centric and be involved in disaster response has already been approved by the GoI. Its phase wise implementation has also begun. State Governments should ensure their operationalisation in their respective districts.

1.3.16 Role of Private Security

The guards of private companies can be called for assistance at the time of emergency if required but for that purpose, they need to be trained well enough for the occasion well in advance.

The officers designated by the district authorities for the purpose can carry out training programme in the Home Guard dept. or in the Police Line training grounds. As per the recent private security bill introduced by the State Govt, the private guards and security agencies have to play a very vital role in disaster management, and especially in the disaster response stage. These guards would act as an extra helping hand and thus would hasten the process of relief work.

1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

The DDMP would be implementable and effective only with the involvement of NGO and voluntary Organizations. NGO role is crucial in mobilizing the resources and to encourage community involvement in the development activities. Many organizations also undertake DM activities, as a core area of ongoing work in the case of some agencies while some others participate only in post disaster response when the communities they work with face sudden Emergencies. A very large number of NGOs, both international and national, have significantly large field presence. They are well organized in terms of operations administration and finances. They have an important role to play in strengthening the capacities of local communities to resist the effort of disaster. NGOs not only work on their own but also work in partnership with other organizations like community-based organizations, local governments, self- help groups and government bodies. NGO play an important role in organizing health awareness camps, Providing First Aid to affected persons, Support of funds, and Inventory in relief camps. Anurag is an active NGO in city other CBO like Jain Club, Lions Club, Jasik Club, Rotary, Jai Matadi Club are actively working for rural development and organized awareness camps, Health Camps in district.

Name and address of NGO

Total NGO registered in mandsaar district is 83

<i>List of NGO's with Contact details Enclosed in Annexure</i>
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1.3.18 Relief management planning

In relief management, planning various actions needs to be taken which are as follows:

- Check on the quality/ hygiene of food being served in the relief centers & the areas around it.-
- Ensure that relief centers are not overloaded.
- Ensure transport facility in relief camps.
- Women Safety Issue: Deployment of Women police in Disaster sites.
- Ensure Security of Property.
- Ensure adequate supply of medical drugs in camps.
- Check of Distribution of Relief item proper transparency need to be maintained.
- Check basic facility like drinking water, sanitation, health etc.

1.3.19 Media Management

Media plays an important role in building a communication network both horizontally and vertically. It stands in interaction with different section of society, Actors of relief

administration, NGOs etc needs the right information at right time to the right people. Media Management is important issue in disaster time and following actions need to be taken to avoid rumors and public grievances.

- Media may have to be briefed to suppress all kinds of rumors.
- Prepare guidelines / policy for necessary action by mass media on reporting disasters.
- The activities of on-site media reporters and photographers should be checked.
- All calls and inquiries from the news media and others regarding the status of victims or disaster information should be referred to the Communications Desk.
- Information regarding disaster victims will be released to the news media following current and regular hospital protocol.
- Reporters and photographers must remain in the main lobby of the hospital, and are not permitted to visit treatment without permission from higher level Medical officials.

1.3.20 Fire Services

Mandsaur Municipal Corporations is responsible for providing fire services in Mandsaur District; at present, the city has only two fire brigades each having a capacity of 5000 litres. Absence of means for mitigating different forms of fire, Shortage of Man power at fire station are emerging issues in fire services. There is immediate need to increase work force and introduction of advanced technology.

1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

The Short-term measures need to be taken immediately after disaster is as follows

- Restoring lines of communication and information. Establish alternate communication links to have effective communication with marooned areas.
- Repair of the power and sewerage lines damaged in on priority basis so that normalcy is restored.
- Restoring transport routes, i.e. rail, road routes.
- Quick assessment of damage and demarcation of damaged areas according to the grade of damage.
- Cordoning off severely damaged structures that are liable to collapse during aftershock
- Temporary housing should be provided to the disaster hit people and affected areas.
- There should be long term medical care that is to be provided
- Unemployment insurance is to be made available.
- There should be awareness campaigns and health/safety education should be provided.
- Ensuring surveillance of outbreak of water borne diseases/Malnutrition.
- Organizing controlled kitchens to supply foods initially at least for 3 days.
- Grant of emergency relief to all the affected people.
- Submission of daily reports and disseminates correct information through mass media to avoid rumors.
- Rehabilitation of homeless.
- De-silting and dewatering of the inundated areas.

The duration is between 1 to 30 days depending on extent and gravity of disaster and appropriate response will depend on the preparedness and contingency planning.

The **Long Term Measures** would be according to the disasters. It may take 2 to 5 years to restore the life back to normalcy and establish all the institutions and infrastructure better than pre-disaster days.

- Selection of sites for new settlements, if required
- Detailed survey of building for assessment of damage and decision regarding repair, reconstruction and strengthening or demolition.
- **Institution building:** The reconstruction work should commence in order to bring normalcy to the locality.
- **Awareness Camps:** Create awareness among community by organizing awareness camps.
- Give Relaxation in Loans for farmers in case of crop loss in disaster.
- Provide seeds, at subsidized rates in upcoming crop. Organize Training workshop for them so that in future they are ready to handle such situation.
- Assessment of Crop loss in case of Drought, flood, frost at district level and demand for compensation by state and central government.
- Demand For Relief Package in case of big disaster in upcoming budgets and make sure fund is used for welfare of affected persons.
- Health Facility Up gradation to handle such disaster more effectively in future.
- Coordination, Durable solution for livelihood, Increase of fund allocation in Developmental activities to ensure employment
- Review and Monitoring of the developmental activity on regular basis and ensure optimum utilization of resources with transparency.

1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure

There is need to provide technical, financial and material assistance by government for restoration of basic infrastructure after disaster.

- Before Construction activity, training session must be organized for engineers, architects, builders and masons of the district so that there can be speedy reconstruction of damaged property and Infrastructure. Organize workshops for employees of NREGA, Indira Awaas Yojana and other developmental schemes.
- Repairs and construction of infrastructure facilities such as roads, embankments, Sewerage system, and Electrical installations through public private partnership and through fund allotted to developmental schemes.
- **Technology Up gradation:** Use of latest equipments so that reconstruction takes less time and also ensure involvement of research institutions, experts to provide guidelines, monitoring and review the construction activity.

1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure

For reconstruction of damaged buildings, government should ensure easy loan and in case of large damage then there should be provision of financial assistance up to certain limit, if require then there should be change in policy of compensation. For construction of infrastructure like schools, colleges, hospitals private players should be encouraged by providing short term loans, land allotment at low rate, Tax reliefs and Provide government resources at low rates.

1.4.3 Restoration of Livelihood

Restoring employment and income generating opportunities to disaster affected communities is a vital component of post-disaster reconstruction. Livelihood opportunities are severely disrupted by the destruction or loss of essential assets; with the result that people are unable to engage in normal income generating activities; become demoralized and dependent on humanitarian aid.

Microfinance Institutions and Banking Institutions also play an important role in livelihood restoration by providing financial assistance at low rates. Various government schemes like MNREGA, JNURM also act as booster in livelihood restoration.

Livelihood recovery is more than just the provision of assets; but needs to be based on:

- Analysis of existing livelihood strategies
- A comprehensive analysis of existing and future risks
- The vulnerabilities of the affected
- The accessibility of linkages to external influences and institutions. Including skills and knowledge.
- Involvement of local community in developmental activities after disaster.
- Awareness among community regarding alternative crop, livelihood options.

1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

The level of trauma experienced varies among different types of disasters. Human-induced disasters tend to produce higher levels of stress than those of natural origins. The effect of the evacuation trauma on some populations, such as elder people and children is huge. There is a need to raise awareness of the general population of the trauma of people with disabilities caused by the lack of inclusion in initial planning. Children's responses to stress and stress-related disorders can be quite different from others and there is a need to consider terminology that is reflective of this impact. There is need to Organize workshop, lectures of experts for different groups with the help of (CBO) Community Based Organization.

1.5 Cross Cutting Elements

1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management

In case of disasters, the people at the community level have more to lose because they are the ones directly hit by disasters, whether major or minor. They are the first ones to become vulnerable to the effects of such hazardous events. On the other hand, they have the most to gain if they can reduce the impact of disasters on their community. This concept gave rise to the idea of community-based disaster management where communities are put at the forefront. Through the CBDM, the people's capacity to respond to emergencies is increased by providing them with more access and control over resources and basic social services. It is hoped that communities will be strengthened to enable them undertake any programmes of development including disaster preparedness and mitigation. Under this approach, the local community not only becomes part of creating plans and decisions, but also becomes a major player in its implementation. Although the community is given greater roles in the decision-making and implementation processes, CBDM does not ignore the importance of scientific and objective risk assessment and planning.

The main objectives of Community Based Disaster Management are as follows:

Awareness Generation: An important component of the Programme is awareness generation among the people at the grass root level of the type of the disaster and the most immediate response mechanism towards mitigating the impact of disaster. This will effectively limit the number of losses- both of lives and property- during disaster.

Capacity building: Empowering the people with the skills and knowledge for action on the kind of course to be adopted for disaster management is a capacity building exercise for the community. It also includes wider stakeholders' involvement and participation.

Employability: The Programme also holds great significance because it is a source of employment for the volunteer youths.

Disaster Preparedness: Disaster preparedness is one of the most important criteria for mitigating the impact of disaster. Under the programme, by empowering the community with capacity and skills for dealing with disaster, disaster preparedness constitutes a critically significant component.

1.5.2 Needs of the Special Vulnerability Groups:

There is need to pay Attention to the special needs of the vulnerable sections, which comprise the old, the infirm, the physically and mentally challenged, women, children, and other disadvantaged groups because they are worst affected during disaster. Integration of people with disabilities in all development plans would provide a lasting impact on risk and vulnerability factors. Apart from government Involvement of NGO, CBO Self Help Group is vital in fulfilling needs of vulnerable groups.

- Ensure training in accessible format for people with disabilities and other populations, Training vulnerable populations is as important as training emergency planners and responders from governmental and other agencies.
- Ensure that proper data base of such persons or groups are maintained so that needed assistance is provided easily at the time of disaster.
- Ensure that the warning system should be accessible for people with disabilities and other groups, especially people who are deaf and deaf blind.
- Ensure that persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups need to be accommodated first not last.
- Ensure that shelters and relief places are easily accessible for people with disabilities and should eliminate all the barriers that could prevent people with disabilities and other groups from the provision of services and also ensure safety of womens and children in relief camps.
- There is a need to raise awareness of the local community and in particular the private sector on the specialized needs of people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in situation of natural disasters

The concepts of universal design, evacuation shelters, and resources were brought up as a way to address the needs of all people including people with disability, children, older people, etc. instead of segregated facilities.

1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

The main issues needs to be addressed are as follows:

- Green cover in terms of plantation across the city is very less although there is mass plantation in the past but maintenance of trees and green landscape has always been an issue.
- Water Pollution: The key causes of water pollution in the city are discharge of untreated sewerage and disposition of solid waste. Due to absence of dedicated sewerage system for the city the waste water get deposited in the Shivna River.

- Air Pollution: The key causes of air pollution in and the around the city are vehicles, air pollution due to dumping of waste and burning of waste

Above mentioned issues will give rise too many natural as well as manmade disaster like epidemic Jaundice, Malaria etc. Man activity and climate change are interrelated, In long term approach sudden climate change, frost, Hailstorm occurs because of increase in concentration of Co2 in atmosphere To reduce the frequency and impact necessary measures needs to be taken which are as follows:

- Prepare city Landscape Plan with involvement of all stakeholders like forest department, Urban local bodies etc.
- Awareness towards greenery: The urban local bodies should involve citizen for such initiative. It should organize awareness camps in schools, colleges. It can invite NGO's and other society group in adopting landscaping.
- Create Awareness among community regarding waste management techniques.
- Underground Sewerage System for city
- Air Pollution due to vehicles: Vehicle especially tempos and autos operating for public are quite old and needs replacement as they are adding to sound and air pollution. Introduction of Pollution free Public Transport System on a public private partnership to avoid pollution from tempos.

The slate production has also been a major reason for Air pollution looking to disease caused due to Slate the GOMP has planned a Slate production park outside the Mandsaar city with ample measures to tackle air pollution.

2) Standard Operating Procedures

2.1 Standard Operating Procedures for all the relevant departments

Non Disaster Time : Revenue Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Revenue Department is the nodal agency for providing relief to the people affected by natural calamities.• To coordinate at district level, division level with state government in non disaster time regarding fund allotment.• Running of disaster or flood control room• Ensure basic facilities for personnel who will work at district level for disaster response• Help District Administrators with additional resources for disaster preparedness, if necessary.• Ensure that all the gram panchayats, urban bodies and blocks prepare their disaster management plan.• Procurement of equipment and material needed by different response agencies from Government departments, the local community and the local market
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To Coordinating with various department of state government and non government organizations at the time of warning.• Prepare and maintain a list of requisitioned premises, services, resources and vehicles etc. with correct date and time of such requisition.• Requisition additional human resources, if required. For this duties of other departments officials taken.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Financial management of different components of response operations• Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief• Running of Relief Centers.• Receipt and utilization of donated material for the relief of the affected people• Coordination meeting with officials at District Control Room in each 12 hours interval to take stock of the situation.• Conduct Rapid Assessment and launch Quick Response.• Coordinate NGO, CBO and private sectors for interventions and support in form of accessories, resources.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Active Participation in rehabilitation and reconstruction activity.• Ensure supply of food, drinking water, medical supplies and other emergency items to the affected population.• Assessment of loss of property, life.• Inform DDMA about all the Damages and Loss.• Allocate funds for the repair, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure after considering their overall loss and damage• Distribution of relief payment to affected people.• Visit and coordinate the implement of various rehabilitation programmes.

Non Disaster Time : Home Gaurds Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide Assistance to District Disaster management authority for setting up relief & evacuation centers. • Ensure continuous training of search and rescue team, by MOCK drills. • Orientation training will be organized every year for the purpose of Flood in the month of April-May. • Capacity Building at non-disaster time, which includes procurement of latest equipment, repairs. It also includes verify stock of equipment and material available with the agency • The department will include inputs relating to the hazards identified in the Plan in the Regular training module of the volunteers in the district.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home guards will immediately put on alert the Home guard volunteers on duty and the key officials of his agency. • Immediate stock verification of the equipment and material required for search, rescue and operation. • The District Commandant will remain in touch with the Collector and Superintendent of Police for the deployment of his resource for search, rescue and evacuation operations. • The agency or department will also identify the additional manpower resource that may be called upon by the Collector at warning time.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform Search and Rescue operations during natural calamities like flood. • To provide medical assistance required for shifting injured to the hospitals etc. • Disposal of dead body is carried out by medical department with the help of Home department i.e Home guard.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Assistance in Distribution of reliefs i.e food packets, medicine etc. • To provide assistance to Police forces for maintaining proper security and law and Order in relief camps and centers.

Non Disaster Time : Electricity Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Nodal officers at district level. • Prepare disaster Management plan for the department. • Carry out • Installations must be flood proof by including cut off mechanism to reduce damages to the life, property. • Training of employees at all level including Line Man, their roles and responsibility at the time of any emergency should be communicated. • In coordination with the DDMA, conduct building assessments, identification of

structural and non structural mitigation activities.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At warning time all the in charge officers of various substations should be on alert. • Check emergency toolkits • Check all the sub stations, power line and may cut off the power supply for some period for repairs.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolate the affected/damaged area in case of fire, floods etc. • Ensure uninterrupted electricity supply to all the important installations specially the relief centers and hospitals. • Provide electricity in lifeline buildings
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damage to power supply infrastructure. • Repair of the power, line on priority basis so that normalcy is restored.

Non Disaster Time : Transport Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform communities about safety and traffic rules by awareness camps. • Installations of traffic light system with display timers all across the city. It may start with the BPL Intersection, Pashupatinath Intersection etc. • Create awareness among Students regarding traffic rules. • Prepare a list of vehicle available at time of disaster for relief and all other operations. • Identify and inventorise transport vehicles available with the private operators in the district. • Roles and responsibilities of each employee should be communicated.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At warning stage check the status (Working Condition) of Vehicles use in search and rescue operations. • Ensure availability of fuel, recovery vehicles and equipment. • Arrangement of vehicles for possible evacuation of people. • Coordinate with all the other departments (District and Divison Level) for extra requirements.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make arrangements for trucks / tempos for transportation of food stocks, essential Commodities/persons etc. • Arrangements to be made for transport of patients to the nearest hospitals in case ambulance not available. • Diversion of traffic, Identification of safe and alternative routes • Coordinate with search and rescue team, to transport to relief centre.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active part in rehabilitation and reconstruction. • Assess damage to transportation infrastructure. • Provide Alternatives from other district till local transport not active effectively.

<p>Non Disaster Time : Health Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a list of Medical Staff Members with contact details. • Check stock position of primary medicines at district hospital, civil hospital, CHC, PHC etc. • Prepare a list of hospital (Government and private) and available resources with contact details of key persons and Medical officers. • Number of ambulances and mobile vans. • List of blood banks with phone numbers and name of contact persons. • Ensure Formation of Combat team which comprises of doctors, nurses, compounders for each Tehsil. • Create Awareness among community regarding Safe drinking water; Sanitation etc through health and awareness camps with involvement of Community based organization, SHG etc. It is Very essential activity as many disease cause due to contaminated water. • Trained voluntary staffs /task forces /Anganwadi workers on use and providing minimum Health services to the community.
<p>Warning Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue alert to all medical officials, staff etc. • Deploy Combat team in risk prone areas so that immediate needed assistance is provided without delay. • Check the Status of available services and facilities at village level in each PHC, CHC, and district hospital. • Check Stock of blood in blood bank and transfer to Risk prone areas. • Distribution of Chlorine Tablets, and other primary medicine with the help of NGO, SHG, Anganwaris workers. • Checking of water sources, Hotels, Restaurant, Local shops with Public Health Engineering Department, Food Inspector. • Coordinate with private hospitals and doctors for their services.
<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy paramedical staff, doctors, and other medical Instruments/equipments at the site of disaster. • Provide first aid and clinical services to affected people and examine further susceptible. • Maintain the blood supply and monitor health situation. • Provide chlorine tablets or other water purifier medicines in relief camps. • Arrangements of Doctors, experts from nearby district in case of requirements. Raise early alarm to administration if additional resources like medicines etc are required so that the same could be arranged as soon as possible.
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a list of Casualties. • Organize mass vaccination in case of flood. • Undertake vaccination of cattle (Animal Husbandry officer) • Ensure adequate supply of medical drugs and services.

- Organize awareness camps regarding health and safety.
- With the help of NGO and government support organizes free health checkup camps in villages for updated status (so that any vulnerable diseases not spread).
- Provide trauma care through seminars, workshops, lectures from experts etc.

Non Disaster Time : Agriculture Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas likely to be affected because of floods, drought etc. • Create Awareness about alternate crop pattern in flood, drought affected areas. • Organize distribution of seeds, seedlings, fertilizer and implements to the affected people under loan/grant. • Check stock of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of drought, extreme cold, any insect attack warning should be issued to all farmers of that area. • By awareness program loss can be minimized. • If condition of drought is seen, then coordinate with electricity department for uninterrupted power supply in affected areas.
During Disaster-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify steps for early recovery by monitoring the crop. Some crop cannot be recovered such as opium (mandsaur is famous for opium production).
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With revenue Department Assessment of Crop loss in disaster like Frost, Hailstorm, Drought, Flood etc. • Provide seeds for early recovery. • Identify new techniques of crop safety.

Non Disaster Time : Police Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the 'High Risk' and 'Risk' areas for different disasters. • Issue order to the existing police installations in high risk area to keeping themselves in readiness for undertaking emergency rescue, evacuation relief operations..
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superintendent of Police will immediately instruct all the police stations of the district to communicate the message to the Police in their respective areas about the warning. • Check status of wireless communication availability. • Immediate assessments of the situation at warning.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation of the affected people • It provides Supplement resources to Home guards for search, rescue and evacuation operations. • Security of the property of affected people and law and order maintenance in affected area and in relief camps. • Traffic management leading to affected area.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation of offences.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange security of government property and installations damaged in a disaster. • Coordinate with other department for traffic management in and around damaged area. • Coordinate with revenue department in Assessment of life and property. • Assist the local administration in putting a stop to theft and misuse in relief operation.

Non Disaster Time : Public Works Department
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Engineer is nodal officer for all operations. • Formulate guidelines for safe construction of public works. • Organize periodic training of engineers and other construction personnel on disaster resistant construction technologies. • List of the manpower under him at all levels. • List of the resources (machinery and material) available with him. • The designation of routes strategic to evacuation and relief should be identified and marked, in close coordination with police and district control room. • Providing this information to the district administration on monthly/quarterly basis (as per the discussion in DDMA meetings). • Inspection of all government infrastructures (old buildings) especially schools, Hospitals, Offices and ensure repair works. • Ensure that all construction works completes before rainy season.

Warning Time

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish communications with control room. • Issue Alerts to all officers and inspection of risk areas, infrastructure • Planning for evacuation and relief marked. • Arrangement of extra vehicles/ heavy equipments, such as front-end loaders/towing vehicles/earth moving equipments /cranes from other departments or private players. • Establish a priority listing of roads which will be opened first. Among the most important are the roads to hospitals and main trunk routes. • Work under construction should be secured with ropes, sandbags, and covered with tarpaulins if necessary.
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During Disaster

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy man power to re-open the blocked roads. • Release the required resources like cranes etc for the disaster site. • Provide assistance to the damage assessment teams for survey of damage to buildings and infrastructure. • Execute the evacuation plan in case of emergency or as per the requirement. • To provide help in construction of road diversions and other civil works during Disaster situation. • Undertake cleaning of ditches, grass cutting, burning or removal of debris, and the cutting of dangerous trees along the roadside in the affected area. • If people are evacuating an area, the evacuation routes should be checked and people assisted. • Provide assistance to search and rescue team.
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After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and emergency repair for roads, bridges, concrete and steel work. • Carry out detailed technical assessment of damage to public works • Give a report of the loss of man power and resources utilized in the process. • Deploy man and resources at the site of disaster to repair the poles/transformer. • Reconstruction and repair of damaged infrastructure.

Non Disaster Time : Telecommunication Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Sub Division control rooms and departmental offices within the division • Capacity Building by introducing latest technology and checks previous one. • Installations of control room at village level for fast flow of information. • Broadband connectivity at village level should be prime objective.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to DDMA and DCR, on requirement establishment of new control room. • Deliver early warning information to the agencies and communities requiring them. • Protection of own property, network from disaster
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the wireless communication facility wherever required urgently by the collector or DDMA. • On request, provide additional communication lines for emergency communication. • Establish Communication link in affected areas.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and repair of poles etc, Identification of materials required for response operations. • Take steps to fully restore and rehabilitate any damaged communication infrastructure. • Resume services as soon as possible.

Non Disaster Time : Food & Civil Supplies Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather information of the stock available in different godowns of the district. • Provide information to the District Administration regarding the amount of food that could be provided at a short notice. • Give the list of godowns with the contact information of the concerned person to the district administration. • Make sure that a minimum threshold of food is always maintained in the godowns. • Ensure Cleanliness and Sanitation of Food in godowns by weekly and monthly checks. • Prepare a list of Public Fair shops, petrol pumps and Gas Agencies. • Make sure that a minimum threshold of food is always maintained in the godowns.
Warning Time:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check Status of food available in godowns and if it is below threshold level then

<p>maintained it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue alert to all the PDS, Petrol pump, Gas Agencies at the receipt of warning. • Inform district administration about the time required to reach the identified disaster prone areas or sites. • Transportation of Food Stock to safe places on receipt of warning.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release the food and other commodities supply from the nearest godowns from the site of disaster. • Assist in food distribution at relief camps. • Ensure that full transparency is maintained in distribution. • Encourage other stakeholders like CBO, Private Sectors for providing resources available at low cost or free of cost. • Raise early warning if there is deficiency of food or other commodity.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain food supply till normalcy achieved. • Coordinate with revenue department for food supply at subsidized rates in affected areas.

Non Disaster Time : Water Resources department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a disaster management plan for department, vulnerable dams and bridges. • Designate one Nodal Officer in the department as the Disaster Preparedness Focal Point. • Set up the protocol for reporting of flood situation to the District Collector / District Control Room. • Prepare a list of Rescue Equipments, Heavy Vehicles like Bulldozers Cranes etc. • Operate Flood Information Centre in the flood season every year. Install control room at vulnerable site like dams (Gandhisagar Dam) • Commence repairs of embankments in the month of January every year after surveying the damages of floods last year, and ensure that all the repairs are completed in the month of May. • Undertake channel improvement for rivers and canals to the extent possible. Undertake de-silting / cleaning of canals to improve the flow of water. • Collect all the information on weather forecast, water level of all principal rivers in the district.
Warning Time:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous Monitoring of Water level of vulnerable Dams, Rivers especially Gandhisagar dam, Shivna river. • Inform all concerned department, Officials, DDMA without delay. • Place Sign Boards, Announcement with the help of Loudspeaker, Warning Bell regarding increase in water level.
During Disaster:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check release of water from dams. Monitoring of gandhisagar water level and inform

<p>officials on regular basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install pumps so that water outside embankments could be drained out in canals and rivers. • Providing resource Assistance like boats, life jacket, Tubes in Search and Rescue operations. • Provide assistance in evacuation of People to safe places. • Make Change in release of water schedule from dams if required. • Coordinate with district administration regarding all the flood protection measures.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage Assessment of Storage structures. • Inspection and repair of Bridges, Canals and other storage structures. • Construction of structures which is flood resistant and formulate new guidelines.

Non Disaster Time : Public Health Engineering Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign Nodal officers for all operations. • Create Awareness among community regarding safe drinking water and sanitation. • Prepare a list of available resources, equipments, Man power etc. • Inspection of water sources ponds, rivers, and large tanks and also ensures safe drinking water. • Provide assistance to health department in inspection of Food sources like Restaurant, Locals shops etc
Warning Time:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance to Health department Distribution of Chlorine Tablets so that flood and drought will not result in epidemic. • Ensure safety of water resources and transportation of water to temporary shelters.
During Disaster:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate drinking water facilities separate from sewer and drainage facilities • Ensure that remaining or unaffected sources of water do not get contaminated and the distribution of water is equal to all victims in the area. • Identify and mark damaged water pipelines and contaminated water bodies and inform disaster victims against using them. • Monitoring of water and sanitation facility in relief camps • In case of shortage of resources take help from nearby district or tehsil administration. • Monitoring of Pollution level of Shivna and other water bodies.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness about safe drinking water with the help of NGO and Voluntary organizations to prevent spread of disease like Jaundice, Malaria etc. • Damage assessment of water sources, pipeline etc. • Repair and reconstruction work so that normalcy is achieved. • Construction of new safe water sources having upgraded purifier system.

Non Disaster Time : Mining and Industries Department

- Check that all the Industries have an on-site plan for dealing with Industrial and chemical hazards, and if these plans have been updated.
- Identification of Hazards Prone Industries, in mandasaur district Slate Pencil Industries are major source of Pollution.
- Check that all the factories have carried out statutory exercises to test the plan.
- Organize Meeting with District level crises group and discuss the issues related to chemical safety.
- Help the district administration update the disaster emergency plan with an objective to strengthen the off-site response and coordination.
- Convene meetings of industry groups to discuss issues related to chemical safety and mutual aid.
- Coordinate with Pollution Control Board, Industrial Health and safety in inspection of Hazards prone Industries.
- Prepare a list of all the relief equipments available and identify industries and vendors who provide relief material at short notice.
- Check of Labor Safety laws especially in Slate pencil industries.

Warning Time:

- Inform District Administration, DDMA, and Health Department about the current status.
- Issue Alert to Nearby Population on receipt of warning.
- Ensure availability of Health team, Evacuation Team, Police forces in vulnerable sites.
- Coordinate with all departments' district and division level for additional requirements.
- Evacuation of the mineworkers from the mines on the receipt of early warning..

During Disaster:

- Assign experts to the district administration and the industry for organizing immediate response to the hazard. Provide advise on the decontamination of the affected area
- Advise on the likely exposure and impact of the release of toxic substance.
- Continuous Monitoring of Rescue operations and ensure evacuation of nearby areas.
- Request industries to provide emergency relief material such as food products, temporary shelter, medicines and medical equipment and search & rescue equipment.

After Disaster

- Assessment of loss of life and property.
- Request for compensation to district administration for casualties.
- Ensure Safety by prepare new guidelines to avoid such incidents in future.
- Create awareness about health insurance among employees.

Non Disaster Time : Forest Department

- Prepare a department disaster management plan for district.
- Identify the forest fire prone areas and extra vigilance be ensured in such areas.
- Organize meeting at range level to discuss preparedness.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Training of Forest Guard, Range officer, Community in forest fire prevention and organize community awareness program. • Ensure Community Based Forest management and Joint Forest Management program. • Prepare & maintain forest lines
Warning Time:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of response team at district level/ tehsil level. • Issue alerts to nearby population
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond within the department as per the department disaster management plan
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total damage assessment which includes flora fauna loss, loss of livelihood (Forest Dwellers). • Ensure restoration of livelihood through Joint forest Management and Community forest Management.

Non Disaster Time : Fire Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a list of most vulnerable sites and critical installations. • Prepare a traffic and deployment plan for all the fire vehicles. • Maintain all the fire brigade vehicles in operative conditions. • Develop mutual aid agreements with the fire stations of private and public sector. • Prepare a list of equipments available with private industries. • Ensure Training and Mock drills. • Purchase of latest safety equipments. • Publicize contact details and station locations in local newspapers.
Warning Time:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Alerts to all concerned department, Assign Fire Brigade at vulnerable site • Ensure Health Team, Police force at vulnerable site. • Evacuation of site and nearby areas.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and Rescue operations. • Control of Crowd, provide first Aid relief to affected persons.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support in damage assessment. • Evacuation of dead bodies. • Inform district administration about casualties.

Non Disaster Time : Municipal Board
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean all the drains before rains begin. It will improve the carrying capacity of drains. • Check all the pumps available with GMC for draining floodwater. All the pumps should be in working condition. • Check the quality of drinking water in the city, in particular before the rainy season. Contamination of drinking water may lead to serious consequences for public health.
Warning Time:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure water and sanitation facilities in temporary shelters.

During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy water pumps and drain rainwater. • Assist in distribution of relief • If necessary, organize supply of drinking water through tankers or containers in trucks. • Monitoring of Provide basic sanitation facilities in temporary shelters. Take services of private vendors in case of shortages. • Organize public health and sanitation programs that decontaminate industrial area
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute chlorine tablets and bleaching powders for purification of drinking water. • Ensure quick repair of road, drainage lines, and water supply pipelines. • Take up vaccination drive after flooding to prevent spread of any water borne disease like Malaria, Jaundice etc. • Create awareness among community about clean drinking water.

2.2 Hazards Specific SOP's

FLOOD

Flood preparedness:

- Direct the Mandsaur Municipal board to clean drains and sewer lines of the city, just before the monsoon.
- Direct the Mandsaur Municipal board to increase the carrying capacity of drainage and sewerage lines in low-lying area of the city.
- Ask the Mandsaur Municipal board and Irrigation Department to arrange for Pumps, so that water from low-lying areas of the city could be pumped out.
- Ask the Irrigation Department to check regulators and siphons on the canals. Undertake repairs if necessary. In some cases, the capacity of regulators and siphons need to be increased. Establish the protocol for the operation of these regulators and siphons.
- Ask the Irrigation Department to undertake cleaning of Nalas and canals, wherever necessary, to increase the flow of water and improve drainage. Strengthen their embankments wherever necessary.
- Ask the PWD and Mandsaur Municipal board to inspect roads and bridges in low-lying and flood-prone areas. Identify bridges, which need to be strengthened, and water channels beneath need to be cleaned.

Early Warning for Floods

- Irrigation Department will provide early warning to the district administration regarding rising water levels in rivers and floods. The Irrigation Department will monitor the flooding situation on a round-the-clock basis, and pass all the critical information to the District Control Room on a continuous basis.
- Irrigation Department will provide information to the district administration on a likely breach in the embankments of rivers and canals. It will provide information and advice on the level of inundation such a breach will cause.

- The Irrigation Department will also provide specific information to local revenue officials—S.D.M.s, and Tehsildars—about rising water levels, breach in embankments, and the likely inundation.
- The S.D.M.s and Tehsildars, with the help of Kotwars and Sarpanch, will inform communities about the extent of flooding, and the possible precautionary measures that are needed.
- The District Collector will inform the citizens and communities about flooding in a particular area through public announcement.
- Warning and information will also be provided through radio, television and local newspapers. The Local Cable TV will provide flood warnings frequently as required. The District Collector will appeal to all the citizens to get the latest information on flooding through cable tv, loudspeakers, Warning Bell.

Activation of Key Facilities

- The district administration will order closure of schools and colleges in flood affected areas.
- The district administration will ask the Mandsaur Municipal board to install pumps in the city to drain out water in the river or canal.
- The district administration will deploy revenue staff, police officials, home guards staff, and fire services for all the preparedness and precautionary measures
- The district administration will operate District Control Room (DCR) on around-the-clock basis. Assign officials to the DCR in three shifts of eight hours each.

Evacuation

- The district administration will ask the District Transport Officer and Manager, State Road Transport Corporation to organize buses and other vehicles to evacuate people.
- The district administration will make a public announcement regarding the areas being evacuated, transport arrangements for evacuation, and transit shelters. The district administration should use public announcement system, radio and television for providing the necessary information.
- Home guards employees will take care of the most vulnerable groups such as the old, disabled, women and children.
- Assign a responsible official to supervise evacuation. Ensure that evacuation is orderly. Ask the Home guards staff volunteers to give priority to the vulnerable groups, the old, women, and children, for evacuation.
- Deploy boats if it is necessary for the purpose of evacuation. Maintain law and order. Ensure that there is no incidence of looting in course of evacuation.

Flood Relief Operations

- Estimate the number of people who have been affected by floods. Assess the requirement of drinking water and food accordingly.
- Report to the Divisional Commissioner and the Relief Commissioner about the need for food provision and relief amount.

- Organize supply of drinking water. Ask the Mandsaur Municipal Corporation to provide drinking water through tankers and temporarily installed hand pumps.
- Distribute chlorine tablets among families for purification of water.
- Organize cooked food for people staying in transit shelters.
- Seek the assistance of NGOs and charity organizations in distributing food and clean drinking water.
- Organize dry ration for the people who are staying on rooftops of their houses, inundated by water. A list of items to be included in the Relief package is given in the Annex.
- Maintain accounts of disbursements and food procurement on a daily basis at the Tehsil / ward level.

Floods Recovery and Rehabilitation

- After every major disaster, the Government announces a financial package for recovery and rehabilitation. All the measures taken for recovery and rehabilitation are guided by the financial package announced by the government.
- Undertake repairs of all the critical public systems: roads, bridges, water supply programs and electrical lines so that the basic amenities are available to the people in the flood-affected areas. It helps restore normalcy in the area.
- Undertake necessary repairs to school and hospitals. Reopening of schools is very important for restoring the normalcy of life. Similarly, the hospitals must begin to provide critical health services immediately.
- Distribute financial assistance for repairs to houses in accordance with damage estimates. Make payments by cheques. The damage assessment committee should be present at the time of disbursement of financial assistance.
- Check that the amount disbursed has been spent on the repairs and strengthening of the damaged houses, strengthening walls and roof, and raising the plinth of house, and building lofts for storage.

Earthquake

Though earthquake is not a known disaster in the district, but it is important for the district administration to be prepared for responding to the situation arising from the earthquake. The district of Mandsaur lies in a Damage Risk Zone II.

Preparedness:

- Inspect buildings and structures that are critical to emergency services operations and mass care activities. Designate those that may be occupied and identify / mark those that are unsafe.
- Inspect buildings and structures that may threaten safety. Identify / mark those that are unsafe and may not be occupied.
- Inspect less critical damaged structures. Designate those that may be occupied and identify / mark those that are unsafe to occupy.

Assessment: Food, Drinking Water and Temporary Shelter

- Assess the needs of food and drinking water based on preliminary estimates of damages.
- Ask the Civil Supplies Department, NGOs and charitable organizations to make the provision for food and drinking water.
- Ask the Mandsaur Municipal Corporation and Mandsaur Development Authority to provide clean drinking water through tanks and installation of hand pumps.
- Organize a public health campaign in the earthquake-affected areas for immunization against epidemics. Outbreak of an epidemic is a serious possibility.
- Make provision for special health and nutrition needs of the vulnerable groups: children, women and the old,
- Since a large number of people will be homeless, assess the needs of temporary shelter.
- Set up temporary shelter made of local building material and GI sheets.
- Provide sanitation facilities in all the temporary shelters

Earthquake Recovery, Rehabilitation:

- Constitute several teams of engineers drawn from the PWD and Irrigation to carry out damage assessment of individual houses
- Announce a recovery and rehabilitation program, based on the assessment of damages.
- Arrange financial assistance and credit to small business, traders, artisans, service-providers, and farmers so that they can resume their agricultural operations.
- Insist upon the inclusion of earthquake-resistant features in
- Prepare a reconstruction program, which includes components of loans and subsidy

Industrial and Chemical Hazards

In an accident involving chemical industries, the situation can immediately become explosive. The response time is always short.

The emergency responders—on-site emergency personnel, Fire Service, Police, and Directorate of factories—will begin the response without losing any time.

As soon as an incident in any industrial facility is reported, the District Collector will issue a notification of the incident. Notification may carry the directives for maintaining alert. The notice of an alert must include the likely impact of the accident and all the safety precautions people should take.

Response

The District Collector will direct all the emergency responder agencies-- Police, Fire Services, Directorate of Factory officials, Health officials at the district level to respond to the situation. The District Collector will also take all measures to contain the impact of chemical accident by stopping traffic in the contaminated zone or evacuating people from the affected area.

Response actions will include:

- Fire fighting
- Use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release;
- Drainage controls
- Fences, warning signs, or other security or site control precautions
- Removal of drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain hazardous substances; and other measures as deemed necessary.

Checklists

Table 35: Checklists

Actions Taken	YES/NO	Details/ Remarks
Store/stock control		
Kitchen facilities in relief camps		
Food distribution		
Hygiene and sanitation		
Care and comfort and transport of volunteers		
Adequate arrangements made for:		
Crowd control		
Police protection		
Food resources		
Storage of rations appropriate for control of insects and rodents in stores		
Infant foods		
Milk distribution centres		
Fire control measures		
Cleaning of premises where food is handled		
Area for eating on-site		
Drinking water		
Cleaning of utensils		
Disposal of waste water		
Disposal of leftovers		
Kitchen equipments		
Cooking		
Utensils		
Detergents, disinfectants, brushes, clothes, brooms and other housekeeping necessities		
Telephone lines and other communication links		
Easy accessibility for transport to and from SOC		
Facilities for storage of bulk belongings of evacuees		
Access point		
Exit points		
Fire fighting		
Crowd control		
Feeding centre (refer to checklist)		
Medical facilities		
Potable water		
Water for other purposes		
Food storage		
Storage of relief materials		

Lighting		
Recreation space		
Educational facility		
Counselling facility		
Sanitation blocks		
Disposal of waste water		
Disposal of waste		

3) Financial Provisions for Disaster Management

3.1 District Disaster Response Fund

The Chairman of DDMA is responsible for the management of all funds provided for disaster relief purposes, and prior authorization for expenditure of such funds must be received. The minimum condition for compensation against crop loss due to natural calamity is 25% loss in productivity.

3.2 District Disaster Mitigation Fund

The Chairman of DDMA is responsible for the management of all funds provided for mitigation purposes, and prior authorization for expenditure of such funds must be received.

4) Coordination Mechanisms with Other Stakeholders

4.1 Mapping of Stakeholders in the District

Community is primary stakeholder Government Organizations, NGO, private sectors industries Other Agencies and other Voluntary organization are secondary stakeholder Response from Community, Government, Private sectors is essential for successful Implementation of DDMP plan. NGO play an important role in creating coordination between government and community. Private Industries and other agencies can provide resources, relief materials at short notice. List of Stake holders are as follows:

- Affected Community
- Elected Representatives includes Mayor/President etc
- Concerned departments PWD, Irrigation, Health, Transport, Pollution Control Board, Police, and Animal Care etc.
- Private Sector Agencies includes Small Scale, large Scale Industries, Private Health Centres.
- Non Governmental and Community Based organizations.
- Representatives of ongoing urban development programmes.
- Representatives of Media, Academic Institutions.
- Representatives of industry association, Krishi Mandi association.
- Representatives of Educational Institutions.

4.1.1 Public and Private Sectors

Private Industries and other agencies can provide resources, relief materials at short notice in disaster time. In Mandsaur district there are five large scale industries they have First Aid Kits, Rescue Equipments and Fire fighting Equipments which can be used in disaster time. Private Health Services are also good in district approximately 15 nursing homes and 45 small dispensaries including small clinics, pathology centres to look after the healthcare needs of the citizens.

4.1.2 NGOs and CBOs

In Mandsaur District Red Cross Society, Lions Club, Rotary Club, Jasik, Jain Social Group, Mahveer International, Jai Matadi are active community organizations. NGO working at village, tehsil level also play an important role in community participation because they have strong contact with local community groups like Self Help Groups (SHGs), farmers groups, youth groups, women's groups, village health committees, watershed committees etc.

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. In district Porwal Community Hall, Jain Community hall already used as Temporary shelters in disaster time.

4.1.4 Academic Institutions

Academic Institutions plays an important role in creating awareness among youth. In disaster time academic infrastructure such as schools, colleges, Private Coaching Centres is used as temporary shelters. With government support they can organize workshop, lectures from experts. There are 11 professional colleges in Mandsaur district; they can play a huge role in disaster management planning The City is home to private colleges such as Mandsaur Institute of Technology, Pharmacy College, and Law College.

4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations

A very large number of international Humanitarian organizations have significantly large field presence. They are well organized in terms of operations administration and finances. Their work is complemented by local and community based organizations, which are more spontaneous and informal in nature, and work at the grassroots levels often from within communities.

4.2 Responsibilities of the Stakeholders

In order to bring about a paradigm shift from the relief-centric approach to the one covering prevention, preparedness and mitigation, efforts would be made to mainstream prevention and mitigation measures into the developmental plans and programmes by enlisting cooperation from all stakeholders.

The plans prepared by Central Ministries and Departments, States and Districts will incorporate the inputs of all stakeholders for integration into the planning process. The participation of all stakeholders, communities and institutions will inculcate a culture of preparedness. A bottom-up approach needs to be adopted for better understanding and operationalisation of these plans.

State and district authorities will be encouraged to generate a culture of preparedness and quick response. Gradually State Governments will be encouraged to plan a series of exercises for various types of disasters in collaboration with NDMA to enhance the response level of various stakeholders.

The participation of civil society stakeholders will be coordinated by the SDMAs and DDMA. Civil Defence, NCC, NYKS, NSS and local NGOs will be encouraged to empower the community and generate awareness through their respective institutional mechanisms. Efforts to promote voluntary involvement will be actively encouraged.

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders can be stated in a nutshell as.

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

There is a need for putting in place a sound compliance regime, with binding consequences, to ensure the effectiveness of techno-legal and techno-financial provisions. It is important to ensure that monitoring, verification and compliance arrangements are in place both at the national and state level. It will be the responsibility of all stakeholders concerned, to implement these provisions. Adoption of best management practices like self certification, social audit, and an external compliance regime including audit by professional agencies, need to be encouraged through development and design of tools such as IT-enabled monitoring software to suit the DM systems in India, in consultation with various stakeholders and knowledge institutions for adoption after due trial and validation.

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders will be:

- To cooperate with district administration in search and rescue operation
- To be self aware of various malpractices that could lead to disaster and educate other members of the society about the same.
- To help with all the equipment and other support in case of disaster.
- Volunteer to help other victims of disaster.
- Working with the Disaster team in restoration of livelihoods
- Being actively connected with the restoration and reconstruction process

5) Inter District Coordination Mechanism

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 Ratlam near about 84 Km from Mandsaur is developed district. Ratlam is largest junction of Western Railway and it is well connected to Mandsaur. Road Connectivity with Mandsaur is also good. Mandsaur is well connected to other town like Neemuch, Ujjain, Indore, Ajmer (Rajasthan), Vadodra (Gujarat). In disaster time, Sharing of Knowledge, Health Services, and Man Power is done with involvement of officials of district as well as divisional level.

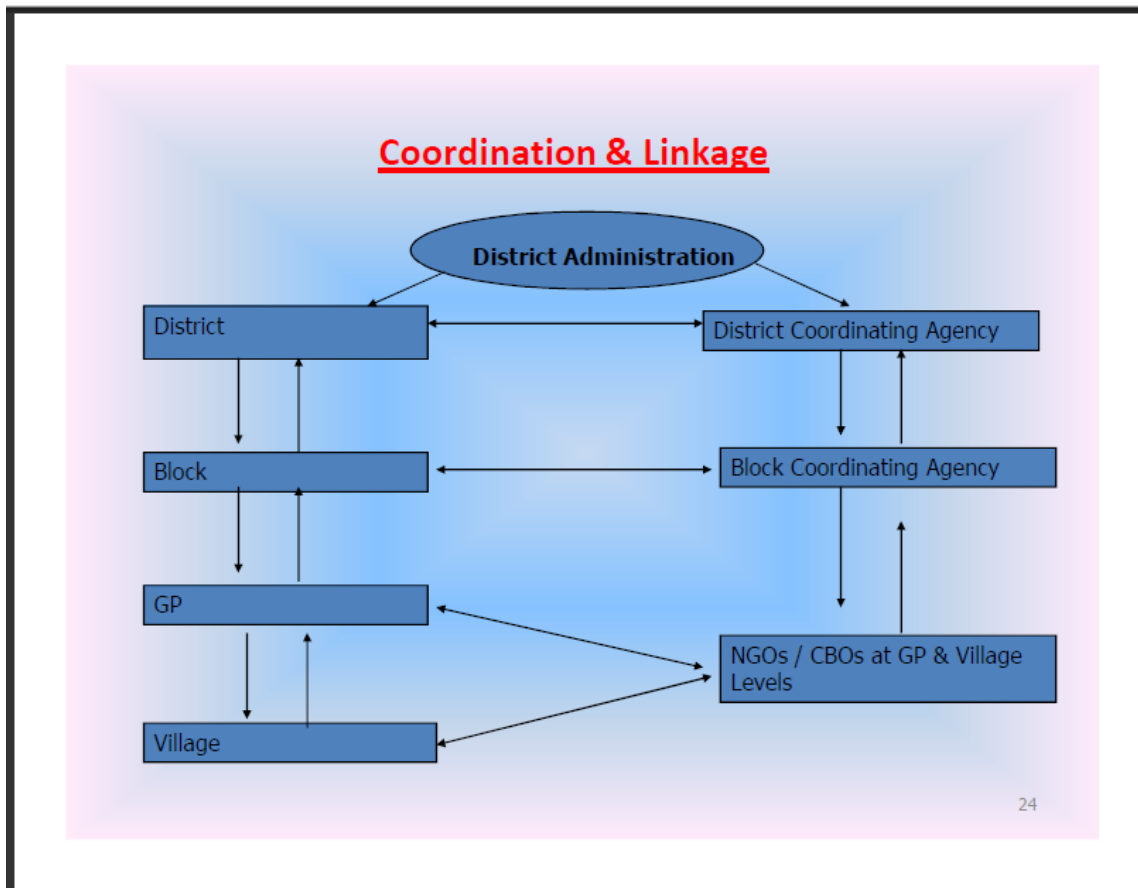


Figure 3: Coordination and Linkage

6) Intra District coordination Mechanism

Intra district coordination is present in Mandsaur 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. Through Communities are the first respondent to any disaster like situation. However, the integrated disaster management follows a top to bottom approach, i.e, order and coordination flows from top brass. Therefore EOC has to make sure that sufficient coordination mechanism and resources are available right to from block level to village disaster committee, the most basic unit.

7) Dissemination of plan

7.1 Plan Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation of DDMP is to determine

1. the availability of resources
2. co-ordination between various government departments, Agencies, Institutions etc
3. Community participation
4. Partnership with NGOs

The plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in

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

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

7.2 Plan Update

The Collector chairman of DDMA is the nodal person for plan updation process. The Collector along with all line departments, District Officers will update it every year taking into consideration.

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

An annual review for DDMP update will be organized by the Collector. All concerned departments and agencies would participate and give recommendations on specific issues. The new plan should be handy and precise. It should be so designed that it will definitely help the officials to take quick actions during the disaster. Apart from it, the plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in Organizational structures; Technological changes, Response mechanism following reports on drills or periodic exercises, and specific assignments of state agencies.

ANNEXURE

8.1 Important Contact Details

8.1.1 Contact Details of Various Government Departments

Table 36: Contact Details

Name	Office	Home
Collector Office/Revenue Department		
Shri Mahendra Gyani Collector	235260	244270
Shri Anand Jain, Deputy Collector	235100	222235, 9827037575
Shri Ashok Bhargav, Ceo Zila Panchayat	244380, 223923	244214, 9425141835
Shri Jayendra Kumar Vijay Vat		9425333864
Shri Rajesh Jain, Joint Collector	235350	9425473915
Shri N.K. Shukla, District Judge	235178	220779, 9425432135
Shri Ramesh Mavi, Adj	235354	244332, 9425449180
Shri H.K Jayant, Deputy Collector		
Shrimati Lakhmi Gamard, Deputy Collector		9425944555
Tehsil Level Officer		
Shri A.K.Rawal, Sdm Mandsaur	235206	9425103002, 9754000000
Sdm Malhargarh	248338	255138
Sdmsitama	222039	241314
Sdm Garoth	238092	238101
Ceo Janpad Panchayat Mandsaur	223039	222504
Ceo Janpad Panchayat Malhargarh	248329	248513
Ceo Janpad Panchayat Sitama	222033	256227
Ceo Janpad Panchayat Garoth	238642	238384
Ceo Janpad Panchayat Bhanpura	236642	235017
Shri Shrikant Shamra, Tehsildar Mandsaur	235836	9425490499
Shri Prajapati Tehsildar Malahargarh	248579	9425045195
Shri Baghel Tehsildar Sitama	222093	9893578333
Shri K.C.Tiwari Tehsildar Garoth	238092	9425681881, 9425937962
Tehsildar Bhanpura		
Shri Sudhir Bagh, Tehsildar Suvasara	220877	9424346707
Shri B.R.Goyal (Food Officer)	235115	9425973710
Shri A.R. Khan (District Manager)	241263	9406644422
Shri G.R. Rathore (Asst Manager)	241263	9993977348

Source: Collector Office

Emergency Contact Details: DDMA Mandsaur 07422 -235260, 235307

Email-Id:ddma.mandsaur@gmail.com

Mp Warehousing And Logistic Corporation

Officer Name	Branch Name	Mobile No
Shri R.P. Verma	Mandsaur	07422-223175
Shri M. Ashrafi	Sitamau	9993125086
Shri P.S Bhuriya	Shyamgarh	9425975896
Shri J.P. Shakaya	Garoth	9926027539
Shri R.C.Rathore	Bhanpura	9981899453
Shri L.N. Jaiswal	Pipliyamandi	07422241275

Police Departments:

Name	Office	Home
Shri G.K.Pathak, District Sp	255050, 255210 Fax 242419, 222521	9425302001, 244250
Shri Pankaj Shrivastava, Additional Sp	255750	9424574276, 255219
Shri P.S. Solanki, City Sp		9425188966
Shri V.S Arora Dsp Ajak	242419	9893230428
Shrimati Meena Chauhan C.S.P	242419	9406837901
Police Control Room	220500, 100, 404344, 404345	
Shri R.D.Mishra T.I City Kotwali	244222	9425429405
Shri S.S.Nagar Station In Charge, Y.D Nagar	256223	9425104141
Shri K.C.Sangata, Inspector, Dsb	244217	9424041997

Forest Department

Shri Kanesh D.F.O,Forest Department	255519	255025, 9424794935
Shri Tripathi S.D.O, Forest Department		9424794936,

Agriculture Department

Shri Gyan Singh Mohaniya D.D.A Agriculture Department	241542	9425922984
Shri Hemant Joshi	241452	221511, 9425327301
Shri Ravindra Sharma	283635	9407418094

Industry Department

Shri Mehar Gm Industry Department	223142	9425104182
Shri Amarishya Assistant Manager	223142	255678, 9424811993

Engineering Departments

Officer Name And Designation	Office	Home	Mobile
Shri V.K. Maheshwari, Executive Engineer	255211 255461	244209	9425058098
Shri Khan Sdo Pwd			9826386132
Shri Verma Sdo Pwd		22844	9425107407
Shri Azad Jain, Architect			9425056647 9893020235
Shri R.K.Joshi, Sub Engineer	220415	221953	9301910253
Shri Prakash Kumar Jha,Sub Engineer Pwd	220415	221649	9425078805
Shri Rakesh Jain, Gm Pm Road Authority Scheme-1	222488	245005	9826026403
Shri Yashpal Joshi, Gm Pm Road Authority Scheme-2		222663	9424454667
Shri B.B.Gupta, Gm Pm Road Authority Scheme-3	255333		9425377378
Shri M.K.Chora, Ee Wrd	242268	244298	9826236516
Shri Rakesh Patwa, Sdo Wrd	241358		9425060094
Shri Yogendra Garg, Sub Engineer Wrd		9425105579	
Shri Om Prakash Verma, Ee Phe	256284	222336	9425316558
Shri S.L.Prajapati, Sdo Phe	256284 Pp		9424886010
Shri D.K.Jain,Sub Engineer, Phe Mandsaur	256284 Pp		9425107826
Shri J.K.Jain,Sub Engineer, Phe Mandsaur			9425107766
Shri M.K.Shrivastava, Sub Engineer Phe	957427 /236069		942541941
Shri L.N.Malviya, Ae Phe Mechanical			9826057906
Shri B.K.Chourasia, Ee Res	245307	255488	9826318747
Shri R.B.Sharma, Sdo Res			9827398906
Shri M.S.Chundavat, Sub Engineer Res			9425107506

Shri O.P.Nimba Res Sub Engineer			9826486280
Shri Satish Pathak Sub Engineer Gyrans,Shyamgarh			9926049430
Shri R.P.Sharma, Ee H.B. Ratlam	236910	267129	9425126743
Shri Shalendra Verma			9977985209
Shri S.S.Mehta, Sub Engineer	256299	255092	9425107962
Shri Ajay Vyas, Assistant Engineer			9329385395
Shri R.D.Beragi, Assistant Engineer	256299		9301910049
Shri M.L.Mali, Manager, Mp Road Development Board			9826079595

Electricity Department

Shri Joshi Sdo,Enm			9425369247
Shri S.K.Kaji S.D.O	455449		9827069511
Shri L.S.Bhavsar E.E	255235	234277	9425924263
Shri R.K. Nayar	244227	244865	9425105009
Shri A.K.Baragi	244227		9826538488
Complaint Number (Ghantaghar Office)	244240		
Complaint Number (Nayi Abadi)	244227		

8.1.2 PHC, CHC and Civil Hospital In Charge Doctors Contact Details

Table 37: Health Centres Contact List

Location	In-Charge Doctor	Contact Number
Phc Dhundaka	Dr Satish Gour	9424813050
	Dr Vishal Khutwal	9424036809
Phc Nibodh	Asha Sharma Supervisor	9893609987
Phc Bhavgarh	Dr Mahendra Sharma	9993934789
Phc Amalavad	Dr Pramod Gupta, Dr Neha	9425107314
		9424077459
Phc Sabakhera	Dr A.K.Nukum	9425107889
		9827071894
Phc Dingavmli	Dr Vishal Khutwal,Dr Nidhi	9424036809
Phc Multanpura	Shabhuddin,Supervisor	9406672658
Phc Nagri	Dr Naveen Mandloi,	9993514561

	Dr Ritu Singh Shekhawat	
Bhav Garh	Dr Mahendra Sharma,	9009290093 9755827634
Block Malhargarh	Dr R.K.Khatod(Bmo)	
Csc Malhargarh	Dr Rakesh Jain	9425441133
	Dr Madhuli Patni	None
Phc Pipiliyamandi	Dr Kamlesh Kumawat	9406602225, 9826582105
	Dr Kalash Garg	9826280186
Phc Narayargarh	Dr G.S.Sisodiya	9424885725
	Dr Nishant Sharma	9301605086, 9424529747
Phc Kangatti	Radha,A.N.M	9009561304
Phc Bhura	Dr R.K.Khatod	9993357287
Phc Sanjeet	Dr Nitin Jain	8085654274
Phc Takarwad	Dr B Sabarwal	9826900092
Phc Jharda	Dr M.S.Chauhan	9300383552, 9425046766
Block Sitamau	Dr S.G. Suryavanshi	None
	Dr Archana Bhandari, Dr Bhupendra Patidar	9406564243 9425166311
	Dr K.R. Patidar	9893724922
	Dr Snehal Jain	9893326660
Civil Hospital, Suvsara	Dr Shivraj Kaushal	9424346737
	Dr B.S.Bhati	9993132341
	Dr Atul Jain	9424040688
	Dr Hira Lal Bhayal(Ayurvedic)	9893297004
	Na	Na
	Na	Na
Phc Ladhuna	Dr Manish Bhinda	9425758056
Phc Deepakhera	Dr O.N. Mishr	9425507576
Phc Kayampur		Na
Psc Khejardia	Dr B.L. Sisodiya(Bmo)	9826460520
		9926281387
Block Sandhara	Dr B.L.Sisodiya Dr Pramila Nayar	9826460520, 9425922107
	Dr Virendra Kumar Verma	9425976170
	Dr B.L. Sisodiya(Bmo)	9425441996
Civil Hospital, Bhanpura		

Phc Sandhara	Dr Sunil Parmar, Dr Pulkit Nag, Dr Arvind Gupta, Dr Shabana Massori	9993949492
Phc Kavala	None	Na
Phc Bhasoda	None	Na
Phc Dhabalamohsingh	None	Na
Phc Sanda	Dr Santosh Kamliya, Dr Mahendra Mujalada	9826585633, 9479723501 9826441141
Phc Babuldha	None	None
Phc Gandhisagar No.3	None	Na
Phc Gandhisagar No.8	None	Na
Phc Antraliya	None	9425441996
Phc Navali	None	Na
Phc Osarana	Dr R.C.Kukada (Bmo)	
Phc Ausara	Nilesh Sharma B.P.M	9689255899
Block Malkhera		9165503755
	Dr S.S.Vijaywargiya	9926027557, 07425-238107
	Dr Pramila Nahar	9425922107
Civil Hospital Garoth	Dr Mrs Ritu Sharma	9826716879
	Dr Atul Jain	9424040688, 9753274626
	Dr Seema Jatapi	Na
	Dr Manoj Rajoria	9425722550 9755697444
	Dr R.C.Kukada(Bmo)	9755118276, 07425-236378
Phc Malheda	Dr Ankur Jain	8827859099
Phc Boliya	None	Na
		Na
Phc Bhardiyamara	Dr S.S.Vijaywargiya	9926027557,07425-238107
Phc Baloda	None	Na
Phc Khadava	Dr Anupama Mishr	9425781416
Phc Khajuripant	None	Na
Phc Shyamgarh	Dr Kishor Parihar	Na
Phc Paralsithirt	None	9009600400
Phc Sathkhera	Dr Shyam Sethia	Na
Phc Lasuriya	None	8989604304
Phc Hatuniya	None	Na

Phc Khaikhera	None	Na
Phc Pavati	None	Na

8.1.3 Red Cross Society

Contact Person	Office	Home
Dr J.K.Jain Redcross Society	223018 241294	9826458277, 221641
Dr Janki Lal Aujha	242337	9926021075, 256304
Old Age Home Dr Jawahar Singh Mandloi	408525,	

8.1.4 Private Health Clinic Contact Details

Name And Address	Phone No
Ali Dr.Shaukat,Saify Clinic	221679
Tagore Marg	
Dakk Dr.Ramesh,Mahaveer-Clinic	223301
Vikas Nagar 143	
Goyal Dr.R.A.,Goyal Clinic	220613
Tagore Marg	
Jain Dr.M.L.,Pooja-Clinic	223225
Veerpark Road	
Jain Dr.Parasmal,Priya Clinic	232247
Indira Nagar	
Mangal Dr.N K.Pawan Clinic,Niwas	221920
Vikas Nagar	
Ramnani Dr.Narotam,Clinic	223745
Tagore Marg	
Vardhani Dr.Mohan,Laxmi Clinic	222227
Sindhi Colony Rd.	
Verma Dr.Rakesh,Verma Clinic	223551
Katju Market	
Patani Dr Mahendra, Patani Clinic	222292
Kalidas Marg	
Patani Dr Mahendra, Patani Clinic	223448
Hafiz Colony	
Sangtani Dr Dd, National X-Ray Clinic	224250

8.1.5 Private Hospitals Contact Details

Name & Address	Phone Number
Vikram Hospital	235519
Vikram Nagarkhor	
Anil Kumar Co Mishra Hospital	224903
Jawahar Nagar	
Crpf Hospital	220230
Crpf Campus	
Gomabai Darbarilal Eye Hospital	220122
Gomabai Hospital Rd	
Gupta Dr.H.N.,Gupta Hospital	220551
Manasa Road	
Mishra Dr.R K, Eye Hospital	220320
Jawahar Nagar	
Narula Hospital,Ccb Pco(1919)	220050
Gomabai Road,Narula Hospital	
Sanghavi Arthopedic Hospital	223824
Veerpark Road,Sanghvi Dr.Lalit	
Wadhwa Dr.Subhash Hospital	257795
Vikas Nagar	
Wadhwa Dr.Subhash,Hospital	221064
Vikas Nagar 14/4	
Wadhwa Dr.Subhash,Vadhva Hospital	221113
Vikas Nagar 14/4	
The Incharge,Vetnory Hospital	235045
Garoth Road,	
Dr Pn Aras, Aras Eye Hospital	220343
Station Road	

8.1.6 List of Public Distribution Shop (Village Wise) In Mandsaur District

Village/Tehsil Name	Contact Details Of In Charge Person
Mandsaur Tehsil	
Bhalot	267348
Sejpuria	9755556436
Badhakera	267348
Rewas Dewra	9424545693
Gujrada	9926074142
Jamlapura	9229577904
Malya Kheri	9617969886
Dhikola	9329760995
Jaggakhera	9098644697
Nultanpura	9009497257
Ralayata	9753703398
Dhariyakheri	9907652732
Guradiya Dida	9424033063
Sabakhera	9424079313
Khilchipura	230809
Setkherai	230809
Mohammad Pura	9425369183
Narsingh Pura Ward 30-31	9425977287
Narsingh Pura Ward 32-33	9009284155
Narshingh Pura Ward-35	9425191387
Narshingh Pura Ward-11-12	9926046864
Daloda Tehsil	
Amalavad	9981878716
Rajheri	9424079280
Richa Baccha	9424079280
Alchi	264067
Patela	9424093947
Somaliya	942407287
Pariyalal	9424093947
Muha	264067
Gurardiya Lal	9926535460
Muhha	9753451709
Kuchdod	9754401892
Sehore	267042
Somaliya Kaji	9977077507
Ratikheri	9977077507

Jhawal	9981400708
Jogikhera	266342
Kachnara	266342
Lasuriya Illa	9424531361
Guradiya Shah	9754840646
Akaya	9754840646
Richalal Muha	9926401347
Daloda Sagara	26515
Patlawad	266067
Hatuniya	9993970801
Nagri	266067
Dhundaka	9826578575
Dhamnar	9754218330
Barwan	9754891558
Lasurwan	9753139851
Fategarh	255739
Guliyana	255739
Babrecha	261442
Daloda Rail	9826301620
Daloda Station	9826584811
Jhirkan	261447
Ladusa	9977281320
Bagaya	9977281320
Nimbodh	9981793753
Khajuriay Sarang	9893679638
Khorana	265613
Karju Branch	
Karju	9406684533
Katlar	9406684533
Akodara	9424080874
Rankoda	9424080874
Nandavata	9179491329
Karnakheri	9893040576
Jawasiya	9893040576
Dorana	9179491329
Dehri	9754694773
Garoda	9424081213
Bhavgarh Branch	
Bhavgarh	9406657271
Bani	9406829271

Behpur	9752477584
Dandhora	9617758527
Nandval	280543
Dingavamli Branch	
Gujarbardiya	98269929713
Dingavamli Branch	9926448154
Netawali	268412
Lodh	9754668189
Suri	9977086718
Rinda	262962
<i>Batlavas</i>	9753835447
Chiplana	9826553657
Palari	9826553657
Bilantri	9754085501
Rathana	9753480757
Panpur	9977755267
Araniya	9993351368
Nazamuddin	268823
Afjalpur	268823
Udaypura	9977865960
Kolva	9977865960
Nahargarh Branch	
Khajuri Manda	9893914928
Khajuri Charan	9893914928
Baroda	9893914928
Baradiya	9893914928
Barkhera	
Suthi	9752724261
Shakkar Kheri	9752724261
Nahargarh1	9993065308
Nahargarh2	9893377516
Kachnara	9993439658
Jhalara	9993439658
Betikheri	9993065308
Billod	9826482490
Khuti	9993985604
Khatyakheri	9993132385
Hingoriya Bara	9993074949
Ratan Pipliya	9893074949
Pipliya Jodh	9617444817

Songara	9977775753
Kacriya	9630995560
Kadmala	
Malayakhera	9926682112
Karayariya	263770
Pipliya	9926682112
Karadiya	
Lilda	9926682112
Jagakheri	9617257353
Paldaya Maru	9617257353
Nirdhari	9617257353
Sitamau Tehsil	
Ward1to5	222355
War6to10	9893820533
War11to15	9893842446
Galariya	9893820533
Khera	9893820909
Somaliya Rani	222355
Saktali	222355
Surkhera	9893251153
Muvala	9977258927
Rawati	9893634664
Lavari	9981239205
Patlasi	9955118504
Mundala	228930
Bhagor	9981795443
Manpura	285611
Khajurinagh	9997795966
Jhariya	9755121827
Dodramata	9993559244
Ranjnagar	9993559244
Sagor	
Sitakheri	9893893646
Dhandera	227546
Laduna	227546
Dipakheri	9893893426
Gopalpura	9993179598
Maukhera	9993179598
Titrod	9981683549
Suvasara Tehsil	

Suvasara	9424531437
Dhalpat	3424042480
Gordhanpura	9424042480
Gasoi	9752254853
Lakwa	993175512
Jamuniya	9424042480
Ajaypura	9424538444
Dhamniya	
Basai	9424098526
Kantiya	
Dhabla Mahesh	
Pratabpura	
Baradiya Gurjar	221634
Haripura	9424098526
Khejadiya	
Dikhniya	9424544507
Baelara	225707
Kachnariya	9926699928
Mahuaa	9424544507
Khetakheri	9406674387
Rahingarh	9406674387
Runija	9754486619
Amba	9993904895
Dhabla Deval	220235
Galana	9977482409
Guradiya	9977482409
Vijay	
Kanakhera	9977482409
Jagdi	9977482409
Semli	9424897452
Angari	9424897452
Tarnod	9770265731
Borkheri	9770265731
Devpuranabamni	9907850498
Dhablabhagwan	9907850498
Kayampur Branch	
Kayampur Branch	9893367527
Ranayrara	9977458260
Kotada Bahdhur	228147
Kotada Mata	9977635254

Ramgarh	9977631900
Bajkhedi	9977635222
Motipura	9977625365
Khajurigorh	228013
Bishniya	9893152277
Aranya Gour	9826518283
Nataram	9893790600
Morkhera	9770293716
Suryakhera	9977778538
Ara	9753632293
Chikla	228079
Malhargarh Tehsil	
Malhargarh Tehsil	248374
Kachriya No	248374
Barkhera Dev	9754851482
Manasa Khurd	
Pip Bishniya	9977290280
Pahera	247107
Changari	98276665080
Barkhera Panth	9301937483
Suthod	242120
Jalodiya	9424887959
Narayangarh	244745
Barujana	9993678289
Jharada	244565
Somiya	9301267771
Harsol	9301267771
Kitukheri	992704798
Gopal Pura	9926144149
Pipliya Mandi Branch	
Devri	9424066692
Balara	9977077094
Muldari	9926675785
Dorwada	9977430225
Dhabla	9329709362
Garavad	9900560115
Lasuriya Illa	9907006825
Lunahera	9977025453
Turkya	9424077628
Kachriya No	9907503022

Balagura	9901937570
Semli	9302398822
Umaria	246251
Sanavada	246251
Kangatti	245004
Nanora	9926301643
Soni	245004
Barigudbheli	9424538343
Munderi	9424538343
Richa	9424538343
Bahi	249041
Gogarpura	249041
Babukhera	9926982607
Barkhera	9926982607
Botalganj	9926982607
Thadod	9926982607
Burada Branch	
Burada	
Limbavas	247980
Chillod	9755355264
Pipliya	
Admaliya	247691
Pir Guradiya	249691
Takravad	9981379610
Khadpalia	981109928
Sarvaniya	9993985821
Sanjeet	9981770844
Garnai	9977985702
Barkheda Dangi	9977985701
Magrana	9977098570
Dobra	9754382538
Garoth Tehsil	
Garoth	9926636493
Barkhera Loya	9926762043
Dasoriya	9981458166
Pavati	9981458166
Fulkhera	9893826766
Boliya	236261
Kotada Bujurg	9754909305
Farniya Kheri	982275404

Kharkhera	
Chikniya	9977498359
Badiya	9981739082
Ishatmurar	
Pipliyamithsaa	9300638037
Bamdni	9826717569
Dhakni	9755025077
Khajurigod	9755025077
Barkhera	9981878177
Gangshah	9754784294
Semroll	9754784294
Pipliya Jatti	9753363478
Area	9753363478
Detli Bujurg	235756
Harvada	9977739140
Chachvada	230925
Devriya	230925
Dhalmu	9926272561
Lasuriya Illa	9926273528
Gariyakhedi	9993857773
Dhablamohan	9818067632
Mordi	230731
Baloda	285215
Molokhari	285215
Khurd	
Sathkhera	9893637623
Panvari	233307
Guradiya	233307
Narsaingh	
Badiya Amara	235043
Khajuri Runda	9826682582
Akaya Kuvar	9977498482
Bada	
Shyamgarh Tehsil	
Shyamgarh Mandi	231308
Shyamgarh Gram	9753834676
Dhabla Gurjar	9993477516
Jamunia	9755025158
Sagoriya	9977482455
Barkherarahroe	9424853303

Takravad	9617102748
Dhaminiyadewwan	9009278280
Borvani	9755194441
Khaikhera	9926281036
Parasali	9977967998
Akalidewan	9993904848
Asavati	221664
Kuravan	221664
Bapachya	221664
Pichla	9981180333
Melkheda	9893929623
Badiya Puna	9926032706
Khajuri Panth	9752695501
Khera	284081
Bhaguniya	9926540684
Barkheranayak	9381529081
Agar	9926032706
Hatuniya	284252
Bhadvi	284251
Baradiya Ucha	9754258990
Parasali	9752129395
Bhatuni	9752914475
Banjari	9981978755
Chandavasa	
Bhanpura Tehsil	
Lotkheri	9425991994
Bhanpura-1	9302329612
Bhanpura-2	9179660406
Bhanpura-3	9425976545
Nimthur	9981844787
Ausarna	9252599945
Sandhara	9755300504
Kalakot	239649
Dhabla	9928569960
Madhosingh	
Kethuli	9424531733
Sanara	942453177
Sanjalpur	9424897360
Kavala	9424807621
Piplada	9425441878

Hameergarh	9406684128
Navali	9977728654
Prempuriya	9753636278
Bhasoda Branch	
Bhasoda Branch	9785701547
Kasoda	9887183258
Bhasoda Mandi	9785255012
Borada	235837
Dhuakheri	9424864263
Ledikala	9424532458
Ausara	9424538384
Babulada Branch	
Babulada	232059
Kukadashwatra	232164
Antraliya	281067
Doodhakherai	9424035485
Santalkheri	9406668356
Kuntalkheri	9784823351

City Area PDS Shop

Tehsil Name	Address/Ward Details	Contact Details
Mandsaur Tehsil		
Viswa Mohan Agarwal	11,12	9926046864
Virendra Sharma	30,31	9425977287
Jayprakash Pamnani	32,33	9009284155
Ramakant Tiwari	36,	9425191387
Nand Kishor Porwal	1,2,40	9893741408
Shyam Kumar Jain	3,6	
Govind Prasad	4,5,	9425123817
Manohar Porwal	7,9,	900518134
Dhanraj Jain	8	9826013156
Shrimati Najama Bhura Kha	10	9993104197
Kishan Jangada	1315	9827207739
Deepak Sharma	14	9407115653
Sohail Hussain	1617	9826013156
Kanayalal Paliwal	19,20	9425257264
Vishwa Mohan Agarwal	19,20	9893751915
Virendra Sharma	22,29	9827073658
Ejhaha Hussain	23	9977368733
Moshahin	24,25	9982326290

Mahesh Joshi	26	9425369548
Aslam Hussain	27	9893111416
Abdul Hameed	28	9926629784
Mandanlal Soni	34	9826526757
Sunil Thakur	35	9977070837
Om Prakash Soni	37,38	9893193497
Neelam	39	9425123777
Surendra Chandra Dhakhad	City	9993970801
Sitamau Tehsil		
Thavavak Khare	1 To 5	(07426)222355
Kamlesh Joshi	6 To 10	9893820532
Rajesh Rathore	11 To 15	9893842446
Malhargarh Tehsil		
Lali Kumar Bhara	Pratahmic Sewa Sahakari Sanstha	(07424)248374
Manis Sharma	Vivekanand Upbhogata Bhandar	9301885740
Ishwar Lal	Jay Bharat Upbhokhta Bhandar Ward 1 To 7	9754883543
Kailash Joshi	Sewa Sahakari Sanstha Ward 8 To 15	(07424)244745
Rajendra Sharma	Upbhogata Bhandar Pipliya Mandi Ward 1 to 9	9424090111
Anil Chauhan	Marketing Society Ward 10 To 15	9981103510
Garoth Tehsil		
Ram Chandra Malivya	Sewa Sahakari Sanstha, Garoth	9826346208
Raju Maliviya	Marketing Shyamgarh Branch Garoth	9926599364
Radhe Shyam Sethia	Sewa Sahakari Sanstha, Shyamgarh, Shyamgarh Mandi	9424036103
Nand Lal	Sewa Sahakari Sanshta, Shyamgarh Village	9753834646
Bhanpura Tehsil		
Kanaylal Mali	Sewa Sahakari Sanshta, Kacharichowk Bhanpura	9302329612
Vinod Upadhyay	Sewa Sahakari Sanshta, Chatri Road	9179660406
Rameshwar Gayari	Sewa Sahakari Sanshta, Garoth Road	9752059893

8.1.7 List of Petrol Pump In Mandsaur District

Name	Tehsil/ Village	Contact Details
Mishrilal And Company	Mandsaur	242327
M.Mordern Auto Service	Mandsaur	252780
Sureshchandra Shivnarayan Garoth Tehsil	Garoth	9926011138
Ee Dalal And Company	Daloda	222314
M Hafeej And Brothers	Mandsaur	242322
M Rr Contractor, Mandsaur	Mandsaur	4034410
Rishabh Auto Mobile Shyamgarh	Shyamgarh	9425937946
Sunil Traders	Suvasara	9424099300
Hmh Khan Bhai Shyam Garh	Shyamgarh	232505
Pagaraia Auto Mobile	Malhargarh	248435
M Vys Sales And Service	Sitatau	9893722067
M Sudarshan Auto Mobile	Daloda	261453
Kothari Mobile Pipiliyamandi	Pipiliyapindi	241056
Suresh Sohanlal	Bhanpura	9425105861
Pashupatinath Filling Station	Mandsaur	255022
Bhargav Sales And Service	Larni	9424034452
Sidgam Petroleum Point	Naryangarh	244837
M Raj Auto Ervice	Gurariya Fida	255526
M Joshi Auto Mobile	Melhera	233050
Shanu Petroleum Akaya	Akaya	9893565670
Nk Agarwal And Brothers	Pipiliyapindi	9425115105
Police Welfare Mandsaur	Mandsaur	244216
M Hcb Fuels Mandsaur	Mandsaur	9425107944
Mandsaur Bypass	Mandsaur	9301910179
M Saraswati Auto Service	Mandsaur	9826419504
M Kabra And Brothers	Mandsaur	9827005059
Nikhat Kisan Sewa Centre	Aranyanijamuddin	9301910179
Priyanshi Kisan Sewa Centre	Bhavgarh Fanta	9425191385
Tej Prakash Kisan Sewa Centre	Pipiliyapindi	241637
Itc Limited	Ajj Kheri	222988
Shri Gurikripa Sewa Kendra	Kayampur	9993489095
Patel Kisaan Sewa Kendra	Jharda	241214

8.1.8 List Of Gas Agencies In Mandsaur District

Name	Contact Details
Suraj Gas Agency,Mandsaur	07422-241521
Nokada Gas Agency Mandsaur	07422-223780
Sunarthi Gas Agency,Mandsaur	07422-221688
Palash Indane Sitamau	07426-222515
Priyal Indane Narayangarh	07424-244702
Samta Gas Agency Malhargarh	07424-248571
Dwarka Gas Agency,Mandsaur	07422-220365
Lucky Indane Gas Bahnpura	07427-236008
Chambal Gas Agency Gandhisagar	07427-237201
Sangeeta H P Gas Agency Shyamgarh	07425-231472

8.1.9 List Of Ngo Registered In Mandsaur District

S.No	Name Of Organization	Contact Details
1	Kacharmal Galohad, Education Society	930191102 9300964380
2	Aditi Women Help Society	07422-222475-222665
3	Dashpur Society	9407144766
4	Dashpur Consumer And Environmental Safety Committee	9926023928
5	Dashpur Society Development Committee	07422&243040 9893642455
6	Multanpur Shikshan Samiti	07422&262100 9826593902
7	Society For Social Education	9039357883, 9424077785
8	Agrim Technical Education	9425977272 9424502822
9	Ramakheri Adarsh Yuva Mandal	9424545729 9752127405
10	Pragati Mahila Mandal	9669858335 9630314614
11	Mandsaur Sewa Bharti Samiti	07422-222555
12	Dashpur Om Shanti Om Sewa Samiti	9826461717 07422&245099
13	Swasdhyay Manch Mandsaur	07422&221249, 220329 9424812010
14	Dashpur Technical Shishan And Prashikshan Samiti	Na
15	Dashpur Handicapped Education And Development Committee	07422&221388 9893609983
16	Shubh Sangam Samajic Samiti	Na
17	Shri Bawan Ji Kihanlal Shikshan Samiti	Na
18	Shrangarika Women Help Group	07422&245325
19	Sukh, Shanti, Shikshan Samiti	07422&407464 9977748210
20	Dr Amedkar Bal Kalyan Sanstha	9229480559 9229688526
21	Dashpur Mahila Mandal	9826229570
22	Mandsaur Machura Mahila Mandal Kalyan Samiti	9329046697
23	Yuva Samiti	9425977397
24	Mandsaur District Gramin Education Samiti	07422& 221808
25	Anurang Samajic Sayitic Sanskratic Samiti, Mandsaur	07422- 244777, 9827363040
26	Mandsaur Jain Deewakar Shikshan Nishakt Kalyan Samiti	9827726061 9300788414
27	Mandsaur Viidhyasagar Lok Shiksha Samiti	Na
28	Mahatma Jyotibha Fula Shiksha And Nishakt Kalyan Samiti	9827726061 9300788414
29	Adarsh Keshav Shikshan Samiti	Na

30	Dashpur Adhbya Mahila Mandal	074222& 408648
31	Dashpur Private Bus Owner,Driver,Employee And Labour Association	Na
32	Shiv Natraj Lok Shikshan Centre	07422-255942, 9229447170
33	Shilp Chitra Mahila Vikas Samiti	Na
34	Gram Daloda Prashikshan Jan Sewa Samiti	Na
35	Mandsaur Gauri Mahila Kalyan Samit	9826550765
36	Shri Ram Ji Mahraj Shikshan Samiti	930191017
37	Mandsaur Surbhi Shikshan Samiti	9229449332
38	Ratna Raj Navsujan Shikshan Samiti	99266000853
39	Bharitya Adarsha Shiskhan Samiti	07422-222520
40	Manurup Social Welfare	9425107836 9893914838
41	Virangana Sewa Samiti	07422-244335 9827577333
42	Sewa Nivrat And Pension Nagrik Mahsandh	07422-220278 9893249166
43	Jan Sewa Samiti Suvasra	07426-220034
44	Rural Public Services(Rps Group	9301910896 9770027700
45	Bhalot Navchetna Shikha Samiti	07422-267442, 9827502907
46	Kalpna Mahila And Bal Kalyan Samiti	9424885896 9303276168 94221245425
47	Mandsaur Jagratipushpkunj Vidhyalay Samiti	9406671370
48	Swabhiman Yuva Samiti	9302510228
49	Dashpur Sarvoda Vikas Sanstha	9301911971
50	Parishram Samajic Sheshanic Unnayan Samiti	9425369634
51	Mahatma Gandhi Institute	9425369250
52	Mayur Mahila Kalyan Samiti	9425369250
53	Kityani Guru Kripa Mahila Sewa Samiti	9407107773
54	Shri G Computer And Shashinic Samiti	9425369482
55	Dashpur Jila Body Buiding Sang	9229998988
56	Nahargarh Om Yuva Mandal	9893922831, 9893265044
57	Mandsaur Jila Judo Association	9827793691
58	Asara Vikas Samti Bhanpura	9425441879
59	Dashpur Kushti Sangh	9300961062
60	Shri Ram Ji Mahraj Shikshan Samiti	9425105525
61	Prathiba Mahila Vikas Samiti	9907596031, 9425900000
62	Pashupatinath Om Namu Narayan Samajic Vikas Samiti	9907591421, 9691255599
63	Primary Mp Shikshan Upkram	97554445986
64	Brave Women Welfare Society	Na
65	Bhalot Jagrati Yuva Mandal Samiti	9827502907

66	Mandsaur Jila Karata Sangh	9827793691
67	Maa Amba Annapurna Shikshan Samiti	07426-222726, 9893693194
68	Amita Shikshan Samiti	9907021451
69	Suman Shikshan Sarvadhan Samiti	9826327216
70	Kalptaru Pariyavaran Raksha Samiti	9425441879, 07427236435
71	Kacnara Nehru Yuva Mandal	Na
72	Kamal Das Sadhusant Kavi Samajic Kalyan Samiti	9425977435
73	Suniti Mahila Mandal	9300566782, 9303020500
74	Kalakheth Shri Sanskar Vikas Samiti	Na
75	Parishram Samajic Sheshanic Unnayan Samiti	9425369634
76	Nidha Mahila Mandal	9827718656
77	Nahargarh Orsingh Ghat Akhara Samiti	07422- 220147
78	Asha Polo Education And Social Welfare Society	9826037201
79	Sidhapur Technical Prashikshan Sanstha	9425976930, 9425108527
80	Shri Kelkar Samj Sewa Kalyan Samiti	9424033134, 9407440002
81	Dashpur Pashpupatinath Manav Sewa Shashnic And Samajic Kayan Samiti	9926503488, 9691707672
82	Vikalp Samajic Sanstha	07422-255021
83	Umang Viklang Shikshan And Prashikshan Kalyan Samiti	Na

8.2 District Profile Support Files

8.2.1 Details Of Apl, Bpl, Aay Families Panchayat Wise

Janpad Panchayat	Apl	Bpl	Aay
Mandsaur	40383	15988	3095
Sitamau	35693	18067	3616
Garoth	24710	19189	2898
Bhanpura	14561	12139	1726
Malahargarh	21460	18837	3155
Total	136807	84220	14490
Nagar Panchayat			
Mandsaur	27131	16277	1812
Nagri	654	682	151
Sitamahu	2649	1173	349
Suvasara	2355	981*	196
Shyamgarh	5372	1178	297
Garoth	2659	1362	307
Bhanpura	4555	1255	416
Malhargarh	1487	619	135
Narayangarh	1918	848	167
Pipliya Pindi	2782	927	137
Total	51562	25302	3967
Grand Total	188369	109522	18457

8.2.2 Details of Large Scale Industries In Mandsaur District

S No	Industry Name And Address	Year Of Formation	Products Offered	Investments	No Of Employees
1	Raja Ram And Brothers Indore, Mandsaur	1982	Starch, Sarbitol	982.70	550
2	Mid India Spinning, Mandsaur	10.1.94	Cotton Yarn	13191.31	250
3	Sonic Biocam Extension Ltd, Tharod	29.8.98	Soya Granulas, Floor, Doc, Chankas Etc	1263.39	52
4	Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd, Dhundaka	21.11.08	Oil And D.Oil Cake	4980.94	153
5	Gujarat Ambuja Exports Ltd, Sondhani	25.03.2010	Oil And D Oil Cake, Refined Oil	3119.56	105

Source: Industry Department

M.P.P.K.V.V.Co.Ltd. Mandsaur			
33/11 Kv S/S Posistion As On 31-03-2012 In Mandsaur Dt.			
Sr. No.	Sr. No Dn.	Name Of Division	Name Of 33/11 Kv Sub-Station
1	1	Mandsaur	132 Kv Mandsaur
2	2		Rishyanand (Mds.)
3	3		Khilchi Pura
4	4		Kila Maidan Mandsaur
5	5		Amalawad
6	6		Daloda
7	7		Dhamnar+D11
8	8		Karjoo
9	9		Kachanara
10	10		Nimbod
11	11		Gujar Bardiya
12	12		Afjal Pur
13	13		Kuchrod
14	14		Jagga Khedi (Mds.)
15	15		Bhavgarh
16	16		Rewas Dewda
17	17		Bhuniya Khedi
18	18		Jagga Khedi (Nahargarh)
19	19		Richalal Mahuwa
20	20		Stadium Market
21	21		Bilantri
22	22		Ladusa
23	23		Semliya Heera
24	1	Malhagarh	Malhar Garh
25	2		Narayan Garh
26	3		Botal Gunj
27	4		Pipliya Mandi
28	5		Bala Guda
29	6		Kanghatti
30	7		Budha
31	8		Sanjeet
32	9		Billod
33	10		Takrawad
34	11		Zarda

35	12		Sindapan
36	13		Hingoriya
37	14		Pipliya Visniya
38	15		Mundari
39	1	Garoth	132 Kv Gandhi Sagar
40	2		Badodiya Chowki
41	3		Bhan Pura
42	4		Sandhara
43	5		Babulda
44	6		Bardiya Istamurar
45	7		Bhesonda Mandi
46	8		Bardiya Amra
47	9		Garoth
48	10		Pawati (On-Line)
49	11		Boliya
50	12		Barkheda Gangasa
51	13		Shamgarh
52	14		Mel Kheda
53	15		Hatuniya
54	16		Chandwasa
55	17		Kanwala
56	18		Khajuri Panth
57	19		Baloda
58	20		Kharawada
59	21		Parasali
60	22		Dhabla Madhosing
61	23		Bhaguniya
62	24		Dhalmoo
			Total
63	1	Sitamau	Nahargarh
64	2		Kantiya
65	3		Sitamau
66	4		Titrod
67	5		Deepa Kheda
68	6		Man Pura
69	7		Kayam Pur
70	8		Bishniya
71	9		Rahim Garh
72	10		Runija

73	11		Dhalpat
74	12		132 Kv Suwasara
75	13		Lasudiya
76	14		Tarnod
77	15		Rawati
78	16		Ranayra
132/33 Kv S/S Position As On 31-03-2012 In Mandsaur Dt.			
	1	Mandsaur	132/33 Kv S/S Mandsaur
	2		132/33 Kv S/S Dalooda
	3	Malhargarh	132/33 Kv S/S Malhargarh
	4	Garoth	132/33 Kv S/S Garoth
	5		132/33 Kv S/S Gandhi Sagar
	6	Sitamau	132/33 Kv S/S Sitamau

8.2.4 Health Centre Details:

8.2.4.1 Block Wise List of Health Centre In Mandsaur District:

Health Institution In Mandsaur District					
Block'sname	District Hospital/Civil Hospital	Community Health Centre	Block Primary Health Centre	Sector Primary Health Centre	No.Of Sub Centre
				Name	
Mandsaur	District Hospital	Nagri	Dhundharka	Amlawad, Bhaugarh, Nimbod, Sabakheda, Deegonmali	43
Malhargarh	None	Malhargarh	None	Budha, Sanjeet, Pipliyamandi, Narayangarh, Kangatti, Jharda, Takrawad	35
Bhanpura	Civil Hospital Bhanpura	None	Sandhara	Nawali, Sanra, Osara, Dhablamadhosingh, Osarna, Bhensoda, Kanwala, Gandhisagar-8, Antraliya, Gandhi Sagar-3, Babulda	19
Garoth	Civil Hospital Garoth	Shamgarh	Melkheda	Paraslitirth, Bardiaamra, Pawati, Khaikheda, Baloda, Lasudiya, Khadawda, Khajuripanth, Sathkheda, Boliya, Hatuniya	34
Sitamou	None	Sitamou Suwansara	None	,Nahargarh, Laduna, Deepakheda, Kayampur, Dhabla Mahesh	39
Total	3	5	3	39	170

8.2.4.2 List of Vehicle Available In Various Health Centre:

Place	Registration No	Model Name
Civil Hospital		Total=2
Garoth	Mp 02-4182	Swaraj Mazda
Bhanpura	Mp 02-4181	Swaraj Mazda
Csc		Total =4
Malhargarh	Mp 02-5597	Aysher
Sitamau	Mp 02-5606	Aysher
Suvasara	Mp 02-6045	Rtv
Shyamgarh	Mp 14-Cb 220	Ambulance
Phc		Total=6
Gandhisagar	Mp 02-5338	Aysher
Sandhara	Mp 02-4987	Swaraj Mazda
Kharvada	Mp 02-4640	Mahindra Afc
Bolia	Mp 02-4984	Swaraj Mazda
Nahargarh	Mp 02-3492	Swaraj Mazda
Sanjeet	Mp Cb 0580	Ambulance
District Hospital		Total=3
Mandsaur	Mp-09-T-3847	Aysher
Sncu	Mp-14-Cb-0547	Maruti Van
Sncu	Mp-14-Cb-0548	Maruti Van

8.2.4.3 List Of Drivers Posted In Health Centers:

Driver Name	Contact No
Shri Ram Prasad Dhangar	8103823698
Shri Manhora Bagari	9926403916
Shri Rajaram Gayari	9981115815
Shri Kanayalal Rathre	9981320688, 329410
Shri Mahesh Purohit	9165384389, 9993132389
Shri Jayantilal Rathore	9617519022
Shri Jagdish Khichi	9630110205 9425107331
Shri Ram Singh	9827382412 9406608255
Ramesh Kamlava	9752505864
Shri Pyra Lal Rch	9926808601
Shri Dushrath	9754883822
Shri Govardhan	9425105368
Shri Tejpal	9752082103
Shri Babulal Parmar	9926972190
Shri Mukhesh Braagi	9630797554
Rafiq Hussain	9479985758 9229447918
Shri Rajendra Sakhela	8889192346

8.2.5 Literacy Rate Tehsil Wise:

Tehsil	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Bhanpura	83.25	53.67	68.78
Garoth	83.73	52.31	68.24
Malhargarh	90.56	59.77	75.24
Mandsaur	89.84	66.36	78.27
Sitamau	86.83	57.10	72.19
Suvasra	79.26	41.83	64.76
Shyamgarh	82.64	51.93	67.55
Dalod	89.84	59.78	74.93

District Statistical Handbook8.3 Resource Inventory:

8.3.1 Search and Rescue Equipments

Concerned Department/Agency/Vendors Contact Details	Gas Cutters	Electric Drill Quantity	Chipping Hammer	Jack With 5 Ton Lift	Heavy Axe	Single Sheave Snatch Block	124 & Gloves Rubber, Tested Up To 25,000 Volt
New Malwa Metal Work Shop Radheshyam Ji Sharma 07422-261408,07422-261531	1						
Pawan Industries Indra Mohan Sadaram Saini 07422-245524,07422-406939 Mandsaur	1	2			4		
Mid India Industries Ltd , Shri B.S. Soni 07422-222474,07422-405139	1	1					
Rajaram & Brothers 07422-221136	1	1	1	1			
F.Dayaram Ashok S/O Fakirchand 07422-242525,07422-222277	1						
Chief Municipal Officer, 07422-244249				1			
M.P.P.K.V..V Co Ltd Garoth Telephone:07425-238641,07425-238640 mandsaur- Garoth						1	
M.P.S.E.B. Garoth C.S. Amoda Add. S.E.M.P.S.E.B. Garoth 07425-238641,						2	100
Total	5	4	1	2	4	3	100

Concerned Department/Agency/Vendors Contact Details	Crescent/Adjustable Wrenches	Lifting Tackle - 3 Ton	Electric Generator	Dumper	Earth Movers	Life Buy	Life Jackets	Divers Team	Fire Extinguishers
Rajaram & Brothers 07422-221136		2							5-Dcp
Mid India Industry									5-Dcp Type
Chief Municipal Officer, 07422-244249	5	1	1	1	1			1	1-Abc Type
E.E. Gandhisagar Deam Gandishagar 07427-239110,07427-239111		1	1						10-Co2 Type,5-Dcp Type
Pwd Department								4	
Krishi Upaj Mandi 07422-242502,07422-255821 Mandsaur			1						
F.Dayaram Ashok S/O Fakirchand 07422-242525,07422-222277				8	1				
Gupta Enterprises: Anil Kumar 07422-241431,					2				
M.P.Matsya Mahasangh (Sahakary) Mdy. 07427-239106						13	14		
Total	5	4	2	9	4	13	14	4	26

8.3.2 Total First Aid Kits in Mandsaur District

Concerned Department/Agency/Industry	First Aid Kits
Rajaram & Brothers 07422-221136	1
Chief Municipal Office, Chief Municipal Officer 07422-244249,	5
Shanti Raj Hospital	1
Shukhla Nursing Home, Dr. Ashok Shukhla 07422-403985,07422-244181	1
Alok Hospital, Dr. Alok Mehta 07422-222732,07422-403222	1
Chief Superintendent,Hospital	88

8.3.3 Communication and Transportation Equipments

Equipment Type	Quantity	Concerned Department/Office/Industry/Agencies
Vhf Sets Mobile	51 2 Total-53	Police Department Forest Department
Vhf Sets Static	45 1 1 Total-47	Police Department Forest Department Tehsildar Garoth
Walkie Talkie Sets	117 15 Total-132	Police Department Forest Department
Hf Sets Static	1	Tehsildar Mandsaur
Water Tanker Vehicle	1 1 1 6 1 3 3 Total-16	Krishi Upaj Mandi Rajaram Brothers Police Department Chief Municipal Office Ee Gandhisagar Dam Cmo Bhanpura F Dayaram. Ashok Levland
Heavy Truck, Trailer, Bus And Other Vehicles	Mandsaur Municipal Corporation Has 4 Tractor Trolleys, 2 Dumpers, 1 Jcb.	Police Department Municipal Department Health Department Private Bus Operators And Transport Services- Mahavir Bus Service, Ashok Lev Land Municipal Department

8.4 Media Related Detailed Information

Name	Contact Person	Office Number	Mobile No
Print Media			
Dainik Guru Express	Ashutosh Naval	223405, 406049	9425105927, 9425105928
Bhaskar Ratlam	Komalsingh Tomar	223211, 404266	9300379546, 9826258724
Nai Dunia Indore	Alok Sharma	4040022, 200147	9425107721
Dainik Dwaj, Mandsaur	Parsamal Jain	231416, 404879	9425105277, 9425369671
Dainik Kirti Man	R.K.Bhardwaj	244517	9406673517, 9425369665
Dainik Dashpur Darshan	Sobhgyaamal Jain	224851, 406039	9425369629, 9425369628
Daink Patal Lok	Ishwar Ramchandani	221098	9893250045, 9893137866
Dainik Mandsaur Sandesh	Vijay Sharma	220459	9893324499, 9893966995
Dashpur Express	Abdul Vahi Rahis	220806, 245616	9425107286
Dainkmalav Alankaran	Prakash Sisodiya	405294, 244025	9229998988, 9229693203
Sandhya Dainik Today Tahalka	Mahesh Jain	222666	9425105511
Dainik Jansarangani	Narendra Agrawal	223007, 400668	9425105053, 9425107271
Danik Malav Darshan Nemmuch	Charan Rajpal	406723	9827248207
Danik Nayi Vidhya	Om Prakash Soni	256315	
Daink Malva Today	Sanjay Porwal	245771	9425105062, 9425107252
D.Janchingari/Samay Jagat	Manohar Solanki	400295	9893008742
Dainik Pratah Samachar	Rupesh Solanki	400295	9993760642
Chetna/Sadhana Channel	Ashok Jhalayiya	220792	9302108757, 9425105465
Prasaran	Ranglal Dan Ghar	244176	977258845
Navbharat/Pti	Mahavir Agrawal	224466	9229873733
Indore Samachar/Varta	Shanti Lal Jain	220504, 222562	9425105352
Prabhat Kiran	P Abhay Akolkar	223090	9407412110
Swadesh	Balwant Singh Fafriya	224540	9425369641
Agnibaan	Nemi Chandra Rathore	405086	9425369602
Raj Express	Pradeep Sharma	400827, 407555	9893233066, 9407475075
Daink Patrika	Pushpraj Singh Rana	241053	9826265817
Vishwabhraman/Raj Patrika	Dr Dhanshyam Batwal	244340, 244512	9425105959
Avantika Ujjain	Valabh Farakya	222777, 222888	9425367719
Agnipath/Samaygati	Bhavar Lal Jain	326073, 407405	9977305959
Desh Bandhu Bhopal	Brajesh Joshi	221316, 244446	9425107356
Sa.Prakash,Swantralan	Ramesh Bhati		9424887757, 9407440788
Electronic Media			

Bhaskar Tv Mandasaur	Shaid Chaudhary	222345	9425107356, 9425107864
Pooja Channel	Jagdish Gangwani	9770031955	
News Plus Mandasaur	Suresh Bhavasar		9406601722
Etv Bhopal	Vinod Gour	265241	9301910911
Doordarshan Bhopal	Rajesh Kulshresht		9827003037, 9753163512
Doordarshan Bhopal	Manoj Sharma	220209	9425105963
Sahara Tv Bhopal	Narendra Dhanotiya	221027	9425108538
Aajtak	Akash Chauhan		9406641571
India News	Rajendra Soni		9893433873
Aakashwani	Nitin Sharma		9926012926
Pradesh Aajtak	Ashok Soni	242836	9893433873
Dainik Hindu Daink Ajmer	Gordhan Lal Sethiya	223758	9827638723
Yatendra Times	Narendra Malu	222827	9425327537
Amulya Duniya Mandasaur	Jagdish Sharma/Manish Sharma		9425361333
Mandasaur Demand	Gopal Singh Mangoliya		9826271167
Brain Master Pipliyapindi	Harish Gupta		9425976007
Harjai Darshan	Gopal Chauhan		9827277020
Ek Aur Kranti	Sanjeev Parmar		9993185888, 9300755140
Malwa Ka Mandasaur	Anil Sangatwani		9229533377, 9424033266
Jan Shola Mandasaur	Mohsin Kureshi		9754200973
Mandasaur Sansai	Fajan Khan		9993469187
Jagat Khabar	Nitu Tomar		9425369332
Malwa Kesri	Mukesh Ratnawat		9926447095
Shiromani	Sunil Gupta		9425976009
Malwa Bharti	Preetipal Singh Rana	221312, 243527	9301911971
Sarjagant	Aukar Singh		9907652652
Dashpur Ravi	Gayatri Prasad Sharma	242472	9827543976
Porwal Jagrati	Dilip Sethiya	243564	9893490700
Senacharya Shakti	Anil Marothiya		9424042875
Dashpur Lok Swami	Shiv Bhanu Singh Baghel		9425368875

8.5 Do's And Don'ts of Potential Hazard

Flood

- Listen To Local Loudspeaker Announcement/For The Latest Weather Bulletins And Flood Warnings. Pass On The Information To The Others
- Move Along With Family Members And Cattle To Safe Areas Like Relief Camps, Evacuation Centres, Elevated Grounds Where You Can Take Shelter.
- Keep Your Cash, Jewellery, Valuables, Important Documents Etc. In A Safe Place.
- Turn Off Power And Gas Connections Before Leaving Your House
- Don't Enter Into Flood Waters; It Could Be Dangerous.
- Don't Allow Children To Play In Or Near Flood Waters.
- Stay Away From Sewerage Line, Gutters, Drains, Culverts Etc.
- Be Careful Of Snakes; Snakebites Are Common During Floods.
- Stay Away From Electric Poles And Fallen Power-Lines To Avoid Electrocutation.
- Don't Use Wet Electrical Appliances – Get Them Checked Before Use.
- Eat Freshly Cooked And Dry Food. Always Keep Your Food Covered.
- Use Boiled And Filtered Drinking Water.
- Keep All Drains, Gutters Near Your House Clean.
- Stagnation Of Water Can Breed Vector/ Water-Borne Diseases. In Case Of Sickness Seek Medical Assistance.
- Use Bleaching Powder And Lime To Disinfect The Surroundings.

Epidemic

Drink Water from A Safe Source Or Water That Has Been Disinfected (Boiled Or Chlorinated).

Store Water In Narrow Mouthed Container.

Cook Food Or Reheat It Thoroughly And Eat It While It Is Still Hot.

Keep Food Items Covered.

Wash Hands Before Preparing Or Eating Food And After Defecation.

Do's and Don'ts

EARTHQUAKES

What to Do Before an Earthquake

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

Have a disaster emergency kit ready

- Battery operated torch
- Extra batteries
- Battery operated radio
- First aid kit and manual
- Emergency food (dry items) and water (packed and sealed)
- Candles and matches in a waterproof container
- Knife
- Chlorine tablets or powdered water purifiers
- Can opener.
- Essential medicines
- Cash and credit cards
- Thick ropes and cords
- Sturdy shoes

Develop an emergency communication plan

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

Help your community get ready

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

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

What to Do during an Earthquake

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

If indoors

- DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Protect yourself by staying under the lintel of an inner door, in the corner of a room, under a table or even under a bed.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.
- Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.
- Use a doorway for shelter only if it is in close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, loadbearing doorway.
- Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.
- Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.
- DO NOT use the elevators.

If outdoors

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

If in a moving vehicle

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

If trapped under debris

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

After an earthquake

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

Flood

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Driving Flood Facts

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

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

After a Flood

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
- Avoid floodwaters; water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline, or raw sewage. Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Avoid moving water.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a vehicle.

- Stay away from downed power lines, and report them to the power company.
- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Stay out of any building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.
- Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly in foundations.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are serious health hazards.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwater can contain sewage and chemicals.

Flood: Know Your Terms

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

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

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

- 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.

**8.6 Detailed Maps:
Flood Affected Areas:**

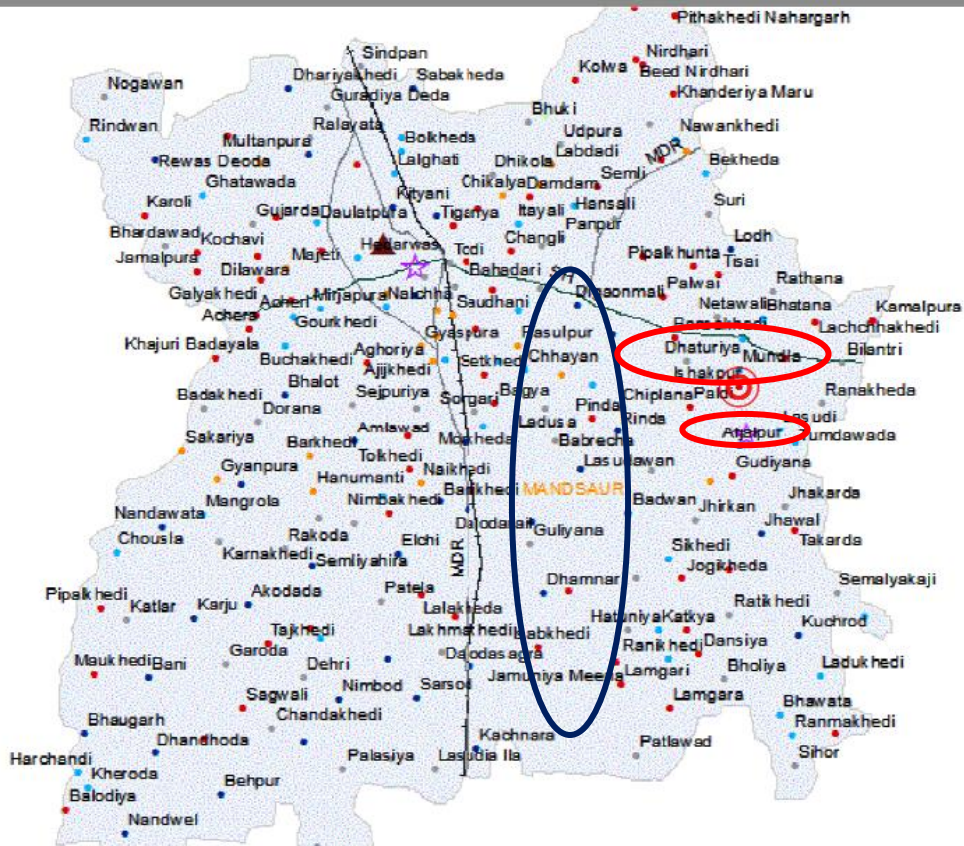
Bhanpura Region:





Note:

-  Flood Affected Villages
-  Epidemic Affected Region

Mandsaur Region:



Note:

-  Flood Affected Villages
-  Epidemic Affected Region

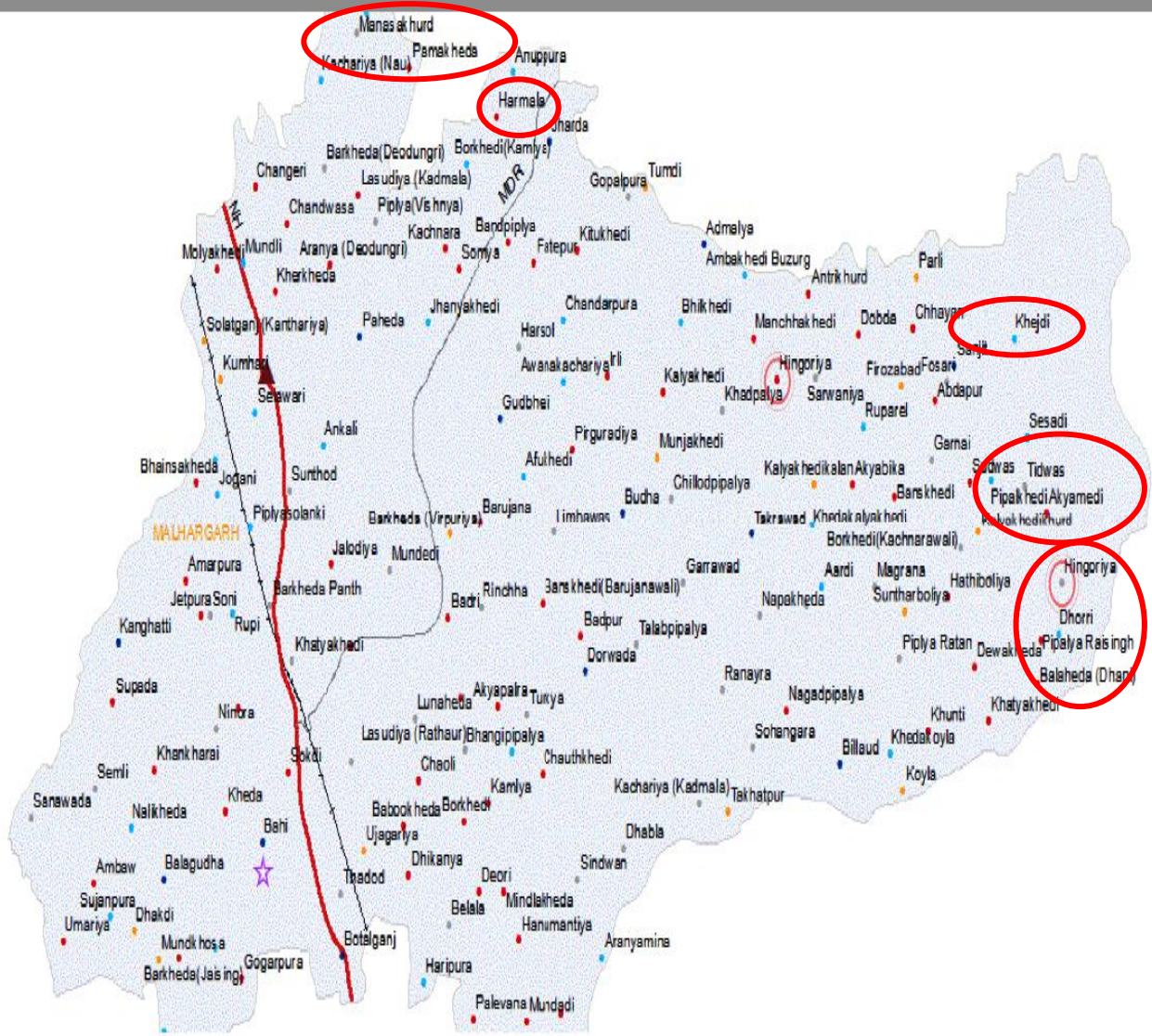
Garoth Region:



Note:

-  Flood Affected Villages
-  Epidemic Affected Region

Malhargarh Region:



Note:

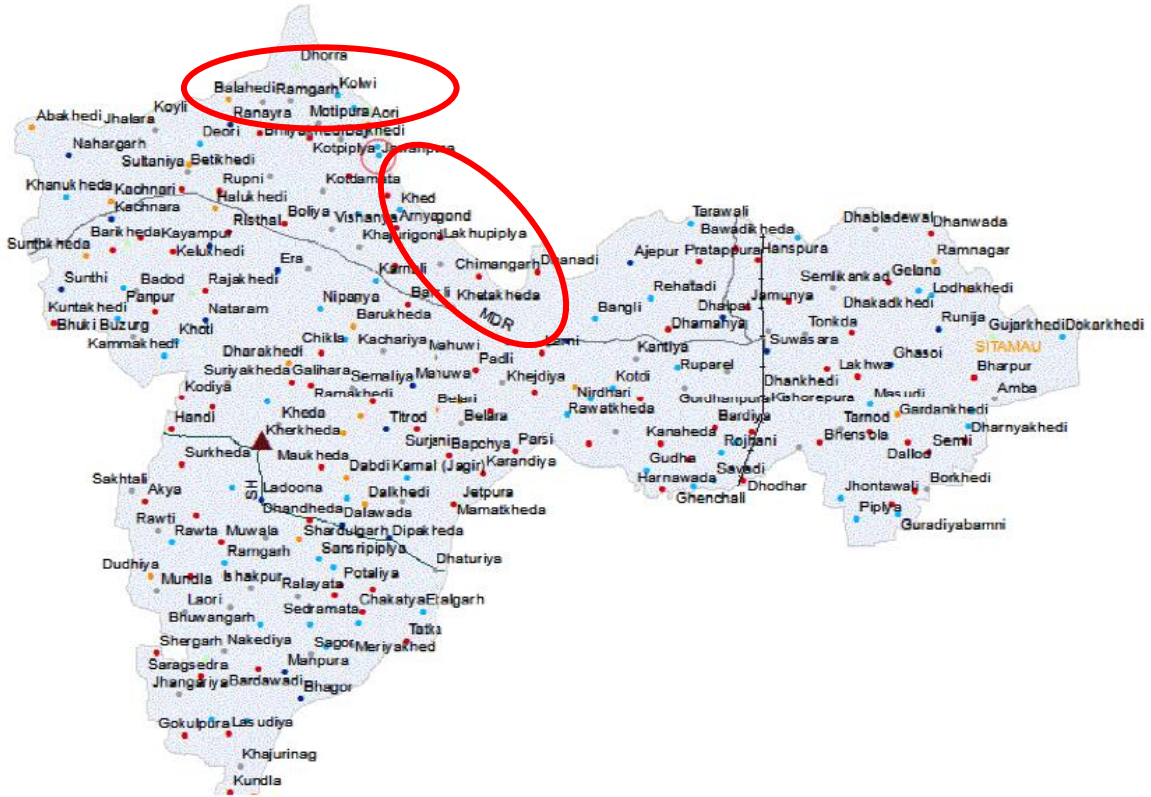


Flood Affected Villages



Epidemic Affected Region

Sitamau Region:



Note:

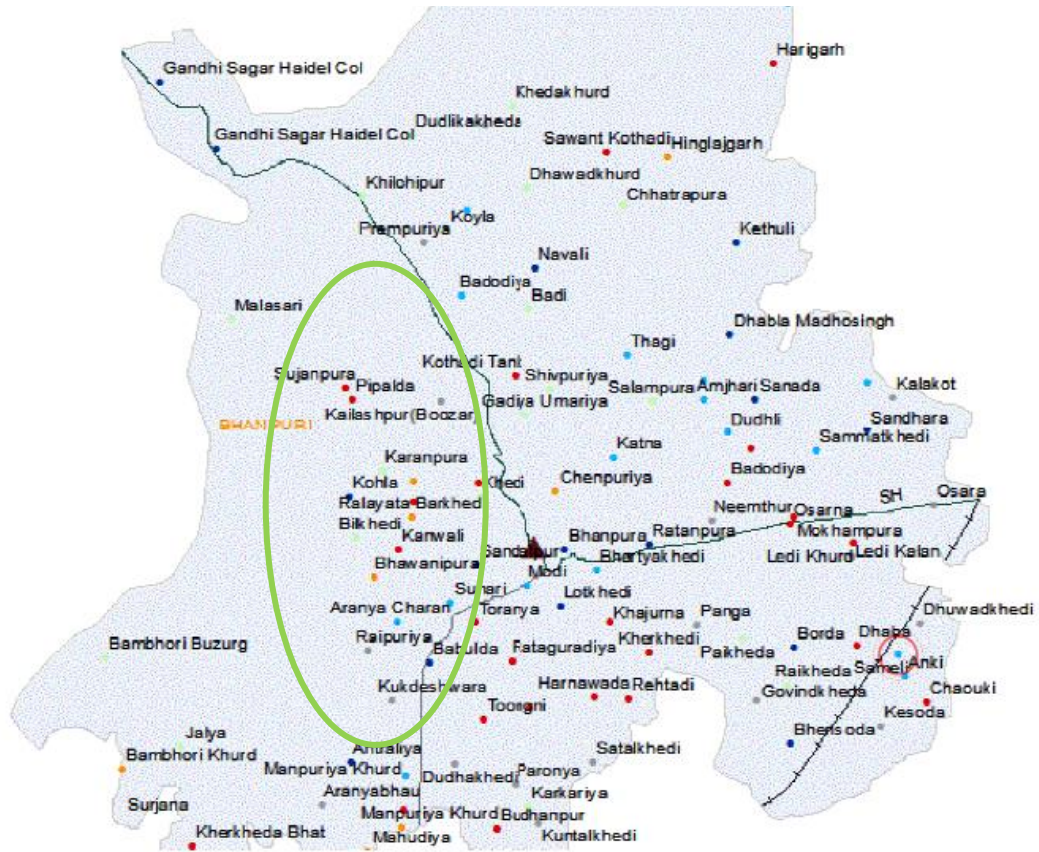


Flood Affected Villages






Epidemic Affected Region

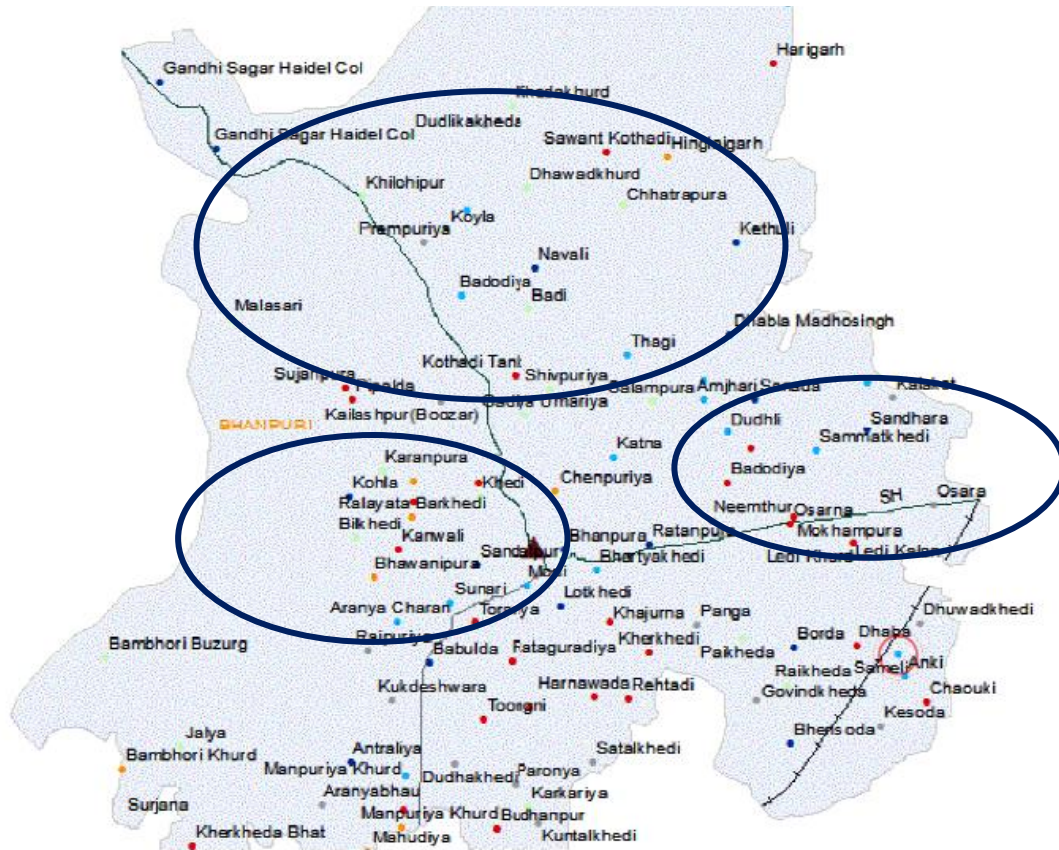
Forest Fire Prone Area: Bhanpura Region (Largest Forest Cover)



Note:

-  Flood Affected Villages
-  Epidemic Affected Region
-  Forest Fire Prone Areas

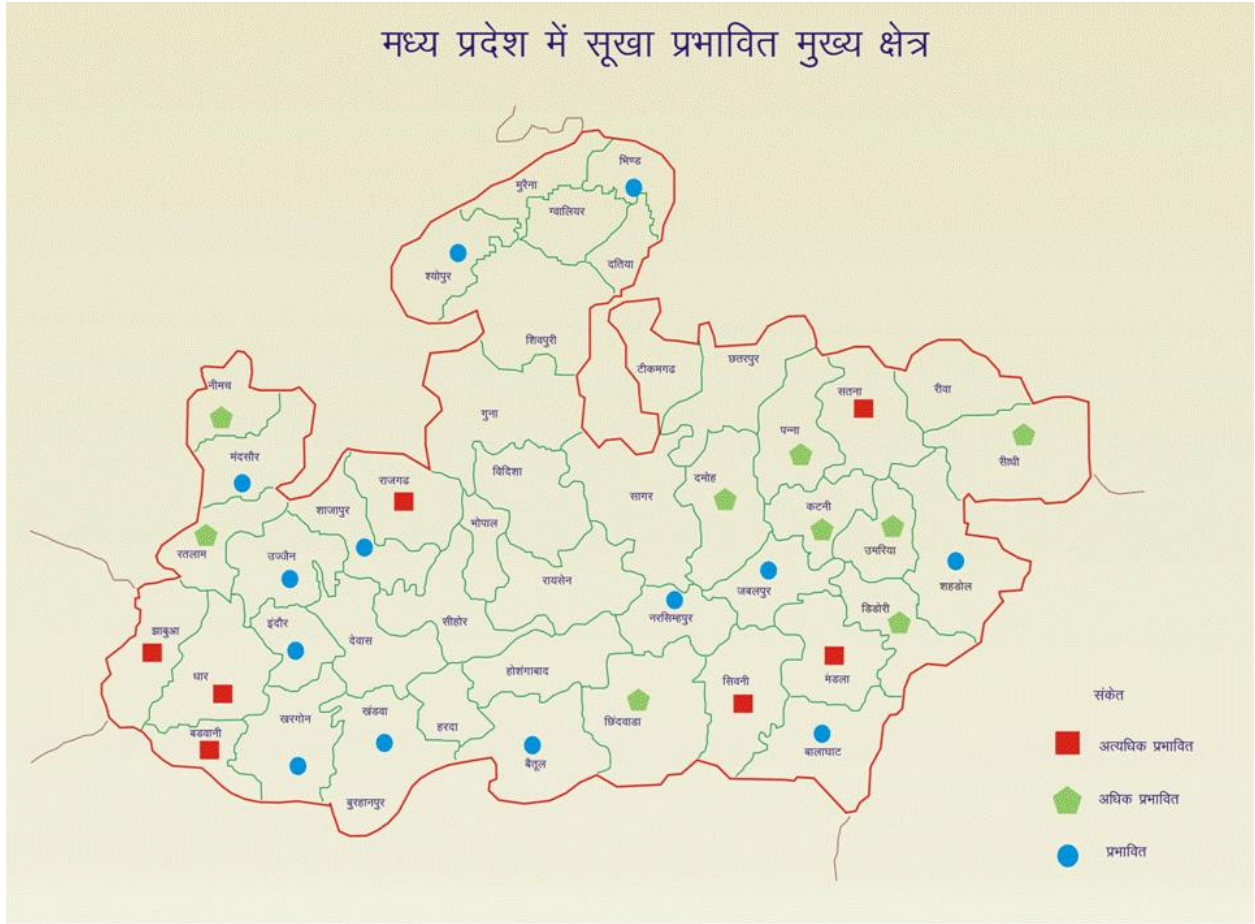
Vulnerable Areas (Epidemic):



Note:

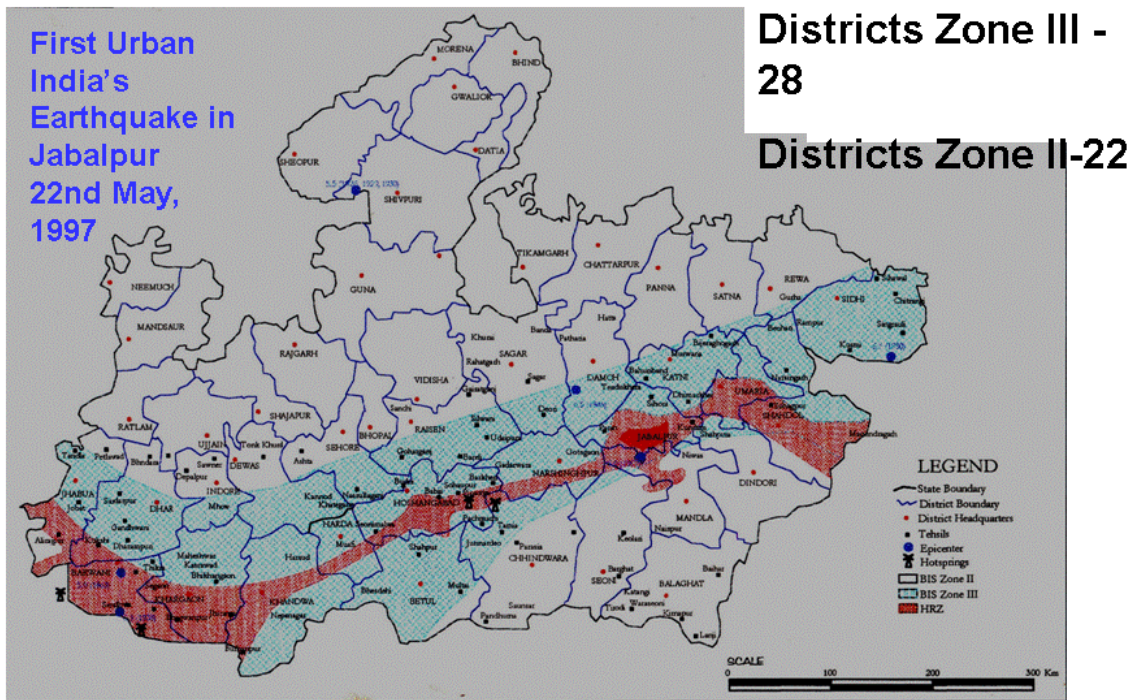
-  Flood Affected Villages
-  Epidemic Affected Region

Drought Status:



Earthquake Status:

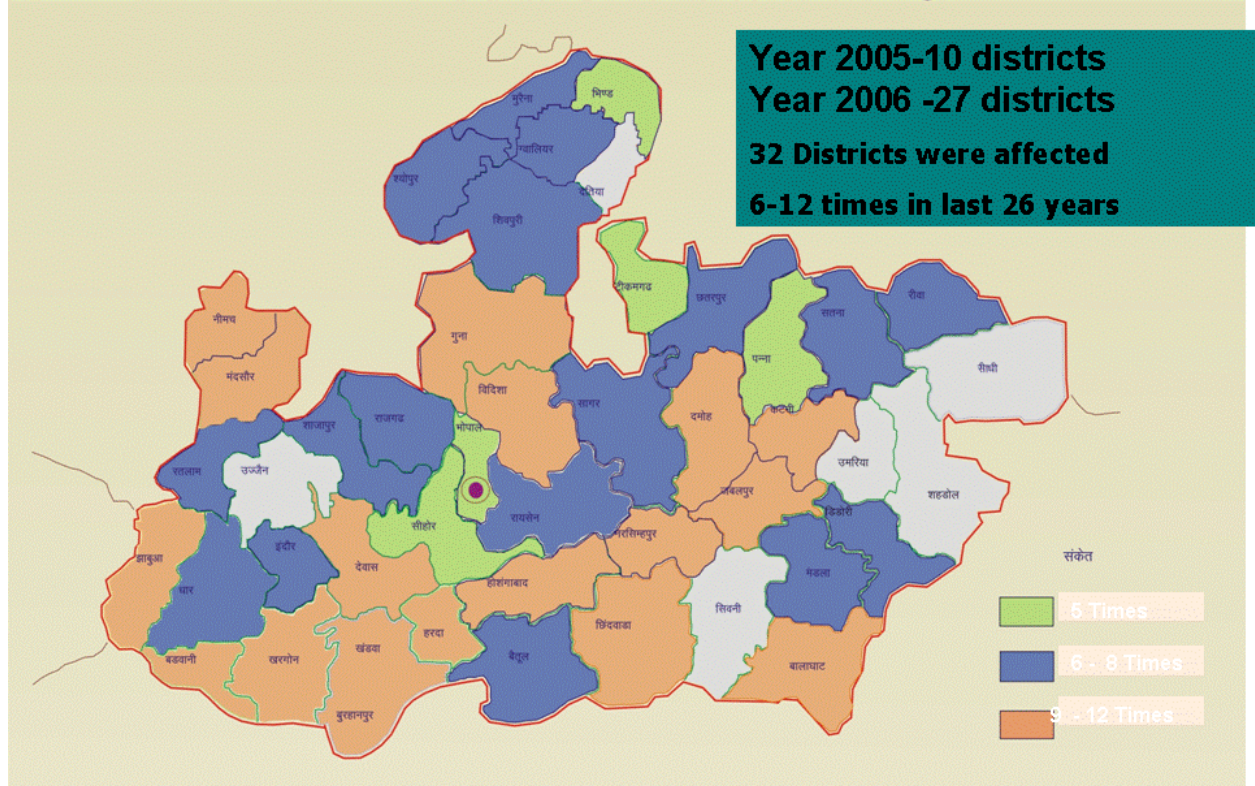
EARTHQUAKE VULNERABILITY OF MADHYA PRADESH



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

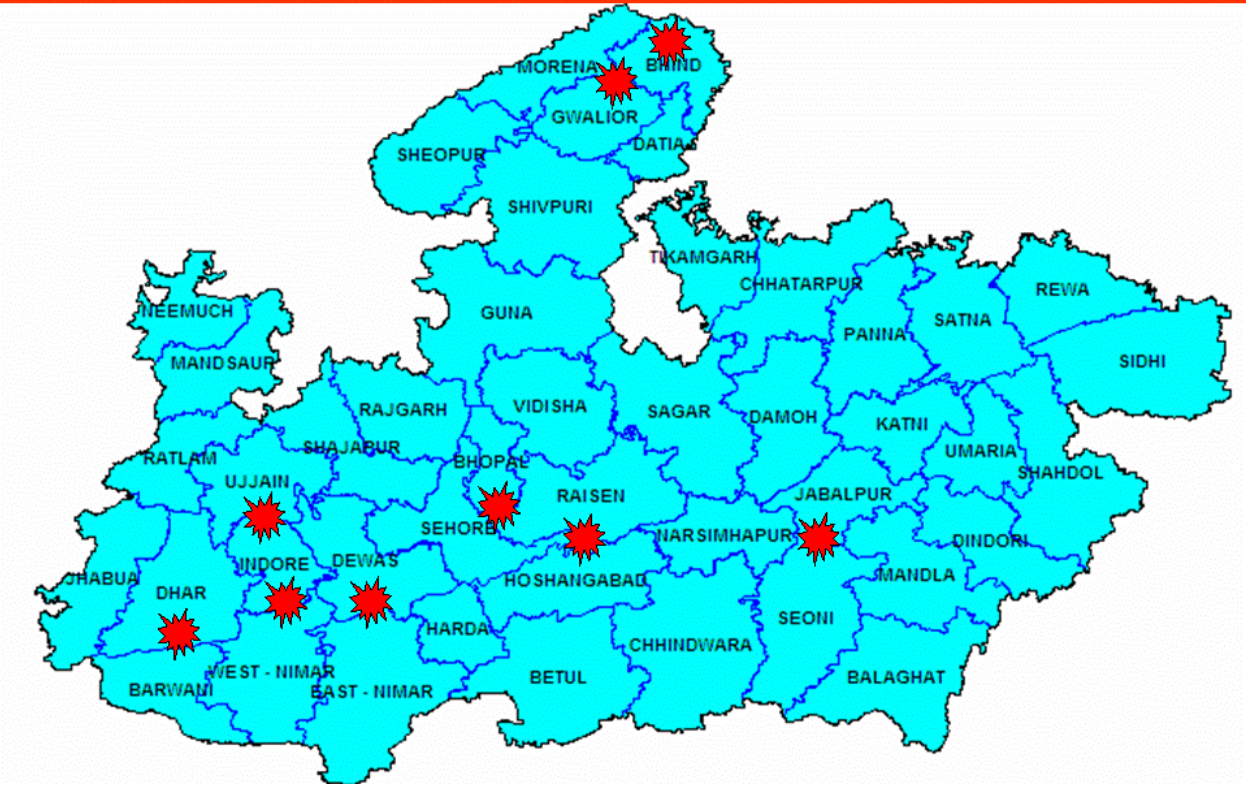
Flood Status:

FLOOD AFFECTED DISTRICTS OF MADHYAPREDESH

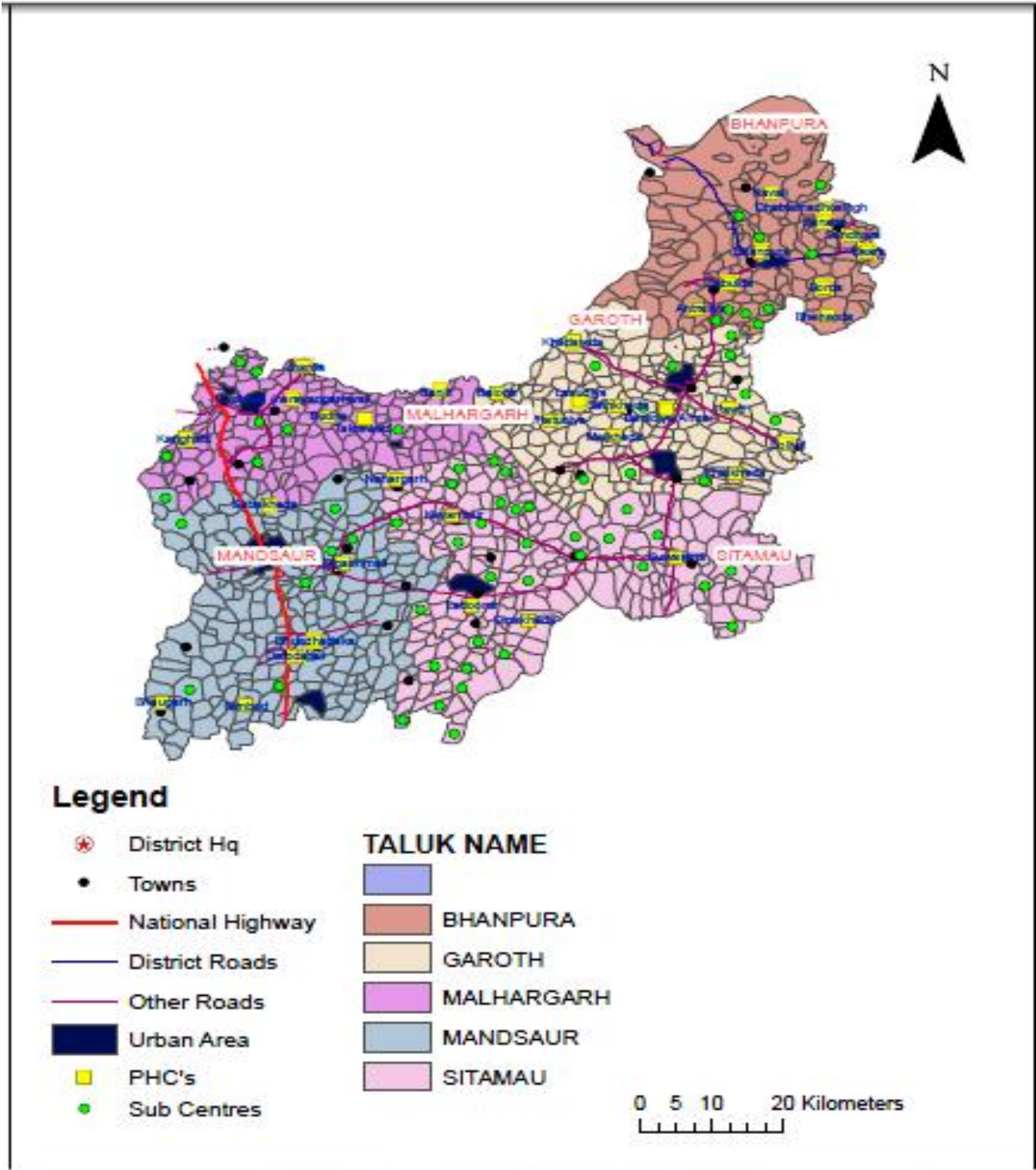


Industrial Hazards Status:

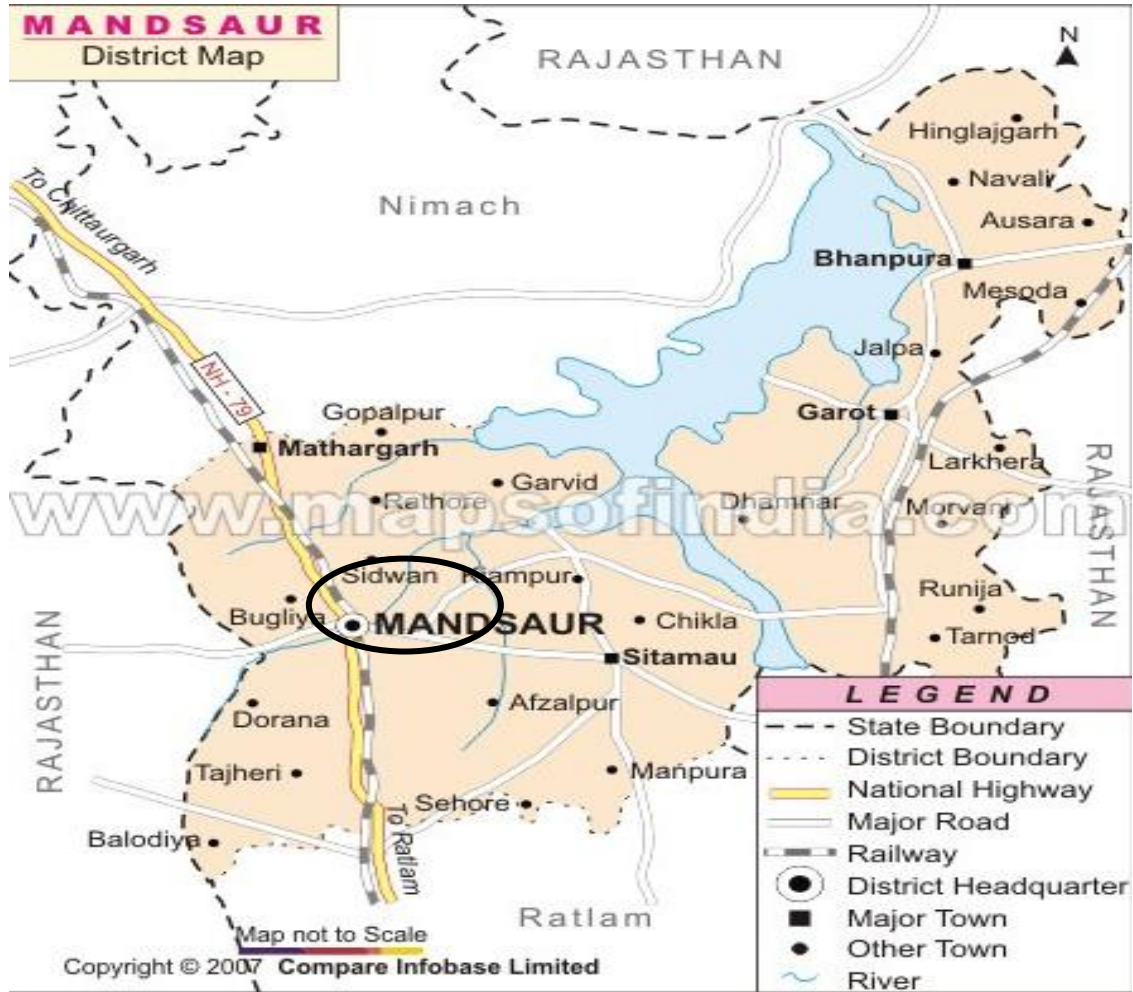
INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS IN MADHYA PRADESH



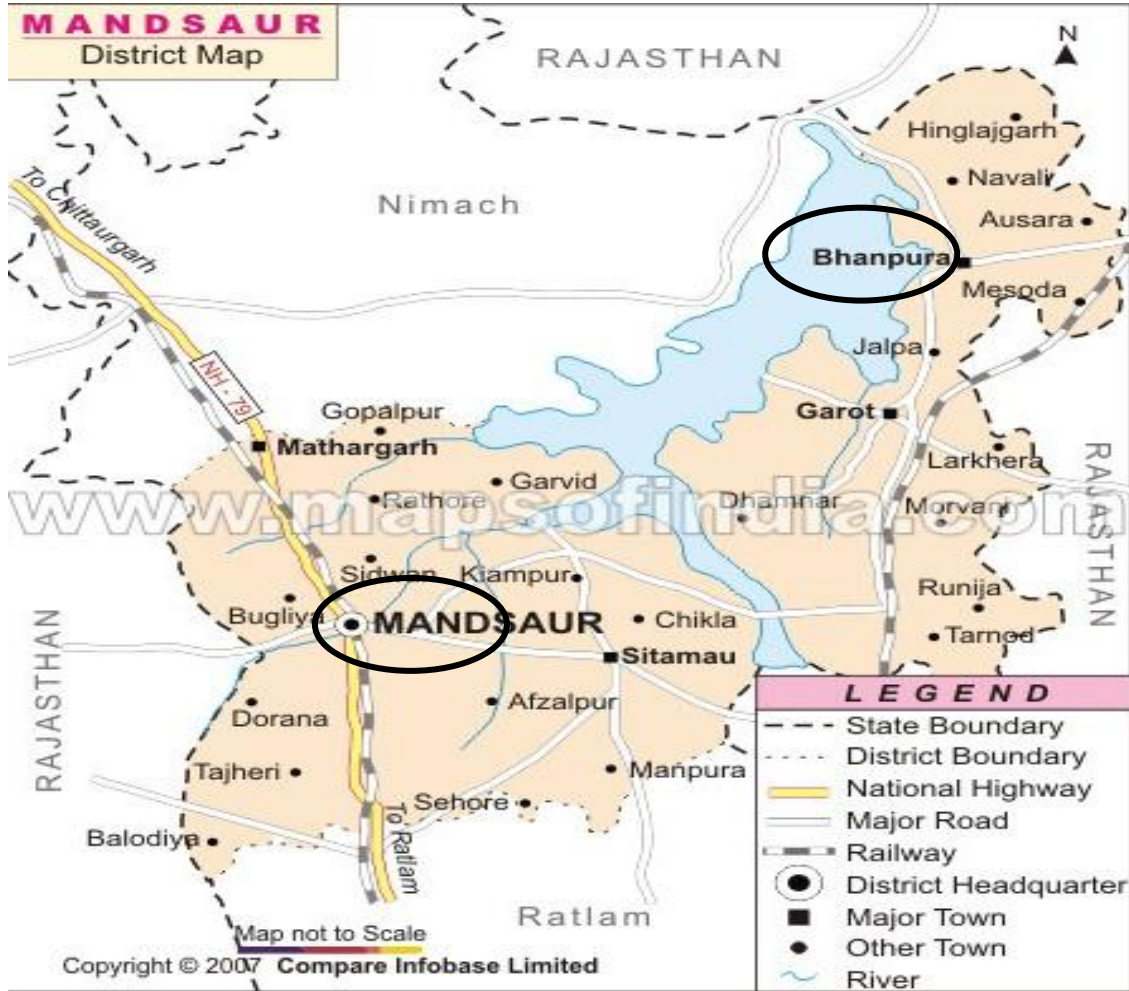
Health Centres Location:



Fire Station Location In District: MMC Is Responsible For Fire Services In District City Having Two Fire Brigade Has Capacity Of 5000 Liters



Blood Bank Location: Two Health Centres One in District Hospital and Other In Community Health Centre Bhanpura.



Industrial and Chemical Hazards:

