

District Disaster Management Plan Neemuch

For School of Good Governance & Policy Analysis,
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Preface

Neemuch Disaster Management Plan is a part of multi-level planning advocated by the Madhya Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (MPSDMA) under DM Act of 2005 to help the District administration for effective response during the disaster. Neemuch is prone to natural as well as man-made disasters. Floods and Drought are the major Natural Hazards and fire and rail/ road accidents are the main man-made disaster of the district.

The Disaster Management plan includes facts and figures those have been collected from various departments. This plan is first attempt of the district administration and is a comprehensive document which contains various chapters and each chapter has its own importance. The plan consist Hazard & Risk Assessment, Institutional Mechanism, Response Mechanism, Standard Operating Procedure, inventory of Resources etc. Hazard & Risk Assessment is done on the basis of past thirty year disaster data & is collected from all departments.

It is suggested that the District level officials of different department will carefully go through the plan and if have any suggestions & comments be free to convey the same so that same can be included in the next edition.

It is hoped that the plan would provide concrete guidelines towards preparedness and quick response in case of an emergency and help in realizing sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction & mitigate/minimizes the losses in the district in the long run.

Acknowledgment

I take immense pleasure in thanking Mr. Lokesh Jataw , District Collector, Neemuch for having permitted me to carry this project. His constant support and motivation always encouraged me to work hard. Further, I draw a lot of inspiration from his work, beliefs and attitude towards all.

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A. GENERAL	1
A 1. Overview	1
A 1.1 District Profile.....	1
A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions	1
A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography.....	3
A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics	4
A 1.1.4 Climate and weather.....	5
A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)	6
A 1.1.6 Education	7
A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use	9
A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern.....	10
A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups	11
A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network.....	12
A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations	13
A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots	14
A 1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan.....	15
A 1.2 Purpose of the Plan	16
A 1.3 Key Objectives.....	16
A 1.4 District Plan Approach.....	17
A 2. Institutional Arrangements	19
A 2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).....	19
A 2.2 District Disaster Management Committee/ Advisory Committee (DDMC/ DDMAC)	20
A 2.3 District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) / District Control Room (DCR)	23
A 2.4 District Disaster Information Management System	24
A 2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee	25
A 2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee	25
A 2.7 Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee.....	26
B . HAZARD, VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT AND RISK PROFILING (HVRC)	27
B 1. Hazard Assessment	27
Major applicable hazards	27
History of past disasters	30
Seasonality of hazards	32
B 2 Vulnerability Analysis	32
B 3. Capacity Analysis	35
B 4. Risks Assessment	36
B 4.1 Risk profiling of the district.....	38
C . DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING	39
C 1 District Action Plans	39
C 1.1 Mitigation Plan.....	39

C 1.1.1	Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes	42
C 1.1.2	Training & Capacity Building.....	44
C 1.1.3	Community Initiatives	44
C 1.1.4	Risk Management Funding	45
C 1.2	Preparedness Plan.....	45
C.1.2.1	Preparedness before response	46
C.1.2.2	Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts	47
C.1.2.2	Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts	48
C.1.2.3	Evacuation preparedness.....	49
C.1.2.4	Organizing mock drills.....	49
C 1.3	Response Plan	49
C 1.3.1	Disaster Emergency Response Force	53
C 1.3.2	Crisis management direction & coordination.....	53
C 1.3.3	Incident Command System (ICS)	54
C 1.3.4	Rapid damage assessment & reporting	68
C 1.3.5	Distt. Search & rescue Team	70
C 1.3.6	Medical response	71
C 1.3.7	Logistic arrangements	74
C 1.3.8	Communications	74
C 1.3.9	Temporary shelter management.....	75
C 1.3.10	Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)	75
C 1.3.11	Law & order.....	76
C 1.3.12	Public grievances/missing persons search/media management	77
C 1.3.13	Animal care.....	77
C 1.3.14	Management of deceased	77
C 1.3.15	Civil Defense and Home Guards	78
C 1.3.16	Role of Private Security	78
C 1.3.17	NGOs & Voluntary organizations.....	78
C 1.3.18	Relief management planning	80
C 1.3.19	Media Management	81
C 1.3.20	Fire Services	83
C 1.4	Recovery and Reconstruction Plan.....	84
C 1.4.1	Restoration of basic infrastructure	85
C 1.4.1	Restoration of basic infrastructure	85
C 1.4.2	Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure	85
C 1.4.3	Restoration of livelihoods	85
C 1.4.4	Psycho-social interventions	86
C 1.5	Cross cutting elements	86
C 1.5.1	Community Based Disaster Management	86
C 1.5.2	Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups.....	87
C 1.5.3	Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues	88
C 2	Standard Operating Procedures (and Checklists)	88
Department of Revenue and Relief.....	90	
Department of Home	92	
Department of Health.....	93	
Department of Transport.....	94	
Department of Public Works	95	

Department of Irrigation and Water Resources	96
Department of Agriculture	97
Department of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	99
Department of Veterinary	100
Department of Fire Service	101
Department of Telecommunications	102
Home Guards	103
Rural Development Department	105
Panchayat Raj	106
Department of Food & Civil Supplies	108
Electricity Department	109
Department of Education	110
Department of Industrial Health and Safety	111
Department of Urban Development	111
Indian Red Cross and NGOs	112
C 2.2 Hazard specific SOPs for designated Departments and Teams	113
C 3 Financial Provisions for Disaster Management	116
C 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders	116
C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District	116
C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:	117
C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations:	117
C 4.1.3 Religious Institutions:	119
C 4.1.4 Academic Institutions:	120
C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:	120
C 4.2 Responsibilities of the stakeholders	120
C 5 Inter- District Coordination Mechanisms – [Standard Operating Procedures / Protocols]	121
C 6 Intra- District Coordination Mechanisms – [with Block Headquarters]	121
C 7 Dissemination of DM Plan	122
C 7.1 Plan Evaluation	122
C 7.2 Plan Update	123
C 8 Annexure	123
C 8.1 District profile	123
C 8.2 Resources	124
C 8.3 Media and information management	141
C 8.4 Important Contact numbers	149
C 8.5 Do's and don'ts of all possible hazards	185
C 8.6 Detailed Maps	193
Tehsil Neemuch Map	194
Tehsil Jawad Map	195
Tehsil Manasa Map	196
Health Facilities	197
Flood Prone Areas(Marked in Red)	198
Blood Banks/Rotary Club Neemuch	199

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Location and administrative divisions	2
Table 2 : Geography and Topography	3
Table 3 : Demographic and socio economics	4
Table 4 : Climate and weather	5
Table 5: Health (Medical).....	6
Table 6 : Education	7
Table 7 : Agriculture and Land use.....	9
Table 8 : Housing Pattern	10
Table 9 : Industrial set ups	11
Table 10 : Transport and communication network	12
Table 11 : Power stations and electricity installations.....	13
Table 12 : Major historical, religious places, tourist spots	15
Table 13 : District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).....	19
Table 14 : District Disaster Management Committee/ Advisory Committee (DDMC/ DDMAC)	20
Table 15: District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) / District Control Room (DCR)	23
Table 16 : Urban Area Disaster Management Committee.....	25
Table 17: Block Level Disaster Management Committee.....	25
Table 18 : Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee.....	26
Table 19 : Major applicable hazards	28
Table 20 : History of past disasters.....	30
Table 21 : Seasonality of hazards	32
Table 22 : Vulnerability Analysis	33
Table 23 : Resource inventory, Block wise	35
Table 24 : Potential impact of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities.....	36
Table 25 : Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts.....	48
Table 26 : Training And Rank Requirements For District Headquarters Team	57
Table 27: Rapid damage assessment & reporting.....	68
Table 28 : Distt. Search & rescue Team	70
Table 29 : MEDICAL COMBAT TEAM.....	72
Table 30 : Temporary shelter management	75
Table 31 : hospital summary.....	124
Table 32 : Details of Vehicles for Search, Rescue, Transportations and Fire-fighting under control of Nagar Palika.....	126
Table 33 : List Of Fire Stations.....	129
Table 34 : List of vehicles with PWD.....	129
Table 35 : List of cranes.....	129
Table 36 : Vehicles available with Police Department (okguksa dh miyC/krk).....	131
Table 37 : List Of vehicles with District Commandant	134
Table 38 : Balwa Drill samagri	135
Table 39 : List Of Petrol Pumps	138

Table 40 : Hyper Sensitive point	139
Table 41 : List of Newspapers.....	141
Table 42 : Police lines.....	146
Table 43 : List of temporary residence for external rescue team.....	148
Table 44 : Red Cross society	149
Table 45 : Contact details of Police Department	149
Table 46 : home guard emergency response team.....	153
Table 47 : Veterinary Hospital Contact Persons.....	154
Table 48 : List Of Veterinary Doctors	157
Table 49 : List Of NGOs.....	158
Table 50 : List of main officials of NGOs	160
Table 51 : Medical Person Contact Lists	161
Table 52 : lab technician list	164
Table 53 : Civil Surgeons List.....	165
Table 54 : Private Nursing Home List	166
Table 55 : PWD Officers list	169
Table 56 : List of Medical Stores	170

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 : Rainfall History 6

Figure 2 : District Plan Approach 18

Figure 3 : DISASTER INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM 24

Figure 4 : PROPOSED INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE DEOC..... 51

Figure 5 : Crisis management direction & coordination..... 54

Figure 6 : Incident Command System (ICS)..... 55

Figure 7 : ICS DETAIL 58

Figure 8 : ICS GENERAL STAFF 62

A. GENERAL

A 1. Overview

A 1.1 District Profile

Neemuch was declared a separate district by the State government on 30 June, 1998. It was formerly part of Mandsaur district. Three tehsils of undivided Mandsaur district (Neemuch, jawad and Manasa) were isolated from Mandsaur to form Neemuch district. Later, Singoli and Jirn tehsil were formed in Neemuch. Neemuch currently has a total of 5 tehsils.. Neemuch district is located on north-west Madhya Pradesh, and on south-east border of Rajasthan. Neemuch district's extends from 24.15 'and 24.35' north latitude and 74.45 'and 75.37' east longitude. The total area of district is 3875 square km . During British rule Neemuch was founded as a military camp. After independence, Government of India changed the military camp to paramilitary force which is presently known as CRPF. Neemuch is famous for CRPF and Alkoloid factory. Neemuch is an opium producing area. Neemuch's climate is favourable for opium agriculture. Kyati Badwamata temple, known for it's holy water that is capable of treatment of patients suffering from paralysis is located in the Neemuch district due to where the large number of devotees visit the place on occasion of ashtami during Navratri fair. Neemuch district Mukyalya is located near Neemuch - Chittaurgarh Broad Gauge line. National Highway 31 passes through the heart of Neemuch. Neemuch also has an airstrip.

A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

Location

Neemuch district lies between 24°15 to 25°02 North latitudes and 74°43 to 75°37 East longitudes. It is bounded by Rajasthan in the North and East, by Kullu and Mandasur district in the East and South.

Administrative Divisions & Geographical Area

The total area of the present district is 3,875 Sq. Kms. It has a total number of 674 inhabited villages. There are 10 Towns in the district. These include one municipal corporation (Neemuch), 9 Nagar Panchayat (Jeeran, Jawad, Ratangarh, Singoli, Kudeshwar, Rampura, Manasa, Naya Gaon, Khor).

The district comprises of 3 blocks and 5 tehsils and sub tehsils. The blocks are, namely Neemuch, Jawad, Manasa. The tehsils are namely Neemuch, Jawad, Manasa, Singoli, Jiran.

TABLE 1: LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Location (in degrees) -	Latitude – 24°15 to 25°02 N Longitude- 74°43 to 75°37 E
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	3875
Administrative information-	
No. of Tehsils:	5 (Neemuch, Jawad, Manasa, Singoli, Jiran)
No. of Municipal Boards	10
No. of Blocks:	3(Neemuch, Jawad, Manasa)
No. of Gram Panchayats:	Neemuch - 66 Jawad - 76 Manasa – 97
No. of Villages:	Neemuch - 188 Jawad - 263 Manasa – 223 Total-674
No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Block wise):	Neemuch – Police Stations – 3 Police Chowkees – 1 Jawad - Police Stations – 3 Police Chowkees – 3 Manasa – Police Stations – 4 Police Chowkees – 1
No. of Post Offices(Block wise):	Neemuch Head Post Office – 1 Primary / Sub Post Office – 5 Branch office -27 Jawad Head Post Office – 0 Primary / Sub Post Office – 6 Branch office -29 Manasa Head Post Office – 0 Primary / Sub Post Office – 4

	Branch office -44
Year of district formation:	1998
Name of adjacent districts:	Rajasthan state, Mandsaur district

Source-District Statistical Handbook 2010-11

A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography

Chambal and Raitam are the two major rivers flowing in the area. 3 dams come in the vicinity of the district- Sitaram Jajusagar, Morvan and chambaleshwar dam. Moreover Neemuch has a total of 22 ponds and 13 canals.

TABLE 2 : GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Name of rivers and lakes:	Chambal, Neemuch neher, raitam, chandu ki puliya, Kunda, Harkhiyakhhal, gaatgirsagar, brahamini, gunjali, jawasa borkhedi, ratangarh singoli naala, ada oda parda naala, karjada malkheda naala, singoli ki nadi
No. of dams, embankments:	3 (Morvan dam, Sitaram Jaajusagar dam, Chambaleshwar dam)
Name of existing mountains:	No name
Highest elevation (in meters):	Data not available
Forest cover in the district:	94413 hectare
Any other important element:	

Source-District Statistical Handbook 2010-11, General Information Document Neemuch

A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

Demography:

As per the Census 2011, total population of Neemuch district is about 825958

persons with 421460 Males and 404318 Females. The sex ratio is 959 females to every thousand males. The overall population density is 213 persons per square kilometer. There is a small population living in the urban centres as compared to the rural areas with urban population of about 245230 and that of rural is 580728.

According to the 2011 census, the literacy rate is 85.87 % for males and 57.25 % for females.

TABLE 3 : DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO ECONOMICS

Total household:	
Total population:	825958
Male:	421460
Female:	404318
Population density: per sq km.	213.15
Income -	13.2
Per capita income:	
Total APL, BPL families:	Rural BPL-62143 Urban BPL-26773 Total BPL=88916
Occupation -	
Main occupation of people:	Agriculture, Farm workers
Secondary occupation of people:	Family Business

Source –Census 2011

A 1.1.4 Climate and weather

Summers normally starts from mid March and continues till August. December, January and February are very cold months. The climate is comparatively hot from mid May to mid July. Rainy season generally starts from mid June and extends up to the mid September.

Autumn season is generally very small from mid September to mid November. The extended rainy season and early setting

TABLE 4 : CLIMATE AND WEATHER

Rainfall-	Try to get all the information Block wise.
Total annual rainfall of year 2011-12:	1116.80 mm
Average rainfall (last 10 years):	832.8mm
Temperature-	
Average Maximum Temperature:	40°c
Average Minimum Temperature:	Not Available
Demarcation of crucial seasons- (Pl. refer data of last 10 years)	
Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:	Mid June to September
Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:	March to mid June

Source- Land Record Department, 2012

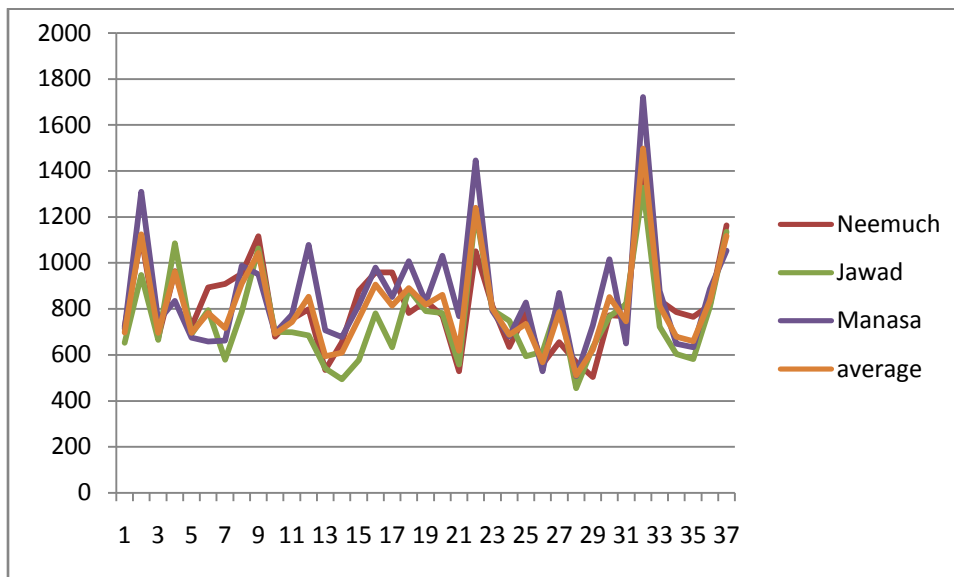


FIGURE 1 : RAINFALL HISTORY

A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

There is 1 major hospital, 3 Community Health Centers 18 Primary Health Centers centres and 104 mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres in the district.

TABLE 5: HEALTH (MEDICAL)

Block name	Neemuch	Jawad	Manasa	TOTAL
No. of Main Hospitals	1	1	1	3
No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres:	30	36	38	104
No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	3	4	11	18
No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs):	1	1	1	3

A 1.1.6 Education

The literacy percentage in Neemuch is 71.81% as per 20011 census. As per data available up to March 2011, the number of Primary schools in the district were 879, 367 Middle schools, 103 High schools/Senior secondary schools and 4 colleges.

TABLE 6 : EDUCATION

Literacy rate:		Try to get all the information Block wise. Rural – 66.78% Urban – 83.53%			
Total Male:		314785			
Total Female:		202576			
	Neemuch	Manasa	Jawad	Zirapur	Total
No.of Higher Secondary schools:	14	13	16	0	43
No. of High schools:	16	21	21	2	60
No. of Middle schools:	112	121	134	0	367
No. of Primary schools:	241	328	310	0	879
No. of Anganwaris:	320	326	339	0	985
No .of it is/ training centers:	1	0	0	0	1

No. of Engineering colleges:	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Medical colleges:	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Other colleges: (Govt. + Private entities)	4	0	0	0	4
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	108519				
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	3852				

Source- Source-District Statistical Handbook 2010-11, Mahila Bal Vikas Kendra, Education Department, 2012 data

A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

Agriculture is the primary occupation of the people in the district. Major crops grown in the area are Wheat, Paddy, Tide, Corn, Gram, Kidney bean, Cane, Pepper and spice, Mole, Linseed, Peanuts, Wry, Mustard, Soyabean, Tobacco.

TABLE 7 : AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE

Cropping pattern -	
Type of major crops:	Wheat, Paddy, Tide, Corn, Gram, Kidney bean, Cane, Pepper and spice, Mole, Linseed Peanuts, Wry, Mustard, Soyabean, Tobacco
Cropping seasons:	Kharrif season.
Land classifications-	
Forest land:	94413 hectare
Barren & Uncultivated land:	9416 hectare
Cultivated land:	
Net Sown area	184253 hectare
Area Under 2 crops	89503 hectare
Total area	273756 hectare
Pasture land:	19811 hectare
Soil classifications	The soils in the district are generally of four types viz., Medium Deep Black cotton soil, Red loamy soil, Laterite soil and Alluvial soil. Black cotton soil is derived from weathering and disintegration of basaltic lava flow. Major parts of the district are covered by medium deep black soils. Red loamy soils consist of sandy loam to clayey loam and brick in colour. This soil is derived from Vindhyan sandstone and shale and occurring in valley portion on the plateau and adjacent to hill composed of Vindhyan sandstone. This type of soil covers a Northern part of the district. Laterite soil

	dark brown to pink coloured lateritic soil is found as capping over hillocks of basaltic terrain. Alluvial soils are grayish yellow to brownish yellow in colour and occupy along the major rivers.
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Source-District Statistical Handbook 2010-11, Agriculture department

A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern

Most of the houses and buildings that are newly constructed use RCC. Even the older homes have been renovated at some point of time using RCC or bricks. However there are still around 7.2% houses in villages that are kuchha houses (uses mud). Moreover apart from these materials stone masonry is also used for house construction at some places. Also in around 20% of the homes roofing is not proper. Temporary arrangements like tin shades are employed at these places. Also thatched roofs are employed in kuchha houses.

Also most of the buildings have only one floor. Only at few places more that 1 floor have been employed.

TABLE 8 : HOUSING PATTERN

<p>Housing pattern-</p> <p>Type of housing construction:</p> <p>Type of material used:</p> <p>Flooring types:</p>	<p>Grass / Thatch / Bamboo/ Wood / Mud -14159 Plastic/Polythene-2065 Handmade Tiles-52012 Machine made tiles – 23062 Burnt Brick – 3705 Stone/Slate- 81396 GI/Metal/Asbestos sheets – 21895 Concrete – 24870 Other material-1023 Total-224727</p>
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(Ground and above)	Data Not Available
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Source- Census 2011

A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups

The major industries in the district are Vikram Cement, CCI factory, Alkoloid Opium Factory. There are no Major Accident Hazard Units in the district.

TABLE 9 : INDUSTRIAL SET UPS

Total no. of industries (Govt., Semi Govt. and Pvt),	
a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:	0
Total workforce involved in these industrial units:	0
b) No. of Medium and small scale industries :	Neemuch-170 Jawad-17 Manasa-24
Total manpower involved in these units:	Neemuch-1467 Jawad-1479 Manasa-71
Any major accident occurred in any of the industrial units (Loss of life >10, or Financial loss > 1 Crore).	None

Source- Department of Industries, 2012 data

Hazardous industries to be showed in the detailed map enclosed in Annexure 8.6

A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network

The blocks are very well connected through roads. Telephone service providers like BSNL and Airtel provide good coverage in the district.

TABLE 10 : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION NETWORK

<p>1) Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks:</p> <p>a) By Road</p> <p>b) By Rail</p> <p>c) By Air</p> <p>d) Waterways</p>	<p>All the blocks are well connected by roads.</p> <p>Urban– Total Road Length -193.02 km Good Roads Length – 90.82 km Normal Roads Length – 46.2 km Bad roads Length – 15km</p> <p>Rural– Total Road Length -244.4 km Good Roads Length – 118.6km Normal Roads Length – 92.1 km Bad roads Length – 21.64km</p> <p>Railway station is present only in block Neemuch and Jawad.</p> <p>Only block Nimuch has an airstrip.</p> <p>No water transport available. Water transport available in Gandhisagar in nearby district Mandsaur</p>
<p>2) Communication network</p> <p>i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks</p>	<p>Jawada - 27 Manasa - 13 Neemuch – 20 Total - 60</p>

ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block	Jawada - 5573 Manasa - 5838 Neemuch – 11553
iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks	Connectivity is there in all the blocks, mainly through wireless but the signal strength reduces as we move away from urban centres.
iv) No. of HAM Radio Stations in the blocks	1

Source- Telecommunication Department (BSNL) , PWD, Doordarshan,2012 data

A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

The electricity department has reached the goal of 100% coverage in terms of electricity outreach in the district.

TABLE 11 : POWER STATIONS AND ELECTRICITY INSTALLATIONS

List of power stations in the district:	Appendix
Electricity outreach in the district:	100%
Production	
Neemuch	203.67MU
Jawad	185.92MU
Manasa	112.33MU
Demand	
Neemuch	5634.43(in Rs Lakhs)
Jawad	3285.14(in Rs Lakhs)
Manasa	3128.77(in Rs Lakhs)

Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:	Only Thermal power. No other source.

Source- Department of Electricity, 2012 data

A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots

- List of historical paces, religious centers and tourist spots will be required, as these places are usually packed by devotees and tourists. The list will help the Administration, Police deptt. to assess the situation and take call in case of any emergency, especially during the peak season or local festival time.

TABLE 12 : MAJOR HISTORICAL, RELIGIOUS PLACES, TOURIST SPOTS

	Average presence of visitors per day during peak season / festival season
<p>List of historical places in the district:</p> <p>Scindia Kacheri, Angrezo ka kabristan Parsio ka kabristan, CRPF training centre, Paridhi ka prachin kila</p>	
<p>List of religious/tourist centers in the district:</p> <p>Sukhanandji Mandir , Jawad</p>	50000-60000 in May on occasion of Amavasya
Bhaddwa Mata Mandir	2-3 Lakhs on occasion of Chet Navratri (March) Kvar navratri (Oct-Nov)
Aatri Mata Mandir, Manasa	50000-60000 on Sakranti (14 Jan)
Kileshwara Mahadev Mandir	N/A
Nilkanth Mahadev	N/A

Source – General Information Document Neemuch

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.

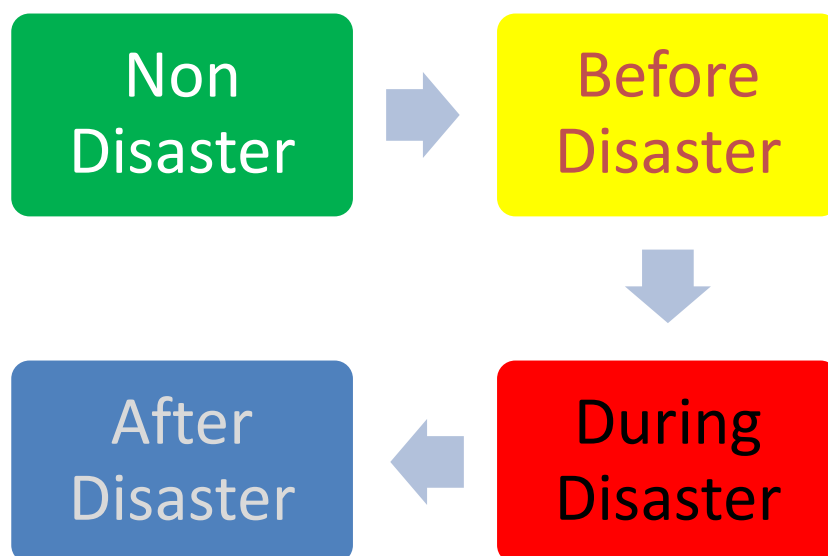


FIGURE 2 : DISTRICT PLAN APPROACH

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

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

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

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

A 2. Institutional Arrangements

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

Please mention about the institutional arrangement, which should be in line with the DM Act, MP State DM Policy and should also cover about the DDMA, DDMC and Sub DDMCs.

A 2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) will act as the district planning; coordinating and monitoring body in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority. As per Section 25 of the DM Act 05, A DDMA for every district in the State of Madhya Pradesh has also been constituted.

TABLE 13 : DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (DDMA)

Date of inception of DDMA	1998
Members of DDMA, their name, along with actual designations, and current position in DDMA like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collector/Chairperson 2. Supdt. Of Police Member 3. Chief Medical Officer Member 4. Superintending engineer (PWD) Member 5. Chairman Muncipal Board 6.CEO District Panchayat 7. Chairperson of the Zila Parishad Member
Roles and responsibilities of DDMA	

Roles and responsibilities of DDMA

- 1) Make and keep revising the DDMP periodically.
- 2) Coordinate National, State and district disaster Management Plans and ensure its implementation.
- 3) Identify various Disaster prone areas in the district and plan for mitigation and relief for various Disasters.

- 4) Ensure the Mitigation, Prevention and Relief step are being followed by local bodies and provide timely instructions to them to prepare plans of mitigation, prevention and relief.
- 5) Coordinate in various line departments.
- 6) Auditing districts capability of Disaster Management and increase the capacity as and when required.
- 7) Provide training to various officers, employees and volunteers for Disaster Management.
- 8) Increase public awareness towards DM.
- 9) Convey early warning to public and maintain communication infrastructure, maintain it and increase its capability as and when required.
- 10) Ensure that all line departments have a disaster plan.
- 11) Provide consultations and help to all government and nongovernmental organizations that are part of DM.
- 12) Provide technical help to line departments.
- 13) Provide instructions to all concerned parties in case of a disaster or chances of a disaster for immediate mitigation and relief to full capacity.
- 14) Instruct departments to follow standards set for mitigation.
- 15) Identify places that can be used as places for temporary shelters or safe houses in case of a disaster.
- 16) Keep and maintain a inventory for the equipments necessary for relief work.
- 17) Provide training and mock drills to concerned parties and encourage volunteers and NGO's for relief work during disasters.
- 18) Except above implement the steps as instructed by SDMA and DDMA.
- 19) Have meetings as and when required.

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

TABLE 14 : DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE/ ADVISORY COMMITTEE (DDMC/ DDMAC)

Sno	Actual Designation	Current position in DDMA	Office Contact	Residence	Mob.
1	Collector, Neemuch	President & Nodal Officer	223063	220083	9425164003
2	Police Supritendent,Neemuch	Member	223058	220070	9425915777
3	Additional Collector, Neemuch	Member	228407	228408	9827321465
4	Additional Police Supritendent,Neemuch	Member	228001	220175	9425149709

5	Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat	Member	230228	230246	9425090876, 9425101644
6	SDO, Block Neemuch	Member	228409	257957	9425441801
7	SDO, Block Jawad	Member	242053		9425107438
8	SDO, Block Manasa	Member	228405		9827582900
9	Zila Senani Homeguard	Member	233201	263425	9424040021
10	Chief Medical Officer, Neemuch	Member	224992	223156	9425087728
11	Chief Municipal officer	Member	220492	223037	9425658683
12	Executive Engineer, PWD	Member	223061	231262	9893507848
13	Executive Engineer, WRD	Member	232411	257005	9425413520
14	Executive Engineer, Public Health Department	Member	230192	230189	9425108201
15	Executive Engineer, Electricity	Member	220366	220355	94245046834
16	Regional Transportation Officer, Neemuch	Member	280435		9425907312
17	Reserve Inspector	Member	221357	228411	9425107023, 9425900000
18	Assistant Director of Information Publication	Member	228622	228622	100
19	Food Officer in charge	Member	230691		
20	Secretary, Red Cross, Neemuch	Member	257133	222757	
21	Deputy Director Veterinary	Member	230248		9425048261

Designation	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Executive Engineer, PWD 2. Additional Police Supritendent, Neemuch	1. Repairing and Maintaining bridges and railings. 2. Keeping vigilance on bridges that get submerged during floods. 3. Arranging drop gates for bridges that are low in height. 4. Put warning boards, during floods to ensure that people don't try to cross such bridges on foot or on

	vehicles and doing investigations of the culprits. Arrange cranes for rescue operations.
1. CMHO 2. Executive Engineer, Public health Department 3. SDO	1. Ensuring potable water supply. 2. Putting chlorine and bleaching powder in wells, etc 3. Ensure clean water supply during rains. 4. Ensuring alternate sources of water during floods.
1. Executive Engineer, WRD 2. All SDO 3. Pr , Rahat	1. Testing of boats and motor boats 2. Make a list of all the rescue equipments and their respective owners.
1. SDO 2. Tehsildar	1. Make arrangements of rescue and relief stuffs like torch, kerosene, etc
1. District Food Officer In charge 2. SDO 3. CMHO, Neemuch	1. Make a list of villages that become unreachable during floods. 2. Make food available in unreachable villages
1. CMHO Neemuch 2. SDO	1. Make arrangements for securing from communicable diseases during monsoons. 2. Make life saving drugs and other medicines available at all hospitals.
1. SDO 2. Deputy Director Veterinary	1. Safeguarding from birds and animals diseases by making apt amount of vaccines available. 2. Make arrangements for Birds
1. Chief Municipal officer 2. Nagar Panchayat Adhikari 3. Executive Engineer, PWD	1. Ensuring drains and gutters are clean and there is no chowking
1. Executive Engineer, WRD 2. Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat 3. Forest Officer	Repairing Dams
1. Police Supritendent 2. SDO 3. Tehsildar	Spreading news to police, control room and press
1. Tehsildar 2. Police Supritendent 3. Supritendent Land Record	Wireless news about rainfall

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

The District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) will be hub of all the activities related with disaster response in the District. During non disaster times, the DEOC will work under the supervision of the official not below the rank of Additional District Magistrate and as designated by the DDMA and during the emergencies, DEOC will come under the direct control of Deputy Commissioner or a person designated by him as Chief of Operations.

TABLE 15: DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (DEOC) / DISTRICT CONTROL ROOM (DCR)

Location of the DEOC / DCR:	Neemuch, Collector Office,
Involved agencies in DEOC / DCR, Roles and responsibilities of the officials / nodal persons (phase wise):	
Equipments installed (software and hardware):	Telephones
Contact Number (District Control Room)	07423-257566
Police Control Room	100, 223057, 228626

Sno	Actual Designation	Office Contact	Residence	Mob.
1	Collector, Neemuch	223063	220083	9425164003
2	Police Supritendent,Neemuch	223058	220070	9425915777
3	Additional District Magistrate	228407	228408	9827321465
4	Additional Police Supritendent,Neemuch	228001	220175	9425149709
5	Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat	230228	230246	9425090876, 9425101644
6	SDO, Block Neemuch	228409	257957	9425441801
7	SDO, Block Jawad	242053		9425107438
8	SDO, Block Manasa	228405		9827582900
9	Zila Senani Homegaurd	233201	263425	9424040021
10	Superintendent of Land Records	257566		9425416786

A 2.4 District Disaster Information Management System

Information and guidelines during disaster flows from district to block to village level. For each stage there should be a control room and nodal officer appointed. At district level Collector and the concerned departments play an important role. At block level SDM and NGOs have a crucial role. At the village level sarpanch plays an important role.

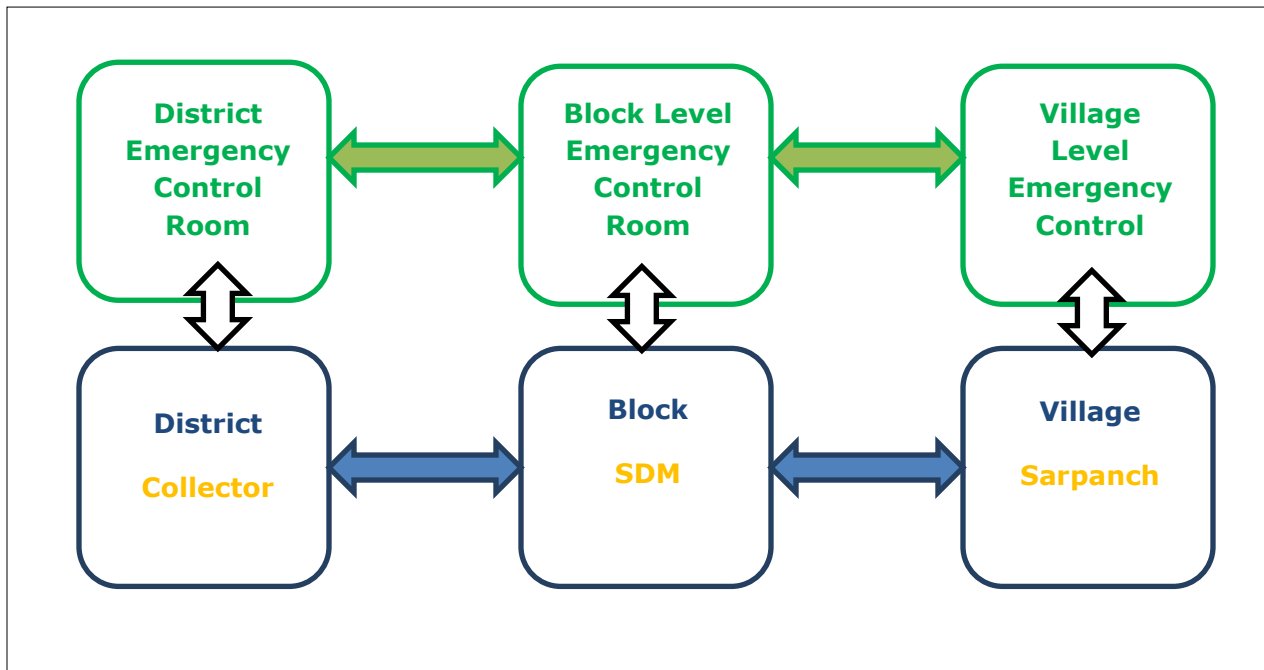


FIGURE 3 : DISASTER INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A 2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee

Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the Urban Area disaster management committees will be responsible for the development and implementation of their respective urban area disaster management plans. It is highly recommended to form such a committee immediately. The list would be maintained in the following format.

TABLE 16 : URBAN AREA DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Date of inception of Urban DDMC, Location	
Members of Urban DDMC, their name, along with actual designations, and current position in DDMC like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc	SDM RI CEO, Panchayat Samiti Medical Officer In charge Inspector Food & Supplies CMO (Nagarpalika) Company Commander Home Gaurd
Roles and responsibilities of Urban DDMC	

A 2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee

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

TABLE 17: BLOCK LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Date of inception of Block level DMC, Location																			
Members of Block level DDMC, their name, along with the actual designations, and current position in Block DMC like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Block Development Officer</td> <td>Chairperson</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>SHO, Police Station</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti-Block</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Medical Officer In charge, Dispensaries</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Assistant Engineer, I&PH</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Assistant Engineer,</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> </table>	1	Block Development Officer	Chairperson	2	SHO, Police Station	Member	3	Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti-Block	Member	4	Medical Officer In charge, Dispensaries	Member	5	Assistant Engineer, I&PH	Member	6	Assistant Engineer,	Member
1	Block Development Officer	Chairperson																	
2	SHO, Police Station	Member																	
3	Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti-Block	Member																	
4	Medical Officer In charge, Dispensaries	Member																	
5	Assistant Engineer, I&PH	Member																	
6	Assistant Engineer,	Member																	

	PWD 7 Assistant Engineer, HPSEB Member 8 Inspector, Food & Supplies Member 9 Platoon Commander, Home Guards Member 10 Range Officer, Forests Member 11 In charge, Fire Station Member 12 Junior Engineer (JTO), Telecom Member 13 SEBPO Member Secretary 14 From two prominent NGO's working in the block in the field of Disaster Management
Roles and responsibilities of Block level DMC	The members will have same function at block level as the corresponding officers at district level disaster management committee.

A 2.7 Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee

Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the Gram Panchayat Disaster Management committees will be responsible for the development and implementation of GP level disaster management plans. The proposed committee is as follows.

TABLE 18 : GRAM PANCHAYAT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Functionaries/Agency/Institutions	Designation
Gram Sarpanch	Chairman
Secretary Panchayat	Member Secretary
Patwari	Co Chairman
Anganwari Worker	Member
ASHA (Health Department)	Member
Line man (Electricity and telecommunication)	Member
Maintenance officer/ In-charge (PHE, PWD, Irrigation)	Member
Kotwar	Member

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

B 1. Hazard Assessment

Major applicable hazards

Neemuch is vulnerable to the natural and man made disasters. The district is vulnerable to 8 types . The major hazards to which the district is exposed to are Floods, draughts,Earthquakes, Fires, Stampedes etc.

Apart from the hazard prone geographical conditions, the district is also vulnerable due to the unplanned developments, rapid urbanization, and alarming growth in the population and temporary settlements in urban areas. In the rural areas of the district it's the lack of awareness among the rural communities and also their remoteness, which makes them more vulnerable to disasters. In addition to the natural causes, various manmade activities have also added the multiplier effect and created the imbalance in overall ecology of the area. All these factors have combined to turn this district into a unique region, affected by almost all the types of natural disasters.

Flood

Of the various natural disasters, floods are the most likely to occur in Neemuch District, Some areas of Manasa tehsil are highly prone to floods. It is mainly due to the backwaters of Gandhisagar dam

Manasa Block: In Manasa block, when water in Gandhisagar dam is in the range of 1312 feet to 1326 feet, the following villages Magrada, Burawan, Deoran, Antri Buzurg, Rampura, Jamalpura, Semli Antari, Molki Buzurg, Meria Khedi of Rampura in Tehsil Manasa get affected. When water level is in the range of 1326 to 1330 feet.

Aantari Khurd, Sonadhi and Salarmala also get affected. When water in Chambleshwar dam exceeds the danger level, Kanjarda village is affected.

Jawad Block:

Brahmani, Gunjali and Gambhiri river in Tehsil Jawad affects Pinjarpatti area and Jarad village.

Neemuch Block:

Floods are not known to happen much in this block. But recently flood occurred in the area between the pond behind Neemuch bus stand to the one in Neemuch city.

The total population of the affected areas is 8480 as per 2011 census.

Earthquake

There are no previous records of major earthquake in Neemuch District. It is categorized under Seismic Zone II. Very Light Shocks have been experienced during bhuj earthquake way back in 2000. 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. Petlawad and Thandla Block are majorly affected by drought.

Road accidents/Fire accidents

There have been no major road/rail/fire accidents in the district. Quality of roads is excellent and length of bad roads is just 36km. No major rail accident has ever taken place in the past in the district.

Stampede

During Navratris extremely high number of devotees visit the place which could result into stampede. Police dept has some arrangements for these places during festive season but still the immense crowd could result into stampede.

Epidemic

Due to large number of sex workers in Neemuch district, AIDS is a probable epidemic in near future. Large number of cases of chikenguniya, cholera and jaundice have been witnessed in near past.

TABLE 19 : MAJOR APPLICABLE HAZARDS

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone blocks (and also if possible GPs)
Flood	Gram Panchayats (Antri Bujur, Kundvasa, Barvadia, Sondi, Deoran, Rampura Majiria, Daithal)
Drought	Mainly in Kanaja side near Chamabaleshwar
Fire	Complete District Neemuch(Vikram Cement, CCI

<p>industrial & chemical disasters,</p> <p>Road accidents,</p> <p>epidemic</p> <p> ➔ Chickenguniya</p> <p> ➔ AIDS</p> <p>mining blasts</p> <p>Stampede</p> <p>Rail Accidents</p>	<p>Factory(currently not operational))</p> <p>Complete District</p> <p>Complete district</p> <p>Neemuch(due to large number of sex workers)</p> <p>Neemuch, vikram cement factory, Singoli red stone factory and Jawad white stone factory, CCI factory but it is currently not in operation.</p> <p>The 5 religious centres namely</p> <p>Sukhanandji Mandir , Jawad</p> <p>Bhaddwa Mata Mandir</p> <p>Aatri Mata Mandir, Manasa</p> <p>Kileshwara mahadev</p> <p>Nilkanth Mahadev</p> <p>Neemuch,Jawad</p>
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History of past disasters

There have been a lot of disasters in the past in the district. The area has been majorly affected by floods and draughts. Minor incidents of fire have also taken place. Snakebites are a common affair in the district.

TABLE 20 : HISTORY OF PAST DISASTERS

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
Flood	2011	Manasa to Rampura, due to backwaters from Gandhisagar dam. From the pond behind Neemuch bus stand to the one in Neemuch city	Water went into houses, No movement in affected areas for 7-8 hours, Relief action through tractors, JCBs.	Impact is not for a prolonged period. Life comes to normal routine within few hours.	Cattles died due to drowning, bullock carts fell into rivers, but their number are very less.	12 villages 756 houses and 756 huts List- Manasa- 1. Magarda 2. Burawan 3. Deoran 4. Antri Buzurg 5. Rampura 6. Jamalpura 7. Semli Antari 8. Molki Buzurg 9. Meria Khedi 10. Aantari Khurd 11. Sonadhi 12. Salarmala
	2010		Bus fell in Raitam river killing 17.			

	2006		Bullock Cart fell into Raitam river killing people. Number not in records.			
	2003 2000 1998 1997 1996 1994 1993 1991 1986 1982		No Significant losses			
Drought(not declared)/ Epidemic	2012 2008	Whole District	Vomiting, diarrhea, jaundice. Almost all public hospitals were completely full with such cases.	-	-	
Fire		CCI factory, Naya Gaon, Neemuch leading to Forest fire	-	-	-	-
Fire	April, 2012	Fire in a marriage, due to bursting of a cylinder, Neemuch	12 people died			
Snakebite	Every	Rural area	NA	No		All blocks

	year			record on deaths but 25 - 30 incidents every year		
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Seasonality of hazards

TABLE 21 : SEASONALITY OF HAZARDS

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood						X	X	X	X			
Drought			X	X	X	X						

B 2 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability Elements:

Physical Vulnerability: Neemuch district has several physical vulnerabilities. Every year flood like situations are created in the district because of backwaters from dams, over flooding of rivers and also the rainwater collected from its catchment areas present in the district. Physical Vulnerability is present in all the blocks of the district but the Manasa block is most vulnerable due to its proximity to the backwaters of Gandhisagar.

Natural Vulnerability: The most vulnerable block to this is Manasa because of the large area adjacent to the banks of Gandhisagar dam.

Social Vulnerability: Disasters deprive people of their jobs and hence their source of livelihood is lost which forces them to either migrate or switch their jobs. A common practice of short term

migration is seen in Manasa Blocks. Each block is socially vulnerable as the district is prone to flood, drought, epidemics, fire, etc and so the population is always at risk.

Economic Vulnerability: It is present in all block; As District is prone to epidemic, flood, drought, that directly affects agricultural productivity this decrease livelihood options for villagers and their source of income is not permanent. But over the period of time people have shifted to Rabi crops that require very less water.

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.

TABLE 22 : VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Name of Block	Physical/ Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental/ Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
Neemuch	Ample number of hospitals when compared to the population. Roads are mostly pacca and no bridges. Drains are not well managed due to which water logging takes place during monsoons specially b/w the pond behind Neemuch bus stand to the one in Neemuch city. The place lies	Only raitam river is present and the water level is very low. Drought hit area- loss of animal lives	One of the highest literacy rate is there and hence one of the lowest unemployment rate.	Rabi crops are sown so they are not very much affected by scarcity of water. Kharif crops are also sown but farmers are not very much dependent on them	No Block level DMC and no gram panchayat level DMC as they consider that the block is not vulnerable to any disaster. But there is a provision of creation of such committee in cas of a disaster. According to tehsildar only possible disaster is drought and it will take around 10

	in earth quake zone II, and hence comes under low risk category. Since wind velocity is around 47m/s, around 33% of houses come under high risk category				years for it to occur.
Jawad	The place lies in earth quake zone II, and hence comes under low risk category. Since wind velocity is around 47m/s, around 33% of houses come under high risk category. Not prone to floods	Low Rainfall – prone to draught.	Literacy rate is low as compared to other blocks.	Rabi crops are sown so they are not very much affected by scarcity of water. Kharif crops are also sown but farmers are not very much dependent on them	No Block level DMC and no gram panchayat level DMC as they consider that the block is not vulnerable to any disaster. But there is a provision of creation of such committee in cas of a disaster.
Manasa	Located on the banks of Gandhisagar dam. Vulnerable to the backwaters.		Many people are illiterate and thus are unaware of the various hazards and thus without proper awareness they may land themselves in trouble.	Area is highly prone to floods. A particular section of the area is covered by the backwaters of the dam for the whole year, thus limiting agricultural activities and permanent sources of jobs.	No Block level DMC and no gram panchayat level DMC as they consider that the block is not vulnerable to any disaster. But there is a provision of creation of such committee in cas of a disaster.

B 3. Capacity Analysis

TABLE 23 : RESOURCE INVENTORY, BLOCK WISE

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue (S&R), grinding m/c etc.	Life Boys 31 Life Jacket 37			
Temporary shelters, camps	7 Camps 1. Town Hall Neemuch Cant. 2. Gandhi Hall Neemuch Cant. 3. Shashkiya Vivekanand Mahavidyalaya , Neemuch Cant. 4. Shashkiya Uchtar Mahavidyalaya , Neemuch Cant. No 1 & 2 5. Utkrisht Vidyalaya, Neemuch Cant 6. Nathulal Dharmshala Neemuch Cant 7. Aggarwal Dharmshala Neemuch Cant			
Emergency Search lights	11 Lights available in Homeguard offices but their battery is not working.	11	Govt	
Trained manpower,	List of all trained staff			

professionals available in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	to be enclosed in the Annexure 8.6, with all contact numbers			
First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used	Appendix			
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores	Appendix			
Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB	JCB Cranes	5 3	Govt.	Appendix
Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	Tractor Trolley 407 Mini Truck	30 19 4	Govt.	Appendix
Total no. of boats (with info about capacity, size, contact of Orgn./owner etc)	Boats	4	private	Appendix
Availability of fire fighting equipments, Fire tenders	Fire Brigades	7	Govt.	Appendix
List of PDS Shops	Appendix			
List of NGOs / CBOs	Appendix			
Veterinary Hospitals	Appendix			
Telephone Exchange	No of exchanges 79 Equipped capacity36248 Working dels 30461 Waiting list 1289			

B 4. Risks Assessment

TABLE 24 : POTENTIAL IMPACT OF APPLICABLE HAZARDS AND EXISTING VULNERABILITIES

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas *	Vulnerability	Potential Impact	Identified safer places *
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Flood	Magrada, Burawan, Deoran, Antri Buzurg, Rampura, Jamalpura, Semli Antari, Molki Buzurg, Meria Aantari Khurd, Sonadhi and Salarmala	Population at risk, is around 8400. Communication failure, drinking water problem, livestock safety are common issues.	Huge loss of crops, houses and lives of people.	People moved to far of areas and temporary shelter camps. List is there in annexure.
earthquake,	The whole district comes under earthquake zone 2 and hence in low risk category		The building have not been made following the earthquake resistant guidelines but because they come under earthquake zone 2 the risk is low.	
Drought	Except for areas adjoining Gandhisagar backwaters, there is scarcity of water everywhere specially during months of may and june.	People living in Neemuch district and lives of livestock	Insufficient rainfall for the past several months. Loss of economic activity	
stampede,	The 5 religious centres namely Sukhanandji Mandir, Jawad Bhaddwa Mata Mandir Aatri Mata Mandir, Manasa Kileshwara	During Navratris extremely high number of devotees visit the place which could result into stampede. Police dept has some arrangements for these places during festive season but still the immense	Loss of life.	

<p>fire,</p>	<p>mahadev Nilkanth Mahadev</p> <p>Areas close to Vikram cement factory, CCI factory, Alkoloid factory. Forest area is 94413 hectare and hence there are good chances of forest fire causing damage.</p>	<p>crowd could result into stampede.</p> <p>The various organizations have there own disaster management plans and equipments and usually fire incidents are confined within within boundaries and curtailed within it.</p>	<p>Loss of life, damage to nearby buildings and property.</p>	
<p>Epidemic</p>	<p>The complete district.</p>	<p>Due to large number of sex workers in Neemuch district, AIDS is a probable epidemic in near future. Large number of cases of chikenguniya, cholera and jaundice have been witnessed in near past.</p>	<p>Loss of life, children not able to go to school, disruption of daily life.</p>	

B 4.1 Risk profiling of the district

Although no major disaster has struck the district of Neemuch since the floods of 2003-04 but even then flood could be considered to be the major disaster in the district of Neemuch. The flood are primarily caused due to the monsoons in months of July, August and September. The district is also vulnerable to floods due to the existence of Gandhisagar dam in Mandsaur that is just 50 km away

from the district, but whose backwaters lie adjacent to the Rampura tappa of Manasa district. Similarly draught is also a major concern and district faces less than normal rainfall for 5 straight years in 2006-2010.

In district Neemuch, when water in Gandhisagar dam is in the range of 1312 feet to 1326 feet, the following villages Magrada, Burawan, Deoran, Antri Buzurg, Rampura, Jamalpura, Semli Antari, Molki Buzurg, Meria Khedi of Rampura in Tehsil Manasa get affected. When water level is in the range of 1326 to 1330 feet.

Aantari Khurd, Sonadhi and Salarmala also get affected. When water in Chambleshwar dam exceeds the danger level, Kanjarda village is affected. Brahmani, Gunjali and Gambhiri river in Tehsil Jawad affects Pinjarpatti area and Jarad village. The total population of the affected areas is 8480 as per 2011 census.

The public gathering at the temples is highly vulnerable as there is hardly any arrangement there and no proper support structure is in place to control the huge volumes of people arriving on festive occasions. The most vulnerable points as per police department are Sukhanandji Mandir, Bhaddwa Mata Mandir, Aatri Mata Mandir, Kileshwara mahadev and Nilkanth Mahadev.

Manasa being located adjacent to Gandhisagar is the most risk prone block of the district. Literacy rate is lowest which further increases the vulnerability. Neemuch district is the least vulnerable block. Literacy and employment rate are highest in this block.

C . DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

C 1 District Action Plans

C 1.1 Mitigation Plan

This part will mainly focus on various ways and means of reducing the impacts of disasters on the communities through damage prevention. Major focus will be given to disaster mitigation owing to its importance in reducing the losses.

Flood:

- 1) Make embankments/walls near the banks where water first.
- 2) Proper development of Natural Detention Basin of flooding rivers.
- 3) Construction of check dam/reservoir/stop dam near the major flood affected villages/areas.
- 4) Proper drainage system of flood affected areas.
- 5) Constructions to change direction of water.

- 6) Establish centers to measure level of water in the major rivers.
- 7) Regular maintenance and monitoring of major dams, embankments, canals etc.
- 8) Proper mapping of safe places, affected villages, roads etc and proper information about it to concerned communities.
- 9) Establishing information flow among main officers of in charge of various dams.
- 10) Establishment of pre-warning system.
- 11) Proper implementation of rain water harvesting.
- 12) Plantation drives to stop soil erosion.
- 13) Response and evacuation plan and arrangements for safety of population living in regions that can be flooded.
- 14) Identification of alternate safe transportation routes.

Draught:

- 1) Identification and mapping of draught affected areas and the population living in these regions.
- 2) Proper utilization and expansion of irrigation facilities.
- 3) Harvesting rain water through construction of check dam, reservoir, stop dam and their maintenance.
- 4) Digging new lakes and deepening/cleaning of existing lakes of effective storage of rain water
- 5) Plantation of trees as to conserve ground water.
- 6) Implement steps for proper rain water harvesting in the district in all new construction and if possible implement in old structure as well.
- 7) Making farmers aware of the crops that consume less water. A plan for this is to be developed by District Agriculture Officer.
- 8) Establishment of 'Anaz Banks'.
- 9) Encourage farmers for 'Krishi Bima' and spread awareness about it through organizing regular camps.
- 10) Establishing a draught relief fund at village level.

Earthquake:

- 1) Identification of dilapidated structures and their strengthening.
- 2) Ensuring that the proper construction guidelines are followed in the construction of new structures.
- 3) Strengthening of the basic infrastructure facilities.
- 4) Allowing construction in a region in agreement with earthquake guidelines for the zone.
- 5) Proper training of people involved in construction works like engineers, architects, contractors, supervisors, constructions workers etc.
- 6) Spreading awareness regarding various aspects to lessen impact of earthquake like dos and don'ts and norms of constructions.

Fire (Household):

- 1) Proper planning of lying out of electrical wiring.
- 2) Implementation of proper fire control guidelines in constructions.
- 3) Installation for fire alarms/control devices.
- 4) Spreading awareness about handling of inflammable substances.

Fire (Forest)

- 1) Construction of trench to control fire.

- 2) Construction and mapping of water storing facilities in forests and fire stations.
- 3) Establishment of a watch force.
- 4) Awareness through gram panchayats and patwaris.
- 5) Steps to save animals in the area.
- 6) Releasing warning in such areas by 'Munadi'.

Road accidents:

- 1) Identification of accidents prone areas and construction of separate lanes/sign boards in such areas.
- 2) Re-establishment of haat bazaars on national highways to a different location.
- 3) Construction and maintenance of railing on bridges.
- 4) Posting of trauma vans/pickets on the accident prone zones.
- 5) Construction of rumble strip on the accident prone road intersections.
- 6) Regular patrolling of highway.
- 7) Strict implementation of road safety rules.
- 8) Removal of stray animals.

Rail accidents:

- 1) Construction of barrier at all railway crossings and sign boards starting 1 km before crossing.
- 2) Construction of rumble stream near crossings.
- 3) Listing of villages situated near crossings.
- 4) Spreading awareness about rail rules to public and passengers.

Epidemics:

- 1) Proper waste disposal system.
- 2) Mapping of vulnerable regions.
- 3) Run vaccination drives and spread awareness.
- 4) Establishing a proper information system.

Hailstorm:

- 1) Spread awareness regarding prevention steps and crops that are least affected by hail.

Snakebite:

- 1) Spread awareness about first aid and remove the superstitions about snakes and snakebite.
- 2) Constructions of toilets in rural areas.

Stampede:

- 1) Proper barricading and evacuation plans.
- 2) Spread awareness about dos and don'ts.
- 3) Establish information system and crowd control mechanisms.
- 4) Establish first aid facilities at such places.

Industrial Disasters:

- 1) Identification of all industries and their inspection by labor office.
- 2) Plantation in industrial regions.
- 3) Establishing equipments to minimize pollution by industries.
- 4) Establishing industries away from population.

- 5) Identification of possible dangers from industries in district and making people aware of them and establishing trained teams for those dangers.
- 6) Strictly implementing rules to stop air pollution caused by cement industries.
- 7) Proper arrangements to store chemical and inflammable substances in industries.
- 8) Regular health checks of labors and their families working in hazardous industries.
- 9) Establishing information system and safety equipments.
- 10) Ban of storage of dangerous material s near population.

C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

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

There is provision of 3% of Indra Awas to be given to people affected with disaster

1. Follow a Periodic Building assessment schedule and undertake the process of retrofitting of potentially weak buildings and unsafe infrastructures.
2. In construction work the civil engineers have to follow Bureau of India Standards, National Building codes of India and subsequent amendments in various acts provides sufficient legal protection to the enforcing agencies for safe construction practices. This must be regulated strictly.
3. Adherence of zoning laws, status of techno legal regime at district level, ensuring proper enforcement of existing regulations and acts should be emphasized on.
4. Disaster Mitigation linkages to be established with national development programs like NREGS and other schemes should address the issues of village roads construction, embankments of river, watershed management, biomass production, plantation and soil conservation methods
MGNREGA is an Indian job guarantee scheme which provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. This act was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or un-skilled work to people living in rural India. Under this law people can construct bunds, embankments etc. which will prove beneficial at the time of disasters like floods.
5. Convergence with NRHM has to be established under Emergency Health Management, Mass Casualty Management and on other allied aspects.
NRHM is an Indian health program for improving health care delivery across rural India. The scheme proposes a number of new mechanisms for healthcare delivery including training local residents as Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), and the JananiSurakshayYojana (motherhood protection program). It also aims at

improving hygiene and sanitation infrastructure. Strengthening of NRHM will directly help in managing the healthcare activities during disasters.

6. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) should cover the pertinent issue of safe housing and shelters. IAY is a Government of India social welfare program to provide housing for the rural poor in India. Under the scheme, financial assistance worth Rs. 45,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 48,500/- in difficult areas is provided for construction of houses. The houses are allotted in the name of the woman or jointly between husband and wife. The construction of the houses is the sole responsibility of the beneficiary and engagement of contractors is strictly prohibited. Sanitary latrine and smokeless chullah are required to be constructed along with each IAY house for which additional financial assistance is provided from Total Sanitation Campaign and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana respectively. This scheme will help during the preparedness phase as the people will be well equipped in infrastructure.
7. In similar fashion, disaster mitigation initiatives to be established with SSA (for safe schools), JNNURM (for Infrastructure support) and with the other national and state level schemes.
 - SSA is an Indian Government program aimed at the universalization of elementary education. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. The program seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants. Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level. SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide. Under SSA (Sewa Siksha Abhiyan) whatever schools are being constructed should be earthquake resistant by following the proper guidelines. This should be instructed from the district SSA office. Also awareness should be spread at Gram Panchayat level about earthquake-resistant house by education department.

JNNURM is a massive city-modernization scheme launched by the Government of India under Ministry of Urban Development. JNNURM is a huge mission which relates primarily to development in the context of urban conglomerates focusing to the Indian cities. JNNURM aims at creating 'economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive Cities' by a strategy of upgrading the social and economic infrastructure in cities, provision of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)[2] and wide-ranging urban sector reforms to strengthen municipal governance

8. Development under "Bundelkhand Package": It should be made sure that all the construction work is aligned to disaster management. All the norms for construction, zoning laws, etc. should be followed.

Bundelkhand Package was announced in 2009. The package is meant for the overall development of the region spread across districts in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh — collectively known as the Bundelkhand region. Neemuch is one of the 13 districts that come under this Bundelkhand package.

9. There are many schemes which can be integrated as disaster measures in the district. Like Gramin Vikas (Medh Bandhan) for making water shed or control trench. There is provision for digging lakes or increasing their depth, this can be used as an effective measure against draught. Similarly there is Jal abhishek jan jal sanwardhan yojna for the purpose of water harvesting.

To increase the road connectivity to the interior parts of the district the schemes that can be used are Gramin sadak yojna, panch parmeshwar sadak yojna, Backward Region Grant Fund.

C 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 should be done on regular basis (at least once a year). For search and rescue operation home guard department is key agency, Mock Drills, First Aid Training, should be included in training module. Training Programme of common people should be programmed for Health care, sanitation and first Aid from village level to district level. Apart from training awareness, program for community should be organized. This can be done by walling, posters, street play, mass rallies, etc.

Capacity building includes procurement of latest search and rescue equipment, man power arrangements etc. More youths should be promoted to join NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN (NYKS). Disaster management training is a mandatory subject of the training of the youth clubs who come under Nehru Yuva Kendra. The Disaster Management training is imparted to NSS / NCC/Scout guide students at college/school level, which equips them to help during a disaster. Hence, the number of NCC / NSS/Scout Guide students should be increased and DDMA must keep a check on the quality of the training. Also the vacant positions in Police and Hospitals should be filled up.

Also, committees like Swamsevi and Prasfootan samitis should be utilized to start awareness related activities in their schedule and encourage volunteerism in people. They conduct monthly meetings and that can be a good platform for interaction with them.

C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives

As communities are first responders of any disaster situation, involvement of community and their support to local administration and their awareness for disaster management is very important. So this plan proposes community-led disaster management at panchayat levels. The idea is to chart out disaster management plan at the grass root level in order to lessen the impact of disasters and to cultivate a culture of disaster mitigation, preparation, and quick responsiveness among members of the community. The proposal calls for a slew of measures including the setting up of disaster

management committees and task forces at panchayat level, preparation and execution of panchayat disaster management plans. Depending upon their vulnerability community specific training and mock drills must be conducted. Awareness camps for local people need to be organized. In awareness camps information about government initiatives and government expectations at the time of flood, earthquake, drought etc. should be given. Also people should be made aware of do's and don'ts during disaster. NGOs 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.

C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

The short & long term funding provisions for proposed mitigation activities, under the overall objective of risk management at district level is taken care of by the revenue department. In Neemuch, each year a sum of Rs1 lakh is given for mitigation activities and the fund for relief depends on the damage caused by a disaster. Short term provisions are expected to cover the immediate loss, incurred due to disasters. Whereas long term provisions include the setup of fire stations, watershed management, planting trees along the river etc. Hence, proper funding provisions are to be made under the two headers mentioned above.

Apart from the above mentioned funds all the major departments (Home Guards, Police, Health & Medical, Fire, etc.) must have their own emergency fund, as in times of emergency seeking funds from Revenue & Relief department consumes a lot of valuable time.

According to DM Act 2005, State Government shall immediately after notifications issued for constituting the State Authority and District Authorities, establish the following funds namely –

- Fund to be called State Disaster Response Fund - The contribution of the fund will be 75% from the Central Government and 25% from the State Government. For this purpose, the 13th Finance Commission has recommended the merger of calamity relief fund with that of the state disaster respond fund. The modalities for application of this fund will be worked out in accordance with the provision of the Disaster Management Act.

- Fund to be called District Disaster Response Fund
- Fund to be called State Disaster Mitigation Fund
- Fund to be called District Disaster Mitigation Fund

Also, GoMP intends to have a budgetary allocation for disaster management. Further, funds would be made available through the Calamity Relief Fund. In addition, **MPSDMA, as nodal agency**, would also identify alternative sources of funds for activities related to disaster management in the state fund could be taken from any govt., public or private organisations. The international agencies like The World Bank, ADB etc may also be contacted to generate the funds.

C 1.2 Preparedness Plan

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

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

The preparedness plan will further ensure that agencies are able to respond to the potential damage zones in a prompt and coordinated manner. In most disaster situations the loss of life and property could be significantly reduced through appropriate preparedness measures and warning system. It will be necessary that with respect to every disaster, the concerned agencies will be designated to issue the warnings.

So during this activity, it will be ensured that the pre-disaster warning & alerts, preparedness before response and dissemination of warning, and evacuation activities have will be carried out in coordination with concern line departments.

C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

At present in Neemuch district there is preparedness for floods. The roles and responsibilities are pre-defined for different line departments to handle flood situation.

General Preparedness Measures

1. Establishment of the Control Rooms

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

2. Plan Updation

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

3. Communication System

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

4. Training for Disaster Management Team Members

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

5. Organization of Mock Drills

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

6. Community Awareness on Various Disasters

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

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

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

earthquake. These patterns should be studied and integrated in the awareness program for communities.

For any information received on likelihood of disasters such as Floods, Forest Fire, Epidemics (Human/Animal), Industrial and Chemical, Snow Avalanches, Hot & Clod waves DDMA carry out the following activities:

- Activate the DEOC
- Based on early warning received, prepare initial information report with estimation of likely severity and scale of disaster.
- The ESF will be asked to conduct a review of the preparedness level of the districts likely to be affected by the disaster, by calling a meeting of District DMCs (Disaster Management Committees).
- Prepare a team for deployment to assess damage and need.
- Inform respective departments to activate respective SOPs
- Inform the recognized national and international organizations.
- Provide appropriate warning to general public.
- Coordinate with district authorities on dissemination of warning to general public and if necessary, carry out evacuation.
- Request Home Department to be on standby for rescue and relief operations.
- If required, declare de-warning

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

Procedural steps for operationalization of Pre disaster warning systems/ EWS will be mentioned here.

TABLE 25 : PRE-DISASTER WARNING, ALERTS

Hazards	Prediction agencies
Floods	IMD, PHE, Irrigation Department and the flood relief cell (State and district)
Heat Wave	Indian Meteorological Department

Droughts	Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Revenue Department, Public Health Department, Irrigation Dept., Agriculture Dept.
Epidemic	Public Health Department

C.1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness

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

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

C.1.2.4 Organizing mock drills

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

Mock drills are advised to conduct once in 6 months.

C 1.3 Response Plan

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

The Jhabua District Emergency Operation Centre

The District Emergency operation Center (DEOC) will be hub of all the activities related with disaster response in the district.

The primary function of the DEOC is to implement the District Disaster Management Plan which includes coordination, data collection, operation management, record keeping, public information and resource management.

For the effective management of resources, disaster supplies and other response activities, focal points or centers will have to be established. These points will have to be well networked starting from the State to the District and finally leading to the disaster site.

Emergency Operations Centers at the State (SEOC/SEC) and the District (DEOC) and Incident Command Post (ICP) at the disaster site are the designated focal points that will coordinate overall activities and the flow of relief supplies from the State.

The District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) will be maintained and run round the clock, which will expand to undertake and coordinate activities during a disaster. Once a warning or a First Information Report is received, the DEOC will become fully operational.

During a disaster situation, the DEOC will be under direct command of the Deputy Commissioner or the designated person by him as the Chief of Operations.

During non-disaster times, the District Emergency Operations Centre stays operational through-out the year in preparedness mode, working during day time in order to take care of the extended preparedness activities of data management, staff awareness and training, which is essential for the smooth functioning of the DEOC during crisis situations and handling of emergency Toll Free Contact Lines . During an emergency, the DEOC will get upgraded and will have all emergency stakeholders manning it round the clock.

The aim of the DEOC will be to provide centralized direction and control of all the following functions

- Emergency operations
- Communications and warning, which includes handling of 24 hrs emergency toll free numbers.
- Centralised district level disaster resource database
- Requesting additional resources during the disaster phase from neighboring districts of the affected area
- Coordinating support and aid from state government and other relief agencies.
- Issuing emergency information and instructions specific to departments, consolidation, analysis, and dissemination of Damage Assessment data and preparation of consolidated reports.

Organizational Setup of DEOC

The DEOC will comprise the following:

1. DEOC In-charge: During non-disaster times, the DEOC will work under the supervision of the official not below the rank of Additional District Magistrate and as designated by the DDMA.

In a disaster situation, the DEOC will come under direct control of the Deputy Commissioner or the person designated by him as the Chief of Operations. He is the primary role player in the DEOC, and is responsible for the overall coordination and decision making. He will also report the status of the DEOC operations and the disaster situation to the SEC/SEOC and Divisional Commissioner.

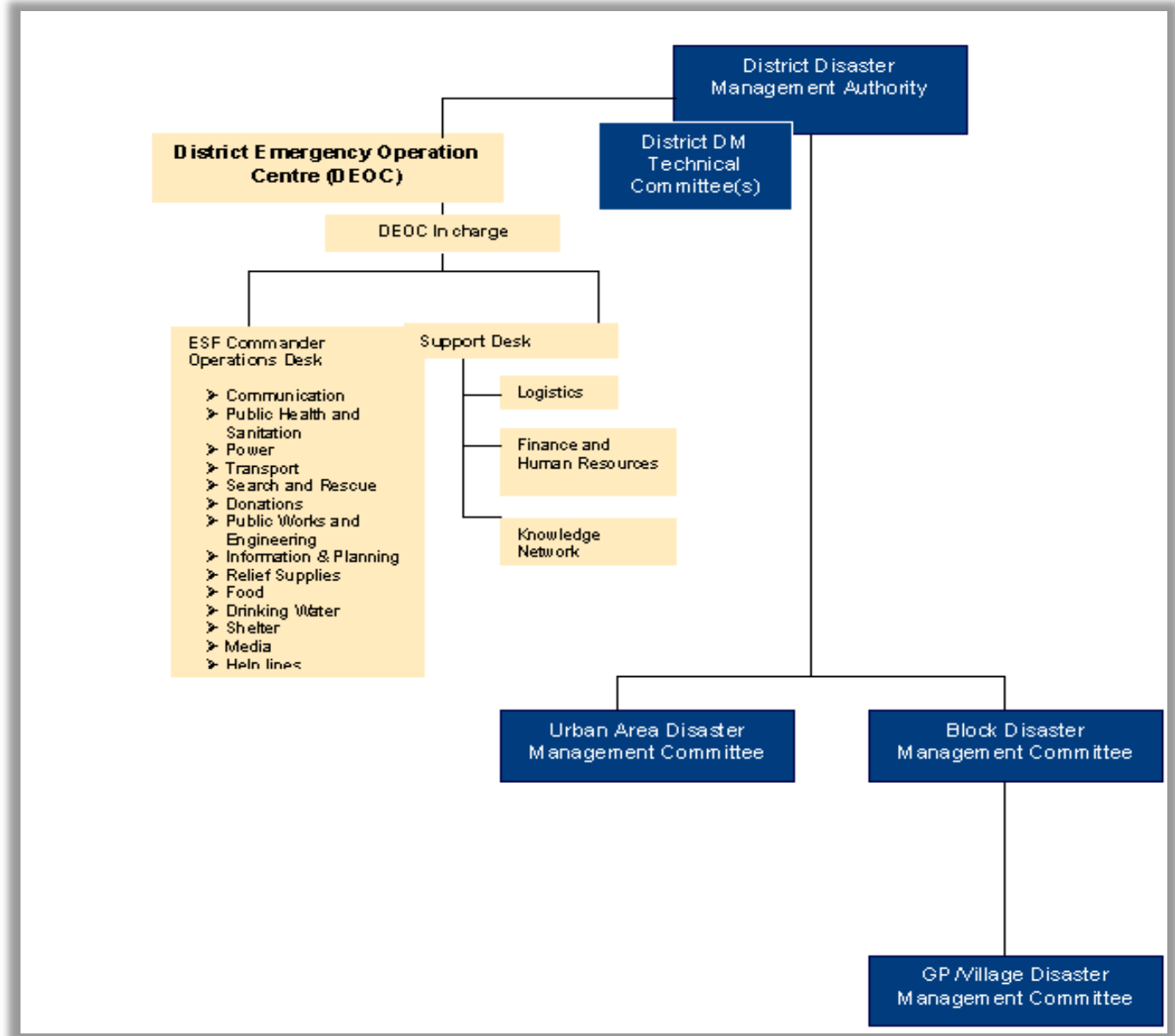


FIGURE 4 : PROPOSED INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE DEOC

2. Operations Section

The Operations Section will ensure smooth and planned functioning of the DEOC. It will fulfil the following functions:

- It should handle requests for emergency personnel, equipment and other resources.
- It should designate responsibilities and duties for management of the DEOC.
- It should manage storage, handling and set-up of incoming equipment and personnel.
- It should ensure medical care, feeding and housing for DEOC personnel.
- It should maintain documentation of resource inventories, allocation and availability.
- It should manage finances for DEOC operations.

3. Representatives in DEOC

Representatives of District Departments of the following departments will be present at the DEOC to take part in the operations and facilitate quick coordination between the DEOC command and their parent departments towards ensuring quick information availability and decision making:

- Department of Public Works Department
- Department of Irrigation and Public Health
- Department of Transport
- Department of Power
- Department of Home
- Department of Revenue
- Department of Food, civil supplies and consumer affairs
- Department of Rural development
- Department of Health
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Urban Development
- Department of Finance
- Department of Industries
- Media
- Red Cross society
- NGO

Emergency Support Functions (ESF) have been established, to support the DEOC functions. Each ESF is headed by a lead department for coordinating the delivery of goods and services to the disaster area, and it is supported by various departments and agencies.

During a disaster, the ESFs will be an integral part to carry out response activities. After a major disaster or emergency requiring district response, primary agencies, when directed by the DEOC will take actions to identify requirements and mobilize and deploy resources to the affected area and assist the DEOC in its response actions under fourteen ESFs

Location of DEOC

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

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

C 1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force

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

C 1.3.2 Crisis management direction & coordination

The Police department has created a detailed Crisis Management Plan. The direction and coordination mechanism is shown in the figure below.

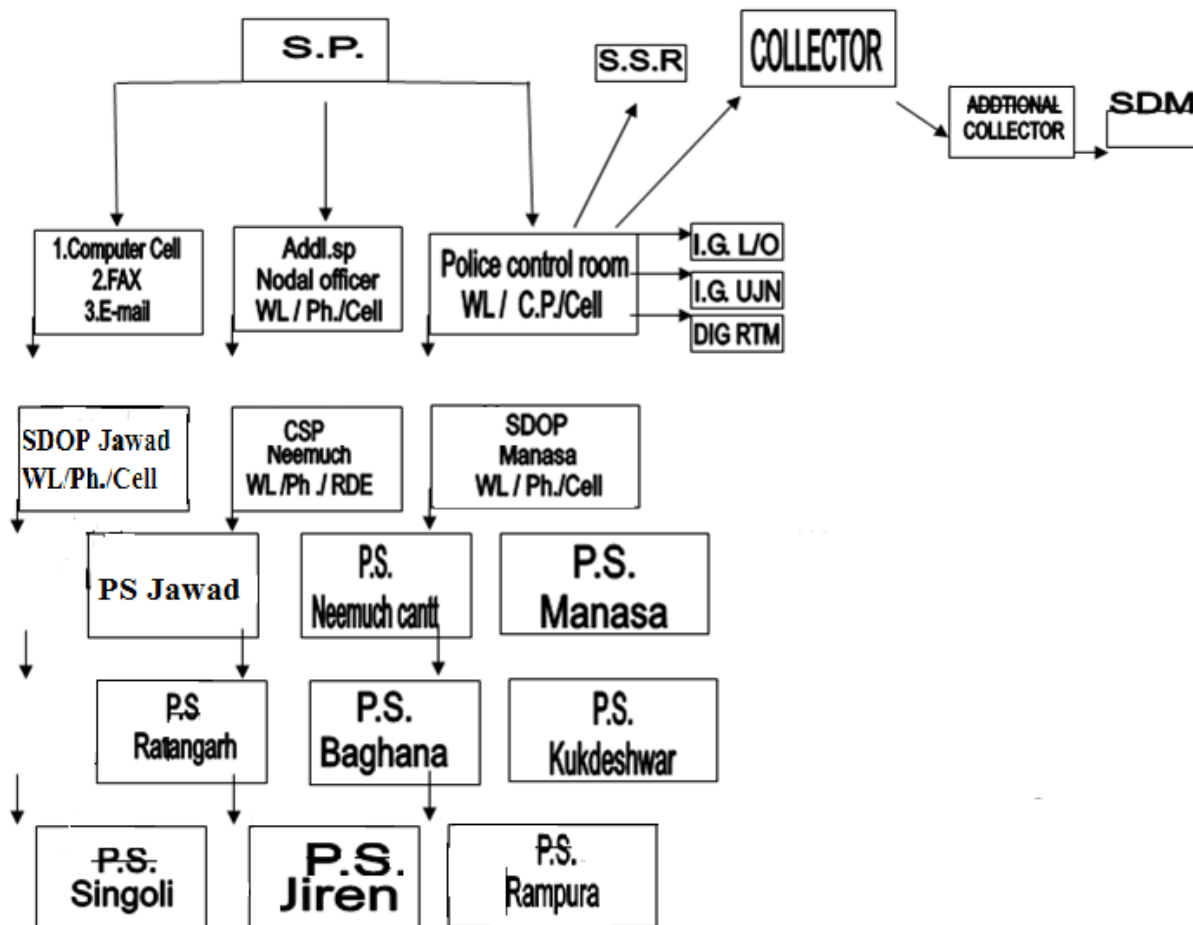


FIGURE 5 : CRISIS MANAGEMENT DIRECTION & COORDINATION

C 1.3.3 Incident Command System (ICS)

All 5 major command functions (mentioned below) in Incident command system to be formed and followed:

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

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a management system and an on-scene, all-risk, flexible modular system adaptable for natural as well as man-made disasters. The ICS has a number of attributes or system features. Because of these features, ICS has the flexibility and adaptability to be

applied to a wide variety of incidents and events both large and small. The primary ICS management functions include:

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

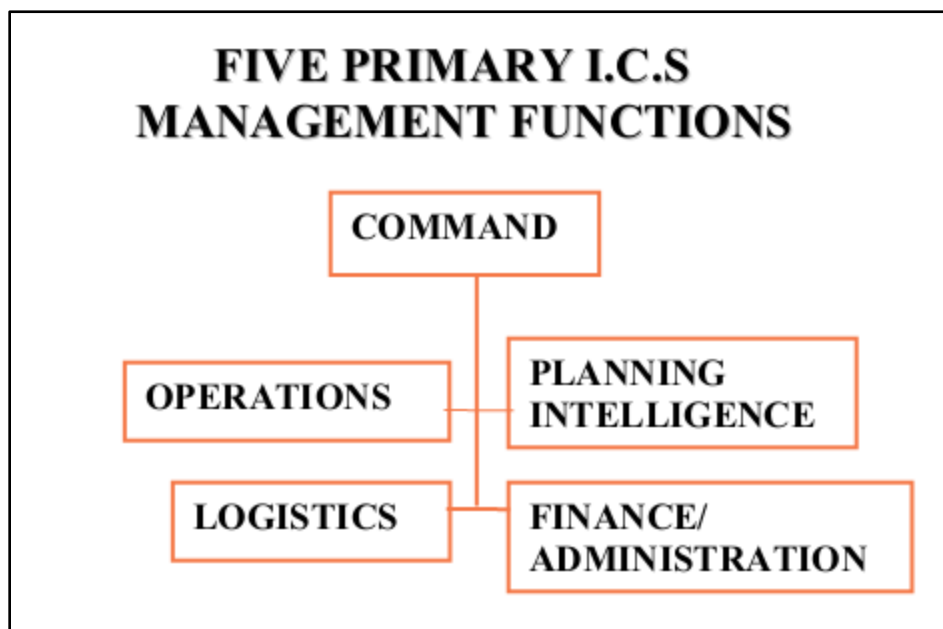


FIGURE 6 : INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

The ICS seeks to strengthen the existing disaster response management system by ensuring that the designated controlling / responsible authorities at different levels are backed by trained Incident Command Teams (ICTs) whose members have been trained in the different facets of disaster response management.

The five command functions in the Incident Command System are as follows :

1. Incident Commander

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

2. Operations Section

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

3. Planning Section

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

4. Logistics Section

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

5. Finance / Administration Section

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

District Level Incident Response

At the district level, there will be one District Headquarters Team with the primary function of assisting the District Collector or 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 fulfil their assigned roles. Arrangements will also be made for ensuring their mobilization in a time-bound manner for their deployment to the trouble spot. Due consideration for the appropriate level of seniority will be given while constituting the teams. The team personnel may be selected from the General Administration / Revenue Department which traditionally handles disaster response in our country, the option to pick up willing and capable personnel from any other department for taking up specific positions in the DICT will be left open. For some positions, a suitable number of additional personnel will be trained as reserve for taking care of contingencies like transfers, promotions, etc.

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

Training And Rank Requirements For District Headquarters Team

Category A

Collector/District Magistrate/Additional District Magistrate/Sub divisional Magistrate, ICS for Executives, Basic/Intermediate ICS, Incident Commander, Advance ICS, Area Command.

Category B

TABLE 26 : TRAINING AND RANK REQUIREMENTS FOR DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TEAM

Sr. No.	ICS Position	Rank Requirement	Training Requirement
1	Headquarters Co-coordinator	ADM/Senior Dy. Collector	Basic/Int. ICS, Incident Manager, Advanced ICS, Area Command
2	Dy. Headquarters Co-coordinator	Deputy Collector/ Equivalent ranks	Basic/Int. ICS, Incident Manager, Advanced ICS, Area Command
3	Liaison Officer	Deputy Collector/ Equivalent ranks	Basic/Int. ICS, Liaison Officer, Advanced ICS.
4	Information Officer	Deputy Collector/ Equivalent ranks	Basic/Int. ICS, Information Officer.
5	Planning Section Chief	Deputy Collector/ Equivalent ranks	Basic/Int. ICS, Planning Section Chief, Advanced ICS, Area Command
6	Logistic Section Chief	Deputy Collector/ Equivalent ranks	Basic/Int. ICS, Logistic Section Chief, Advanced ICS, Area Command
7	Air Operations Officer	Deputy Collector/ Equivalent ranks	Basic/Int. ICS, Advanced ICS, Area Command
8	Finance/Adm. Section Chief	Deputy Collector/ Equivalent ranks	Basic/Int. ICS, Advanced ICS, Area Command
9	Situation Unit Leader	Deputy Collector/ Equivalent ranks	Basic/Int. ICS, Situation Unit Leader
10	Resource Unit Leader	Deputy Collector/ Equivalent ranks	Basic/Int. ICS, Resource Unit Leader
11	Receiving and Distributing Branch Director	Deputy Collector/ Equivalent ranks	Basic/Int. ICS, Self Study
12	Mobilization Branch Director	Deputy Collector/ Equivalent ranks	Basic/Int. ICS, Self Study
13	Other Positions. (Technical Specialist /	Line representatives department	Basic/Int. ICS, Job Aids Self Study

ICS Organization in Detail

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

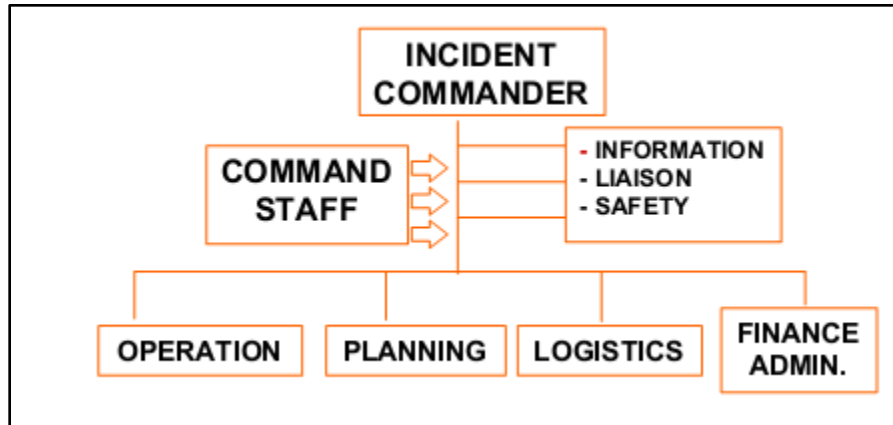


FIGURE 7 : ICS DETAIL

Role and Responsibilities of ICS Staff

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

Major responsibilities and duties 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 activities 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.

1. Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP)

The ICP will be wherever the Incident Commander is located. As the incident grows, it is important for the Commander to establish a fixed location for the ICP and to work from that location. The ICP provides a central coordination point from which the Incident Commander, Command Staff and Planning functions will normally operate. The ICP can be any type of facility that is available and appropriate, e.g., vehicle, trailer, tent, an open area or a room in a building. The ICP may be located at the Incident Base if that facility has been established. Once established, the ICP should not be moved unless absolutely necessary.

2. Establish the Immediate Priorities

First Priority is always safety of:

- People involved in the incident
- Responders
- Other emergency workers
- Bystanders

Second Priority:

- Incident Stabilization

Stabilization is normally tied directly to incident complexity.

When considering stabilizing the Incident Commander must:

- Ensure life safety
- Ensure Protection of life and property
- Stay in Command
- Manage resources efficiently and cost effectively

3. Determine Incident Objectives, Strategy, and Tactical Direction

It is safe to say that all agencies employ some sequence of steps to meet incident-related goals and objectives. Several different approaches have been suggested. Some of these have more steps and are more detailed than others. A suggested four-phased approach is offered below:

A. Know Agency Policy

The Incident Commander may not always be an employee of the agency or jurisdiction experiencing an incident. Therefore he must be fully aware of agency policy. This includes any operating or environmental restrictions, and any limits of authority. Agencies will vary on how this policy is made known to the Incident Commander. Agency policy can affect the establishment of incident objectives.

B. Establish Incident Objectives

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

- Release all hostages safely with no further casualties.
- Stop any further flow of toxic material to riverbed.
- Contain fire within existing structures.
- Search all structures for casualties.

C. Develop Appropriate Strategy

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

D. Execute Tactical Direction

Tactical Direction describes what must be accomplished within the selected strategies in order to achieve the incident objectives. Tactical Direction consists of the following steps:

1. Establish Tactics

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

2. Assign Resources

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

3. Monitor Performance

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

4. Monitor Scene Safety

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

4. Establish and Monitor Incident Organization

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

5. Manage Planning Meetings as Required

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

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

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

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

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

8. Authorize Release of Information to the News Media

The sophistication of modern news gathering methods and equipment make it very important that all incidents have procedures in place for managing the release of information to the media, as well as responding appropriately to media inquiries. There are three important staff functions that are the responsibility of the Incident Commander unless Command Staff positions are established.

- Public Information and media relations
- Maintaining liaison with assisting and co-operating agencies
- Ensuring safety

Information Officer

The information officer is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations. Reasons for the IC to designate an Information Officer

- An obvious high visibility or sensitive incident media demands for information may obstruct IC effectiveness.
- Media capabilities to acquire their own information are increasing.
- Reduces the risk of multiple sources releasing information.
- Need to alert, warn or instruct the public

The Information Officer should consider the following when determining a location to work at the incident.

- Be separate from the Command Post, but close enough to have access to information.
- An area for media relations and press/media briefings must be established.
- Information displays and press hand-outs may be required.
- Tours and photo opportunities may have to be arranged.

Liaison Officer

Incidents that are multi-jurisdictional, or have several agencies involved, may require the establishment of the Liaison Officer position on the Command Staff. The Liaison Officer is the contact for Agency Representatives assigned to the incident by assisting or co-operating agencies. These are personnel other than those on direct tactical assignments or those involved in an Unified Command.

Reasons for the IC to designate a Liaison Officer

- When several agencies send, or plan to send, agency representatives to an incident in support of their resources.
- When the IC can no longer provide the time for individual co-ordination with each agency representative.
- When it appears that two or more jurisdictions may become involved in the incident and the incident will require on-site liaison.

Safety Officer

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

Role and Responsibilities of ICS General Staff

The General Staff consists of the following positions:

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

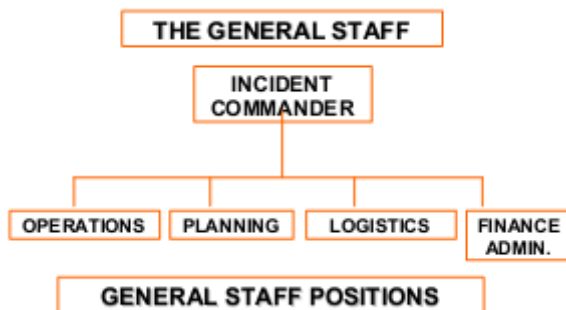


FIGURE 8 : ICS GENERAL STAFF

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:

- Ground or surface-based tactical resources
- Aviation (Air) resources – helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft
- 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:

- Single Resources
- Task Forces
- Strike Teams

Depending on the need, tactical resources can be placed into an operations organization made up of:

- Resources reporting to the Incident Commander or Operations Section
- Chief
- Divisions or Groups
- Branches

2. Aviation (Air) Resources

Many incidents require the use of tactical or logistical aircraft to support the incident. In ICS, all aviation resources assigned for exclusive use of the incident are assigned to the Operations Section. These include aircraft providing logistical support.

The Operations Section Chief may establish a separate Air Operations Branch when

- The complexity of air operations and/or the number of aircraft assigned to the incident requires additional management support
- The incident requires both tactical and logistical use of air support
- When the air operations organization is formally established on an incident, it will be set up as an Air Operations Branch within the Operations Section.

3. Staging Areas

The third 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. 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

- Chemist
- Hydrologist

- Geologist
- Meteorologist
- 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:

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

2. Situation Unit

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:

- Display Processor – maintains incident status information obtained from
- Field Observers, resource status reports, etc. information is posted on maps and status boards as appropriate.
- Field Observer – Collects and reports on situation information from the field.

- 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
- Designated Unit Leader

Some examples of the more commonly used specialists are :

- Meteorologist
- Environmental Impact Specialist
- Flood Control Specialist
- Water Use Specialist
- Fuels and Flammable Specialist
- Hazardous Substance Specialist
- Fire Behavior Specialist
- Structural Engineer
- Training Specialist

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is responsible for the following:

- Facilities
- Transportation
- Communications
- Supplies
- Equipment maintenance and fuelling
- Food Services
- Medical Services

- 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:

- Supply Unit
- Facilities Unit
- Ground Support Unit
- Communications Unit
- Food Unit
- Medical Unit

1. Supply Unit

The Supply Unit is responsible for ordering, receiving, processing and storing all incident-related resources. All off-incident resources will be ordered through the Supply Unit, including:

- Tactical and support resources (including personnel)
- All expendable and non-expendable support supplies.

Two Managers report directly to the Supply Unit Leader:

- Ordering Manager – places all orders for incident supplies and equipment.
- Receiving and Distribution Manager – receives and distributes all supplies and equipment (other than primary tactical resources) and is responsible for the service and repair of tools and equipment.

2. Facilities Unit

This unit is responsible for set-up, maintenance, and demobilization of all incident support facilities except Staging Areas. These facilities are:

- Incident Command Post
- Incident Base
- Camps
- Other facilities within the incident area to be used for feeding, sleeping, and sanitation services.

The Facilities Unit will also provide security services to the incident as needed.

Three managers' report directly to the Facilities Unit Leader. When established at an incident, they have important responsibilities.

- a) Security Manager – provides safeguard necessary for protection of personnel and property from loss and damage.

b) Base Manager – ensures that appropriate sanitation, security, and facility management services are in place at the Base.

c) Camp Manager – On large incidents, one or more camps may be established. Activities at the camps may include many of those regularly performed at the Base. Camp Managers are responsible for providing non-technical coordination for all the units operating within the camp.

3. Ground Support Unit

The Ground Support Unit is responsible for the maintenance, service, and fuelling of all mobile equipment and vehicles. The Unit also has responsibility for the ground transportation of personnel, supplies, and equipment and the development of the Incident Traffic Plan.

4 Communications Unit

The Communications Unit is responsible for developing plans for the use of incident communications equipment and facilities, installing and testing of communications equipment, supervision of the Incident Communications Center, and the distribution and maintenance of communications equipment.

5. Food Unit

The Food Unit is responsible for supplying the food needs for the entire incident, including all remote locations as well as providing food for personnel unable to leave tactical field assignments. Planning is essential to the efficient supply of food. The Food Unit must anticipate the number of personnel to be fed and develop plans for supplying food to all incident areas.

6. Medical Unit

The Unit will develop an Incident Medical Plan, develop procedures for managing major medical emergencies, provide medical aid, and assist the Finance/ Administration Section with processing injury-related claims.

3. Finance / Administration Section

The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for managing all financial aspects of an incident. There are four units, which may be established within the Finance/Administration Section :

- Time Unit
- Procurement Unit
- Compensation /Claims Unit
- Cost Unit

1. Time Unit

The Time Unit is responsible for ensuring the accurate recording of daily personnel time, compliance with specific agency time recording policies, and managing commissary operations if established at the incident.

2. Procurement Unit

All financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases and fiscal agreements are managed by Procurement Unit. The Procurement Unit establishes local sources for equipment and supplies, manages all equipment rental agreements and processes all rental and supply fiscal document billing invoices.

3. Compensation / Claims unit

The Claims Unit is responsible for investigating all claims involving property associated with or involved in the incident. This can be an extremely important function on some incidents.

Two Specialists report to the Compensation / Claims Unit Leader:

- Compensation –for- injury Specialist - Administers financial matters arising from serious injuries and deaths on an incident. Work is done in close cooperation with the Medical Unit.
- Claims Specialist – manages all claims related activities (other than injury) for an incident.

4. Cost Unit

The Cost Unit provides all incident cost analysis. It ensures the proper identification of all equipment and personnel requiring payment, records all cost data, analysis and prepares estimates of incident costs, and maintains accurate records of incident costs.

C 1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment & reporting

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

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

TABLE 27: RAPID DAMAGE ASSESSMENT & REPORTING

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	H	
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 Distt. Search & rescue Team

There is no dedicated search and rescue team. Teams are formed as a part of preparedness before floods Dedicated teams to be formed to lead the search and rescue operations. Team members have to be periodically trained, retrained on the elements of collapsed structure, confined space search & rescue, and rope rescue etc.

Nodal Agency: Homeguard and Police Dept.

TABLE 28 : DISTT. SEARCH & RESCUE TEAM

S.No.	Team Member
1.	Policemen
2.	Sniffer Dogs
3.	Home guard
4.	Civil Engineers

5.	Disaster Management Specialist
6.	Swimmers
7.	Doctors
8.	Fireman
9.	Local community people who are ready to volunteer for Search & Rescue operation

C 1.3.6 Medical response

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

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

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

Nodal dept: health Department.

Supporting: Redcross, Private doctors, Mahila yavam Bal Vikas, Ayurved medical dept, Veterinary department.

Health Department will have to ensure that doctors reach the scene of disaster in required amount. For this Medical department might have to co-ordinate with transportation and call doctors from neighboring districts if required. Medicine and vaccines should reach in adequate amount to the places required. If any one type of cases are more in any disaster then specialists in that field should be located nearby.

After a disaster a watch team would be established to prevent any epidemic after a disaster. The information should regularly be conveyed to the district control room.

Nodal Agency: Health Department

TABLE 29 : MEDICAL COMBAT TEAM

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<p>MkW0 ,l,-l- c?ksy ¼ekg dk f}fr; llrkg lwpuk vkus ij½</p>	<p>Jh fnus'k 'kekZ ,e-ih-,l- fityk fpfdRIky;] uhep Jh lqjs'k 'kekZ lwijokbZtj</p>
<p>MkW0 ,u-ds-xks;y ¼ekg dk r`rh; llrkg lwpuk vkus ij½</p>	<p>fityk fpfdRIky; uhep Jh dey okMZckW; fityk fpfdRIky;] uhep</p>
<p>MkW0 fot; Hkkjrh ¼ekg dk prqFkZ llrkg lwpuk vkus ij½</p>	<p>Jh enu gj okgu pkyd okgu dzekad----</p>

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<p>MkW0 Mh-lh- caly] [k.M fpdfRIk vf/kdkjh]] euklk</p>	<p>Jh HkkxhjFk jkBkSM ,e-ih-,l- euklk Jh ekaxhyky ek.kfe;kW dEikm.Mj euklk Jh ih-,l-pkSgku ,u,e, euklk Jh eksguyky xk;jh okMZckW; euklk Jh :iflag okgu pkyd</p>
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	Jh okgu pkyd ch,evks eksfcfyVh LiksVZ okgu
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C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

Details of the good working condition vehicles, allied equipments and its maintenance schedule, to be displayed on line, on board, for reference, in case of any type of emergency have been mentioned in the annexure.

Nodal Agency: RTO

Supporting Agency : PWD, Muncipal

C 1.3.8 Communications

At present each of the temporary Emergency Operation Center formed for checking flood situation is equipped with a telephone and a fax machine.

It is recommended that proper arrangements should be done for Data collection, record keeping, assistance in locating missing persons, etc. A proper IN-message and OUT-message register should

be maintained and all the information should be routed through the information officer. The latest NDCN (National Disaster Management Communication Network) should be utilized and arrangements should be made for last mile connectivity. The Communication room must have the following:

- Telephones
- Fax
- Intercom units
- VSAT connection
- PC with modem and printer
- Mobiles
- Photocopying machine
- Wireless sets
- Satellite Phone
- Power Backup

Following are the places where wireless centres are established during floods to co ordinate with the main centre at District Office.

C 1.3.9 Temporary shelter management

TABLE 30 : TEMPORARY SHELTER MANAGEMENT

S.No.	Name and address of safe shelters	Arrangement of food / free kitchen
1	Town Hall Neemuch Cant.	
2	Gandhi Hall Neemuch Cant.	
3	Shashkiya Vivekanand Mahavidyalaya, Neemuch Cant.	
4	Shashkiya Uchar Mahavidyalaya, Neemuch Cant. No 1 & 2	
5	Utkrisht Vidyalaya, Neemuch Cant	
6	Nathulal Dharmshala Neemuch Cant	
7	Aggarwal Dharmshala Neemuch Cant	

Noda Agency – Revenue Department

Supporting Agency – Police dept, Muncipal Corporation, NGOS

C 1.3.10 Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)

Water supply is invariably affected in natural disasters. Safe drinking water might not be available particularly in hydro-meteorological disasters. The following measures shall be taken by district administration:

- The departments shall identify alternative sources of water and make necessary arrangements for supply to the affected population.
- The departments shall ensure that affected people have adequate facilities and supplies to collect, store and use sufficient quantities of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.
- It shall be ensured that drinking water supplied conforms to the prescribed quality standards
- It shall be ensured that water made available for personal and domestic hygiene should not cause any risk to health.
- Sanitation services are crucial to prevent an outbreak of epidemics in post disaster phase. Therefore a constant monitoring of any such possibilities will be necessary.
- It should be ensured that disaster-affected households have access to sufficient hygiene measures.
- Soap, detergents, sanitary napkins and other sanitary items should be made available to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being.
- In the relief camps, toilets should be sited, designed, constructed and maintained in such a way as to be comfortable, hygienic and safe to use.
- Procure and maintain mobile toilets which can be deployed swiftly in affected areas (Presently there are no mobile toilets available with Municipal Corporation, though they are in a process of procuring one set).
- PHE should continuously monitor water levels in drought like situations and contact the Revenue department for required funding like new tubewells, handpumps etc. (The department has complete plan of dealing with water scarcity)

The primary agency responsible for WATSAN is **Municipal Corporation , PHE department and Gram Panchayat.**

C 1.3.11 Law & order

Maintaining law & order is major responsibility of Police, apart from it other stakeholders are also involved in it

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

- It make all possible arrangements to find out the family members of the deceased. They are responsible to make suitable arrangement for keeping the dead bodies.

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

Nodal Agency - Police

C 1.3.12 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, Behaviour of Government officials, etc. A committee at the district level has to be constituted under the chairmanship of the District Collector to handle such situation. Following are the roles and responsibilities of the team:

- Maintain Stock of Food items and ensure transparency in distribution of relief items.
- Ensure Relief camps are not overloaded.
- For Law and Order police is responsible, deploy police in sufficient amount to avoid crime. Women Safety is important issue in relief camps need to be take care off.
- Ensure establishment of Help centre at disaster site, relief camp.
- Provide information concerning the victims of a mass disaster to news media and other concerned persons, both internal and external.
- Ensure Search and rescue operations are done in effective manner.
- Prepare a list of missing persons and made public through Media to avoid rumors, confusion.

C 1.3.13 Animal care

At present in Neemuch relief teams are constituted for flood season only. The department takes care of treatment and vaccination of animals, there is no provision for proper disposal of carcass. The disposal is done with the help of local community people who are voluntary ready to help and dispose the carcass. It is the responsibility of the department to make sure that animals are send to elevated areas in case flood situation arises.

Animals both domestic as well as wild are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. It is therefore recommended to devise appropriate measures to protect animals and find means to shelter and feed them during disasters and their aftermath, through a community effort, to the extent possible. The department must formulate a team for proper disposal of carcass and must ensure periodic vaccination of animals for various diseases. The department should stay in touch with the IDSC (Integrated Disease Surveillance Centre), to keep themselves updated about any disease outbreak.

Nodal Agency- Vetenary department

C 1.3.14 Management of deceased

The District authorities must constitute a Carcasses Disposal team which will be responsible for disposal of bodies in event of mass casualties. The team must ensure timely disposal of the dead bodies in order to avoid spread of any disease. They must preserve the bodies and shall carry the process of identification and handing over to the next of kin. Mass burial/disposal of bodies shall be done as a last resort and local religious & cultural practices shall be honoured while disposing dead bodies. Proper documentation is to be done and death certificates should be issued to the next of kin.

Nodal Agency- Municipal Dept.

Supporting: Police, Health dept.

C 1.3.15 Civil Defense and Home Guards

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

C 1.3.16 Role of Private Security

There is no private security in Neemuch district.

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. It is the responsibility of Homeguards to keep a list of all private security which can be utilized in emergency.

C 1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

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

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

List Of NGOs in annexure

C 1.3.18 Relief management planning

Relief management should be done carefully so that all the victims will be benefited from the limited resources and manpower. In this regard the following activities must be assigned to related desks while serving the people in disaster hit areas.

Functions of Infrastructure Desk

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

Functions of Logistics Desk

- Issue Village relief tickets to the affected families
- Organize distribution of Relief Supplies
- Receive, store, secure, relief materials for relief camps and affected villages
- Co-ordinate supplies distributed directly by NGOs and other organizations including private donors
- Ensure proper maintenance of vehicles and equipment
- Ensure optimum utilization of resources such as fuel, food, and other relief materials
- Mobilize and co-ordinate the work of the volunteers ensuring community participation
- Organize facilities for staff and volunteers

Functions of Health Desk

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

Functions of Communication and Information Management Desk

- Data collection
- Record keeping
- Assistance in locating missing persons
- Information centre
- Organization of information for Site Operations Center and on specific Demands
- Maintaining In-Message and Out-Message Register
- Sending all Out-Messages on behalf of Camp Officer of the Relief Camp

Functions of Operation Desk

- Salvage operations
- Feeding centres for two weeks to be set-up at the earliest

Functions of Services Desk

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

Functions of Resources Desk

Maintenance of

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

C 1.3.19 Media Management

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

The strategic guidelines to be developed in consultation with DDMC, based on the understanding on the subject matter.

Proper information can prevent much of damage caused during a disaster while wrong information can considerably worsen the situation. Similarly information sometimes when could cause unnecessary panic in people is better limited only to the administration and concerned bodies.

Nodal Agency- Public Relations Department.

Various forms of media can help as follows:

- 1) Radio: Regular programs on mitigation and prevention steps can be broadcasted on the radio. While special programs should be broadcasted during a disaster.

- 2) Television: All things applicable to radio will be valid here too. In addition there could be running scroll in TV telecast. Weather can be telecasted in a better way using detailed maps and satellite pictures. This should be done very carefully using carefully selected words under supervision of subject experts and experienced reporter.
- 3) Internet: It has become a very fast way reach people through SMS and is helpful in reaching to experts in any corner of world.
- 4) Newspaper: As electronic media does not have reach in interior parts newspaper is still a very important part. It can provide detailed information very easily to the mass.

Media management is done by district information officer but in disaster one appointed administrative officer will be responsible for media management. A regular note/bulletin will be regularly released to prevent any rumors.

Only authorized reporters will be allowed to go to place of disaster.

Role of media

Normal time:

- 1) Analyze vulnerabilities of the district, find their sources, find causes that increase vulnerability and also find vulnerable communities.
- 2) Make people aware of the existing hazards.
- 3) Make people aware of early warning system.
- 4) Make people aware of the preparations done by various departments.
- 5) Make people aware of steps to minimize damage and also provide the information to concerned authorities.
- 6) Encourage people to take part in disaster management activities.

During Disaster

- 1) Provide correct and timely information to people and inform them of activities like evacuation, relief etc.
- 2) Inform about various agencies that could be of help.
- 3) Carry information to people most affected.
- 4) Provide flow of information between affected people and their relatives.
- 5) Make people aware of the aftereffects of the disaster like epidemic after a flood.

After disaster:

- 1) Provide information about all activities being undertaken by administration.
- 2) Help people in estimating various type of losses during disaster.
- 3) Provide phone numbers of health centers, relief centers etc.
- 4) Provide counseling through interviews of specialists.
- 5) Inform people of rehabilitation activities being undertaken by administration.

DDMA would make a complete plan to utilize media to full extent in case of a disaster.

The various aspects of media management planning will include:

- The spokespersons will be given comprehensive training in dealing with the media. Correct reporting of the situation is an important confidence-building measure for the community.
- The messages to be delivered prior to, during, and after an incident will be meticulously planned, including the listing out of the probable clarifications that one can anticipate in disaster situations.

- Identify crucial information and incorporate the same precisely in the initial message so that prompt and appropriate public response is forthcoming during and after the disaster.
- Press and electronic media will be associated throughout the period of response and the post-disaster phase for early and accurate dissemination of information released by the authorities.
- The PRO will determine the modes of dissemination of relevant information. An authorised press release should always be written and handed over to the press so that correct and authentic news is disseminated to the public.
- The district authority will issue continuous and regular updates of the situation for media personnel and agencies.
- Adequate awareness will be generated in the print and electronic media about the various aspects of disaster.
- The media will play a supportive role especially for mobilisation of resources and dissemination of useful information that can help the community in managing the effects of disasters.
 - a) Providing information about relief and rehabilitation measures, medical support sites, routes to be followed or avoided, dos and don'ts for the public.
 - b) Organising relief material and their proper distribution.
 - c) Disseminating the latest information on the status of casualties, based on authentic information from hospitals.
- The entire exercise will be done without impinging upon the independent functioning of the media. The media shall be encouraged to disseminate authentic information only to prevent rumours and panic.

See Appendix for contact details.

C 1.3.20 Fire Services

As of now there is no dedicated Fire Service department in Neemuch district. In case of any incidence of fire it is the work of **Municipal Department**. Also no training is being given to the fireman. There are 7 fire brigades in Neemuch. Some of the areas are vulnerable where fire brigade takes more than an hour to reach. Alternate arrangements should be made at such places.

The Department of Fire Services is one of the crucial responders to disasters. Therefore a dedicated fire department should be in place. The staff of Fire Services should be trained, retrained in disaster management skills, and should be further upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability, in order to tackle any emergency related to fire or the allied disaster. Also there should be fire brigades in each tehsil. Also it is recommended that there should be fire fighting motorbike in each block so that they can go in narrow roads. Regular maintenance of fire equipment's and fire brigades should be done.

Nodal Agency- Municipal Department

C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

This section will restore normalcy to the lives and livelihoods of the affected population, by short and long term measures. Short-term recovery will return the vital life support systems to minimum operating standards while long term rehabilitation will continue till complete redevelopment of the area takes place.

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

C 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, Indra AwaasYojana 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 Upgradation: Use of latest equipment so that reconstruction takes less time and also ensure involvement of research institutions, experts to provide guidelines, monitoring and review the construction activity.

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- Technology Up gradation: Use of latest equipment so that reconstruction takes less time and also ensure involvement of research institutions, experts to provide guidelines, monitoring and review the construction activity.

C 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.

C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods

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

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

There is currently no trauma centre in the district, but the budget for establishing one has been sanctioned. Doctors at the disaster site try to give preliminary treatment for such cases. 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. It is highly recommended to establish a trauma center in the district.

C 1.5 Cross cutting elements

C 1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management

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

C 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 women 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.

C 1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

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

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C 2 Standard Operating Procedures (and Checklists)

Standard Operating Procedures

Standard Operating Procedures will be prepared with objective of making the concerned agencies / persons understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels. All concerned departments, divisions and agencies shall prepare their own action plans in respect of their responsibilities. Emergency response teams will be kept ready by each department so that they can move to disaster site/affected area on short notice.

Standard Operating Procedures will be modified and improved upon in light of changing circumstances. The District Magistrate will encourage all the departments to suggest changes in

these procedures with a view to enhance the effectiveness of the District Emergency Management Plan

The Standard operating procedure shall be followed during normal times (Non Disaster Stage), warning stage (Before Disaster Stage), disaster stage (During Disaster Stage) and post disaster stage (After Disaster Stage).

- **Non Disaster Stage– Mitigation:** To identify the existing and potential risks and to reduce potential casualties and damage from disasters.

- **Before Disaster Stage– Preparedness:** To build the capacities of local communities in order to safeguard their lives an assets by taking appropriate action in the face of any disaster and to ensure response agencies are able to reach out to potential damage zones in a prompt and coordinated manner.

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

- **After Disaster Stage- Recovery and Rehabilitation:** To build back better.

Department of Revenue and Relief

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

- Keep the DDMA informed of the situation.
- Ensure supply of food, drinking water, medical supplies and other emergency items to the affected population.
- Visit and coordinate the implement of various rehabilitation programmes.
- Coordinate the activities of NGOs in relief and rehabilitation programmes.
- Allocate funds for the repair, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure after considering their overall loss and damage

Department of Home

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

Department of Health

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

Department of Transport

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

Department of Public Works

Non Disaster Time

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

Warning Time

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work under construction should be secured with ropes, sandbags, and covered with tarpaulins if necessary. • Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plant and equipment in the district workshops.
<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance to the damage assessment teams for survey of damage to buildings and infrastructure. • Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assist the drivers. • Begin clearing roads. Assemble casual laborers to work with experienced staff and divide into work-gangs. • Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community organizations and village disaster management committees. • Undertake cleaning of ditches, grass cutting, burning or removal of debris, and the cutting of dangerous trees along the roadside in the affected area. • Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims. • As per the decisions of the District Emergency Operations Center undertake construction of temporary structures required, for organizing relief work and construction of relief camps, feeding centers, medical facilities, cattle camps and Incident Command Posts. • If possible, a review of the extent of damage (by helicopter) should be arranged for the field Officer-in-Charge, in order to dispatch most efficiently road clearing crews, and determine the equipments needed. • If people are evacuating an area, the evacuation routes should be checked and people assisted. • Identify locations for setting up transit and relief camps, feeding centers and quantity of construction materials and inform DEOC accordingly. • Take steps to clear debris and assist search and rescue teams. • Provide sites for rehabilitation of affected population
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out detailed technical assessment of damage to public works. • Assist in construction of temporary shelters. • Organize repairs of buildings damaged in the disaster • Prepare detailed programs for rehabilitation of damaged public works. • Arrange technical assistance and supervision for reconstruction works as per request.

Department of Irrigation and Water Resources

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the district. • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer.

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

Department of Agriculture

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate a focal point for disaster management within the department. • Identify areas likely to be affected. • Arrange for keeping stock of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. • A pests and disease monitoring system should be developed to ensure that a full picture

<p>of risks is maintained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical data to be gathered on the drought prone areas.
<p>Warning Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide timely warning to DEOC/DDMA about droughts. • Check available stocks of equipments and materials which are likely to be most needed after the disaster. • Stock agricultural equipments which may be required after a disaster • Determine what damage, pests or diseases may be expected, and what drugs and other insecticide items will be required, in addition to requirements of setting up extension teams for crop protection, and accordingly ensure that extra supplies and materials, be obtained quickly. • Provide information to all concerned, about disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same. • All valuable equipments and instruments should be packed in protective coverings and stored in room the most damage-proof
<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depute one liaison officer to the DEOC. • Monitor damage to crops and identify steps for early recovery. • Estimate the requirement of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds Fertilizers Pesticides, and Labour. • Organize transport, storage and distribution of the above with adequate record keeping procedures. • Ensure that adequate conditions through cleaning operations are maintained to avoid water-logging in flooded areas.
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantify the loss and damage within the quickest possible time and finalize planning of agriculture rehabilitation. • Ensure availability of adequate supply of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements. • Assist farmers to re-establish their contacts with agriculture produce market and ensure that appropriate prices be offered to them.

Department of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation

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

Department of Veterinary

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

Department of Fire Service

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

Department of Telecommunications

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

Home Guards

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get details of the staff with their address and phone numbers • Arrange for details of fuel arrangement for ships-mechanized launches at the time of emergency. • Do's and Don'ts to be observed during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff. • Set up for evacuation of people from affected area of the river side area. • Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments should be procured. • Prepare map showing rivers and the important routes • Maintain communication equipments, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone and amplifiers with statistical data. • Make a list of details of important telephone numbers of water supplies, control room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, Army Air force Navy camps and other sensitive places, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency. • Ensure the arrangement for transportation & evacuation of people from the affected areas. • Prepare the action plan regarding repairs and alternative ways in case of disruption of transportation. • Prepare plan showing the alternative routes and arrangement for transportation of goods etc; during emergencies. • Inspect the garages and control point etc; which are damage prone. • Make due arrangement for materials to restore the facilities in case the movement of the materials and goods on the ports are damaged. • Prepare an action plan to avail on temporary bases, the technical personnel from the nearby district which is not affected. • Collect the details of swimmers in the district. • Make arrangement for sufficient fuel during emergency.
<p>Warning Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the equipments available such as cranes, diesel generator, earth mover machines, de-dusting pumps, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, etc. which can be used during emergency and will ensure that those are in the working conditions. • Take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital is not disrupted during calamities. • Prepare a list of public properties related to transport department, which are in the damage prone area and will arrange in advance to minimize the damage. • Specifically take action to ensure that the fishermen do not move out for fishing as well as sailing during the final warnings of flood, etc. • Evacuate the fishermen to a safe place and if they deny, to get it done forcefully. • Ensure that the warning signals are received in time and shown immediately to the people.
<p>During Disaster</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertake the work of search and rescue and also the relief work• Set up a temporary special control room and information centre at the main bus station.• Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work• Ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters.• Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.• Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency.• Consult the liaison officer to close the ports and sailing in the rivers, which is damage prone or dangerous for the safety of the people as well as the property.• Assist the administration to send the messages regarding warning to the remote area
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer.• Carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.• Engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.• Review the matters regarding closing of movement at the port for safety measures and will ensure that it is restarted very soon.• To contact the district control room if additional equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel are necessary to restore the port related activities.• Prepare a primary survey report of damage and send it to the District Control Room and to the administrative head.• Collect the details of approach roads connecting the damaged area and get them repaired in co-ordination with the competent authority

Rural Development Department

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

Panchayat Raj

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

FOREST DEPARTMENT

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

Department of Food & Civil Supplies

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

Electricity Department

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

Department of Education

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

Department of Industrial Health and Safety

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

Department of Urban Development

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

Indian Red Cross and NGOs

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

C 2.2 Hazard specific SOPs for designated Departments and Teams

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

Flood

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish water level measure centers on each of the main rivers of district • Every year before monsoon, check and monitor the condition of dams, bundhs, check dam, canals and repairing of the same • Proper maintenance of dams • Make a plan to strengthen the communication network during flood • Marking of secure roads for communication
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning signage on the small canals and nallahs, which come under the vulnerable area • Avail the list of swimmers, and shops of the area to gram panchayat • Spread awareness among the community and people regarding the flood • Provide the stock of necessary objects and equipments to vulnerable areas • Prepare list of flood prone areas, marking of relief camps, and keep medical team ready for respective places • Arrangements of filled sand bags, kassies (spades), baskets • The Deputy Director Animal Husbandry will provide pre flood veterinary aid for the animals; cattle's to avoid any out-break of disease during the flood • The Deputy Director Animal Husbandry will ensure the availability of different vaccines in sufficient quantity
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of emergency help center for the place • Evacuate people to safer place and Provide them food, water and medical facilities • Vaccination for expected diseases • The Flood Control room will Monitor activities like: Evacuation of dangerously exposed or seriously flooded villages, Organize relief measures through the various relief centers, Co-ordinate the participation of social organizations and agencies both in evacuation and relief operations • For dewatering of flood/rainy water the availability of pumps both electric/diesel will be made by the executive engineer • The Civil Surgeon will ensure that sufficient medicines are made available with all the medical Centers/ Primary Health centre • Public Health dept. should make arrangement for supply of fresh chlorinated water to the affected people. So that no epidemic spreads • irrigation Department to carry out dewatering operation from abadi as well as fields,

active assistance will be provided to the irrigation department by the S.D.O and sector officers for speedy dewatering operations

After Disaster

- Cleaning of roads and area
- Damage calculation and relief fund to effected people
- Reconstruction of damaged buildings and houses
- Maintain law and order as usual
- Proper arrangement of sanitation

Drought

Non Disaster Time

- Construction of check dam, reservoir, stop dam for rain water harvesting and storage
- Keep the cheek on water level at every block of district
- Proper maintenance of check dams and other reservoirs
- Construction for more water storage and cleaning of main water reservoirs in district
- Plan for plantation, so that reduce the impact of draught
- Strategy and planning for rain water harvesting, so that store the water as well as maintain the water level at different places
- Training to farmers, for less water required crops
- Motivate the “Krishi Bima” and aware farmers about this facility

Warning Time

- Warning signage at dirty water places
- Avail the list of PDS shops of the area to gram panchayat
- Spread awareness among the community and people regarding the draught
- Provide the stock of necessary objects and equipments to vulnerable areas
- Keep medical team ready for respective places
- The Deputy Director Animal Husbandry will provide pre draught veterinary aid for the animals;
- The Deputy Director Animal Husbandry will ensure the availability of different vaccines in sufficient quantity

During Disaster

- Creation of emergency help center for the place
- Provide food, water and medical facilities
- Vaccination for expected diseases
- The Civil Surgeon will ensure that sufficient medicines are made available with all the medical Centers/ Primary Health centre
- Public Health dept. should make arrangement for supply of fresh chlorinated water to the affected people.
- irrigation Department to carry out

After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop damage calculation and relief fund to effected people • Provide people, some temporary employment with the help of many govt. facilities (i.e. MNREGA etc.) • Maintain law and order with education system as usual

C 3 Financial Provisions for Disaster Management

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

- a) District Disaster Response fund: This fund will be constituted and made available to the District Disaster Management Authority for meeting the expenses for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation.
- b) District Disaster Mitigation Fund This fund will be constituted and made available to the District Disaster Management Authority for meeting the expenses on mitigation activities.

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

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

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

C 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District

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

Note: List of all stakeholders addressed in C 4.1 has to be checked with DC office/ DDMA/ DDMC.

C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

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

Major industries like Vikram Cement, CCI factory and Govt. Alkoloid and Opium Factory resource inventory that could be used during disasters. Details of these resource inventory have been attached in the appendix.

C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations:

Local NGOs and CBOs, due to their proximity to community, can act as a vital link between government and community particularly during emergencies.

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

Role of NGO's in Disaster Preparedness

NGOs can play a very important role in developing, piloting, validation, implementation, review and updating disaster management plans at various levels. Some of the roles to be played by NGOs at district level with respect to the key components are:

Table C 4.1.2

Key Component	Roles and Key Actions of NGOs to facilitate and support
Institutional Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate formation and participate in district level task forces Advocate for establishment of DDMANGO Advisory Committee
Co-ordination Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in developing and participate in district level GO- NGO and Inter Agency Coordination mechanisms
Contingency Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in development, piloting, validation and updating of the district level contingency and preparedness plans
Capacity Needs Analysis and Standardized Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate detailed assessment of current needs and capacities at district levels Facilitate Training and mock drills of different stakeholders
Hazard Monitoring, Forecasting and Early Warning (EW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish linkages with multiple stakeholders for hazard monitoring and provide last mile connectivity for EW dissemination
Information & Knowledge Management & communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate and establish mechanisms for public information dissemination before during and after disasters Collect, Manage and Process Data during and after disaster Research, develop, document and disseminate best practices for replicability and scale up

Role of NGOs in Disaster Mitigation:

Some of the roles that can be played by NGOs are:

- 1) Disasters cause long term and secondary impacts through their impact on livelihoods, and thus this needs to be a priority for mitigation action. NGOs can play a critical role for identification of options and supplementary livelihoods to enhance overall livelihood security. Sensitization and training of local groups, formation of SHGs, establishing linkages with financial institutions, material suppliers and markets are priority
- 2) NGOs can play an extremely important role in mobilizing youth for DRR in their neighborhood by carrying out appropriate capacity building efforts through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Cadet Corps (NCC), Scouts and Guides, etc.
- 3) Water and sanitation are critical infrastructure elements that are needed to mitigate disasters, and are also priority needs of a community in the aftermath of a disaster. Major areas of work in the water and sanitation sector are based in the local context, and can be addressed by NGOs to a very significant extent.
- 4) Education of field officials and practitioners is indispensable for achieving disaster mitigation, and can be directly taken up by NGOs. It should be designed to address the specific vulnerabilities of the local area, identify vulnerabilities and capacities, link local disaster management plans with development plans, and ensure disaster risk reduction mainstreaming in all development projects.
- 5) Basic awareness and sensitization of the general public is also a primary need under disaster mitigation capacity building, and is a key area of work for NGOs. Awareness campaigns on safe construction and habitat development, and on sustainable development and environment friendly lifestyles are important.

Role of NGOs in Disaster Response:

Some of the roles that can be played by NGOs are:

- 1) In short term, the purpose of NGO response is to prevent an increase in mortality and morbidity due to inadequate nutrition and likely outbreak of communicable diseases such as Diarrheas and Malaria, and spread of Respiratory diseases and skin infections.

Some of the sectors for NGO response in temporary relief camps may be:

Water

- Providing clean potable water;
- Drilling wells, capping springs, gravity supply water systems
- Chlorination of bore wells and hand pumps, pumping water from rivers into tanks for treatment with alum and Chlorine
- Providing distribution systems like tap stands, washing areas for clothes and for bathing.
- Water source protection: Ensuring existing water sources are protected from further contamination

Sanitation

- Construction of field latrines and soak pit latrines at relief camps and final disposal of excreta.

- Design and commissioning of drainage facilities.

Public Health Promotion

- Dissemination of information on public health risks
- Distribution of items essential for maintenance of health e.g blankets, clothes, soap, hygiene kits, water containers, ORS.
- Community mobilization for efficient use of water and sanitation facilities & distributed items
- Promote early detection & treatment of primary diseases
- Monitoring health trends

Vector Control

- Solid Waste disposal
- Drainage of waste water
- Insecticide spraying against flies & mosquito's & promotion activities to encourage further use
- Distribution of Mosquito Nets and education on use

Food Security and Nutrition

- Food Distribution
- Food monitoring / Nutrition monitoring including promotion of breast-feeding
- Cash interventions
- Supplementary feeding centers
- Distribution of cooking kits

Shelter

- Distribution of the emergency shelters / plastic sheeting and other local material
- Provision of appropriate access to electricity in temporary relief camps, especially in bath rooms and toilets
- Distribution of Blankets
- Distribution of Clothes
- Distribution of fuel for cooking

2) Controlling rumors and panic behavior and undertaking confidence building activities.

3) Organizing local work teams for immediate rescue, and relief e.g. cooked food, first aid, and assistance in law and order.

4) Assisting the handicapped that need special help.

5) Guarding major installations and evacuated properties till the administration takes over.

C 4.1.3 Religious Institutions:

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

1. Bhaddwa Mata Mandir
2. Aatri Mata Mandir, Manasa
3. Kileshwara mahadev
4. Nilkanth Mahadev
5. Sukhanandji Mandir , Jawad

C 4.1.4 Academic Institutions:

Academic institutions within the district and also outside the district could help with subject specific expertise for disaster management planning. The flood cell enlists many of the schools as relief centers for flood prone areas.

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

1. Disaster Management Institute,

PrayavaranParisar, E-5, Arera Colony,
PB No. 563 Bhopal-462016, MP (India)

Tel:+91-755-2466715, 2461538, 2461348, 293592, Fax: +91-755-2466653,

E-mail:dmi@dmibhopal.nic.in

C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:

There are many international humanitarian organizations that support government agencies worldwide during emergencies. These agencies as per their mandates support during the different phases of the disaster management cycle. The only prominent International Humanitarian Organization active in Neemuch is Red Cross society.

The Contact person is Mr VD Sharma (Secretary, Red Cross Society) who can be reached at 09425974089.

C 4.2 Responsibilities of the stakeholders

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders include:

- develop a strong governance framework through legislation and policies;
- mainstream disaster risk management and capacity building into decision making, the budget process, and sector, provincial and community development plans;
- Understand and recognize that disaster management and disaster risk reduction are environmental, humanitarian and developmental issues, so there is a need to coordinate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the approach.

During disaster situation :

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

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

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

During flood time, the EOC of Neemuch district should in continuous contact with EOC of Mandsaur district. It is because major floods in Neemuch's Manasa block are a result of backwaters of Gandhisagar dam in Mandsaur district. Therefore the rains of Mandsaur district should also be continuously monitored during flood season.

During emergencies district may require support from other adjoining districts, which are not affected by disasters. For this the Distt. EOC head can seek help from other districts through Divisional Commissioner or State EOC. This will be ensured at the disaster management plan formation stage itself by comparing the resource inventories and the vulnerability of the area.

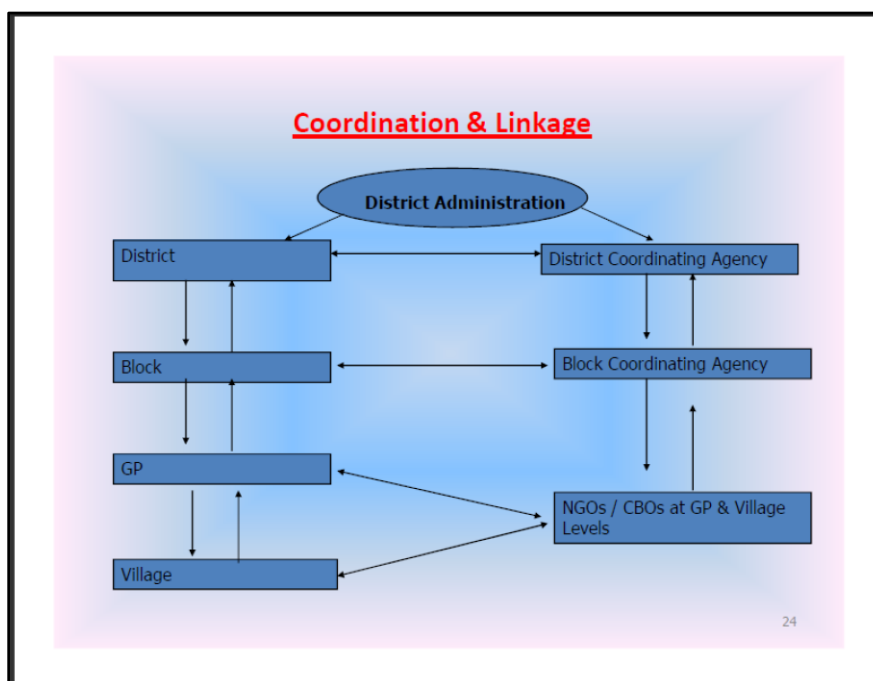
The DDMA's of adjoining districts or of all the districts in one subdivision should later integrate their disaster plans so as to have a joint approach when dealing with disasters.

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

The recommended "integrated disaster management plan" follows 'Top to Bottom' approach i.e. the communities are the first one to response. Then there are disaster management committees on gram panchayat level and block level up to the district level. On each stage, the nodal contact people are appointed who will ensure the adequacy of resources in dealing with disasters.

FIGURE : INTRA DISTRICT CO ORDINATION



C 7 Dissemination of DM Plan

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

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

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

C 7.1 Plan Evaluation

The purpose of monitoring & evaluation of DDMP is to:

- Determine the adequacy of resources,
- co-ordination between various agencies,
- c)community participation,
- d)partnership with NGOs and other entities
- e)Post-disaster evaluation mechanism
- Periodic uploading of plans at India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) and resources on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN),

- Conducting periodic mock drills,
- Checking whether all the personnel involved in execution of DDMP are trained and updated on the latest skills necessary in line with updated plans.

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

C 7.2 Plan Update

The District Disaster Management Plan is an on-going document and the Collector along with all line departments will update it every year taking into consideration

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

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

An annual conference for DDMP update will be organized by the Collector. All concerned departments and agencies would participate and give recommendations on specific issues. The new plan should be handy and precise. It should be so designed that it will definitely help the officials to take quick actions during the disaster.

Currently in Neemuch district an annual meeting (in June 1st week) is conducted to see the preparation in case floods occur.

C 8 Annexure

Linkage of Annexure with chapters to be mentioned in the respective chapters / sections as well.

The following Annexure must be included along with the plan. Additional Annexure can also be attached according to the specific Need.

C 8.1 District profile

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

C 8.2 Resources

- Hazard specific infrastructure and manpower will be covered here
- Usage of IDRN, IDKN, etc (updating them, latest update available etc)

TABLE 31 : HOSPITAL SUMMARY

Block name : Neemuch	No. of Main Hospitals: 1	No. of medical officers: 24 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 78 No. of available ambulances:1 No. of beds: 200
	No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 30	No. of medical officers: No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):47 No. of available ambulances:0 No. of beds: 0
	No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 3	No. of medical officers:3 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):23 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: 6
	No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1	No. of medical officers:- No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):5 No. of available ambulances: - No. of beds: 30

<p>Block name : Manasa</p>	<p>No. of Main Hospitals: 1</p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 36</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 4</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 2 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 32 No. of available ambulances:1 No. of beds: 51</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):57 No. of available ambulances:0 No. of beds: 0</p> <p>No. of medical officers:2 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):19 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: 10</p> <p>No. of medical officers:-7 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):34 No. of available ambulances: -1 No. of beds: 30</p>
<p>Block name : Jawad</p>	<p>No. of Main Hospitals: 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 3 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 16 No. of available ambulances:1 No. of beds: 34</p> <p>No. of medical officers:</p>

	No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 38	No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):61 No. of available ambulances:0 No. of beds: 0
	No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 11	No. of medical officers:10 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):53 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 32
	No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1	No. of medical officers:-- No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):7 No. of available ambulances: -1 No. of beds: 30

Source- Health Department, 2012 data

TABLE 32 : DETAILS OF VEHICLES FOR SEARCH, RESCUE, TRANSPORTATIONS AND FIRE-FIGHTING UNDER CONTROL OF NAGAR PALIKA.

fudk; dk uke	lalk/ku izdkj	fooj.k	la];k	ljdkjh@ futh	uksMy O;fDr ds Qksu uacj
u-ik- uhpe	fudklh ds fy, cqyMkstj] ghM ^{ak}] Øsu] tSls midj.kksa dh miyC/krk] tslhch	tslhch	02	fudk; ds lalk/ku	lqJh usgkHkkjrh eq-u-ik-vf/k- 07423&228277
	lkfjogu ¼vkikr fLFkfr esa uksMy ,tsaf];ksa ds ik] miyC/k okgu	V ^{as} DVj V ^{ak} kyh	12 05		
	vfXu'keu midj.kksa] vkx fufonkvksa dh miyC/krk	Qk;jokgu	02		
u-i- tkon	fudklh ds fy, cqyMkstj] ghM ^{ak}] Øsu] tSls midj.kksa dh miyC/krk]	tslhch	01	fudk; ds lalk/ku	Jh vkj-, - fl)hdh eq-u-ik-vf/k-

	tslhch				07420&232254
	lkfjogu ¼vkikr fLFkfr esa uksMy ,tsafI;ksa ds ikl miyC/k okgu	V ^a sDVj 470 ehuh V ^a d	02 01		
	vfXu'keu midj.kksa] vkx fufonkvksa dh miyC/krk	Qk;j okgu	01		
u-i- euklk	fudklh ds fy, cqyMkstj] ghM ^a k] Øsu] tSls midj.kksa dh miyC/krk] tslhch	tslhch	01	fudk; ds lalk/ku	Jh jkelsod Nkjh] eq-u-ik-vf/k-07421&242030
	lkfjogu ¼vkikr fLFkfr esa uksMy ,tsafI;ksa ds ikl miyC/k okgu	V ^a sDVj V ^a kyh	05 04		
	vfXu'keu midj.kksa] vkx fufonkvksa dh miyC/krk	Qk;j okgu	01		
u-i- Mhdsu	fudklh ds fy, cqyMkstj] ghM ^a k] Øsu] tSls midj.kksa dh miyC/krk] tslhch	&	&	fudk; ds lalk/ku	Jh efgi JhokLro eq-u-ik-vf/k-07420&257532
	lkfjogu ¼vkikr fLFkfr esa uksMy ,tsafI;ksa ds ikl miyC/k okgu	V ^a sDVj V ^a kyh	02 02		
	vfXu'keu midj.kksa] vkx fufonkvksa dh miyC/krk	Qk;j okgu	01		

fudk; dk uke	lalk/ku izdkj	fooj.k	la];k	ljdkjh@ futh	uksMy O;fDr ds Qksu uacj
u-i- jrux<+	fudklh ds fy, cqyMkstj] ghM ^a k] Øsu] tSls midj.kksa dh miyC/krk] tslhch	&	&	fudk; ds lalk/ku	Jh gfj'kadj 'kekZ] eq-u-ik-vf/k-07420&253036
	lkfjogu ¼vkikr fLFkfr esa uksMy ,tsafI;ksa ds ikl miyC/k okgu	V ^a sDVj V ^a kyh 407 MEij	02 02 01		
	vfXu'keu midj.kksa] vkx fufonkvksa dh miyC/krk	&	&		
u-i- flaxksyh	fudklh ds fy, cqyMkstj] ghM ^a k] Øsu] tSls midj.kksa dh miyC/krk] tslhch	&	&	fudk; ds lalk/ku	Jh jktdqekj Bkdqj eq-u-ik-vf/k-07420 251232
	lkfjogu ¼vkikr fLFkfr esa uksMy ,tsafI;ksa ds ikl miyC/k okgu	V ^a sDVj V ^a kyh	02 02		
	vfXu'keu midj.kksa] vkx fufonkvksa dh miyC/krk	&	&		
u-i- jkeiqjk	fudklh ds fy, cqyMkstj] ghM ^a k] Øsu] tSls midj.kksa dh miyC/krk] tslhch	&	&	fudk; ds lalk/ku	Jh egsUnz flag of"V eq-u-ik-vf/k-07421&238227
	lkfjogu ¼vkikr fLFkfr esa uksMy ,tsafI;ksa ds ikl miyC/k okgu	V ^a sDVj V ^a kyh	03 03		
	vfXu'keu midj.kksa] vkx fufonkvksa dh miyC/krk	Qk;j okgu	01		
u-i- thju	fudklh ds fy, cqyMkstj] ghM ^a k] Øsu] tSls midj.kksa dh miyC/krk] tslhch	tslhch	01	fudk; ds lalk/ku	Jh th-ih- ;kno eq-u-ik-vf/k-07423&236535
	lkfjogu ¼vkikr fLFkfr esa uksMy ,tsafI;ksa ds ikl miyC/k okgu	V ^a sDVj V ^a kyh 407 ehuh	02 01 01		

		V ^a d			
	vfXu'keu midj.kksa] vkx fufonkvksa dh miyC/krk	&	&		

TABLE 33 : LIST OF FIRE STATIONS

Øa-	Fkkus dk uke	Qk;j fczxsM	nwjHkk" k uEcj
1	2	3	4
1	uhep	uxjikfydk uhdp	07423&101
2	uhdp	vYdkSykW;M QSDV ^{ah} uhdp	07423&223308
3	tkon	foØe uxj [kksj	07420&235526
4	tkon	Qk;j fczxsM tkon] lh-,e-vks-	07420&232254
5	jruX<+	uxj iapk;r fMdSu	07420&257532
6	euklk	uxj iapk;r euklk] fodkl[k.M euklk	07421&244256
7	jkeiqjk	uxj iapk;r] jkeiqjk	07421&238228

TABLE 34 : LIST OF VEHICLES WITH PWD

Vehicle type	Quantity	Govt./Private	Reg No	Contact No of Nodal Person
Roller	1	Govt	DRR 10531	9826276651
Dumper	1	Govt	MP-02-7300	9826276651
Tractor	1	Govt	MPZ6568	9826276651

TABLE 35 : LIST OF CRANES

Øa-	izHkkjh dk uke	foHkkx@laLFkk dk uke	eksckbZy@nwjHkk" k uEcj
01	Jh ,e-ds- if.Mr	foØe lhesUV QSDV ^{ah}	9425327941
02	Jh iadt vxzoky	esllZ vxzoky	9755599404

03	Jh ikapky	esllZ vxzoky	9755599405
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Vehicles available with Police Department (okguksa dh miyC/krk)

jf{kr fujh{kd@,e-Vh-vks- ds v/khuLFk leLr iqfyl ds okgu ,oa okgu pkydksa dh lwph ekSckbZy uEcj

TABLE 36 : VEHICLES AVAILABLE WITH POLICE DEPARTMENT (OKGUksA DH MIYc/KRk)

Øa-	okgu dk uke	okgu dk izdkj	LFkkiuk	pkyd dk uke	Qksu ,oa eksckbZy uEcj
1	,eih&03@7347	dkj	iqfyl v/kh{kd	vkj- 224 ykypUn	9425364894
2	,eih&03@7541	ek'kZy thi	vfr0 iq0v0	vkj0 187 xksiky xqtZj	
				vkj0 fnus'k e.MyksbZ	
3	,eih&03@0660	cksysjks	u0iq0v0	vkj0 dey flag	
4	,eih&03@2475	ftllh	dUV ^a ksy :e	vkj- 158 euksgj cSjkh	9406852216
5	,eih&03@6044	Dokfyl	dUV ^a ksy :e	vkj- 415 gfjKkuflag	9425700742
6	,eih&03@6088	ek'kZy	Fkkuk euklk	vkj0 fouksn 'kekZ	&
7	,eih&03@6089	ek'kZy	v0v0iq0 euklk	vkj- 28 n;ky	&
8	,eih&03@5677	thi	Fkkuk uhepdsUV	vkj- 191 'kHHkwflag	9425106997
9	,eih&03@5732	thi	Fkkuk dqdM+s'oj	vkj- lq'khy dqekj	&

10	,eih&03@4414	thi	Fkkuk c?kkuk	vkj- 321 vEckyky	9425486965
11	,eih&03@4415	thi	Fkkuk jrux<+	ISfud txnh'k	9407766497
12	,eih&03@4413	thi	Fkkuk jkeiqjk	vkj- 389 egsUnz rksej	9617722109
13	,eih&03@4940	thi	Fkkuk tkon	izk;osV vkseizdk'k	9424808281
14	,eih&03@2655	thi	iq0yk0 uhep	&	&
15	,eih&03@2656	thi	Fkkuk thju	ISfud 89 'kadjflag	9424035831
16	,eih&03@2847	thi	Fkkuk flaxksyh	vkj- 06 iUukyky	9754928597
17	,eih&03@5744	thi	Fkkuk ;krk;kr	vkj- 186 xksiky tknksu	9406866601
18	,eih&03@5886	thi	Fkkuk vtkd	vkj- 320 bUnzs'k nqcs	9407145414
19	,eih&03@3117	thi	miqv vtkd	vkj0 327 euksgjflag	&
20	,eih&03@6626	,Ecqysal	Mhvkjih		
21	,eih&03@2212	VkVk 407	gkbZos isV ^a ksfyax	vkj0 c`ts'k ifjgkj	9826522107
22	,eih&03@4324	otz okgu gSoh	Mhvkjih		
23	,eih&03@8684	egsUnzk	ihlhvkj	vkj0 v:.k ik.Ms vkj0 fxjhjkt 'kekZ	&

24	,eih&03@8731	ehuh otz okgu	ehuh otz okgu	vkj0 64 dSYkk'k HkkVh	&
25	,eih&03@7173	tsy okgu	Mhvkjih	vkj0 nqxxZflag	9179798352
26	,eih&03@2228	vkbZlj	Mhvkjih	&	&
27	,eih&03@5558	VkVk 7109	Mhvkjih	vkj- 319 nqxxZflag iWokj	9179798352
28	,eih&03@7336	VkVk 1709	Mhvkjih	vkj- dSYkk'k HkkVh	&
29	,eih&03@2478	vkbZlj tsy okgu	Mhvkjih	ISfud rst cgknqjflag	&
30	,eih&03@5209	lojkt ektnk	Mhvkjih	vkj- jktdqekj	9009468990
31	,eih&03@2452	VkVk 1612	Mhvkjih	Imfu xksfoUn pkdjs	9907591186
32	,eih&03@5440	VkVk 1109	Mhvkjih	vkj0 fxjoj 'kekZ	&
33	,eih&03@3841	VkVk 407	gkbZos	ISfud dUgS;kyky	&
34	,eih&03@2242	VkVk 407	Mhvkjih	Imfu th-,l- pkdjs	9907591186
35	,eih&03@2476	ftllh	Mhvkjih	&	&
36	,eih&03@0646	VkVk ,lh lhvks xksYM	v0v0iq0 tkon	vkj0 206 mcs'k vyh	9425973905

uksV %&

1- mijksDr ifjf'k"V esa n'kkZ;s vuqlkj IHkh 41 okguksa esa ok;jysl lsV] ih,-
 flLVe yxk;s x;s gS A ce foLQksV dh ?kVuk ds nkSjku turk dks ih0,0 flLVe ds
 ek;/e ls vko';d lwpuk izlkj.k dh tkosxh A

2- ftys ds IHkh Fkkuksa esa okgu miyC/k djks;s x;s gS A vkikrdky dh fLFkfr ls
 fuiVus gsrq cy dks ,d LFkku ls nwljs LFkku ij ykus o ys tkus]
 eksckbZy@isV^aksfyax vkfn mi;ksx esa yk;k tkosxk A lkFk gh nks otz okgu
 lEiw.kZ midj.k lfgr lqfTtr gksdj vko';drkuqlkj mi;ksx fd;k tkosxk A

TABLE 37 : LIST OF VEHICLES WITH DISTRICT COMMANDANT

SNo.	Vehicle type	Reg No	Contact Person
1.	Tata Sumo	MP 02 AV 3240	9424010021
1.	Tata 407	MP 02 AV 3589	9424010021

cyok M^ahy Ikexzh ftyk uhēp ¼e0iz0½

TABLE 38 : BALWA DRILL SAMAGRI

Ø	fooj. k	ckM h izks VaD Vj	flx xk M Z	,y cks xkM Z	ds u Qk bZ oj	ds u os r	ds u Le ky	gsye sV Qkb Zoj	cqy V izq Q gsy es V	tkyh Qkb Zoj	tk yh yk sg k	tk yh os r	ds u cs V e; Q kx	cqy V czq i tkd sV
0 1	miy C/k la[;k	110	11 0	110	96	30	25	110	2	110	&	&	1 2	&
0 2	Fkk uk uhe p dsU V	40	20	40	20	&	&	40	&	30	&	&	&	&
0 3	Fkk uk c?kk uk	20	20	40	20	&	&	20	&	20	&	&	&	&
0	Fkk uk	14	15	10	15	&	&	19	&	15	&	&	&	&

4	thju													
05	Fkk uk eukl k	21	&	&	16	&	&	25	&	21	&	07	&	&
06	Fkk uk dqd Ms+ oj	15	05	05	05	&	&	15	&	15	&	&	&	&
07	Fkk uk jkeiq jk	40	15	15	23	&	&	18	&	28	10	21	&	&
08	Fkk uk tkon	19	08	08	13	&	&	25	&	23	&	15	&	&
09	Fkk uk jrux <+	33	30	30	23	&	&	35	&	19	10	&	&	&
10	Fkk uk flaxk syh	20	05	05	05	&	&	20	&	13	&	25	&	&
11	;krk; kr	&	&	&	&	&	15	&	&	&	&	&	&	&

1	'kk[k k													
1 2	iq0y k0 forj. k	121	15 8	138	80	10	10	118	02	135	&	&	1 2	10
forj.k ;ksx		343	26 7	291	22 0	10	25	335	02	319	20	68	1 2	10

TABLE 39 : LIST OF PETROL PUMPS

Øa-	Fkkus dk uke	issV ^a ksy iEi dk uke o irk	nwjHkk" k uEcj
1	2	3	4
1	uhep	LisUVk isV ^a ksy iEi] XokyVksyh	07423&220480] 9827275129
2	uhep	HkVukxj] iEi Mkd caxyk ds ikl	07423&232528
3	uhep	iksjoky iEi	07423&220129
4	uhep	cksgjk iEi	07423&221752
5	uhep	fQjkst'kkg ,.M lUI] n'kgjk eSnku	&
6	uhep	vfuy ukxkSjh] tokgj uxj	07423&220248
7	uhep	xks;y iEi] Mwaxykonk] txnh'k xks;y	07423&220953
8	c?kkuk	fjyk;UI isV ^a ksy iEi	07423&220889] 309426] 220400] 229700
9	c?kkuk	uhep isV ^a ksy iEi	07423&220211
10	c?kkuk	gkbZos lfoZl	07423&222779] 220186
11	c?kkuk	Jhfuokl]lkouokyk] HkkV[ksM+k	9229723399
12	thju	fr:ifr isV ^a ksy iEi	07423&268168] 280468
13	tkon	fot; vkWVks eksckbZy] tkon	07420&232226
14	jrux<+	eqanM+k isV ^a ksy iEi]	07420&253037

		jrux<+	
15	flaxksyh	dSyk'k vkWVks eksckbZYI] flaxksyh	07420&251223
16	euklk	[kkfc;k isV ^a ksy iEi] euklk	07421&242048
17	euklk	iksjoy] isV ^a ksy iEi] eUnkSj ukdk	07421&242129
18	euklk	iapeq[kh isV ^a ksy iEi] euklk	07421&242425] 9425106225
19	euklk	etsth] isV ^a ksy iEi] euklk	07421&242255
20	euklk	>aoj isV ^a ksy iEi] euklk	07421&242084
21	dqdM+s'oj	fujad	&
22	jkeiqjk	larks"key [kkfc;k]	07421&238231

TABLE 40 : HYPER SENSITIVE POINT

Øa-	uke vuqHkkx	egRoiw.kZ /kkfeZd LFky {A}	egRoiw.kZ laosnu'khy LFky {B}
1	uhep	1- Hkknokekrk] 2- fdys'oj eafnj	&
		&	tkekefLtn
		&	vUuqdUuq dh gksVy
		&	?k.Vk ?kj
		&	[kkjh dqavk
		&	pqM+hxyh

		&	uhép lhVh esu pkSjkgk	
		&	ihiyh pkSd	
		&	ljnkj eksgYyk	
		&	dksVZ eksgYyk	
	c?kkuk	&	gksyh pkSd	
		&	QrsgpkSd	
		&	tqYgk efLtn	
	thju	&	cl LVs.M	
		&	uhe pkSd	
		&	guqeku eafnj pkSd	
2	tkon	&	[kqjk pkSd	
		&	tkek efLtn	
		&	y{eh ukFk eafnj pkSd	
		&	cl LVs.M	
	jrux<+	&	jrux<+	
		&	iqjkuk cl LVs.M	
		&	u;k cl LVsa.M	
	flaxsyh	&	dcqrj [kkuk	
		&	iqjkuk Fkkuk	
		&	fryLek pkSjkgk	
	3	euklk	&	tquklkr
			&	lnj cktkj

			vUuiq.kkZ eafnj
			cl LVs.M
	dqdM+s'oj	&	cl LVs.M
			eq[kth pkSd
			uhep pkSd
			eh.kk pkSd
			jaxkjk eafnj
	jkeiqjk	&	ykyckx
			txnh'k eafnj
			cl LVs.M

C 8.3 Media and information management

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

Media

uhep ls izdkf'kr nSfud lekpkj i=

TABLE 41 : LIST OF NEWSPAPERSS

Ø a-	lekpkj i= dk uke	laiknd@ izfrfuf/k dk uke	irk	Qksu		eksckbZ y ua-
				dk;kZ -	fuokl	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	tulEidZ	Jh txnh'k	e-ua- 38 ,evkbZth	2213	233115	942510

	vf/kdkjh	ekyoh;	banzkuxj	57		7023
2	nSfud ubZ fo/kk]	Jh jkts'k ekuo	fryd ekxZ uhep	2203 12	220311	942510 6311
3	nSfud n'kiqj ,Dlizsl	Jh vkj-Ogh- xks;y	ca- ua- 47 uhep	2251 93	220585	&
4	nSfud ve`r eaFku	Jh lquhy 'kekZ	VsxkSj ekxZ uhep	2579 83	257985	942510 6200
5	nSfud ekyon'kZu	Jh izseizdk'k tSu	129 fodkl uxj uhep	2287 11	228911	&
6	nSfud tufpaxkj	Jh lqjsUnz lsBh	caxyk ua- 50 uhep	2207 94	229090	&
7	nSfud yydkj	Jh ';ke tks'kh	caxyk ua- 47 uhep	&	&	942518 7957
8	nSfud izkr% lepkj	Jh nhid iqjksfgr	cl LVS.M ds ikl uhep	4078 01	07420& 255523	940667 2616
9	nSfud la;/k dh vfXu	Jh jk/ks';ke Hkxoku	fryd iFk uhep	2218 96	221896	922942 2579
1 0	nSfud uhep izgjh	Jh ek/ko eqanM+k	uwj dkWEIlysDI uhep	&	&	942503 2915
<u>uhep ls izdkf'kr lklrkfgd lepkj i=</u>						
1 1	;w,uvkbZ@lk- uhep VkbZEI	Jh lqHkk"k vks>k	LVsfM;e ekdsZV uhep	2304 56	230456	942536 0018
1 2	lklrkfgd uhep oanuk	Jh xksiky [kaMsyoky	jktLo dkWyksuh] uhep	2271 50	227150	942536 8543
1	lklrkfgd uhep	Jh ggpj.k vghj	jktw Vh LVkWy]	2207	220777	&

3	lekpkj		uhep	77		
1 4	lklrkfgd vkt dk rgydk	Jh eqds'k xqlrk	caxyk ua- 47 uhep	2284 48	404100	982669 9100
1 5	lklrkfgd vkt dh xfr	Jh iliw ukxnk	vkEcsMdj jksM+] uhep	&	&	930139 338
<u>LFkkuh; laoknnkrk</u>						
1 6	nSfud ve`reaFku	Jh /kesZUnz 'kekZ	ve`reaFku dk;kZy;]uhep	2579 83	257983	942519 1230
1 7	nSfud ubZ fo/kk] uhep	Jh jkds'k dksBkjh	ubZ fo/kk dk;kZy; uhep	2203 11	220312	940689 0399
1 8	nSfud ekyo n'kZu	Jh jkgqy tSu	ekyo n'kZu dk;kZ- uhep	2287 11	228911	942510 6911
1 9	nSfud n'kiqj ,Dlizsl	Jh ds-ds- tks'kh	n'kiqj ,DI- dk;kZ uhep	2251 93	220585	&
2 0	nSfud izkr% lekpkj	Jh xqyke jlwy iBku	egkjk.kk caxyk uhep	4078 01	&	&
<u>uhep ftys ds ckqj ls izdkf'kr lekpkj i=ksa ds laoknnkrkvksa</u>						
2 1	uoHkkjr bUnkSj	Jh 'kkSfdu tSu	uoHkkjr dk;kZ- e.Mh izkax.k] uhep	2271 44	405144	942510 6060
2 2	ubZnqfu;k bUnkSj	Jh fnus'k iztkir	LVSfM;e ekdsZV] uhep	2222 37	404721	942510 7010
2 3	nSfud HkkLdj] bUnkSj	Jh jkds'k lksu	HkkLdj dk;kZy;] uhep	2202 99	220299	982688 7578
2 4	jkt,Dlizsl] bUnkSj	Jh jkts'k Hk.Mkjh	ekgs'oj uflZax gksae ds Åij	2211 11	221111	&

2 5	/ot@tulkajxh	Jh fgnk;rqYyk [kku	jksM+ost cl LVS.M] uhep	2212 35	230543	942536 8525
2 6	pkSFkk lalkj]	Jh foey dkaBsM	caxyk ua- 38] uhep	2233 48	223348	942510 6240
2 7	psruk jryke	Jh gfjvkse ikjk'kj	eslh QxZqlu pkSjkgk] uhep	2279 79	227979	942408 1420
2 8	jktLFkku if=dk mn;iqj	Jh eksrhyky 'kekZ	14@4 fodkl uxj uhep	&	&	922987 3386
2 9	vofUrdk mTtSu	MkW- thou dksf'kd	dksf'kd esfMdy LVkslZ] uhep	2233 84	223384	942519 1266
3 0	Yhizsl&bUnkS j	Jh foosd dVkfj;k	LVsfM;e ekdsZV uhep	2213 33	221333	942510 7150
3 1	iatkc dsljh fnYyh	Jh xksiky 'kekZ	ekgs'ojh eksgYyk] uhep	2324 20	232420	930108 0099
3 2	izHkkr fdj.k bUnkSj	Jh foosd [kaMsyoky	f'k{kd uxj ekdsZV uhep	2271 50	220190	982707 0033
3 3	vfXuck.k bUnkSj	Jh iou 'kekZ	fillksfn;k uflZax gkse ds lkeus	&	&	942503 7170
3 4	n'kiqjn'kZu eanlkSj	Jh jatu Lokeh	pksiM+k izrh{kky;] uhep	&	&	942510 7045
3 5	ikrkyksd eanlkSj	Jh foB~By cSjkxh	jksM+ost DokVZj] uhep	2806 50	&	940662 0086
3 6	dhfrZeku eanlkSj	Jh ;'koUr ckxM+h	jksM+ost cl LVS.M] uhep	&	&	930075 5042
3 7	U;wt VwMs] uhep	Jh yfyr 'kekZ	ekgs'ojh eksgYyk] uhepflVh	2102 20	210220	942453 1010
3	la;/k	Jh fo'kky	ekgs'ojh eksgYyk]	&	&	930110

8	yksdLokch bUnkSj	'kekZ	uhepfIVh			2302
3 9	le; txr Hkksiky	Jh uS;~;j iBku	cl LVS.M uhep	&	&	&
4 0	if=dk bUnkSj	Jh eqds'k lgkfj;k	f'k{kd dkWyksuh] uhep	&	&	942512 3565

iqfyl O;oLFkk &

uhap 'kgj esa vkikrdkyhu fLFkfr ls fuiVus gsrq uhap ftys esa dqy 09 Fkkus ,oa Fkkuk vtgd gS] ftlesa cy dh miyC/krk laca/kh ifj'k"V layXu gS A

miyC/k cy dh tkudkjh &

TABLE 42 : POLICE LINES

Ø-	bdkbZ	jfu@fujh	lwcs	mfu	lmfu	izvkj	vkj-	;ksx
1	iqfyl ykbZu	01&01	&	01	06	14	75	98
2	Fkkuk uhap	01	&	05	08	15	39	69
3	Fkkuk c?kkuk	01		01	03	06	23	34
4	Fkkuk thju	01	&	&	02	05	08	16
5	Fkkuk tkon	01	&	01	02	10	27	41
6	Fkkuk jrux<+	01	&	&	03	06	12	22
7	Fkkuk flaxsyh	01	&	&	01	05	11	18
8	Fkkuk euklk	01	&	01	06	10	31	49

9	Fkkuk dqM+s'oj	01	&	&	02	04	17	24
10	Fkkuk jkeiqjk	&	&	01	02	05	17	25
11	Fkkuk vtd	01	&	&	01	04	14	20
12	Fkkuk ;krk;kr	&	01	&	01	03	06	11
13	folcy	01	&	01	02	16	56	76
14	gksexkMZ	&	&	&	&	28	115	142
	;ksx	12	01	11	39	131	451	645

uksV %&

ftyk vkcdkjh uhep ls vkSlru 15 deZpkjh rFkk ftyk ou foHkkx uhep ls vkSlru 45 deZpkjh M~;wVh gsrq miyC/k gks tkrs gS] ftUgas ftyk/kh'k uhep ds vkns'k ls fo'ks"k iqfyl vf/kdkjh fu;qDr dj M~;wVh ij fy;k tkrk gSa A

ckgj ls vkus okys cy ds Bgjus o Hkkstu vkfn dh O;oLFkk &

TABLE 43 : LISTOF TEMPORARY RESIDENCE FOR EXTERNAL RESCUE TEAM

Øa-	uke Fkkuk	uke gksVy	nwjHkk"k Øa-	dejsa dh la[;k	gkWY dh la[;k	{kerk
1	'kgj uhepdsaV	1- ukFkqyky /keZ'kkyk uhep	&	&	2	100 O;fDr
		2- vxzoky /keZ'kkyk uhep	227313	10	1	150 O;fDr
		3- tk;loky /keZ'kkyk uhep		04	2	150 O;fDr

mijksDr ds vfrfjDr jklk;fud @vk.kfod@tSfod ,oa izkd`frd vkinkvksa ls 'kh?kz funku ikus gsrq ftys esa vkarfjd lqj{kk ;kstuk] uxj naxk ;kstuk] ftyk vkink dk;Z ;kstuk] ftyk ØkbZlsl esustesaV lyku vkfn v|ru j[ks x;s gS A

C 8.4 Important Contact numbers

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

Red Cross Society

TABLE 44 : RED CROSS SOCIETY

Ø-	uke	laLFkk dk uke	eksckbZy uEcj
01	Jh yksds'k dqekj tkVo uhep] v/;{k	jsMØkWI lkslk;Vh	9425164003
02	izks- oh-Mh- 'kekZ lfpo	CyM cSad	9425974089
03	Mk- ,e-,e- tk/ko mi lfpo		9425939818
04	jk/ks';ke iqjksfgr] dks"kk/;{k		9425327975
05	egs'k lka[ky] pkyd	CyM cSad	94240983637
06	eqds'k lka[kyk] pkyd		9424065932
07	vEckyky pkyd		9424098619

Contact details of Police Department

ftys ds iqfyl ,oa iz'kklfud vf/kdkfj;ksa dh lwph o nwjHkk"k uEcj

TABLE 45 : CONTACT DETAILS OF POLICE DEPARTMENT

uke iqfyl vf/kdkjh				uke n.Mkf/kdkjh		
dz a0	uke vuqHkkx @ Fkkuk	uke vf/kdkjh	eksckbZy dzekad	uke vuqHkkx @rg0	uke vf/kdkjh	eksckbZy dzekad
1.	iqfyl v/kh{k	Vh- veksaxyk vbZj	9425915777	dysDVj@ ftyk n.M vf/kdkjh	Jh yksds'k dqekj tkVo	942516400 3
2.	vfr0iq0v0	Jh iadt ik.Ms;	9425915500	,Mh,e ¼la;qDr dysDVj½	Jh th-Mh- xqlrk	942504735 7
3.	uhp vuqHkkx	Jhk oSHko JhokLro u0iq0 v/kh{k	8989164689	,lMh,e uhp	Jh vfuy iVok	982758290 0
4.	euklk vuqHkkx	Jh Ogh0,l0 vjksjk v0v0iq0 tkon	9826091087	,lMh,e ukklk	Jh ,l-ds- ygjh	
5.	tkon vuqHkkx	Jh Ogh0,l0 vjksjk v0v0iq0 tkon	9826091087	,lMh,e tkon	Jh ,u-ds- ohjoky	942510743 8
6.	uhp	fujh0 ,l0,l0 mnkor	9926028833	rglhynkj uhp	Jh 'kk'or 'kekZ	942546787 6
7.	c?kkuk	fujh ihlh pk"Vk	9424070785	uk- rglhynkj	Jh ,l-ds- f=ikBh	942549026 9
8.	Thju	fujh- ,l-,y- cksjklh	9425091802	rglhynkj	Jh ch-,y- ckeus	942593673 3
9.	Tkon	fujh- vks0ih0 Jh okLro	9424828981	,lMh,e tkon	Jh ,u-ds- ohjoky	942510743 8
10.	jrux<+	fujh0 jes'kpUnz xkSM+	9826878191	rglhynkj	Jh bljkj [kku	982672074 7
11.	Flaxksyh	fujh- ih0,l0	9826078809	rglhynkj	Jh ih-,y-	942510431

		dUukSts			nsoMk	7
12.	Euklk	fujh jfoUnz cks;V	9424351139			
13.	dqdMs'oj	fujh- ds-ds- ujojs	9424351139	uk;c rglhynkj	Jh lh-,y-ckefu;k	942404896 1
14.	iqfyl ykbZu	fujh- psru vk;Z	9425973976	&	&	-
15.	Jkeiqjk	m-fu- ;ksxsUnzflag ifjgkj	9993176464	rglhynkj	Jh jkts'k ;kno	942510412 3
16.	izHkkjh lk;cj lsy	mfu vouh'k JhokLro	9425195252	&	&	-
17.	Fkkuk uhep dsUV	mfu ch-,l-jkor	9425192097	&	&	-
18.	Fkkuk euklk	mfu ,l-ds- >ka>ksV	9406658879	&	&	-
19.	efgykMsLd uhep	emfu vuqjk/kk fxjoky	9425034118	&	&	-
20.	u;kxkao pkSdh	mfu ,u-,l-lsxaj	9981598795	&	&	-
21.	pkSdh fMdsu	lmfu lh-ds- mik;/k;	9425490640	&	&	-
22.	pkSdh tkV	lmfu eksguflag	9424872582	&	&	-
23.	pkSdh datkMkZ	lmfu vks*,y ckfj;k	9425192682	&	&	-
24.	ftyk fo'ks"k 'kk[kk	mfu nsfoflag fuukek	9425354905	&	&	-
25.	jf{kr fujh{kd	vkj--,l-Bkdqj	9425356098	&	&	-
26.	daiuh dekMsaV gksexkMZZ	,e-,y-ekyoh;	9301049971	&	&	-
27.	izHkkjh Mhlhch	lmfu lqesjflag lmfu ,e-vkj [kku	9826841135 9752407101	&	&	-

28.	iqfyl daV ^a ksy :e uhep	Imfu uUnfd'kksj jkekor	9424864108	&	&	-
29.	,e-Vh- 'kk[kk	mfu eksguflag pkSgku	9424019907	&	&	-
30.	ok;jysl	Imfu dqojflag ;kno	9754370454	&	&	-
31.	LVsuks Vw iq-v-	lqHkk" k vxzoky	9425123579	&	&	-
32.	eq[; fyfid	lwcs-,e- ,u-,y- tks'kh	9827717781	&	&	-
33.	jhMj Vw iq-v-	m-fu- clUr JhokLro	9009291594	&	&	-
34.	fo'ks" k 'kk[kk	fujh- jkeiqjh xkSLokeh	9179189429	&	&	-

TABLE 46 : HOMETEAM EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

S.No.	Name of team member	Designation	Contact no (off.)	Contact no (Res.)
1.	Mr M.L Chaudhary	District Commandant	9424010021,233201	230254
2.	Mr C.L. Guloria	ASI	233201	
3.	Keshuram	Driver	233201	

Veterinary Hospital Contact Persons

TABLE 47 : VETERINARY HOSPITAL CONTACT PERSONS

dk;kZy; milapkyd i'kq pfdRlk Isok;sa] uhep ftyk uhep $\frac{1}{4}e$ -iz- $\frac{1}{2}$
--

1	Jh ekaxwflag pkSgku	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-xz-m-ds-pYnw	uhep	9425123516
2	Jh lanhi tSu	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp-thju	uhep	9993999033
3	Jh 'kCckyky f[kaph	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS-toklk	uhep	9425122617
4	Jh ch-,y- ekyoh;	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS-tkoh	uhep	9425328216
5	Jh Mh-,l- jk.kkor	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS-phrk[ksM+k	uhep	9907021346
6	Jh ch-,y- pkSgku	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m-ds- teqfu;kdyka	uhep	99771269942
7	Jh egs'k lksyadh	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-xz-ds-uhap	uhep	9425973551
8	Jh jekdkar 'kekZ	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-ds-dqpM+kSn	uhep	9329598530
9	Jh ds-ds- dBsfj;k	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m-ds-djkm+;k	uhep	9425123570
10	Jh lqjs'kpUnz 'kekZ	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- uhep	uhep	7423230248
11	Jh vkj-lh- cSjkxh	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- uhep	uhep	9881974599
12	Jh lat; ikBd	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m-ds-fiiyksu	uhep	9826238829
13	Jh 'kadjyky pkSgku	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-xz-m-ds- eky[ksM+k	uhep	9926977857
14	Jh vfuy lksuh	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m-ds-nk:	uhep	9329420268
15	Jh vfuy lksuh	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m- fclyokl $\frac{1}{4}vfr$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	uhep	9329420268
16	Jh izeksndqekj f=ikBh	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-xz-m-ds- t;flagiqjk	uhep	9125106302
17	Jh dk:yky tkofj;k	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-xz-m-ds- ikyklksM+k	uhep	9893826707
18	Jh ,-ds- pkanfu;k	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- uhep	uhep	8827914884
19	Jh vkj-ds- fruxqfj;k	l--i-fp-{kS-	i-fp- euklk	euklk	9406639515

20	Jh jkew dNkok	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- dqdM+s'oj	euklk	9926046819
21	Jh Ogk;-vkj- iaokj	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- jkeiqjk ¼vfr-½	euklk	9993980984
22	Jh Ogk;-vkj- iaokj	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- xksdqyiqjk	euklk	9993980984
23	Jh ,e-ds- HkVukxj	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS- cSlyk	euklk	9009696195
24	Jh n;k'kadj ikVhnkj	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS- egkx<+	euklk	9424033754
25	Jh ,e-,y- lka[kyk	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS- pqduh	euklk	9424531209
26	Jh bZ'ojyky ikVhnkj	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS- datkMkZ	euklk	9424080994
27	Jh d`".knso dqekj	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m-ds- fiify;kgkM+h	euklk	9425440907
28	Jh cnzhyky jkBkSM+	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m-ds- cjFkwu	euklk	9752913800
29	Jh dk:yky HkkfV;k	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m-ds- cjkBZ	euklk	900957934
30	Jh enuyky Mkcs	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m-ds- vkarjh	euklk	9406607997
31	Jh ,p-,l- pUnzkor	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m-ds- yksM+fd;k	euklk	9179672578
32	Jh iwuepUn ikVhnkj	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-ds- euklk	euklk	9755068252
33	Jh Hkaojflag iaokj	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m-ds- iM+nka	euklk	98263310773
34	Jh ,l-,l- 'kDrkor	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	d`-x-m-ds- fiify;kjkoth	euklk	9993640266
35	Jh ,e-,y- ijekj	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS- VkeksVh	euklk	9893272264
36	Jh v'kksd frokjh	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- tkon	tkon	9981240200
37	Jh th-,l- [kku	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- jrux<+	tkon	9424079798
38	Jh ,l-,u- 'kekZ	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- >karyk	tkon	9425977891
39	Jh ,Q-vkj- [kku	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- Mhdsu	tkon	9893555712
40	Jh jktey pkS/kjh	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS- u;kxkao	tkon	9329713367
41	Jh fnus'k vk;Z	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS- yklwj	tkon	9993782028

42	Jh iwj.key nk;uk	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS- eksjou	tkon	9981572784
43	Jh HkkxhjFk eqNkor	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-vkS- ljokfu;k	tkon	9424807945
44	Jh :ekyflag vk;Z	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- tkon	tkon	9424545026
45	Jh eqds'k [krsZ	l--i-fp-{kS- vf/k-	i-fp- flaxkSyh	tkon	9981625118

List Of Veterinary Doctors

TABLE 48 : LIST OF VETERINARY DOCTORS

Ø	uke	in	inLFkkiuk LFky	fodkl[k.M	eksckbZy uacj
1	MkW- euh" k e/kqdj baxksy	milapkyd	dk;kZy;	uhep	9425048261
2	<u>MkW- xksiky</u> <u>pkSgku</u>	<u>i'kq-fp-</u>	<u>i'kq fpfd-tkon</u>	<u>tkon</u>	<u>9424833386</u>
3	MkW- jkts'k ikVhnkj	i'kq-fp-	i'kq fpfd-euklk	euklk	9425922824
4	MkW- ih-d-s f=osnh	i'kq-fp-	d`f=e xHkkZ/kku dsUnz uhep	uhep	9425106549
5	MkW- ds-ds- 'kekZ	i'kq-fp-	i'kq fpfd-uhep	uhep	9425106739
6	<u>MkW- vk'kkjke</u> <u>/kkdM+</u>	<u>i'kq-fp-</u>	<u>i'kq fpfd-uhep</u>	<u>uhep</u>	<u>9893130344</u>

List Of NGOs

TABLE 49 : LIST OF NGOS

e-iz- tu vfHk;ku ifj"kn~] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½			
Lo;alsoh laLFkksa dh lwph ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½			
Ø -	Lo;alsoh laLFkks dk uke	irk	nwjHkk"k dza-
1	uhep nso laD`fr Kku izpkj lfevr]	10] xksiky xat] XokyVksyh] uhep ¼e-iz-½	9301559278
2	fueZy i;kZoj.k ,oa lekt dY;k.k lfevr	1] IR; iFk] nkuk vksyh] uhep ¼e-iz-½	9425369707
3	jkeiqjk uoftou fu'kDr vfHkHkkod dY;k.k la?k	cl LVs.M jkeiqjk rg- euklk ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9826142825 9406659465
4	uhep lgt lekt mRFkku lfevr]	384] egkRek xka/kh ekxZ] cxxkuk] uhep ¼e-iz-½	9406640788 7898723183
5	lkfu;/e osyQs;j lkslk;Vh]	17@7] caxyk ua- 11] uhep ¼e-iz-½	07423&22121 3 9424853644
6	loZ Hkkjfr; xzkeksn; lkekftd izf'k{k.k lfevr]	,y@70] bZfUnjk uxj] uhep ¼e-iz-½	9993957621
7	uhep xoyh f'k{k.k lfevr]	e-u- 5] xksikyxat] xyh u- 2 ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9907543535
8	inekorh Kku T;ksfr Isok lfevr]	xkze teqfu;k dyk] rg- ,oa ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9425368520
9	uhep fjyk;cy 'kS{kf.kd miHkksDrk laj{k.k lfevr]	ts@48] dkyhnl ekxZ] tquk cktkj] uhep lhVh] uhep ¼e-iz-½	9826757813
10	uhep dsUV lq[klkxj efgyk e.My]	ch-9] Dykfld dkzmu] bZfUnjk uxj] eukst xsl xksnke ds ikI] uhep ¼e-iz-½	9425187878

11	euklk os.kq efgyk e.My lfevr	151 jk/kk d`.k efUnj ds lkeus /kksch xyh euklk ftyk-uhap ¼e-iz-½	9425441029
12	eatqJh efgyk e.My uhep	14 fodkl uxj 14@2 uhep ¼e-iz-½	07423&22337 8
13	Jh dqdM+s'oj laLdkj xzkfe.k fodkl lfevr]	38] yksgkj eksqYyk] dqdM+s'oj] rg-euklk] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	07421&23137 7 9425922197
14	ykydq;oj Hkxofr f'k{k.k lfevr	cl LVs.M ds fiNs] yksgkj eksqYyk] dqdM+s'oj] rg-euklk] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9826321093
15	xkze fodkl leiZ.k lfevr	xkze cjm;k dsUV rg- euklk ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9153322530
16	xkze fodkl izLQqVu lfevr xksBM+k	xkze xksBM+k] iks-eksjou] rg-tkon] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9755063792
17	lkaLd`frd xkze fodkl lfevr rkjkiqj	xkze rkjkiqj] rg-tkon] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	8889125758
18	Lokh foosdkuan lfevr /kkjM+h	xkze /kkjM+h] iks-flaxksyh] rg-tkon] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9783784927
19	>karyk vkn'kZ yksd f'k{k.k lfevr >karyk	ljksnk jksM+] vkjk e'khu ds ikl] eq-iks->karyk] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9424098222
20	xkze fodkl izLQqVu lfevr vkyksjh	xkze vkyksjh] iks- xjokM+k] Ogk;k jrux<+] rg-flaxksyh] ftyk-uhap ¼e-iz-½	9424568118
21	vkn'kZ xkze fodkl lfevr [ktqjh	xkze ,oa iks- [ktqjh] rg- euklk] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9755746334
22	t; ek#rh ;qok lfevr egkx<+	eq-iks- egkx<+] rg-euklk] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9669728300
23	xkzfe.k ;qok fe= e.My	xkze fiify;k O;k] iks- ikylksM+k] rg- thju] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9993103666

24	lekt dY;k.k lfefr <kduh	xkze <kduh] iks- uy[ksM+k] rg-euklk] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9575826872
25	vk;ZUI xkze fodkl lfefr	xzke iM+nk] rg-euklk] ftyk uhep ¼e-iz-½	9977128215

Lo;a Isoh laLFkkvksa ds izeq[kksa lwph &

TABLE 48 : LIST OF MAIN OFFICIALS OF NGOS

Ø-	laLFkk dk uke	izeq[k@v/;{k dk uke	eksckbZy@Qksu uEcj
01	jsMØkWI lkslk;Vh] uhep	Jh vyksd dqekj tkVo	9425164003
02	jsVjh Dyc	Jh eqjyh feRry	9425106454
03	yk;UI Dyc	Jh euksgj flag yks<+k	9406672900
04	tSu lks';y xzqi	Jh euksgj flag yks<+k	9406672900
05	yk;UI Dyc lsUV ^{ay}	Jh vk'kh" k rksryk	9425106937
06	lekt Isoh	Jh Mh0 ,l0 pkSjfM;k	07423&220445] 232243] 232250
07	fnxEcj tSu lks';y xzqi	Jh iznhi ek:	9826281059

Medical Person Contact Lists

TABLE 49 : MEDICAL PERSON CONTACT LISTS

dk;kZy; eq[; fpfdRlk ,oa LokLF; vf/kdkjh] ftyk&uhep			<u>Home</u>	<u>Office</u>	—
1	MkW- ds-ds- okLdys	9425087728	223156	224992	228864
2	MkW- vkj- ih- ekgs'ojh	9827256222	220800		
3	MkW- ,u-ds- xks;y	9329488007	222922		
4	MkW- vuhy nqcs	9425973346	224387		
5	MkW- tss-ih tks'kh	9425922487	226329		
6	MkW- vkj- ds tks'kh	9425440930		07421- 242660	
7	MkW- ,l-,l- c?ksy	9406868956			
8	MkW- Jherh ,l-ch- 'kekZ	9907710100	221297		
9	MkW- Jherh laxhrk Hkkjrh	9425368669	228490		
10	MkW- fot; Hkkjrh	9993348797 8989651500	230640	8989651500	403460
11	MkW- ,l-,p- ds- gkyk	220215	220215		
12	MkW- lksukyh xks;y	9425922510			
13	MkW- vfer xks;y	9425922520			
14	MkW- izoh.k ikapky	9926440289			
15	MkW- fu#ik oekZ	9993300596			
16	MkW- ,- pansydj	9303599479			
17	MkW- ch- ,y- cksjhoky	9425031924	224606		

1 8	MkW- lfork pefM+;k	9425106155	225493	227993	
1 9	MkW- nso/kj	9406867548			
2 0	MkW- ;ksxs'k frydj	9993143131			
2 1	MkW- fcUnq lksuh	9425923973			
2 2	MkW- yfyr t;loky	9407162336			
2 3	MkW- fillksfn;k	9425106564			
2 4	MkW- vks-ih-vks>k	9425033924			
2 5	MkW- fnus'k izlkn	9425441214			
2 6	MkW- xkSjo IDlssuk	9425390180			
2 7	MkW- Jherh deyk Hkk;y	9424079692			
2 8	MkW- fd'kksj ikVhnkj	8602693914	236520	9977125818	
2 9	MkW- ts- ,l- IRlaxh	9424530320			
3 0	MkW- lwjsUnz iVsy	9826218705	07421- 239101		
4 2	MkW- vo/ks'k ikVhnkj	9926496746			
4 3	MkW- fodkl flag	9893323024			
4 4	jkts'k eh.kk	9424544269			
4 5	deys'k flg xqtZj	9425974700			

4 6	MkW- vfHk"ksd o:k	9827331515	225020		
4 7	MkW- fnf{kr	9826044218			
4 8	MkW-fujt /kkous	7898788270	229988		
4 9	MkW- fd'kksj lksuh	9425072230			
5 0	MkW- jkor	9425371000	989397537 5		
5 1	MkW- dne	9826053181			
5 2	MkW- vxzoky	9907328161			
5 3	MkW- eqds'k ikVhnkj	9752258481			
5 4	MkW- euh"k ;kno	9826455179			
5 5	MkW- ;ksxs'k rkSj	9039999505			
5 6	MkW- vkj-ds-eh.kk	8989651800	07420-257539		
5 7	MkW- Ckh-,y-Hkk;y	9424079693			
5 8	MkW- fiz;dk tks'kh	9424214172			
5 9	LokLF; ea=ky; Hkksiky	0755&266006 4			
6 0	Jh fillksfn;k th lh-,e-vks tuin	9425992002			
6 1	jfoUnz esgrk¼ps;jeSu jsMdzkl½	9425328500			

Lab Technician List

TABLE 50 : LAB TECHNICIAN LIST

ysc VsDuhf'k;u	
lqf/kjdqekj IDIsuk yscVsDuhf'k;u	9425973301
dqynhi HknkSfj;k ysc VsDuhf'k;u	9617279685
lafni] ysc VsDuhf'k;u	9074424160
leanjflax] ysc VsDuhf'k;u	9575935700
jkts'k jsdokj ysc VsDuhf'k;u	982644567
euh" k f[kpkor ysc VsDuhf'k;u	9713003181
izeksn ysc VsDuhf'k;u	9424807974
fnus'k fljlkB ysc VsDuhf'k;u	9424036744
dey <ksfj;k ysc VsDuhf'k;u	9074167322
jsMdzkLk	257133]230536
v'kksd ljkVs lj	9826529035
,l ,u lh ;w	222082
lh-,e-,p-vks LVksj	07423&224082

Civil Surgons List

TABLE 51 : CIVIL SURGONS LIST

flohy ItZu	
MkW- vkj- ih- ekgs'ojh	9827256222
yksds'k 'kekZ	9424545400
dk:yky flaxok	9893794046
deys'k 'kekZ	9425108066
izxfr /kuxj	9098357033
flohy ItZu	07423&225082

Private Nursing Home List

TABLE 52 : PRIVATE NURSING HOME LIST

Ø	MkWDVj dk uke	uflZx gkse dk uke	Qksu u-	eksckbZy u-
1	MkW- jktsUnz ,sju	jkefuokl ,sju gkWLfiVy ,oa uflZx gkse]10 'kkL=h uxj	2255500	9425074300
2	MkW- mejko flg flksfn;k	59]tokgj uxj MkW cEcsMdj ekxZ uhep	225381	9827207539
3	MkW-Jherh 'kfHkrk egsrk	216 fodkl uxj 14- 2 uhep	220749	-
4	MkW- Jherh vk'kk pkS/kjh	pkS/kjh uflZax gkse fcgkjckx uhep	221978	9826020978
5	MkW- dey dqekj pkSjfM+;kW	foey fDyuhd 28- 2914¼3½ fodkl uxj uhep	220739	9425106339
6	MkW- euh"k tkS'kh	QOokjk pkSd uhep	227112	9425106616
7	MkW- txnh'k oekZ	19] fodkl uxj 14-4 uhep	220522	9425106522
8	MkW- v'kksd tSu	fodkl uxj 14-3 uhep	227980	9827257733
9	MkW- uohu dqekj tSu	47] fodkl uxj uhep 14@2	220754	9425328400
10	MkW- jes'k nd	21 fodkl uxj	223819	9425106101
11	MkW- fd'kksj u:yk	77 fodkl uxj uhep	220050	9425327877
12	MkW-eksgu o/kkZuh	flU/kh dkyksuh jksM+ dey pkSd uhep	222227	9425107024

13	MkW- gjukjk;.k xqlrk	xwlrk uflZx gkse dkyst jksM+ uhep	223809	9425106364
14	MkW-euh"k pefM+;kW	5 eqy pUn ekxZ caxyk ua 55 uhep	227993	9827049511
15	MkW- jktsUnz iksjoky	6 'kkL=h uxj uhep	225323	9425106245
16	MkW- yyhrk la?koh	caxyk ua- 49 deu pkSd ds ikl uhep	221671	9425106825
17	MkW- IWEir Lo:lk tktw	tktw Hkou fryd ekxZ uhep	221404	9827275104
18	MkW- jktsUnz dqekj Hk.Mkjh	3 fcgkj ckx esguksr uxj uhep	228954	9893820333
19	MkW- izdk'k iVsy	284 f'k{k dkyksuh jk/kk d`.k ekxZ uhep	&	9425327942
20	MkW- ujs'k iVsy	iVsy pky uhep	224985	9425108489
21	MkW- ,u- ds- eaxy	234 fodkl uxj uhep	220920	9425106920
22	MkW- fouksn dqekj pksjfl;k	pksjfl;kW lnu ?kaVk?kj ds ikl uhep	220363	&
23	izks- th-Mh vxzoky	xkseckbZ uS=ky; ,oa vuqla/kku dsUnz egkohj ekxZ uhep	220122]221526	&
24	MkW- lqHkk"k o/kok	15]14]3 fodkl uxj uhep	221064	9425106064
25	MkW- ykyk jke vxzzoky	72 Vhpj dkyksuh uhep	220644	9826045744
26	MkW- ujs'k dqekj vXuhgks=h	13 caxyk ua- 13 lh-vkj-ih-jksM+ uhep	220230	9827286333

27	MkW- egs'k etsth	cl LVsM uhep uksds ikl euklk	&	9993981202
28	MkW- nhid ikVhnpj	60 LVs'ku jksM uhep	&	&
29	MkW-Jhefr fueZyk gkyk	58 tokgj uxj ftyk uhep	220215	9425108408
30	MkW- ,l-,y- feRry	14@2 fodkl uxj uhep	&	9425106096
31	MkW- vk'kh"k tks'kh	QOokjk pkSd uhep	224824	9826020212
32	MkW- lkfej eksnh	45 'kkL=h uxj uhep	223309	9826023836
33	MkW- fi;q"k iz/kku	D;q u-Vkbi lthouh dkyksuh uhep	&	&
34	MkW- e/kq tks'kh	QOokjk pkSd uhep	220212	9425106616
35	MkW- iou v'kksd dqekj vks>k	uhep	&	&

PWD Officers list

TABLE 53 : PWD OFFICERS LIST

S.No.	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	A.K.Tuteja	Executive Engineer	9329420746
2	S.C.Shetty	SDM	9826276651
3	Aditya Soni	SDM	9981666714
4	Pawan Kumar Vijay	DAO	8817048790
5	P.N.Gupta	Sub Engineer	9926079233
6	M.R.Solanki	Sub Engineer	9827533182
7	Ajit Singh Chauhan	Sub Engineer	9827629423
8	Satish Kumar Kaithwas	Sub Engineer	9993142155

List of Medical Stores

TABLE 54 : LIST OF MEDICAL STORES

S.No.	Name of Medical Store	Prop. / Partner	Licence No.	Validity
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nand Medical Stores, Khor	Natwar Gopal s/o Pramod Kumawat	1/2001, 2/2001	31.12.2012
2	Madhav Medical Stores, Tagore Marg, Neemuch	Gopilal Hemraj Tak	1/90, 2/90, 3/90, 4/90	31.12.2012
3	Prince Medical Stores, Ratangarh	Omprakash Ramchandra Baldi	10/74, 11/74	31.12.2012
4	Mayur Drug Stores, Zantala	Pushpachandra Bherulal Jain	10/92,10/92	31.12.2016
5	Arihant Medicose, Neemuch	Siddhkumar Devendra Jain	107/97, 108/97	31.12.2012
6	Om Shanti Drug Store, Sawan	Ranjit Singh Narayan Singh Chauhan	11/02, 12/02	18.12.2012
7	Shiv Shakti Medical Agencies, Neemuch	Lakshminarayan Chturbhuj Patidar	11/99, 12/99	31.12.2012
8	Redcross Medical Stores, Neemuch	Secretary, Indian Redcross Society, Neemuch	111/97, 112/97 20B/15/24/2009 21B/16/24/2009	31.12.2012 28.07.2014
9	Sharma Medical Stores, Chitakhera	Suresh Chandra Ramchandra Sharma	117/97,118/97	31.12.2012
10	Shri Medicose, Kamal Chowk, Neemuch	Anil Sujamal Jain	125/97, 126/97	31.12.2012
11	Sharma Medicals, Tagore Marg, Neemuch	Satyadev Radheshyam Sharma	126/95, 127/95, 128/95, 129/95	31.12.2012
12	Prakash Medical Stores, Jhantala	Prakash Chand Birdichand Jain	129/97, 130/97	31.12.2012
13	Patidar Medical Stores, Diken	Vimal Ramchandra Patidar	13/2000, 14/2000	31.12.2016
14	Bhayaa Medical Stores, Neemuch	Shyam kumar Gopikishan Singhal	13/2011, 14/2001, 15/2001, 16/2001	31.12.2012
15	Bhamawat Medical Stores, Jeeran	Subhash Chand Kantilal Bhamawat	147/98,148/98	31.12.2016
16	Sanjivani Medical Stores, Station Road, Jawad	Manoj Kumar Joshi	15/03, 15/03	10.04.2013
17	Shri Chemist and Drugist, Ratangarh	Sandeep Shyamlal Soni	15/03, 16/03	25.02.2013

18	Gandhi Medical Stores, Neemuch Cant, Neemuch	Satyapal Gyanchand Rohida	152/96, 153/96, 154/96, 155/96	31.12.2012
19	Oswal Medical Stores, Jawad	Yuvraj Jain s/o Mahendra Jain	16/03, 16/03	24.04.2013
20	National Medical Stores, Tagore Marg, Neemuch	Abdul Jamil S/o Sh.Abdul Shakur	16/69, 17/69 7/70, 8/70	31.12.2012
21	P. Medicose, Tagore Marg, Neemuch	Prakash Ramnani	17/83, 18/83, 19/33, 20/83	31.12.2012
22	Mittal Medicose, Bihar Baug, Neemuch	Mahesh Kumar Bagmal Mittal	17/93, 18/93, 19/93, 20/93	31.12.2012
23	Hani Medical Stores, Kukreshwar	Manish Subhash Mishra	17/99, 18/99	31.12.2012
24	Om Medical Agencies, Neemuch	Jairam Gopaldas Mulchandani	173/98, 174/98	31.12.2016
25	Saxena Medicose, Shital Baug, Manasa	Kamlesh Saxena	18/03, 18/03	10.06.2013
26	Kailash Medical Stores, Hospital Road, Manasa	Ramnivas Munnalal Gupta	18/78, 19/78, 36/87, 37/87	31.12.2012
27	Chems Corner, Neemuch	Sanjay B.M. Kilewala	18/87, 19/87 20/87, 21/87	31.12.2012
28	Shyam Medicals, Manasa	Rameshchandra Gopilal Vijayvargiya	185/98, 186/98	31.12.2016
29	Vimal Medical Stores, Neemuch	Lakshminarayan Champalal Sharma	189/98, 190/98	31.12.2012
30	Ajay Medicose, Manasa	Ajay Tiwari	19/03, 20/03	25.02.2013
31	Tarun Medical Stores, Kamal Chowk, Neemuch	1. Rajesh Chandrabhan Badlani 2. Satyanarayan	19/99, 20/99	31.12.2012
32	Vivek Medical Stores, Kanjarda	Jitendra Pannalal Bhandari	2/91, 3/91	31.12.2012
33	Harsh Medicose, Jawad	Rajesh Kumar Rathor s/o Vishnu Singh Rathor	20/03, 21/03	28.08.2013
34	Khushi Medicose, Narula Eye Hospital, Neemuch	Sandeep Joshi	20/09/24/2011 21/10/24/2011	07.02.2016
35	Gaytri Medical Stores, Gaytri Road, Neemuch	Deepak Kumar Lalvani	20/1/02, 21/2/02	06.10.2012
36	Sethiya Medical Stores, Shastri Nagar, Neemuch	Pinkesh Rameshchand Sethiya	20/1/24/06, 21/2/24/06	02.01.2016
37	New Aman Medicose, Ambedkar Marg, Neemuch	Smt. Sakuntala Ramgopal Dabkara	20/1/24/2005, 21/2/24/2005	23.01.2015

38	Medi Star Medical Stores, Neemuch	Smt. Nafisa Julfikar Baroodwala	20/1/24/2008 21/2/24/2008 20B/3/24/2008 21B/4/24/2008	31.12.2012
39	Patidar Medical Stores, Bus Stand, Jeeran	Raksh Patidar	20/1/24/2009 21/2/24/2009	01.02.2014
40	Ambika Medical Stores, Sarwaniya Maharaj, Neemuch	Madanlal Bhatt	20/1/24/2011 21/2/24/2011	04.01.2016
41	Kamal Chemist, Bus Stand, Jawad	Honey Jain	20/1/24/2012 21/2/24/2012	22.01.2017
42	Janta Chemist, Rampura	Saifuddin S/O Sh.Fazel Abbash Kapdiya	20/1/71/04 21/2/71/04	24.08.2014
43	Mittal Medical Hall, Vikas Nagar, Neemuch	Murlidhar Bhagmal Mittal	20/11/24/05, 21/12/24/05	19.04.2015
44	National Medical Stores, Vill- Jat	Anis Mohammad Mansuri	20/11/24/2010 21/12/24/2010	17.02.2015
45	Nakaoda Medical Stores, Bihar Baug, Neemuch	Mahveer Jain	20/13/2003 21/13/2003	06.03.2013
46	Samanvay Medicose, Neemuch	Ashish Vyas	20/13/24/2007 21/14/24/2007	04.03.2012
47	Shree Jee Medicals, Dashera Maidan, Neemuch	Chandraprakash Choudhary	20/13/24/2009 21/14/24/2009	23.06.2014
48	Shri Nath Medical Stores, Tagore Marg, Neemuch	Bharat Singh Prabhulal Patel	20/13/24/2012 21/14/24/2012	15.03.2017
49	Deepak Medicose, Sarvaniya Maharaj	Prakash Chandra Hiralal Malviya	20/15/24/05, 21/16/24/05	19.04.2015
50	Shifa Medical Stores, Moolchand Marg, Neemuch	Ismail Mansuri	20/15/24/2006 21/16/24/2006	03.05.2016
51	Shri Krishna Medical, Bihar Baug, Neemuch	Sandeep Joshi	20/15/24/2008 21/16/24/2008	03.03.2013
52	Geetanjali Medicose, Bus Stand, Jeeran	Govind Kumar Patidar	20/15/24/2011 21/16/24/2011	30.06.2016
53	Pammi Medicose, Tagore Marg, Neemuch	Sandeep Dhamecha	20/15/24/2012 21/16/24/2012 20B/17/24/2012 21B/18/24/2012	21.03.2017
54	Dhakad Medical Stores, Nai Abadi, Singoli	Balkrishna Dhakad	20/16/24/2010 21/17/24/2010	05.03.2015
55	Patidar Medical & General Store, Manasa	Devilal Shobharam Patidar	20/17/24/2006 21/18/24/2006	27.06.2016

56	Paliwal Medical Stores, Neemuch	Sashi Kumar Pannallal Paliwal	20/17/24/2008 21/18/24/2008 20B/19/24/2008 21B/20/24/2008	03.03.2013
57	Porwal Medical Govt. Hospital Road, Manasa	Ashwini Porwal	20/18/24/2010 21/19/24/2010	18.03.2015
58	Shree Raghav Medicose, Neemuch	Rochiram Chhabra	20/19/24/2007 21/20/24/2007	23.04.2012
59	Shri Sai Ashish Medicose, Neemuch Road, jeeran	Govind Prasad Parashar	20/19/24/2011 21/20/24/2011	07.04.2016
60	Shri Mehar Medical Store, Old Bus Stand, Manasa	Aakash Sehgal	20/20/24/2010 21/21/24/2010	04.05.2015
61	Arihant Medical Stores, Bapu Bazar, Singoli	Prakash Chand Nandlal Jain	20/21/24/05, 21/22/24/05	16.08.2015
62	Dangi Medical Stores, Kundla	Kamal Singh Panwar	20/21/24/2007 21/22/24/2007	10.05.2012
63	Ajay Medicose, Gwaltoli, Neemuch	Manish Paliwal	20/21/24/2009 21/22/24/2009	10.11.2014
64	Shri Anjani Pharmacy Hanuman Chowk, Diken	Himanshu Singh Chouhan	20/21/24/2011 21/22/24/2011	28.04.2016
65	Vikram Hospital Medical Stores, Khor	Chairman, Vikram Janseva Trust	20/21/24/2012 21/22/24/2012	06.05.2017
66	Shri Vinayak Medical Stores, Bus Stand, Athana	Laltesh Dhakad	20/22/24/2010 21/23/24/2010	09.05.2015
67	Tip Top Medical Stores, Sadar Bazar, Jeeran	Mahesh Kumar Govind Prasad Parashar	20/23/24/05, 21/24/24/05	16.08.2015
68	Paras Medicose, Singoli	Nilesh Paras Jain	20/23/24/2006 21/24/24/2006	10.07.2016
69	Gomabai Netralaya, Vikas Marg, Neemuch	Vimal Goyal	20/23/24/2008 21/24/24/2008	09.04.2013
70	Bhati Medical Stores, Puliya Chowk, Athana	Bhavar Singh Lakshman Singh Bhati	20/23/24/2009 21/24/24/2009	02.12.2014
71	Mewar Medicose, Behind Spenta Petrol Pump, Neemuch	Dr Manish Chhapparwal	20/23/24/2011 21/24/24/2011	23.05.2016
72	Shri Krishna Medical Stores, Neemuch Road, Morwan	Virendra Singh Shaktawat	20/24/24/2010 21/25/24/2010	01.06.2015
73	Dhakad Medical Stores, Jantala	Arjun Dhakad	20/25/02/04 21/25/02/04	10.04.2014

74	Jaiswal Medical Stores, Near Hospital, Neemuch	Manish Kumar Rameshchand Jaiswal	20/25/24/2005 21/26/24/2005 20B/27/24/2005 21B/28/24/2005	16.08.2015
75	Shivani Medical Stores, Singoli	Prakash Chandra Jain	20/25/24/2007 21/26/24/2007	29.05.2012
76	Mahaveer Medical Stores, Kanthal Chouraha, Jawad	Mahaveer Hukumichand Chopda	20/25/24/2008 21/26/24/2008	15.04.2013
77	Jain Medical Stores, Athana Darwaja, Jawad	Vijendra Chintamanlal Jain	20/25/24/2009 21/26/24/2009	08.12.2014
78	Shanti Medical Stores, 14/3, Vikas Nagar, Neemuch	Ravindra Patidar	20/25/24/2011 21/26/24/2011	23.05.2016
79	Sai Kripa Medical Stores, Rampura Road, Manasa	Kapil Grover	20/25/24/2012 21/26/24/2012 20B/27/24/2012 21B/28/24/2012	27.05.2012
80	Mahalaxmi Medicose, Bihar Baug, Neemuch	Mukesh Valechha	20/26/04 21/26/04	12.02.2014
81	Hakimia Medical Stores, Ratangarh	Mohamad Hussain	20/27/24/2006 24/28/24/2006	10.07.2016
82	Riddhi - Siddhi Medical Stores, Shikshak Sahkar Bhawan, Neemuch	Pramod Kumar Jain	20/27/24/2008 21/28/24/2008	15.04.2013
83	Surbhi Medical Stores, Naya Bazar, Neemuch City	Bhavani Shankar Badrilal Parmar	20/29/24/05, 21/30/24/05	16.08.2015
84	K.G.N. Medical Stores, Sadri Road, Baghana	Mohd. Yaseen Sheikh	20/29/24/2007 21/30/24/2007	17.06.2012
85	Shri Keshar Medical, Bus Stand, Sarwaniya Maharaj	Shrikant Sakwar	20/29/24/2008 21/30/24/2008	15.04.2013
86	Shri Panchmukhi Medical Stores, Sarwaniya Maharaj	Prakash Chandra Malviya	20/29/24/2009 21/30/24/2009	22.12.2014
87	Shree Anant Medical Stores Vikas Nagar, Neemuch	Sunil Kumar Sharma	20/29/24/2011 21/30/24/2011	07.07.2016
88	Airan Medical Stores, 117, Tilak Marg, Neemuch	Satyanarayan Airan	20/3/24/2010 21/4/24/2010	10.01.2015

89	Shivam Medicose, Bus Stand Road, Manasa	Praveen Kumar Dangarh	20/3/24/2011 21/4/24/2011	09.01.2016
90	Vijay Medical Stores, Jawasa	Vijay Bahadur Singh Purohit	20/3/24/2012 21/4/24/2012	22.01.2017
91	Bharat Medicose, Jain Bhawan Road, Neemuch	Abdul Taiyyab	20/30/24/2010 21/31/24/2010	11.07.2015
92	Varad Medicals, Mulchandani Marg, Neemuch	Rajesh Radheshyam Jindal	20/31/24/05, 21/32/24/05	27.10.2015
93	Ashish Medichem, Manasa	Ashish Khabiya	20/31/24/2007 21/32/24/2007	29.06.2012
94	Deepak Medical Stores, Pratapgarh Road, Jeeran	Deepak Kumar Kothari	20/31/24/2008 21/32/24/2008	15.04.2013
95	Yash Medical Stores, Opp. Govt. Hospital, Jat	Shivprasad Bairagi	20/31/24/2009 21/32/24/2009	29.12.2014
96	Nikhil Medical & General Stores, Village- Besla	Praveen Choudhary	20/31/24/2011 21/32/24/2011	07.07.2016
97	Ashish Medicose, Morvan	Hemant Kumar Shantilal Mehta	20/33/24/2006 21/34/24/2006	11.07.2016
98	Prasann Medical Stores, Sarwaniya Maharaj	Prasannraj Madanlal Nalwaya	20/33/24/2008 21/34/24/2008	16.04.2013
99	Shubham Medicose, 25, Jawahar Nagar, Neemuch	Deepak Patidar	20/33/24/2011 21/34/24/2011	29.07.2016
100	Care Chemist, 43, Hudeo Colony, Neemuch	Dilip Jain S/o Anandilal Jain	20/34/25/2010 21/35/25/2010	02.09.2015
101	Gurukripa Medicose, 85, Tilak Marg, Neemuch	Omprakash Dhanetwal	20/35/24/05, 21/36/24/05	27.10.2015
102	Central Medical Stores, Tagore, Marg, Nemuch	Kutubuddin Taher Ali	20/35/24/2006 21/36/24/2006	21.07.2016
103	Shivam Medical Stores, Pustak Bazar, Neemuch	Jagdish Chandra Singhal	20/35/24/2007 21/36/24/2007 20B/37/24/2007 21B/38/24/2007	03.07.2012
104	Shri Pharmacy, Usha Chikitsalaya, Fawwara Chowk, Neemuch	Smt Usha Shailendra Joshi	20/35/24/2008 21/36/24/2008 20F/19/24/2009	25.04.2013 14.10.2014
105	Sailani Medical Stores, Neemuch Road, Jeeran	Smt Praveen Bee	20/35/24/2011 21/36/24/2011	29.07.2016
106	New Life Line Medical Stores, Sadri Road, Baghana	Mohd. Shafik Mansuri	20/36/24/2010 21/37/24/2010	22.09.2015

107	Mehata Medical Store, Bapu Bazar, Singoli	Ashish Mehata	20/37/24/2008 21/38/24/2008 20B/39/24/2008 21B/40/24/2008	21.05.2013
108	Khushi Medicose, Sarwaniya Maharaj	Sandeep Kumar Mudotiya	20/37/24/2011 21/38/24/2011	24.08.2016
109	Luniya Medicose, Opp. Civil Hospital, Kukdeswar	Jugal Kishor Luniya	20/38/24/2010 21/39/24/2010	26.09.2015
110	Mahatma Gandhi Medical Stores, Naya Bazar, Nemuch	1. Zulfikar Barudwala 2. Ashish Sharma	20/39/24/2006 21/40/24/2006	27.07.2016
111	Shree Patidar Medical & General Stores, Kukdeswar	Yogendra Patidar	20/39/24/2007 21/40/24/2007	03.07.2012
112	Devada Medical Stores, Village Antri Mata	Kamal Singh Devada	20/40/24/2010 21/41/24/2010	26.09.2015
113	Life Line Medical Stores, Baghana	Mohammad Rafik Mansuri	20/41/24/05, 21/42/24/05	20.12.2015
114	Bharat Medical Stores, Pustak Bazar, Neemuch	Vikas Gattani	20/41/24/2006 21/42/24/2006	27.07.2016
115	Ravi Medical Stores, Bapu Bazar, Singoli	Sushil Kumar Nagori	20/42/95, 21/43/95, 20B/44/95, 21B/45/95	31.12.2012
116	Patidar Medicose, Sikshak Colony, Neemuch	Rakesh Ramnarayan Patidar	20/43/24/05, 21/44/24/05, 20B/45/24/05, 21B/46/24/05	20.12.2015
117	Pal Medicose & General Stores, Bhatkhedi Naka, Manasa	Ratan Pal	20/43/24/2011 21/44/24/2011	02.10.2016
118	Bhagat Medicose, Neemuch	Harish Shambhulal Maheshwari	20/45/24/2006 21/46/24/2006	03.12.2016
119	Shree Sai Medicose, Lal Bag, Rampura	Pawan Vaidya	20/46/24/2010 21/47/24/2010	20.12.2015
120	Varad Chemist, Khor	Jaishankar Prasad Vyas	20/47/24/05, 21/48/24/05	20.12.2015
121	Malviya Medical Stores, Kanjarda	Prem Shankar Malviya	20/47/24/2006 21/48/24/2006	14.12.2016
122	Ekta Medicose, Vikram Marg, Neemuch City, Neemuch	Zakir Hussain, Mansuri	20/47/24/2011 21/48/24/2011	13.10.2016

123	Nagda Medical Stores, Rampura Darwaja, Jawad	Sunil Kumar Menariya	20/47/24/2011 21/48/24/2011	18.10.2016
124	Dhakad Medical Store Neemuch Road, Ratangarh	Rajendra Kumar Dhakad	20/49/24/2008 21/50/24/2008	02.06.2013
125	Mahaveer Medical Stores, Karadiya Maharaj	Hariom Patidar	20/49/24/2011 21/50/24/2011	15.11.2016
126	Adarsh Medical Stores, Bhagwanpura Chouraha, Neemuch	Rajeev Chorasiya	20/5/24/2008 21/6/24/2008	17.01.2013
127	Patidar Medicals, Vijay Stambh, Manasa	Muksh Devilal Patidar	20/5/24/2009 21/6/24/2009	23.02.2014
128	Patlasi Medicose, Patlasi Complex, Neemuch	Smt. Indu Singh Rathore	20/5/24/2010 21/6/24/2010 20B/7/24/2010 21B/8/24/2010	13.01.2015
129	Hakimji Medical Stores, Bohra Bazar, Neemuch	Murtaza Ali Bohara	20/5/24/2011 21/6/24/2011	09.01.2016
130	Beniwal Medical Stores, Nayagaon, Neemuch	Mahendra Singh Bhaverlal Beniwal	20/5/24/2012 21/6/24/2012	09.02.2017
131	Shri Kaleshwar Medical Agency, Chachor	Mansingh Rawat	20/51/24/2006 21/52/24/2006	21.12.2016
132	Mahalakshmi Medical Stores, Neemuch	Lalchand Kishanchand Valecha	20/51/24/2007 21/52/24/2007	01.11.2012
133	Paras Medical Stores, Neemuch-Singoli Road, Singoli	Dulichand Phulchand Jain	20/51/24/2011 21/52/24/2011	11.12.2016
134	Rajdeep Medical Stores, Ratangarh	Rajendra Sharma	20/53/24/2006 21/54/24/2006	21.12.2016
135	Agwan Medical Stores, Manasa	Abdul Kader Gani	20/53/24/2007 21/54/24/2007	03.12.2012
136	Shri Sai Aashish Medical Store Burhani Hospital, Rampura	Rajesh Wadhwa	20/53/24/2008 21/54/24/2008	10.06.2013
137	New Life Medical Stores, Subhash Marg, Jawad	Abdul Mustafa	20/55/24/2006 21/56/24/2006	21.12.2016
138	Medicine Palace, Kamal Chowk, Neemuch	Dinesh Mangilal Porwal	20/55/24/2007 21/56/24/2007	13.12.2012
139	Shree Vitthal Medicose, In front of Wadhwa Nursing Home, Neemuch	Smt. Ritika Chhabra	20/57/24/2007 21/58/24/2007	16.12.2012
140	Puja Medical & Gen. Stores, Manasa	Kamlesh Carpenter	20/59/24/2007 21/60/24/2007	16.12.2012

141	Krishna Medical Stores, Opp. Bajrang Vyayamshala, Singoli	Nirmal Kumar Dhakad	20/59/24/2008 21/60/24/2008	22.07.2013
142	Balaji Medical Stores, Vikram Nagar, Khor	Suresh Chopra	20/63/24/2008 21/64/24/2008	04.08.2013
143	Gattani Medicals, Tilak Marg, Neemuch	Subhash Chandra Gattani	20/67/24/2008 21/68/24/2008	02.09.2013
144	Vijayvargiya Medical Stores, Sadar Bazar, Manasa	Smt. Rekha s/o Arjun Vijayvargiya	20/7/24/06, 21/8/24/06	03.02.2016
145	Malwa Medical Stores, Private Bus Stand, Neemuch	Manoj Kumar Tripathi	20/7/24/2009 21/8/24/2009	03.06.2014
146	Patidar Medical Stores, Morwan	Virendra Patidar	20/71/24/2008 21/72/24/2008	05.09.2013
147	Labana Medical Store, Singoli	Arvind Kumar Labana	20/73/24/2008 21/74/24/2008	25.09.2013
148	Vikramaditya Medical Stores, Station road, Neemuch	Sandeep Dhamecha	20/75/24/2008 21/76/24/2008	05.10.2013
149	Gupta Medical Stores, Bihar Baug, Neemuch	Sanjay Gupta	20/9/24/2008 21/10/24/2008	17.01.2013
150	Sagar Medicose, Ratangarh	Satyanarayan Prajapat	20/9/24/2012 21/10/24/2012	01.03.2017
151	Sahayog Medical Stores, Manasa	Kailash Chand Kamlashankar Soni	209/98, 210/98	31.12.2016
152	Akash Medical Stores, Javi	Vipin Chouhan	20A/13/24/2008 21A/14/24/2008	19.02.2013
153	Aman Drug Stores, Village - Harwar	Vinod Kumar Chawriya	20A/26/24/2010 21A/27/24/2010	15.06.2015
154	Central Drug Store, Vill- Daru	Vimal D/o Laxminarayan	20A/41/04 21A/41/04	05.09.2014
155	Bhavani Medical Stores, Bambora	Pankaj Gattani	20A/43/24/2007 21A/44/24/2007	20.08.2012
156	Patel Drug Store, Village Kadwasa	Mukesh Kumar Dhakad	20A/47/24/2008 21A/48/24/2008	29.05.2013
157	Kaleshwar Drugs & General Stores, Chachor	Mansingh Ratanlal Rawat	20A/5/24/06, 21A/6/24/06	03.02.2016
158	Nakoda Medicose, Neemuch	Kamlesh Jain	20B/03/24/2007 21B/04/24/2007	24.01.2012
159	Global Pharma, Neemuch	Shiv Kumar Ahuja	20B/05/24/2007 21B/06/24/2007	11.02.2012

160	Amit Pharma, 17, Ahinsa Path, Neemuch	Smt.Sangeeta Muchhal	20B/1/24/2010 21B/2/24/2010	06.01.2015
161	Nutrieno Healthcare, Manasa	Pradeep Jain	20B/11/24/2008 21B/12/24/2008	17.01.2013
162	Gattani Medicose, 12, Jain Colony, Neemuch	Shiv Kumar Gattani	20B/11/24/2009 21B/12/24/2009	10.06.2014
163	Mittal Medicose, Bihar Baug, Neemuch	Mahesh Kumar Mittal	20B/11/24/2011 21B/12/24/2011	20.02.2016
164	Suyash Trading Corporation, Neemuch Naka, Manasa	Deepesh Patidar	20B/11/24/2012 21B/12/24/2012	01.03.2017
165	Mahakal Pharma, Bunglow No. 49, Neemuch	Santosh Mulchandani	20B/13/24/2010 21B/14/24/2010	05.03.2015
166	Jay Ambay Medical Stores, City Road, Neemuch	Mahesh Patidar	20B/13/24/2011 21B/14/24/2011	24.02.2016
167	Jintendra Medicose, Veer Park Road, Neemuch	Ajit Kumar Dhing	20B/15/88 21B/16/88	31.12.2016
168	Panwar Medical Agency, 07, Gandhi Nagar, Neemuch	Devendra Singh Panwar	20B/17/24/2011 21B/18/24/2011	07.04.2016
169	Prasann Medical Stores, 36 Jawahar Nagar, Neemuch	Prasannraj Madan lal Nalwaya	20B/19/24/05, 21B/20/24/05	27.06.2015
170	Parth Sales Corporation, Jaroli Complex, Neemuch	Gajendra Kumar Gandhi	20B/19/24/2012 21B/20/24/2012	21.03.2017
171	Medi Sales Agencies, Swarnakar Manglik Bhawan, Neemuch	Rohan Soni	20B/23/24/2012 21B/24/24/2012	27.05.2012
172	Shivam Enterprises, Dua Comp., Manasa	Praveen Kumar Dangarh	20B/27/24/2007 21B/28/24/2007	07.06.2012
173	Padmawati Pharma, Veer Park Road, Neemuch	Harsh Shrimal	20B/27/24/2011 21B/28/24/2011	01.06.2016
174	M.S. Pharma Distributers, 22, Neemuch City Road., Neemuch	Antim Mangal Singh Jain	20B/31/24/2006 21B/32/24/2006	10.07.2016
175	Prasanna Medical Store, 48 Jain Bhawan Rd, Neemuch	Prasannaraj Nalwaya	20B/37/24/2006 21B/38/24/2006	21.07.2016
176	Ashish Medical Stores, 85, Sun City Colony, Manasa	Ashish Vyas	20B/39/24/2011 21B/40/24/2011	02.09.2016

177	Agrawal Medical Agency, 50 Shashtri Nagar, Neemuch	Amit Mahesh chandra Mangal	20B/41/24/2011 21B/42/24/2011	27.09.2016
178	Vinayak Medical Agency, Neemuch	Smt. Shruti Sharma	20B/43/24/2006 21B/44/24/2006	03.12.2016
179	Anil Medical Agency, Jain Bhawan Road, Neemuch	Anil Kumar Gyanani	20B/47/24/2007 21B/48/24/2007	22.08.2012
180	J.K. Provisions 54, Jawahar Nagar, Neemuch	Jitendra Kumar Garg	20B/61/24/2008 21B/62/24/2008	04.08.2013
181	Gattani Medical Stores, Tilak Marg, Neemuch	Vinod Kumar Gattani	20B/69/24/2008 21B/70/24/2008	02.09.2013
182	Varad Medical Stores, Chudi Gali, Neemuch	Nikhil Jindal	20B/7/24/2011 21B/8/24/2011	19.01.2016
183	Adiuvio Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Naredi Comp., Neemuch	Directors- (1)Atik Goyal (2)Ku Nidhi Srivastava	20B/7/24/2012 21B/8/24/2012	14.02.2017
184	Aditya Pharma, Jawahar Nagar, Neemuch	Smt. Sunita Dabkara	20B/9/24/2009 21B/10/24/2009	03.06.2014
185	Navkar Agencies, Bungalow No. 49, Neemuch	Saurabh Chordia	20B/9/24/2010 21B/10/24/2010	26.01.2015
186	Kamal Medical Stores, Manak Chowk, Jawad	Abhay Kumar Jain	20B/91/91 21B/91/91	31.12.2012
187	Medi Point, Neemuch	Sanshray Sharma	21/03, 21/03 20B/7/24/2007 21B/8/24/2007	04.09.2013 11.02.2012
188	Aman Medicsoe, Nirog Dham Nursingh Home, Neemuch	Sunil Ramgopal Dabkara	21/03, 22/03	09.12.2014
189	Krishna Medical Stores, Manasa	Omprakash Ramchandra Mujavdiya	21/2002, 22/2002, 23/2002, 24/2002	28.05.2012
190	Jinkushal Enterprises, Kamal Chowk, Neemuch	Sharad Kumar Kuber Singh, Bardiya	213/98, 214/98	31.12.2016
191	Porwal Drug Store, Suraj Ghat, Rampura	Smt. Leela Gupta	21A/28/24/2010 21A/29/24/2010	23.06.2015
192	Shrinath Medical & Gen. Stores, Kanjarda	Chandreshnath Yogi	22/03, 22/03	09.09.2013
193	Vipul Medicals,140 Jawahar Nagar, Neemuch	Kirti Suresh Kumar Pokharna	220/98, 221/98, 222/98,223/98	31.12.2016
194	Bharat Medical Stores, Near Hospital, Rampura	Virendra Kumar Kanhaiyalal Kala	23/03,23/03	18.09.2013

195	Mangal Medical Stores, Naya Bazar, Neemuch	Dwarkaprasad Bagmal Mittal	23/83, 24/83	31.12.2012
196	Porwal Medical, Palsoda	Ashok Mangilal Porwal	23/96, 24/96	31.12.2016
197	Vinod Medicose, Kukdeshwar	Pramod Subhash Chandra Vyas	238/98, 239/98	31.12.2016
198	Adarsh Medical Stores, Rampura, Neemuch	Anand Raj Nandlal Dhakad	24/63,11/64	31.12.2012
199	Mahaveer Aushadhi Bhandar, Antri Buzurg	Gyanmal Shantilal Jain	240/98, 241/98	31.12.2016
200	Jagrati Medical Stores, Neemuch	Hansraj Kanhaiyalal Purohit	248/98, 249/98	31.12.2016
201	Paras Medical Stores, Rampura	Virendra Gendmal Gang	25/92, 25/92, 26/92, 26/92	31.12.2016
202	Raj Medical Stores, Hospital Road, Neemuch	Vimal Rajmal Jain	27/77, 7/80	31.12.2012
203	Vijay Drug Stores, Kadhvasa	Smt. Sushal Pragya w/o Vinod Parashar	28/04, 28/04	22.02.2014
204	Arihant Medical, Parada	Sunil Jain	29/04,29/04	01.04.2014
205	Vishal Medical Agencies, Neemuch	Vishal Pukhraj Jain	29/2000, 30/2000	31.12.2016
206	Avdesh Medicose, Naya Bazar, Neemuch	M.L. Areean	3/02, 4/02	06.10.2012
207	Maheshwari Medical Stores, Dekan	Jagdish Chandra Ram Chandra Baldi	3/75, 4/75	31.12.2012
208	Pratik Medicose, Ambedkar Marg, Jawahar Nagar, Neemuch	Anil Tejmal Jain	3/96, 4/96	31.12.2016
209	Astha Medicose, Station Road, Neemuch	Gopal Bhawarlal Mittal	31/04,31/04	22.04.2014
210	Galaxy Medical Agencies, Veer Park Road, Neemuch	Anil Kumar Lakhumal Motvani	31/90, 32/90	31.12.2016
211	Agrawal Medical Agencies, Nayagaon	Vikas Kumar S/o Sh.Omprakash Agrawal	32/04,32/04	13.05.2014
212	Bhayaa Corner Chemist & Drugist, Bihar Baug, Neemuch	Shabnam Singhal	33/04, 33/04	13.05.2014
213	Mahaveer Medical Stores, Jat	Keshar Singh Nahar	33/84, 34/84	31.12.2016

214	Jain Medical Stores, Chitakheda	Dilip Kumar Karulal Jain	33/99, 34/99	31.12.2012
215	Gulab Medical Agencies, Ratangarh	Sunil Kumar Joshi	34/04, 34/04	24.06.2014
216	Sanghvi Medical Stores, Veer Park Road, Neemuch	Ajit Kumar Sanghvi, Vinod Kumar Sanghvi, Rupendra Kumar Sanghvi	35/99, 36/99	31.12.2012
217	Ganesh Medicals, Neemuch	Pareesh Gattani	36/04, 36/04, 36/04, 36/04	19.07.2014
218	Sanghvi Medicose, Veer Park Road, Neemuch	Pradeep Kumar Sanghvi	37/99, 38/99	31.12.2012
219	Lakshmi Drug Stores, Kankriya Talyi	Kishore Radheshyam Bairagi	38/04,38/04	19.08.2014
220	Prasanna Medicose, 48 Jain Bhawan Road, Neemuch	Manoj Kumar Madanlal Jain	39/99, 40/99	31.12.2012
221	Hind Drug Stores, Levda	Nikhil Balakishan Jindal	40/04, 40/04	05.09.2014
222	Mannalal Mittal & Sons, Bohara Bazar, Neemuch	Shyam Sunder Mittal	40/87, 41/87	31.12.2012
223	Patwa Medicose, Neemuch	Ashish Tarun Patwa	42/04, 42/04, 42/04, 42/04	13.09.2014
224	Paras Medical Agencies, Neemuch	Ajit Kumar Gandmal Gang	42/91, 42/91, 43/91, 43/91	31.12.2016
225	Sunil Medicals, Tagore Marg, Neemuch	Ashok Kumar S/o Botharmal Patwa	43/89, 44/89, 45/89, 46/89	31.12.2016
226	Kamal Medicose, Manasa	Prakash Sindhvani	43/99, 44/99	31.12.2012
227	Aaradhna Drug Stores, Athwakala	Shankarlal Bhehrulal Dhakad	44/04,44/04	13.09.2014
228	Bapulal Ratanlal Jain, Manasa	Ratanlal Keshrimal Jain	44/63, 15/63 76/67, 77/67	31.12.2012
229	Sanjay Medicose, Sadar Bazar, Jeeran	Sanjay Madan lal Rajora	45/91, 45/91	31.12.2012
230	Shri Ashoka Medical Stores, Shastri Nagar, Neemuch	Mahendra Ashok Dave	46/04, 46/04	27.09.2014
231	Deepak Medical Stores, Singoli	Dilip Dulichand Jain	46/95, 47/95	31.12.2012
232	Hind Medical Stores, Tagore Marge, Neemuch	Ashok Kumar Ramchandani	47/89, 48/89, 49/89, 50/89	31.12.2012

233	Deep Medicose, Kanjarda	Anudip Subhash Patwa	49/04, 49/04	27.09.2014
234	Patel Medicals, Neemuch	Vijay Radheshyam Patidar	49/2001, 50/2001	20.12.2016
235	Sanghvi Medical Store, Mukharji Marg, Jawad	Ajit Kumar Jain, Vinod Kumar Jain, Rupendra Kumar Jain	49/87, 50/87, 51/87,52/87	31.12.2012
236	Kamal Medical Stores, Jat	Puranmal Chandmal	49/96, 50/96	31.12.2016
237	Ahuja Medical Stores, Kamal Chowk, Neemuch	Ishwar Hotchand Ahuja	5/2002, 6/2002, 7/2002,8/2002	14.04.2012
238	Kamal Medical Stores, Manak Chowak, Jawad	Abhay Kumar Jain	5/76, 6/76 31/78, 32/78	31.12.2012
239	Choudhary Medical Stores, Jawad	Mahendra Kumar Chimanlal Jain	5/77,6/77	31.12.2012
240	Ashish Medicose, Manasa	Virendra Singh Rajmal Khabiya	5/82, 6/82	31.12.2012
241	Julfi Medical & Surgical, Tagore Marg, Neemuch	Mustafa Ali S/o Mohammad Hussain	5/87, 6/87 50/91, 50/91	31.12.2012
242	Gandhi Medicose, Singoli	Vinod Kumar Gandhi	50/93, 51/93	31.12.2012
243	Ghiya Medical Stores, Ghandi Marg, Jawad	Vaibhav Dilip Ghiya	54/2000, 55/2000	31.12.2016
244	My Shop Medical Stores, Tilak Marg, Neemuch	Giriraj Badrilal Goyal	54/92, 55/92	31.12.2016
245	Ankuar Medical Stores, Nayagaon	Gopal Nandlal Morwar	56/91, 56/91, 57/91, 57/91	31.12.2012
246	Patwa Medical Stores, Sadar Bazar, Kanjarda	Tarun Kumar Shantilal Patwa	58/91, 58/91	31.12.2012
247	Hariom Agencies, Infront of Katju Market, Neemuch	Rajaram Gopaldas Mulchandani	59/01, 60/01	07.01.2012
248	Patidar Chemist, Neemuch	Yamuna Prasad Patidar	59/99, 60/99	31.12.2012
249	Kapil Chemist, Baghana, Neemuch	Tarun Kumar Kamalashankar Kanur	61/94, 62/94	31.12.2016
250	Shri Ram Medical Stores, Singoli	Roshanlal Kanhaiyalal Jain	63/87,64/87	31.12.2012
251	Kaushik Chemist, Neemuch	V.N. Kaushik s/o Lakshminarayan Kaushik	63/94, 64/94, 65/94,66/94	31.12.2016
252	Jagdishchandra Vijaychandra Garg,	Vijaychandra Garg	63/99, 64/99	31.12.2012

	Neemuch			
253	Pramod Medical Stores, Kukdeswar	Subash Chandra Govardhan Vyas	65/97,66/97 67/97, 68/97	31.12.2012
254	Badri Chemist, Rampura	(1) Abde Abbas Saikh Mohammad (2) Mustafa Abde Abbas	69/97, 70/97, 83/97, 84/97	31.12.2012
255	Sahani Medical & Surgical Stores, Tagore Marg, Neemuch	Ganpatlal Sakharam Sahani	7/83, 8/83	31.12.2012
256	Radheya Medical Stores, Neemuch	Rajesh Radheshyam Suthar	70/99, 71/99	31.12.2012
257	Ashiervad Drug Stores, Pipliyaravji, The. Manasa	Dilip Kumar Nandkishor Choudhary	74/99, 75/99	31.12.2012
258	Goyal Medical Stores, Neemuch	Trilokchand Devial Goyal	75/93, 76/93, 77/93, 78/93	31.12.2012
259	Balaji Medicose, Manasa	Lakshmandas Topandas Wadhwa	75/97,76/97	31.12.2012
260	Porwal Medicals, Vir Park Road, Neemuch	Rajesh Gupta S/o K.L. Gupta	79/93, 80/93 20G/20/24/2009	31.12.2012 14.10.2014
261	Pradeep Sales Corporation, Neemuch	Pradeep Rajmal Jain	80/91, 80/91, 81/91, 81/91	31.12.2016
262	Gandhi Medical Stores, Ahinsa Path, Singoli	Vinod Kumar Kanhaiyalal Gandhi	83/94, 84/94	31.12.2012
263	Sharma Medical Stores, Kukdeswar	Mahesh Mohanlal Sharma	84/2000,85/2000	31.12.2012
264	Puja Medical Stores, Vikas Nagar, Neemuch	Prathvi Singh Pukhraj Verma	85/94, 86/94	31.12.2016
265	Darshan Medical & General Stores, Jawad	Prabhash Kumar Hansmukhlal Doshi	86/2000, 87/2000	31.12.2012
266	Apurva Medicose, Manasa	Manoranjan Motialal Joshi	86/95,87/95, 88/95,89/95	31.12.2012
267	Dangadh Medical Stores, Sadar Bazar, Paradha	Radheshyam Dangadh	87/94, 88/94	10.04.2014
268	Soni Medical Stores, Morvan	Kailash Chandra Omprakash Soni	88/2000, 89/2000	31.12.2012
269	Jain Medicose, 48, Shastri Nagar, Neemuch	Smt. Harsha Jain	9/2001 , 10/2001	31.12.2012
270	Kanhaiyalal Laddha & Sons, Manasa	Madan Kanhaiyalal Laddha	9/63, 13/64	31.12.2012
271	Sanghavi Medicose, Mukarji Marg, Jawad	Pradeep Kumar Sanghvi	9/85,10/85, 11/85,12/85	31.12.2012

272	Deep Medicose, Katju Market, Tagore Marg, Neemuch	Sunil Ramnani S/o H.D. Ramnani	9/93, 10/93	31.12.2012
273	Pankaj Medical Stores, Kukdeswar	Pankaj Kumar Shivnarayan Vaid	9/99,10/99	31.12.2012
274	M.M. Medical Stores, Baghana	Mitul Kumar Ghasilal Mittal	96/2000,97/2000	31.12.2012
275	New Lakshmi Medical Stores, Near Manak Talkis, Neemuch	Lalchand Khyaliram	97/93,98/93, 99/93, 100/93	31.12.2012
276	Jintendra Medicose, Veer Park Road, Neemuch	Ajit Mangilal Dhing	99/95, 100/95	31.12.2012

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

Do's and Don'ts

EARTHQUAKES

What to Do Before an Earthquake

- Repair deep plaster cracks in ceilings and foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects.
- Anchor overhead lighting fixtures to the ceiling.
- Follow BIS codes relevant to your area for building standards
- Fasten shelves securely to walls.
- Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass, and china in low, closed cabinets with latches.
- Hang heavy items such as pictures and mirrors away from beds, settees, and anywhere people sit.
- Brace overhead light and fan fixtures.
- Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections. These are potential fire risks.
- Secure a water heater, LPG cylinder etc., by strapping it to the wall studs and bolting it to the floor.
- Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves.
- Identify safe places indoors and outdoors.
 1. Under strong dining table, bed
 2. Against an inside wall

3. Away from where glass could shatter around windows, mirrors, pictures, or where heavy bookcases or other heavy furniture could fall over
4. In the open, away from buildings, trees, telephone and electrical lines, flyovers, bridges

- Educate yourself and family members
- Know emergency telephone numbers (doctor, hospital, police, etc)

Have a disaster emergency kit ready

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

Develop an emergency communication plan

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

Help your community get ready

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

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

What to Do during an Earthquake

- Stay as safe as possible during an earthquake. Be aware that some earthquakes are actually foreshocks and a larger earthquake might occur. Minimize your movements to

a few steps to a nearby safe place and stay indoors until the shaking has stopped and you are sure exiting is safe.

If indoors

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

If outdoors

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

If in a moving vehicle

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

If trapped under debris

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

After an earthquake

- Keep calm, switch on the radio/TV and obey any instructions you hear on it.
- Keep away from beaches and low banks of rivers. Huge waves may sweep in.
- Expect aftershocks. Be prepared.
- Turn off the water, gas and electricity.
- Do not smoke and do not light matches or use a cigarette lighter. Do not turn on switches. There may be gas leaks or short-circuits.
- Use a torch.

- If there is a fire, try to put it out. If you cannot, call the fire brigade.
- If people are seriously injured, do not move them unless they are in danger.
- Immediately clean up any inflammable products that may have spilled (alcohol, paint, etc).
- If you know that people have been buried, tell the rescue teams. Do not rush and do not worsen the situation of injured persons or your own situation.
- Avoid places where there are loose electric wires and do not touch any metal object in contact with them.
- Do not drink water from open containers without having examined it and filtered it through a sieve, a filter or an ordinary clean cloth.
- If your home is badly damaged, you will have to leave it. Collect water containers, food, and ordinary and special medicines (for persons with heart complaints, diabetes, etc.)
- Do not re-enter badly damaged buildings and do not go near damaged structures.

Flood

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Driving Flood Facts

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

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

After a Flood

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

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

Flood: Know Your Terms

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

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

You and Your Family

Dos

- Educate your children wife and other family member in respect of natural and manmade disasters and other crises. In case of your being unaware, take help of Civil Defense and Home Guard organization and other NGOs. Develop habit in you and your children to spare 1% of your busy time to think about Individual security and security interests.
- Keep the phone numbers of the local police station, police control rooms, fire stations, and schools, colleges, TV station, All India Radio, ambulance services and Chemists for emergency use.
- Guide children to remain at schools in emergency.
- Prepare an emergency kit of items and essentials in the house including essential documents and valuables.
- Store food and water for survival in case you had a pre-warning.
- Any suspicious incidents observed be reported to police on 100. Callers do not have to give their identity on the phone. Information of immediate use be conveyed to control rooms to help early relief.
- Carry your identity card, residential telephone number or address or personal card with you. Have your blood group and any medical allergies recorded with you.
- Check information in case of disasters and crises from Ward, Civil Defense / Home Guard, and BMC, TV and All India Radio Control room.
- Learn to fight such emergencies untidily.
- Support authorities and NGOs.
- Identify scooters, cars, vehicles parked in society and identify vehicles which are unknown and parked for long.
- Organize societies and muhalla committees to educate people.

Don'ts

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

Your Place of Work

Dos

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

Dos

During Transit

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

Don'ts

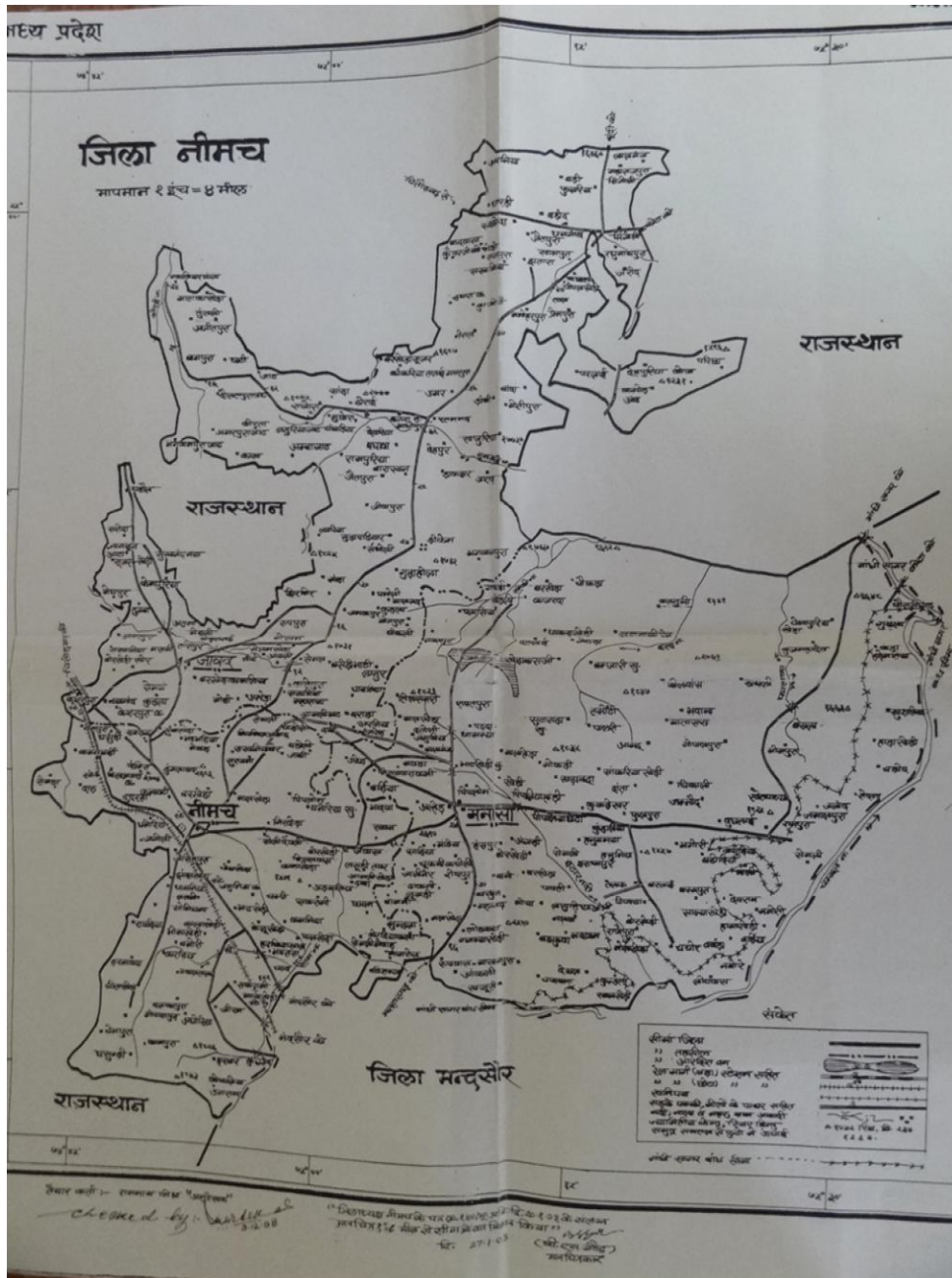
- Do not touch any suspicious object. Report to concerned people.
- Do not crowd the object.

-
- Passengers should not accept parcels from unknown persons in hurry while boarding train or bus.

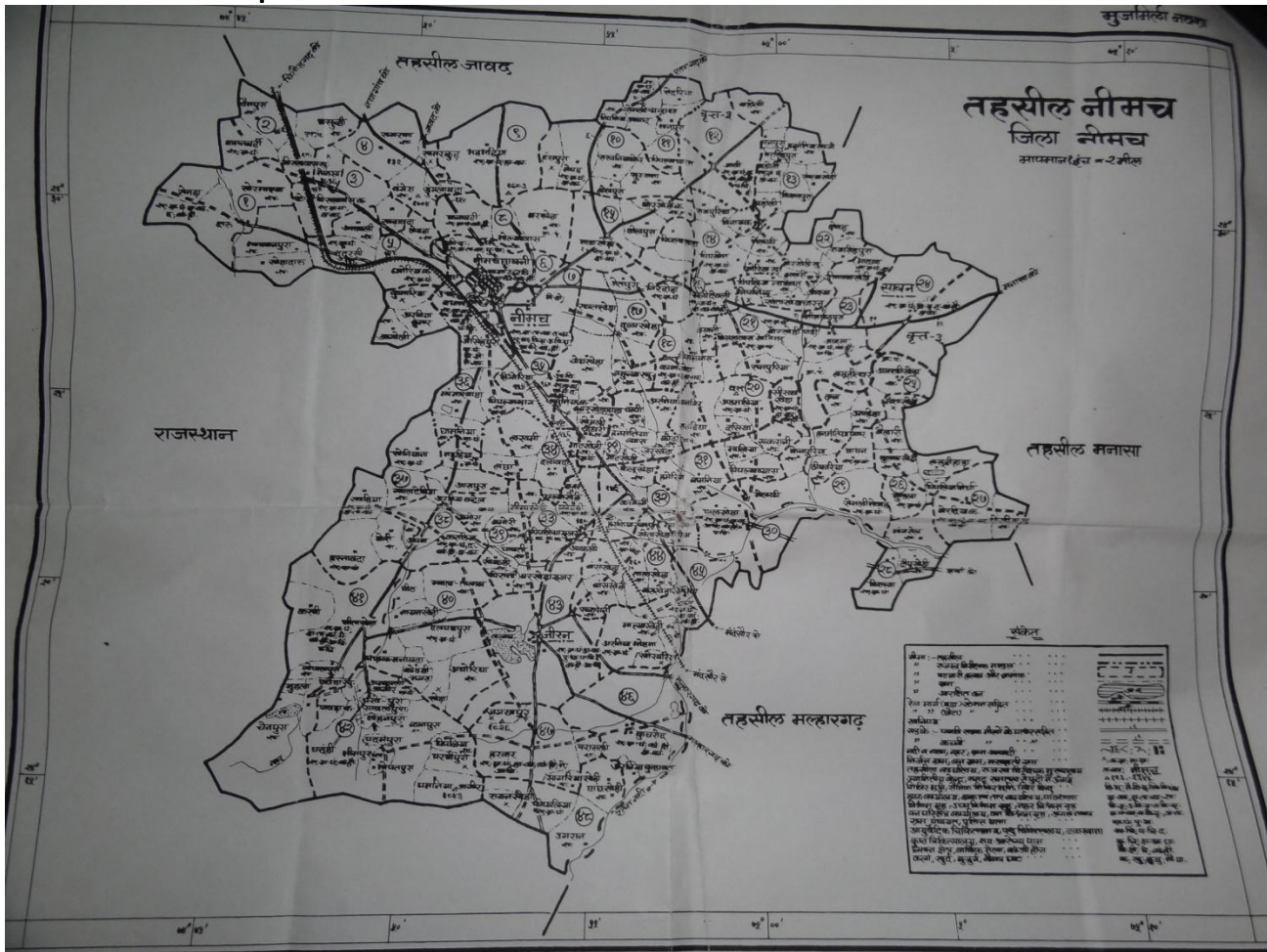
C 8.6 Detailed Maps

Detailed maps will be prepared in line with the applicable hazards, existing vulnerabilities, and available resources / potential capacities.

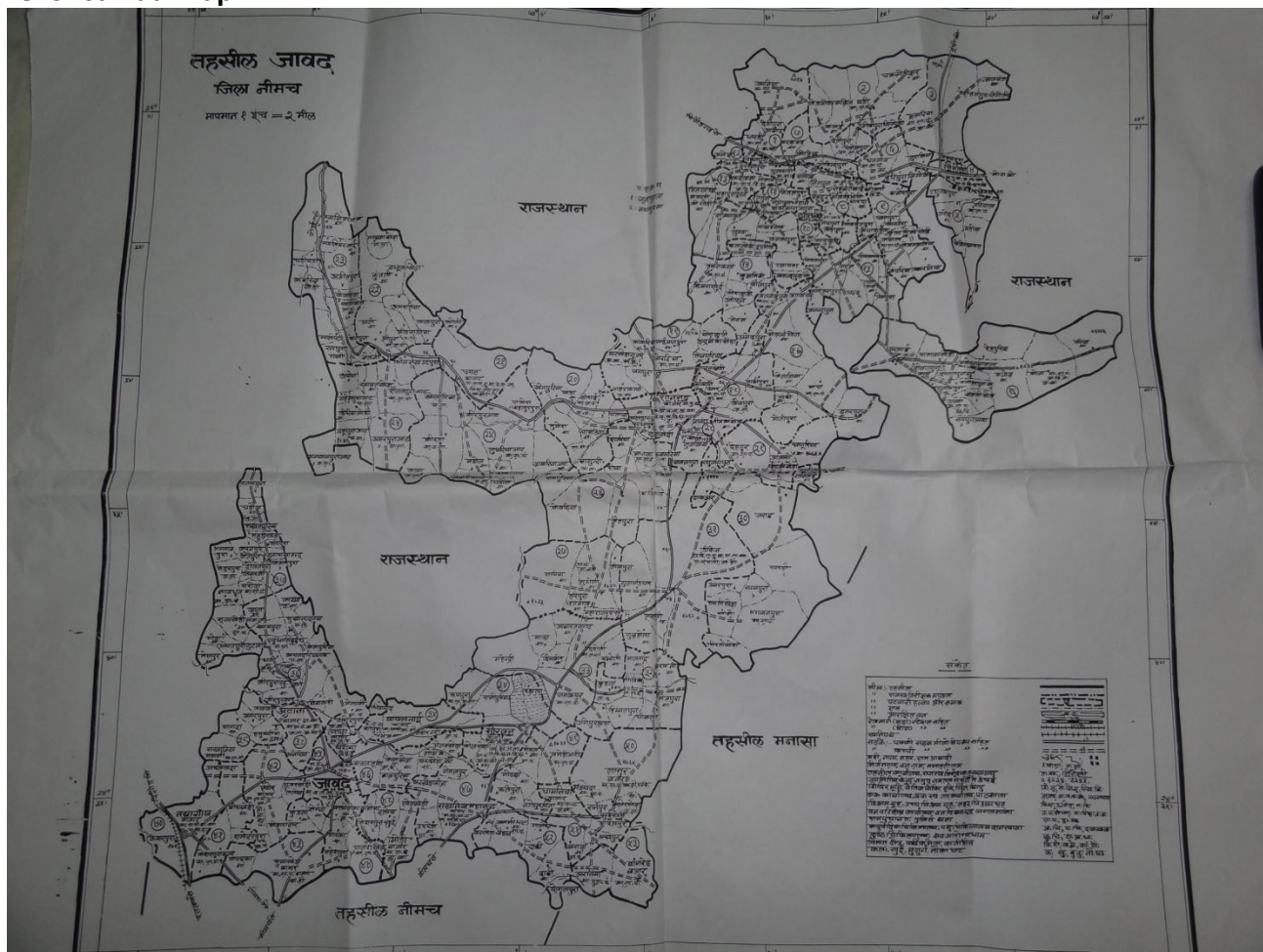
District Neemuch Map



Tehsil Neemuch Map



Tehsil Jawad Map

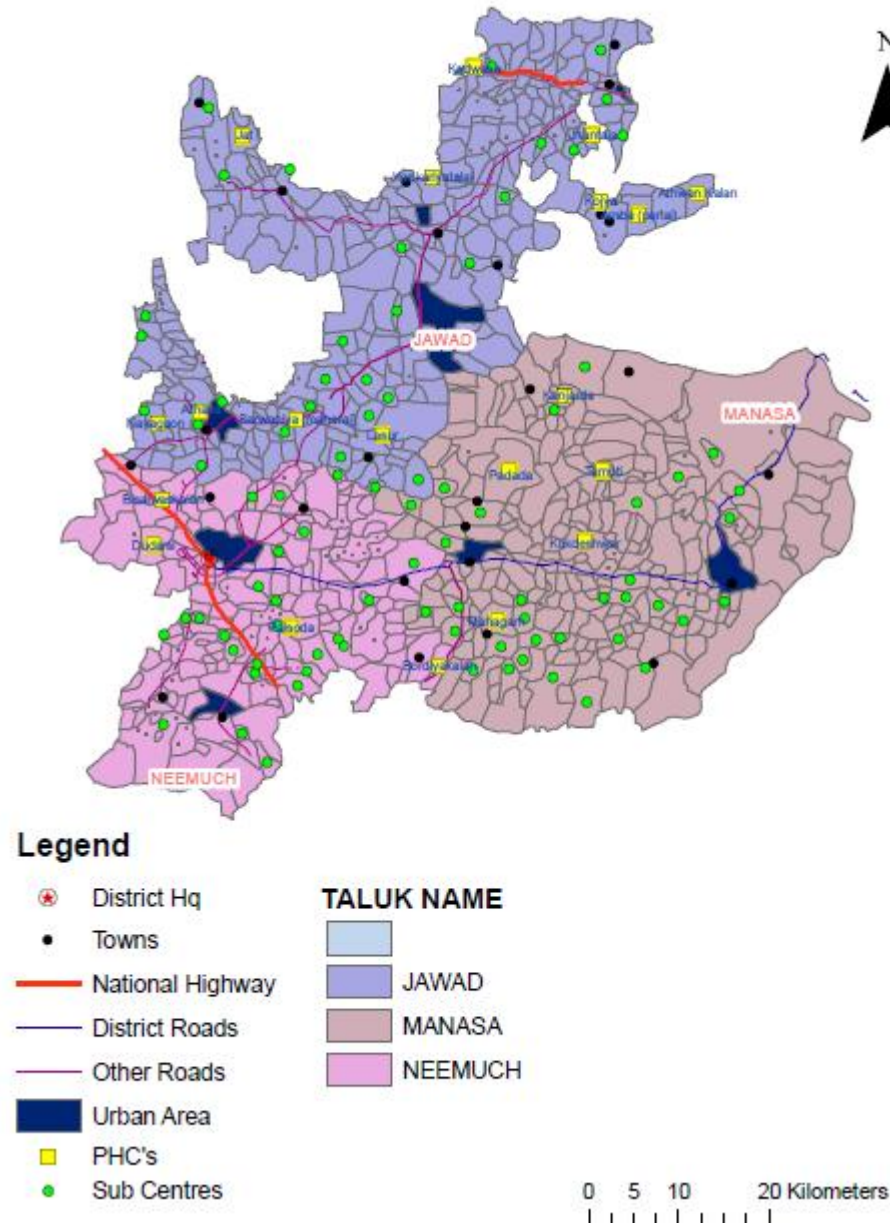


Tehsil Manasa Map




Health Facilities

Health Facilities in District Neemuch, MP

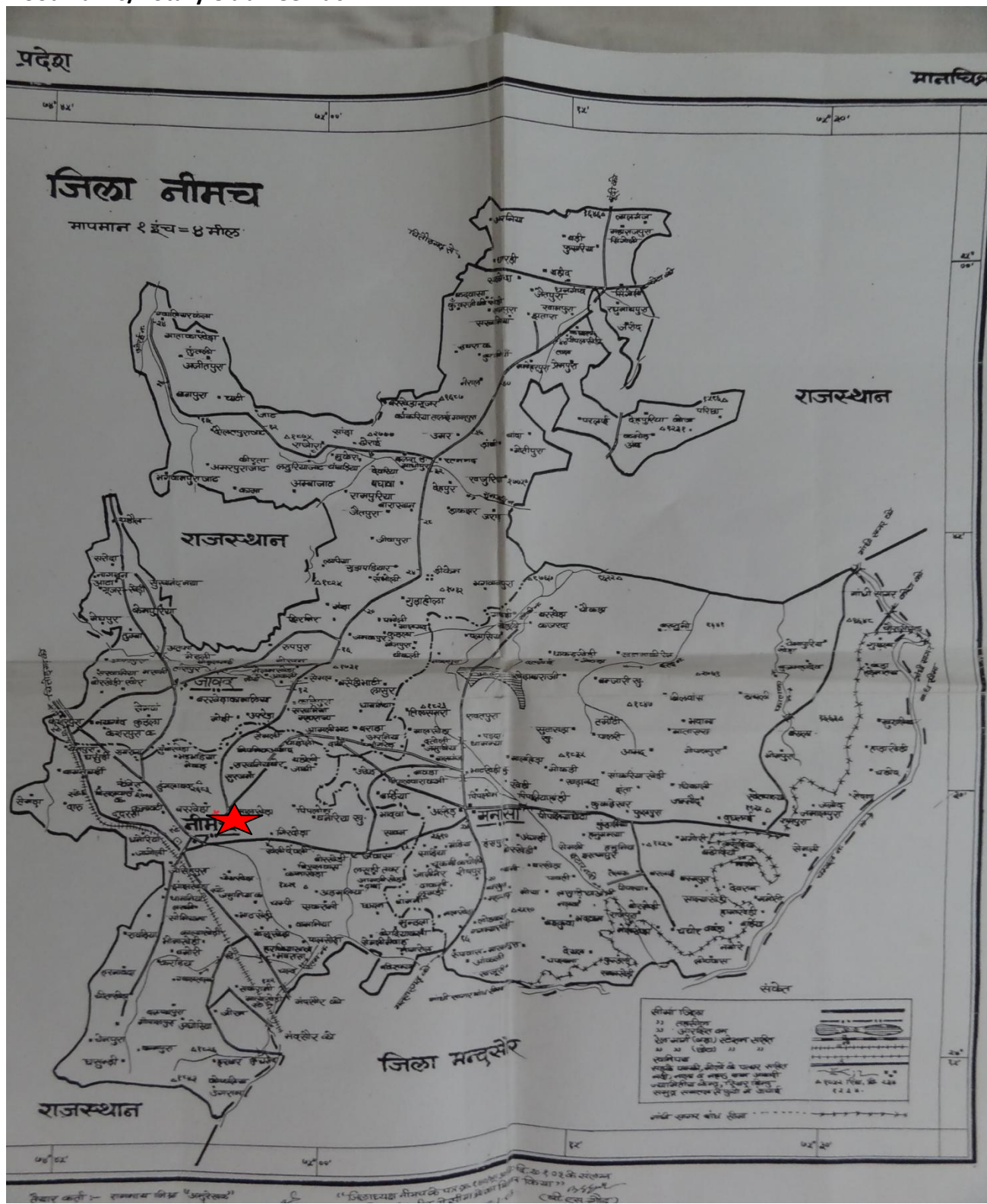


Flood Prone Areas(Marked in Red)



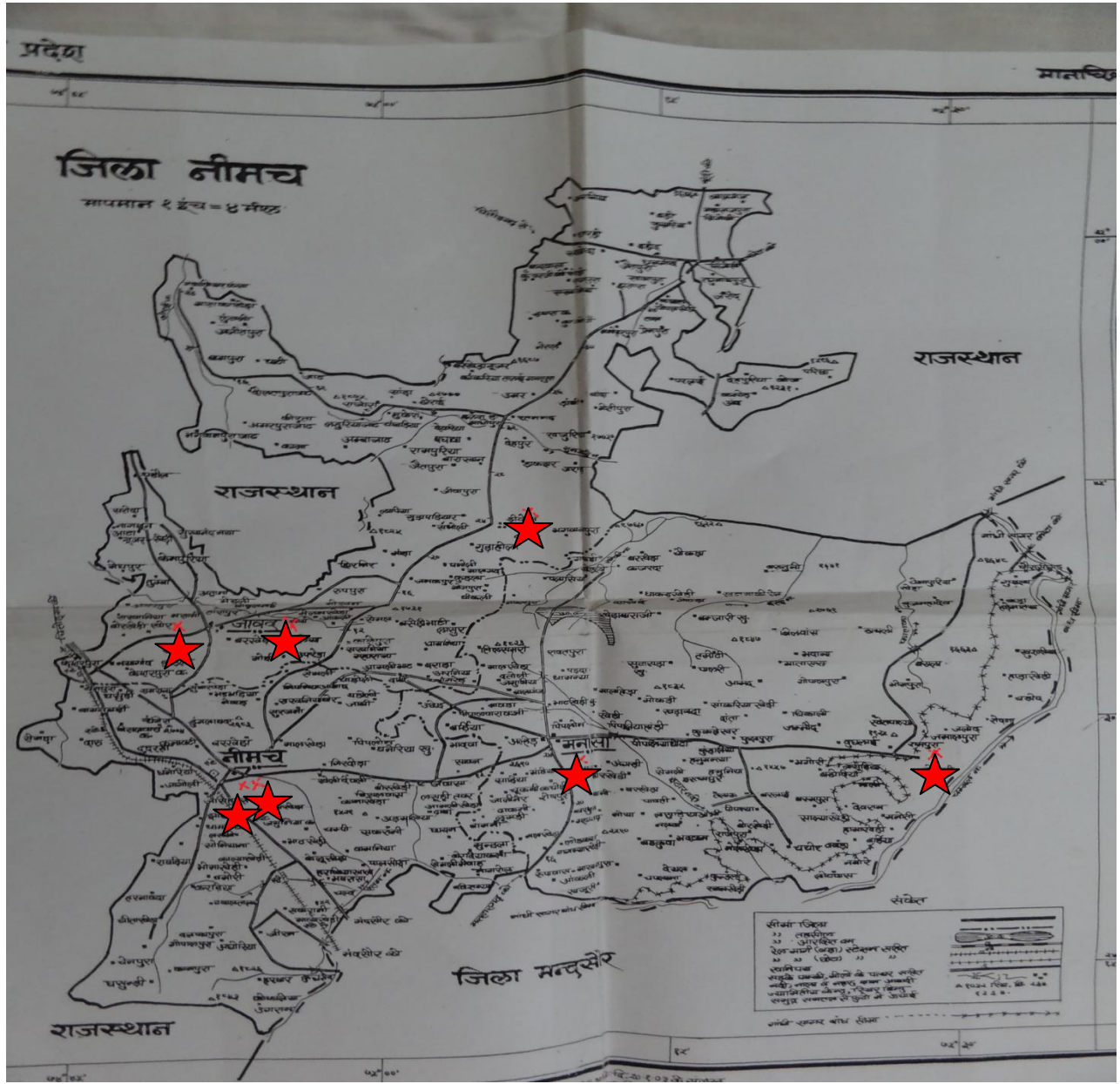
 : Gandhisagar submerged zone.

Blood Banks/Rotary Club Neemuch



Blood Bank

Fire Stations



★ : Fire Stations

References

1. <http://www.educationportal.mp.gov.in/Public/>
2. Statistical Handbook 2010-11, Neemuch
3. Flood Plan for Neemuch district, 2011