

District Disaster Management Plan Satna

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PREFACE

The District Disaster Management Plan Satna is a comprehensive document for various stakeholders of the district of their duties and guidelines to be followed during a disaster. The plan is for illustrative purpose and not exhaustive. The plan has the duties of DDMA, DDMC and Urban disaster management committees.

This document contains the district profile and a summary of the information that could be useful during the time of a disaster. To maintain the effectiveness of the plan it is necessary that plan is updated atleast once in a year so that the information remains upto date.

Acknowledgement

Disaster Management is not the responsibility of a single person or a single committee. Similarly this plan could not have been completed without the support, help and guidance of numerous people. Contribution of each one of those persons was essential for this plan.

Here I take immense pleasure in thanking Mr. K.K.Khare, Collector, Satna District for giving permission to carry on this project. I would also like to thank to Mr. Vinay Jain, ADM, Satna District for his guidance and support.

I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude towards my nodal officer and District Commandant, Home guards Mrs. (Dr.) Madhu Ranjan Tiwari for her constant support and making my work a lot easier through her help. Also the support and help provided by Mr. Govind Soni, SLR was very useful for this document to be completed. His experience and interest in the field of disaster management was very helpful in completion of this plan. I would like to specially mention Rohini Mam (District Facilitator) whose help made my work of data collection very easy.

Also the various people for various line departments were equally important for this plan Dr. D.N. Gautam (CMHO), Mr. Sameer J. Lakra (CEO, Zila panchayat), Mr. Akhilesh Tiwari (RI, Police), Mr. I.S. Sheikh (PWD), Dr. B.L. Gautam (Civil Surgeon), Mr. Dheerendra Singh Parihar (Nagar nigam, Commissioner) and all other people whose names might be skipping my memory right now.

In the last but very importantly I would like to thank Dr. Syed Mohd. Haider Rizvi (Director Policy Analysis), Mr. Amit tuteja and Sunish Jose from Seeds Technical Services for their technical assistance, Mr. Gaurav Khare for his help during this period, all my friends who constantly remained in touch and encouraged each other during this time, finally I would like to thank my parents for the moral support and being the guide they have always been for me.

Pankaj Kumar Rai

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A. GENERAL

A 1 Overview

A 1.1 District Profile

The District of Satna is situated in mid northern part of Rewa Commissioner's Division in Madhya Pradesh state of India. The district takes its name from Satna, the head quarters town, which in its turn takes it from Satna Rewa which flows near the town.

Satna district lies on Vindhyan Plateau, which has an average altitude of 1000' to 11000'. The southern portion of Nagod Tehsil below 24°30' north latitude is a hilly country consisting of a tangled mass of low hills, and enclosing considerable stretches of level ground. The height of the plateau enclosed by these hills is from 1700' to 1800' generally but occasionally, some of the hills in the south of the tahsil rise to more than 800 feet in height above the plateau. The general slope of the country of the tehsil is towards the east, inclined towards the north in the centre of the tehsil.

Satna, the important river of the tehsil rises from the Panna hills and flows east as long as it is in Nagod tehsil. Near village Kathkone in Nagod Tehsil it is joined by the Amran river, and from this point of junction, it bends towards the south, making the boundary of Nagod and Raghuraj Nagar tehsils, till it meets the Tons river a few miles to the south-east of Satna town. Barua is another river of some importance in the tehsil, which rises from the hills in the south of the tehsil and flowing almost due west, joins the Tons a few miles below village Karaia, at the border of Maihar and Nagod tehsils.

Amarpatan Tehsil is bounded on the south by the Son River. The Kaimur ridge, with its scarp side to the south, rises suddenly like a wall about eight miles to the north of Son river, going towards the east, with slight northerly inclination, almost parallel to the Son river. North of Ram Nagar, an isolated small hill rises to 2,354'. Rest of Amarpatan tehsil is again an alluvial plain drained by the Behar river, which flows more or less parallel to the Mirzapur road, in a north-easterly direction.

The south western Maihar tehsil consists mainly of sandstones of Bhandar series, concealed in great part by alluvium. Beyond 80°44' east longitude the Kaumur ridge runs through the heart of the broader eastern portion of the tehsil dividing the basin of the Mahanadi from that of the Tons. The river Tons, which drains the tehsil runs between the railway line and the Kaumur and is joined by numerous small nullahs which run along the northern slopes of the Kaimur. The south eastern extremity of Maihar tehsil is bound by river Mahanadi, which marches with the boundary of Maihar tehsil first with Murwara tehsil of Jabalpur district and then with Beohari tehsil of Shahdol district.

Raghuraj Nagar tehsil consists in the south of an alluvial plain watered by the Tons and its tributaries the Satna, and the Simrawal from the north-west and the Magardha and Nar from the south. The Panna hills cross the narrowest portion of the tehsil in a west-east direction slightly

inclined to the north and separate the valley of the Paisuni, in part ravenous, from the plateau to the south. Further north is Vindhyaachal range running from west to east, almost parallel to the Panna hills, through the former sanad states of Baraundha, Patharkachhar and the Chaube jagirs .

*Source NIC Satna

A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

The district is divided into 8 blocks, 10 tehsils nad has 2225 villages with 703 gram panchayats. District of Satna has 7 assemnly constituencies and 1 Parmilitary constituency. It has only one Muncipal Corporation in the town of Satna Itself.

In the north the district boundary marches with that of Chitrakoot District of Uttar Pradesh state. Eastern boundry of the district runs with the Teonther, Sirmour and Huzur tehsils of Rewa district and a very small portion of the Gopadbanas tehsil of Sidhi District. The entire western boundary of the district is made by Panna district while the southern boundary abuts on the Murwara tehsil of Jabalpur district in the west and Bandhogarh tehsil of Umaria district and Beohari Tehsils of Shahdol district on the east.

Table A 1.1.1

Location (in degrees) -	Latitude – 23’’58’ and 25’’12’ Longitude - 80’’21’ and 81’’23’
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	7424.32 sq. km
Administrative information-	
No. of sub divisions:	6 (Nagod, Rampur Baghelan, Amarpatan, Maihar, Majhgawan)
No. of Tehsils:	10 (Raghurajnar, Nagod, Rampur Baghelan, Amarpatan, Maihar, Majhgawan, Ramnagar, Unchehra, Kotar, Birsinghpur)
No. of Municipal Boards	1 (Satna)
No. of Blocks:	8 (Sohawal, Nagod, Rampur Baghelan, Amarpatan, Maihar, Majhgawan, Ramnagar, Unchehra)

No. of Gram Panchayats:	703
No. of Villages:	2225
No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Block wise):	22
Year of district formation:	1973
Name of adjacent districts:	Panna, Katni, Umaria, Shahdol, Sidhi, Rewa, Chitrakoot(U.P.)

- Source: District Statistical Handbook, Planning & Statistics Department District Satna, Year 2011

A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography

Tha Kaimurs, the Panna hills, and the Vindhya ranges, all belonging to the Vindhya system together with their spurs constitute the principal hills of the district.

Tons, Son, and Paisuni are the important rivers of the district draining it into the Bay of the Bengal through the Ganga. The Kymore and the Panna hills act as water-divides. Most of the rivers flow towards the east, with an inclination towards the north.

Forests in the district are included in the Rewa forest division with headquarters at Rewa. Forests, which are mostly mixed forests, cover an area of 900 square miles in the district, extending over four ranges with headquarters at Satna, Majhgawan (both in Raghuraj Nagar tehsil) Nagod and Maihar.

Table A 1.1.2

Name of rivers and lakes:	Tamas, Son, Satna, Barha(Seasonal), Semrawal, Pasumi
No. of dams, embankments:	38 (See Annexure)
Name of existing mountains:	Kamur - enters into Mihar from from Katni and goes into Amarpatan Panna- enters from northern part of district and goes upto Rewa passing through Raghurajnagar

<p>Highest elevation (in meters):</p> <p>Forest cover(Ranges) in the district:</p> <p>Any other important element:</p>	<p>Vindhyachal makes northern boundry of district</p> <p>712 meters (Vindhyaila, Amarpatan Block)</p> <p>Satna Range: Amarpatan and Raghuraznagar Mainly on kamur and Naramountains</p> <p>Manjgawan range: Majhgawan and Raghurajnagar Many small mountains</p> <p>Nagod range: Nagod and Raghurajnagar Many small mountains</p> <p>Maihar: Maihar, Slopes of Kamur and Panna</p> <p>Mirzapur Road and Jabalpur Allahbad road is made between a gap of Kamur Range</p>
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- Source: National Informatics Center, District Satna, Year 2011
- Source: Land Records department, District Satna, Year 2011
- Source: Public Works Department, District Satna, Year 2011

A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

Satna has a total population of 2,228,619 has per the census of 2011 released by Directorate of Census Operations in Madhya Pradesh. Out of this 1,156,734 are male nad 1,071,885 are females. Satna is primarily a rular district with its 78.7% of rural population. Ramnagar is completely rural tehsil and raghuraz nagar is nearly 40% urban rest all tehsils are have majorly rural population.

Satna has a sex ratio of 933 as per the census of 2011 which is near to the national average of 940. Satna district has seen a growth rate of nearly 23% from 2001-2011. The town of satna has seen a high growth rate due to flourishing cement industry.

Table A 1.1.3

Total household:	4,78,753
Total population:	2,228,619
Male:	1,156,734

Female:	1,071,885
Population density:	300.2 person/sq. km
Total APL, BPL families:	APL-186277 BPL-210759 AAY-55386
Occupation -	
Main occupation of people:	Agriculture
Secondary occupation of people:	Banks, govt. services, cement industry etc

- Source: District Statistical Handbook, Planning & Statistics Department District Satna, Year 2011
- Source: Food Department, District Satna, Year 2011

A 1.1.4 Climate and weather

The year is more or less clearly divided into three seasons; namely the hot season extending roughly from middle February to middle June; the rainy season from middle June to September and the winter from November to middle February. The month of October witnesses the transition from the rainy to the cold weather. Like any other part of the State, Satna district receives its rainfall from the precipitation of the Arabian Sea monsoon. June to September is the months when most of the rainfall is received. The downpour, as well as the number of rainy days is highest in the months of July and August.

Table A 1.1.4

Rainfall- (Block Wise)	
Total annual rainfall of last year (in cm) For Details See Annexure	
Majhgaona	1048
Raghurajnagar	1104
Rampur Baghelan	1004

Nagaud					965
Uchehra					1086
Amarpatan					1114
Ramnagar					1164.6
Maihar					1026.2
Temperature	Mean Maximum	Maximum	Mean Minimum	Minimum	
January	24.4	29.2	9.3	4	
February	27.8	33.1	11.3	6.6	
March	33.4	38.6	16.6	11.4	
April	38.6	42.6	22.2	16.9	
May	42.3	45	27.2	22.3	
June	39.7	41.8	28.4	23.1	
July	32	37	25.2	22.8	
August	30.5	33.5	24.5	22.4	
September	31.3	33.8	23.9	21.6	
October	31.3	33.7	19.5	14.1	
November	28.9	31.8	11.8	8	
December	26.1	29.5	8.8	5	
Demarcation of crucial seasons- <i>(Pl. refer data of last 10 years)</i>	Summers- extending roughly from middle February to middle June; the rainy season from middle June to September and the winter from November to middle February.				
Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:	Flood normally results due to heavy rainfall in months of August and September				
Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:	Draughts normally results due to lack of rain in months of July and August.				

- Source: District Statistical Handbook, Planning & Statistics Department District Satna, Year 2011
- Source: National Informatics Center, District Satna, Year 2011
- Source: Land Records department, District Satna, Year 2011

A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

The District Hospital of Satna is well equipped with many facilities like ICCU, Blood Bank, C-Arm System, Pathology, CAT scan, Digital X-ray, Physiotherapy center, Medicine Department, Surgical Department, Gyne Section, Pediatric Ward and Separate Infectious ward.

The faculties lacking are shortage of nursing staff and lack of ventilators.

A summary of facilities available in district.

No. of hospitals in the district - 1 district(Satna) +2 Civil(Ramnagar and Maihar)

No. of CHC in the district - 9(1 in each and 2 in Amarpatan)

Each CHC has 30 beds and 3 CHC do not have an ambulance in Sohawal, Ramnagar and Amarpatan Block (Mukundpur).

No. of PHC - 38

No. of SHC - 234

Table A 1.1.5

Block name	Majhawan	Raghu rajnagar	Rampur B	Nagod	Unchara	Amarpatan	Ramnagar	Maihar	Total
No of Health Facilities	40	43	25	40	43	39	31	38	299
No of SHC	38	34	39	34	34	33	24	33	269
No of PHC	9	7	7	5	7	4	5	3	47
No of CHC	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	9
No of Doctors	5	48	4	8	3	6	3	14	91
No of paramedical staff	111	182	94	92	91	96	83	95	844
No of Beds	30	430	30	30	3	90	60	80	753
No of Ambulance	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	12
No. of Medical Store	47	330	35	44	16	50	14	51	587

No. of blood Banks-2, District Hospital Satna, Civil Hospital Satna

No. of Trauma Centers- 1 District Hospital Satna (Under Construction)

- Health Department data, District Satna, year 2011

See Annexure for Map

A 1.1.6 Education

Satna has a literacy rate of 73.8% as per the 2011 census. There is a considerable gap of nearly 20% in the literacy rates of male and female which leaves them more vulnerable to disasters.

Majhgawan and Amarpatan blocks have comparatively lower literacy rates as compared to rates of the district. District does not have any medical college but has 4 engineering colleges. It has 9 iti s in the district.

Table A 1.1.6

Literacy rate (tehsil wise)	Person	Male	Female	
Satna	73.8	83.4	63.4	
Raghurajnagar	80.8	88.2	72.5	
Majhgawan	63.6	74.4	51.4	
Birsinghpur	72.3	82.9	60.9	
Nagod	73	82.1	63.2	
Unchahara	72.8	82.6	62.3	
Rampur Baghelan	73	82.8	62.6	
Kotar	76.4	86.8	65.4	
Amarpatan	73	83.7	61.8	
Ramnagar	68.8	80.3	56.9	
Maihar	71.7	82.2	60.7	
No. of schools	Primarny	Middle	High	Secondary
Majhgaona	253	159	22	13
Raghurajnagar	256	119	27	11
Rampur B	227	45	13	10
Nagaud	356	106	19	7
Uchehra	153	57	15	7
Amarpatan	190	92	13	10
Ramnagar	306	122	15	11
Maihar	259	116	17	7
Satna(Distt.)	2000	816	141	76

No. of Anganwaris:	2591
No .of it is/ training centers:	9 (1 in each block +1 private in Satna)
No. of Degree colleges:	13
No. of Medical colleges:	0
No. of Engineering colleges:	4
No. of Other colleges:	8
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	861701
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	11211

- Source: District Statistical Handbook, Planning & Statistics Department District Satna, Year 2011
- Women & Child Welfare Department, District Satna, Year 2011

A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

Majority of the agriculture land is sown with the crops like wheat, rice and pulses. The cropping seasons are the normal Kharif and Rabi seasons and some parts are also able to get a third crop during months of April and May.

Table A 1.1.7

Cropping pattern -	
Type of major crops:	Wheat, Paddy, Jowar, Gram, Pulses
Cropping seasons:	Normal Kharif, Rabi seasons

Land classifications-	
Forest land:	2037.36 sq. km
Barren & Uncultivated land:	238.96 sq. km & 475.91 sq. km
Cultivated land:	3464.43 sq. km
Pasture land:	364.89 sq.km
Soil classifications	
Saline:	No Saline Area under Water resources Division
Water logging:	No water logging area under Water resources division
Recurrent flood hit area:	Nil
Drought hit area:	Whole district

- Source: District Statistical Handbook, Planning & Statistics Department District Satna, Year 2011
- Source: Land Records department, District Satna, Year 2011
- Source: Water resources Department, District Satna, year 2011

A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern:

Table A 1.8

Housing pattern-	
Type of housing construction:	Many types of construction
Type of material used:	Unburnt and burnt bricks, Stone and mortar, Grass and Bamboo and Concrete Roofs made of Concrete, handmade tiles, Grass, Bamboo (See annexure for Details)
Flooring types:	

(Ground and above)	Maximum G level followed by G+1.
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- Houselisting and Housing Census Data Tables (District Level) - Madhya Pradesh, Tables 3A, 3B & 3C, Census of India, 2011.

A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups

There are many cement industries in Satna primarily in the Raghurajnaragar Tehsil followed by Amarpatan and Maihar. It also has a few cold storges and a steel and power industry. There is no history of industrial disaster that has caused a loss of life in 2012 a structure collapsed in Prism Cement which caused a loss of nearly 50Cr but the structure was insured. The exact data for workforce was not available as industries normally take license for excessive capacity and employ people only per the demand.

Table A 1.1.9

Total no. of industries (Govt., Semi Govt. and Pvt), Block wise	
a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:	19 (See annexure)
Total workforce involved in these industrial units:	Approx 7500-8000
Any major accident occurred in any of the industrial units (Loss of life >10, or Financial loss > 1 Crore).	Prism Cement, 2012 Loss of 50 Cr. approx

- Source: Industrial health and Safety Department, District Satna, Year 2011
Hazardous industries to be showed in the detailed map enclosed in Annexure 8.6

A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network

District has a good connectivity by roads. NH7 and NH 75 pass through the district. It has a good network of Kuccha and Pucca roads, There are 2 railway crossings at these national highways. District has almost no connectivity by water and has a small airport primarily used for VIP visits.

Table A 1.1.10

1) Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks (in km):		
a) By Road		
Name	Pucci	Kacchi
Majhgawan	305.5	485
Raghurajnaga	395.3	503.4
Rampur B	228.4	298.4
Nagod	269.9	334
Unchahara	193.2	80
Amarpatan	205	271.6
Ramnagar	329	178.4
Maihar	251.8	112.7
b) By Rail (Stations at)		Satna, Maihar, Unchahara, Majhgawan Only Satna has a small airstrip used for VIP visits & emergencies. NO
c) By Air.		
d) Waterways		
2) Communication network		
i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks	All police units have their own wireless station	
ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block	All blocks	
iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks	All Blocks	
iv) No. of HAM Radio Stations in the blocks	Nil	

- Source: District Statistical Handbook, Planning & Statistics Department District Satna, Year 2011

A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

As per the records of MPEB the out of the habited villages only 61 are not electrified yet.

Table A 1.1.11

List of power stations in the district:	1 in Amarptan block of 20 mW capacity on Bansagar Dam
Electricity outreach in the district:	District is highly electrified and only 50 villages (approx) are not electrified and 11 other villages are to be electrified by Non-conventional energy resources. List of un-electrified villages in Annexure
Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:	There are no DG sets with the government in the districts. The private cement industries do have their own DG sets for power supply.

- Source: Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, District Satna, Year 2011

A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots

List of historical places, religious centers and tourist spots 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 A 1.1.12

List of religious centers in the district: Chitrakoot	Average presence of visitors per day during peak season / festival season Dipawali (3-4 Lacks Daily) Other Amawasya (1-1.5 lacs)
Maihar Devi	Both navratrs (75000 Daily, more during astmi and navmi) 1 Jan (2-5 lacs, a new trend)
List of the tourist spots in the district:	NA

- Source: Police Department, District Satna, Year 2011

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 1.3 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 1.4 Key Objectives

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

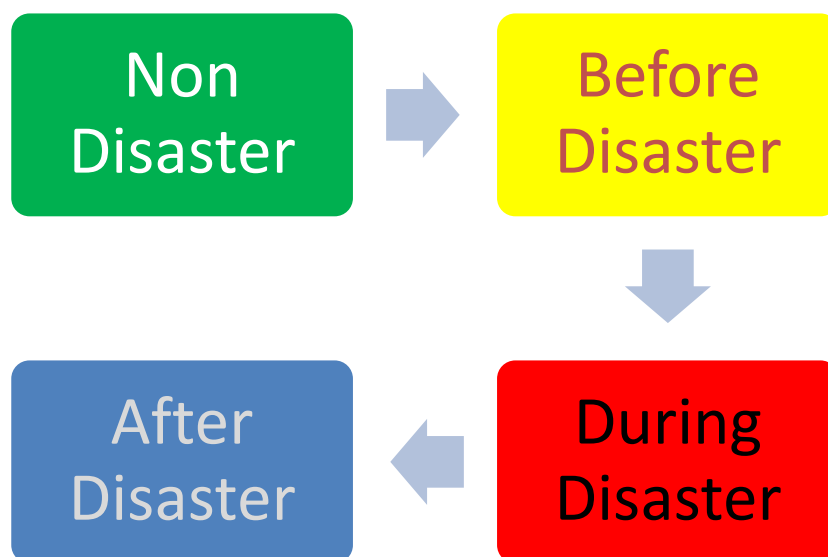
- Assess all risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters in the district
- Promoting prevention and preparedness by ensuring that Disaster Management (DM) receives the highest priority at all levels in the district.
- Prevention and minimization of loss of human lives and property by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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

A 2. Institutional Arrangements

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.

A 2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

Table A 2.1

Date of inception of DDMA	05-09-2007	
Designation	Name	Position
Collector/DM	Mr. K.K. Khare	Chairman
Chairman Muncipal Board/Mayor	Mr. Pushkar Singh Tomar	Vice chairman
Police supritendent	Mr. Hari Singh Yadav	Member
CMO	Dr. D.N. Gautam	Member
Executive Engineer PWD	Mr. I.S. Sheikh	Member
CEO District Panchyat	Mr. J. Sameer Lakra	Member
Member appointed by State Govt.		Seceratory

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)

As of now there is no DDMC or DDMAC in the district but the DDMA has the rights to make any of these bodies in wake of any disaster. Hence it is recommended to have such in place as a mitigation step for various disasters. This body is different from the committees made during time of disaster to provide relief and response work. This I a body that is to remain active throughout the year input for effective disaster management.

It is proposed to form a Disaster Management Advisory Committee *to take advice on various subject specific fields* within the overall context of disaster management.

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

S.NO.	Functionaries
1	Collector
2	Superintendent of Police
3	District forest officer
4	CEO, Zilla Panchayat
5	Commissioner Municipal Corporation
6	Chief Medical Officer

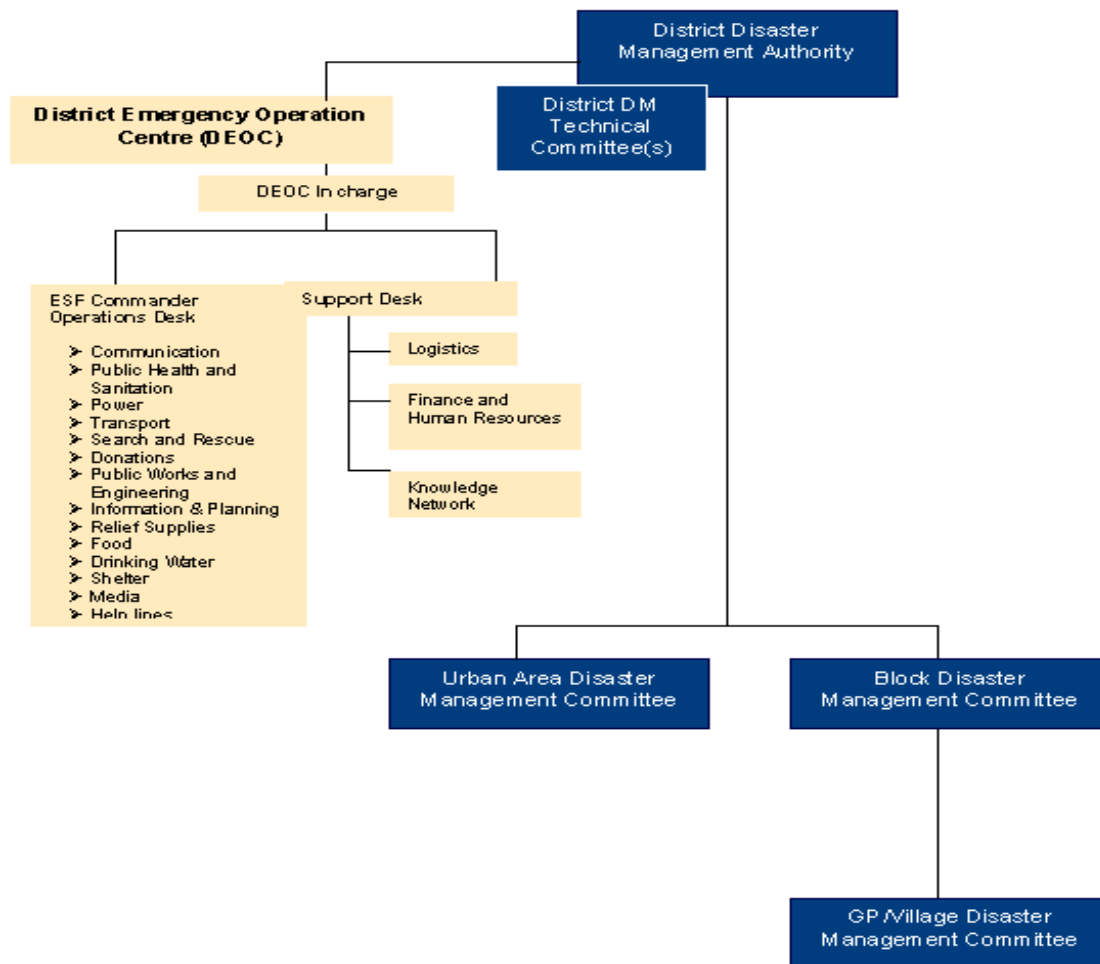
7	Executive Engg. (PHE)
8	Executive Engg. (PWD)
9	Executive Engg. (I)
10	District Food officer
11	Commandant, Home Guards
12	Road and Transport officer
13	Fire Officer
14	Telecom officer ITS
15	District Revenue Officer
16	Executive engineer (Rural engineering)
17	CEO, Housing board
18	From two prominent NGO's working in the district in the field of Disaster Management

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

A District EOC has to be established in the district headquarters and it would function 24x7. Nodal officers of all departments will be seated and all disaster management activities will be co-ordinated from here. 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. ESF for every disaster will be established.

- 1) Work of EOC will be to be ensuring all equipments are functioning properly.
- 2) Regularly collect data from various departments and keep updating it.
- 3) Prepare a report of various mitigation activities.
- 4) Establish an EOC at disaster place in case of a disaster and issue early warnings.
- 5) It has to inform these department
 - a. DDMA
 - b. Health department
 - c. Divisional commissioner office
 - d. State's relief Ayukt
 - e. EOC of neighboring districts
 - f. State/National EOC
 - g. Public representatives of district
- 6) Local EOC will undertake S&R operations and will be under SDM

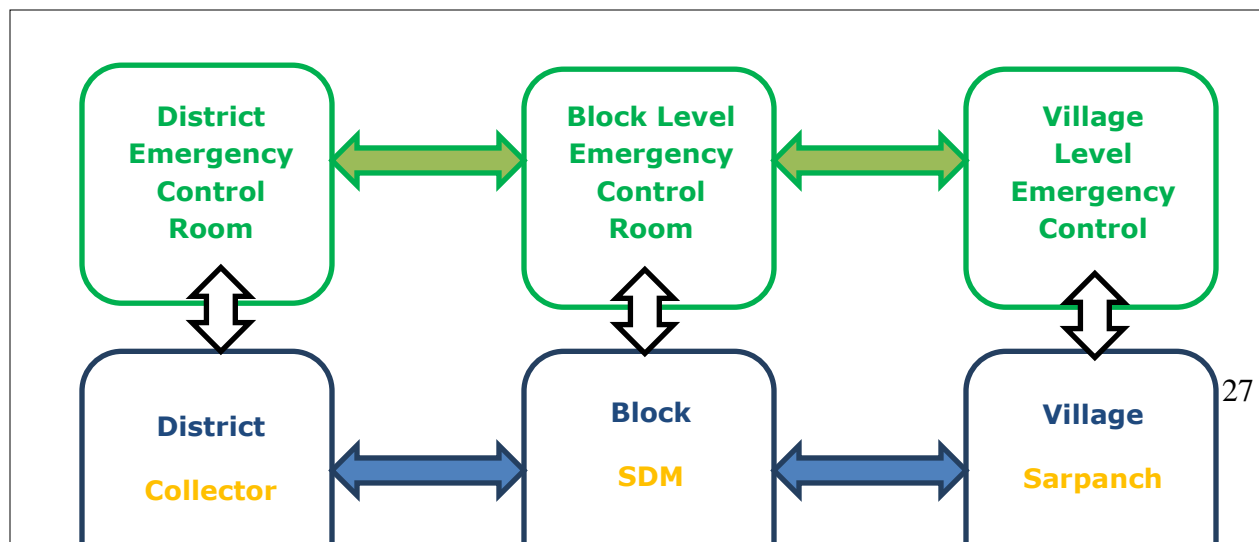
Institutional Arrangements of DEOC



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 2:DISASTER INFORMATION MANAGEMENT system



A 2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee (nagar panchayat)

District has only 1 Nagar Panchayat in Satna town. It has an UDDMV whose structure is as follows. The Urban Area disaster management committees will be responsible for the development and implementation of their respective urban area disaster management plans.

Designation	Name	Position
Mayor	Pushkar Singh Tomar	Chairman
Nagar Palika ViceChairman		Vice-Chairman
Chief Nagar palika Officer	Deerendra Singh Parihar	Seceretary
Nagar Health officer	Harimangal Singh	Member
Assistant engineer	Yogesh Tiwari	Member
Parshads of 2 most vulnerable Wards		Member

Roles and Responsibilities:

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

A 2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee

It is proposed to establish a 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.

Table 2.6

S.No	Designation
1	Block Development Officer Chairperson
2	SHO (town inspector), Police Station Member
3	Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti-Block Member

4	Medical Officer In charge, Dispensaries Member
5	Assistant Engineer/ Sub engineer, I&PH Member
6	Assistant Engineer/ Sub engineer, PWD Member
7	Assistant Engineer, MPEB Member
8	Inspector, Food & Supplies Member
9	Platoon Commander, Home Guards Member
10	Range Officer, Forests Member
11	In charge, Fire Station Member
12	Junior Engineer (JTO), Telecom Member
13	Rural engineering (sub engineer) Member
14	From two prominent NGO's working in the block in the field of Disaster Management

Roles & Responsibilities of Block level Disaster management committee:

- 1) Make and keep revising the Block level disaster management plan periodically.
- 2) Identify various Disaster prone areas in the district and plan for mitigation and relief for various Disasters.
- 3) Coordinate in various line departments.
- 4) Provide training to various officers, employees and volunteers for Disaster Management.
- 5) Increase public awareness towards DM.
- 6) Convey early warning to public and maintain communication infrastructure, maintain it and increase its capability as and when required.
- 7) Provide instructions to all concerned parties in case of a disaster or chances of a disaster for immediate mitigation and relief to full capacity.
- 8) Instruct departments to follow standards set for mitigation.
- 9) Identify places that can be used as places for temporary shelters or safe houses in case of a disaster.
- 10) Keep and maintain an inventory for the equipments necessary for relief work.
- 11) Provide training and mock drills to concerned parties and encourage volunteers and NGO's for relief work during disasters.
- 12) Except above implement the steps as instructed by DDMA.

The roles and responsibilities of the block level disaster management committee in term of activities to be undertaken are very similar to the DDMA but at the block level. In addition to that they have to provide continuous inputs for improvements in the DDMP. They have also to make sure that the Gram level Disaster management plans are being made.

A 2.7 Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee

Table A 2.7

S.no	Designation	Position
1	Gram Sarpanch	Chairman
2	Sub sarpanch	Vice chairman
3	Patwari	Seceratry
4	Seceretary panchyat	Member
5	Principal Middle/primary school	Member
6	2 Panchayat memebers of most affected wards	Member

Roles and responsibilities of Gram Panchayat DDMC:

- 1) Identify hazards and vulnerabilities present at the local level.
- 2) List and map the vulnerable zones, communities and families.
- 3) Ensure availability of various resources required in situation of a disaste and maintain them.
- 4) Provide information to the communities during possibility or warning time of a disaster.
- 5) Prepare and update a disaster management plan for disasters.
- 6) Make committees or teams when required.
- 7) Provide training to disaster management teams.
- 8) Implement disaster management steps in the developments activities at the local level.

In Satna district village wise disaster plans have been made with help of an NGO in nearly 50 villages with help of the memory recall of disasters in the area with help of village elders. These villages have a Gram disaster management committee which consists of the respected and educated people of the village working on a volunteer ship basis. This practice should be encouraged and such plans should be made for a larger m=number of villages with help of such NGOs, especially the villages which are more vulnerable and hazard prone.

***Source: DDMP made in 2009**

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

This part largely deals with the disasters that Satna district experienced in past few years. Based on this, the vulnerability assessment of people, infrastructure, crops, livestock resources, drinking water supply, daily necessities, communication and transportation system, public distribution, medical facilities and other elements has been done so that such elements can be safely shifted to, or to be taken care of before any unexpected disaster or during the disasters.

This is the most important part of the plan. Vulnerability assessment deals with the socio-economic vulnerability, housing vulnerability and environmental vulnerability.

B 1. Hazard Assessment

Drought: The district of Satna in the recent time has been affected by drought very frequently. In last twelve years there has been a drought like situation in six years. From 2006 to 2010 district received less than normal rainfall for five years continuously.

The district is completely dependent on the monsoon for the rainfall. With only 30% of the total cultivated land being irrigated it is bound to effect the agricultural production of district and losses to farmers.

Flood: Floods have also occurred in the past the latest being in 2004-05 which caused a widespread damage. Although no incident of flood has occurred since then its possibility in the future cannot be ignored. In the last 27 years flood has occurred in Satna 8 times. Floods are caused by the rivers Tamas and Son. The reason of flood is attributed to the shallowness of the rivers. There are 36 Dams/Embankments in the district. The presence of the Bansagar dam puts Ramnagar block at a particular risk of flooding if anything happens to the dam.

Fire: There are incidents of fire from time to time and as district has a good amount of forest cover forest fires also keep occurring from time to time especially in months of May and June because of the soaring temperatures. The domestic fire is a risk throughout the year and can happen anywhere anytime.

Earthquake: Any major earthquake has never occurred in the Satna district. But the vulnerability point of view majority of Satna lies in the zone 2 of the seismic zone. Southern part of district like some parts of Amarpatan block and Ramnagar block lies in Zone 3.

Industrial/Chemical: There are 19 industrial units in Satna district, although none of them is MAH. Majority of them are in the Satna town itself in the Sohawal Block. There are a few cold storage units which are a risk for chemical disasters. These units are mainly Cement industries so the mining accidents can always take place, apart from the air pollution it causes in the nearby areas.

Accidents: A railway line passes through Satna and National highway 7 and 75 also pass through Satna. This crosses the railway route at Maihar and Satna respectively. Also road accidents can occur due to high speed driving, fog, stray animals etc.

Hailstorm: Almost hailstorm is reported from some pockets of the district causing damage to the crops. The hailstorms normally occur in small pockets at a time.

Others: Snakebites are also a bit of concern as 25-30 cases of snake bites are reported every year and there is every possibility that many cases go unreported especially from rural areas. The coldwave/heatwave also causes some effects in the district.

Table B.1.1 History of past disasters

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
Flood	1986-87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1991-92	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1992-93	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1997-98	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Flood	1998-99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2003-04		Little impact	No loss	No Loss	Ramnagar, Majhgawan, Unchhara, Nagod, Rampur Baghelan other two blocks to lesser extent
	2004-05	95 villages	Loss of nearly 7125.21 lakhs	2 people	423 Cattles	
Flood	2011-12	Satna	Loss to private belongings	NA	NA	
Draught	2000-01 2002-03 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 Faced to some extent almost every year	Whole district				Whole District
Earthquake	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Amarpatan (Zone 3) Rest all Zone 2
Hailstorm	Almost		NA			All blocks

	every Year					
Snakebite	Every year	Rural area	NA	No record on deaths but 25 -30 incidents every year		All blocks
Industrial	2012	Prism Cement s	Loss of approx 50 crores	NA	NA	Raghurajnagar

Apart from this excessive Heatwave/Cldwave are also a disaster and relief department has been providing relief for that also.

Table B.1.2 Major applicable hazards

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone blocks (and also if possible GPs)
Flood	All except Raghurajnagar and Kotar (minorly affected) See Annexure for GPs
Earthquake	All blocks
Drought	All blocks
Hailstorm	All Blocks
Fire	All blocks
Industrial & chemical disasters	Raghurajnagar and Maihar & Rampur Baghelan(lesser extent)
Rail/ road accidents	Maihar and Raghurajnagar
Epidemic	Jaso region (in children)
Landslide	No recorded history but possible as hilly regions exist in the district
Environmental hazard	The Cold storagres (See industries)
Violence,	Ramnagar, Maihar, Chitrakoot
Stampede,	Chitrakoot, Mihar
Mining blasts,	Raghurajnagar and Maihar & Rampur Baghelan(lesser extent)
Snakebite	All blocks especially rural areas

Table B.1.3 Seasonality of hazards

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood							Yes	Yes	Yes			
Draught					Yes	Yes	Yes					
Earthquake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hailstorm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							Yes	Yes
Fire(Household)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fire(Forest)			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Industrial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Road/Rail	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Landslide							Yes	Yes	Yes			
Snakebite							Yes	Yes	Yes			

B 2 Vulnerability Analysis

- Physical vulnerability (Ex: roads, bridges, hospitals, houses embankments)
- Social Vulnerability (Ex: population, inclusion)
- Economic vulnerability (Ex: poverty, agriculture, and livelihood)
- Environmental vulnerability (Ex: rivers, canals, animals, minerals)
- Institutional vulnerability (Ex; lack of institutional support, absence of DDMCs etc)

Table B.2

- **Block wise vulnerability**

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental/Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
Majhgawan	Very less area has	Has a large forest	It has a lesser rate of	No block level

	irrigation facilities making it vulnerable to draughts as major source of income is agriculture.	cover giving rise to chances of forest fires. Mandakani river flows in block, 2 villages are affected by it.	literacy as compared to the rest of district. Also there is a norganized large gathering at chitrakoot on few festivals.	disaster management committee formed.
Raghurjnagar	12 industries are located in the block; these majorly are cement industries which makes it vulnerable to mining and other industrial hazards. There is also a crossing of NH 75 and Railway route.	Large area is cropped so any disaster that can cause harm crops can cause a lot of financial loss to the farmers of the region.	It is the only urban area in the district, having a higher population density hence can cause a larger damage in a smaller region. Also most of infra is present in this block as it is district headquarters hence strategically important.	No block level disaster management committee formed.
Rampur Baghelan	National Highway passes through the block.	Five villages are affected by flood by Tons River.		No block level disaster management committee formed.
Nagod	There is a lack of medical facilities in the block.	Large ratio of cropped land Forest cover Flood affected	Some children are affected by a disease still unidentified.	No block level disaster management committee formed.
Unchara	The total length of roads is very less showing connectivity problems in the block.	13 villages are affected by floods. It has mainly are covered with forest and crops hence any disaster causing harm to them can cause widespread damage.	A larger ratio of BPL families. Thus making them more vulnerable to the effects of the disasters.	No block level disaster management committee formed.
Amarpatan	There are a few	Southern part of	It has a lower	No block level

	industries in the region and cold storages. Rail route National Highway	the block lies in the seismic Zone 3. It is the block with highest level above sea.	literacy rate as compared to the rest of district.	disaster management committee formed.
Ramnagar	The civil hospital is very ill equipped to handle any kind of disaster situation. Very less area has irrigation facilities.	It has 23 villages which are flood affected and also is vulnerable to flood due to Bansagar Dam.		No block level disaster management committee formed.
Maihar	There are few industries in the region. The railway route has a crossing on the national Highway no 7.	A large part of Block is covered with Crops or Forestmaking it vulnerable to various disasters that can cause damage to them.	There is large gathering at the Sharda Devi temple. Especially during Navratras	No block level disaster management committee formed.

Whole district is vulnerable to hazards like draught, hailstorm, snakebite especially rural region and effects of excessive heat or cold. Economically whole district is very much dependent on agriculture with nearly 67% people directly dependent on agriculture. Hence economically too whole district is highly vulnerable to floods and draughts.

B 3. Capacity Analysis

Table B 3.1 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.	Elevating platform Flood lights	1 20	Nagar nigam	
Temporary shelters, camps	Annexure			
Emergency Search lights	7 Need repairing 4 working 50 (with police)	11	Govt.	07672- 223217,257011 07672-223218
Life Jackets	122 (Good Shape) 12(Bad Shape)	134	Govt. Collectrarte and D.C.	07672- 223217,257011
Life rings	53 (Good Shape) 11 (20 Years old)	64	Govt D.C.	07672- 223217,257011
Nylon Ropes 3/4 mm	400 feet		Govt. Collectorate	07672- 223217,257011
Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	The nurses in health centers, ASHA 400 unskilled with nagar nigam List of Swimmers in Annexure			
First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used	SHC PHC Anganwaris	234 38 2591	Govt	
Location of key hospitals	Satna, Maihar,	3	Govt.	Dr. B.L. Gupta (Civil Surgeon)
Blood banks	Ranagar Satna, Maihar	2	Govt.	223250 Dr. B.K. Gautam 9425810962
Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB	JCB	2	Nagar Nigam	
Transportation(Fit	4 Vehicles	120		07672-223218

Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	5 Dumpers 12 tractor trollies		Nagar nigan	
Total no. of boats (with info about capacity, size contacts of Orgn./owner etc	2 motor boats (working) 2 inflatable boats (Bad condition) 2 fiber boats, 20 seater (1 working)		Govt. Owned by Collectorate	07672-223217,257011
Availability of fire fighting equipments, Fire tenders	fire brigade	3	Nagar Nigan	
Number of PDS Shops	See annexure			
List of NGOs / CBOs	See annexure			
Veterinary Doctors		21	Govt.	
Telephone Exchange	Divided in 7 SDOs	51	Govt.	See Annexure

- The Website www.idrn.org has to be maintained by the NIC department of the district with the resource inventory available in the district.

B 4. Risks Assessment

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

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas	Vulnerability	Potential Impact
Flood	Ramnagar, Unchahara, Nagod, Rampur baghelan, Majhgawan For Details see Annexure	Population of nearly 1.75 lacs, Livestock, Crops, Houses & Buildings, Drinking Water, Water borne diseases, lack of information system, lack of knowledge	Loss of life, livestock, infrastructure, Financial loss
Earthquake	Amarpatan in Zone 3, Rest in Zone 2	Population, poorly constructed buildings, lack of infrastructure,	Large loss of lives and infrastructure, Large duration of time to

Earthquake	Whole District	lack of rescue resources, lack of knowledge, breakthrough of epidemic	bring back normal life routine, anti-social elements might become active.
		Lack of water resources, falling levels of underground water, Lack of water conservation system, lack of water tanks to provide for highly affected areas.	Reduction in food supply, deaths due to lack of water, failed crops, daily routine affected i.e. school & office.
Drought	Whole district	Improper planning, Crowd gathering without proper arrangement	Loss of life
		Lack of knowledge, Population, Crops, Vehicles	Loss of lives, livestock, Damage to vehicles, crops and buildings
Stampede	Majhgawan, Maihar	Improper wiring, Improper handling of inflammable material, Dry leaves in forest (i.e. fall season),	Loss of life, loss of forest cover and its effect, loss of crop, air polluted
Hailstorm	Whole district	Untrained manpower, lack of precautionary measure, lack of early control system, lack of knowledge of simple steps to prevent damage.	Loss of life, Financial loss, Air pollution
Fire	Whole District (Household & Rural)	Unmanned crossings, speeding vehicles, Low visibility in storms or winter	Loss of life, Damage to vehicle, affects normal flow of traffic
Industrial Disaster	Raghuraznagar, Amarpatan and Maihar	Lack of knowledge such as use of toilet, drinking water storage, water logging etc.	Loss of life and health.
		Lack of nearby hospitals	

Accidents	All Blocks	Vehicles, Loss of life, Disruption of traffic.	Loss of life
Epidemic	All Blocks(Majhgawan and kothi has recorded very high number of patients)	Population, Health facilities	Loss of life, Falling living conditions, fear of diseases
Snakebite	Rural Areas	Population, Livestock	Loss of life and health
Extreme Cold (Pala/Sheetlaha r)	All Blocks	Crops, BPL families	Damage to crops, loss of life especially poor.

[* For Possible camp locations see annexure](#)

B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district

Although no major disaster has struck the district of Satna since the floods of 2004-05 but even then flood could be considered to be the major disaster in the district of Satna. The floods are primarily caused due to the monsoons in months of August and September. The instances of the flood have been described as a result of leaving water from higher dams or water logging. The district is also vulnerable to floods due to the existence of Bansagar dam which especially affects the Ramanagar Block. Majhgawan block is least affected by floods and amarpatan is the block with highest altitude. Similarly draught is also a major concern and the whole district faced less than normal rainfall for 5 straight years in 2006-2010.

Hailstorm has occurred almost every year in last decade barring a few in some part of the district or other, it causes a major loss to the crops, similarly household fire is also a major risk as there have been some recorded cases. The cement industry and the cold storage plants in the district make it vulnerable to industrial disasters too.

The public gathering of Chitrakoot (Majhgawan) 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 **Kamath Nath Mandir, Hanuman Dhara, Gupt Godawri**. Large public gathering occur at Maihar devi also but the situation is a bit better as regular monitoring is done.

There hasn't been any other major disaster in the district but as a disaster can strike at any time hence importance of disaster management plan cannot be overemphasized. The basic institutional system is already in place for the Satna district at the district and the Gram level. It needs to be strengthened at the block level. Due to lack of disaster there is indeed a lack of trained manpower to deal with the disasters which needs to build upon with regular training.

A block wise risk Profiling:

Sohawal: This is the block with Raghurajnar tehsil and the district headquarters. It is the largest urban areas of the district. It is relatively safer from floods except the wards lying in proximity to the *Khermai Nala* which sometimes get loaded due to the water logging in the Nala. The district is vulnerable especially to the industrial disasters as it has majority of the cement industries of the district. The industries, although not MAH, have particularly polluting effect in the region. A large area is cropped which shows the dependency of the people of the region on agriculture making them vulnerable to floods and draughts. Though being the district headquarters most of the facilities can be reached quickly thus having the shortest response time.

Majhgawan: It is one of the more vulnerable blocks due to lack of irrigation facilities, Approach roads and such other infrastructures but not much region has faced floods or such disasters but the effect of draught has been particularly severe in this block. This block also has Chitrakoot, where large gatherings take place on Deepawali and other amavasyas. The gatherings are not at all managed by administration and can reach up to 3-4 lakhs especially in the peak time. Any mishapening at that time could have highly disastrous effect.

Ramnagar: This could be identified as the most vulnerable block in the district. It has the highest area affected by flood due to the Son river and proximity to the Bansagar Dam. It also has lack of irrigation facilities and electrification as compared to the rest of the district but a good approach road to nearly 70% of villages. It has a civil hospital but it is very ill equipped and not in condition to handle disasters.

Maihar: This region has a few industries which are potentially polluting and also can cause small scale chemical disasters. The most important part about this block is the Sharda Devi temple. It throughout the year attracts a large number of devotees peaking twice in a year in the Navratras. The presence can reach up to 75000 in a day. Being situated on a hilltop any mishapening can have serious consequences. Thus this region is particularly sensitive to stampede. This block is well equipped in terms of the drinking water, electricity and education facilities.

Nagod: This block the river Satna which later joins the river Tons. Some villages are affected by the floods. This block has reported an unidentified disease in the children that causes some deaths. Though there is a lack of health facilities in the block.

Amarpatan: This block has the highest altitude among the blocks of this district and a relatively safer block as far as floods are considered. It has few industries which are polluting.

Infrastructure wise also it is decently equipped but the lack of health facilities are a set back that could be a reason for unavailability of the required medical services in face of disasters.

Rampur Baghlan: Here only 5 villages are in flood affected area so this block is mildly affected by floods. Facilities wise also this block is slightly better equipped with higher approach road connectivity, electrification, education facilities. It also has the highest percentage of the irrigated land in the district making it comparatively least vulnerable to the effect of drought.

[See annexure for Infrastructure Indicators](#)

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. The mitigation plans will be specific for different kinds of hazards identified in HRVC section. Mitigation plans will be sector specific, and will deal with both aspects, structural & non-structural.

Mitigation Steps for Various Disasters

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.

Drought:

- 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 seprate 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 materials 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.

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

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 various issues:
5. Strengthening and maintenance of physical features that may vitally protect/help in rescue of communities during disaster situations. Under this act maintenance and strengthen of dam, ponds etc. will take place and also it will provide the job to unemployed youth. Especially under the construction of smaller dam, stop dam, rural road rural youth can work under MNREGA and reduced the vulnerability. Addition to this during the time of disaster like flood or drought if any plan has been taken by Zila Panchayat for relief and construction of drains for reducing the impact of flood so this job can be implemented under MNREGA. Apart from this Unemployed youth can also work during disaster for relief work under MNREGA so that rescue & relief will be fast.
6. Under NRHM special attention should be given to the diseases like Falaria, Dengu, Chickengunia and jaundice in umaria district so that epidemics can be avoided. Under this scheme proper vaccination should be carried out by the district health administration through CHC and PHC. Apart from Special camp should be arranged at block level or Gram Panchayat level about awareness of diseases and how to be safe. Dotors should be trained to tackles the epedimic in that region. Under this scheme there should be doctors and stock of medicines related to the epidimics by which generally people of these areas are affected.
7. Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) all the houses should be advised and instructed to construct earthquake resistant. Special instruction should be provided by district administration to block level and block will guide and instruct to Gram Panchayat for the construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for earthquake resistant house

construction. Training should be provided at gram Panchayat level for construction of small earthquake resistant houses under this scheme. This vulnerability due earthquake can be reduced. Also there is provision of 3% of Indra Awas to be given to people affected with disaster.

8. Disaster mitigation initiatives to be established with SSA (for safe schools), JNNURM (for Infrastructure support) and with the other national and state level schemes.
9. Gramin Vikas (Medh Bandhan) for making water shed or control trench to implement mitigation of flood.
10. 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.
11. To increase the road connectivity to the interior parts of the district the schemes that can be used are Gramin sadak yojna, panch parmashwar sadak yojna, Backward Region Grant Fund. Roads should be constructed under Pradhanmantri Gramin sadak yojana in rural area for the proper communication from village to block. There are some areas more affected during rainy seasons transportation become very difficult so these areas should get priority.
12. Under SSA (Serva Siksha Abhiyan) whatever schools are being constructed should be earthquake resistant by following the proper guidelines. This should be instructed from the district SSA office. Also awareness should be spread at Gram Panchayat level about earthquake-resistant house by education department.
13. PDS system should be made very efficient and should play a critical role during the time of disaster. As the PDS have sufficient foods in stock for providing food during

More such schemes should be identified which can be used as mitigation steps against various disasters. As disaster mitigation and development go hand in hand. Any disaster severely hampers the development of a region hence is essential to implement the mitigation steps in the development itself so as to shield the region from effects of disasters.

C 1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building

A good disaster response is possible only when the District and block level officials involved in disaster management have a proper knowledge of disaster management. So, keeping this in mind the training of officers involved in the disaster management is necessary. The provisions for training are:

- An annual orientation and training by Disaster management institute, Bhopal covering district level officers of all concerned departments.
- Training and orientation of tehsil level officers by the officers trained by Disaster Management Institute Bhopal.

- Training of the response teams working in field like home guards, police, doctors for conducting response work at least annually.

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.

Presently, there is no provision for regular training of government employs and other stakeholders. It is recommended that training at each department level should be made mandatory.

C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives

Communities are always the first responders and hence the DDMA / Distt. Authority will ensure Community participation through initiatives like Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) to promote local ownership, address local needs, and promote volunteerism.

As the communities are the stakeholder that can react fastest to any disaster they should be an active participant in the disaster management. This could be done by Gram level disaster management plan and training of the people for various disasters depending of the local vulnerabilities of the area. 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. Help of various NGOs can be taken for this purpose and the Gram panchayats should be one of the important stake holders in this job.

C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

This section will address the short & long term funding provisions for proposed mitigation activities, under the overall objective of risk management at district level.

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

Relief and revenue department is to provide the relief work and compensation to the disaster affected people. The compensation is provided as per RBC 6-4.

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 section will primarily focus on preparedness of the communities and local authorities in order to safeguard lives, protecting assets and efficiently utilize resources by taking appropriate actions in the face of any disaster. 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. During this section, 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

A control room is set in the district headquarters which works 24x7 with people working in 3 shifts of 8 hour each. In the control room there will be nodal officers of each department. Only the nodal officers will be sited in the control room. All the response activities have to be coordinated from here.

Emergency control centers have to be set up at probable locations of disaster. The on field response activities will be undertaken from here.

General Preparedness Measures

- **Establishment of the Control Rooms**

The district administration should ensure the operation of control rooms.

- **Plan Update**

Disaster Management Plan needs to be updated at periodic interval (recommended once in a year). It includes the skilled manpower, their addresses and contact numbers, necessary equipment, medicinal stock, daily necessities, list of flood prone villages etc. All these things have to be updated after a certain interval of time.

- **Communication System**

Training should be given to search and rescue teams, first aid team's, disaster management teams at village, block and district level. Provision of wireless sets at all Sub-division and Block Offices for effective communication of cyclone/heavy rainfall/flood warning. Fire Brigades at all the Municipal Offices. Effective and stricter implementation of flood zone regulations for example, disallowing construction within 200 m of river banks. Widespread community awareness programs in flood prone villages so that villages are sensitized about the flood hazard and there are no problems when there is need for evacuation.

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

- **Community Awareness on Various Disasters**

- a) Construction of Earthquake Resistant Structures
- b) Retrofitting the weak structures
- c) House insurance
- d) Construction of embankments for flood control
- e) Rehabilitation of people in safe lands
- f) Development of plans for shifting people from vulnerable area to safer area

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

In most disaster situations, loss of life and property could be significantly reduced because of preparedness measures and appropriate warning systems. It is therefore necessary that with respect to every disaster a responsible officer is designated to issue the warnings.

- The District Disaster Management Authority will be the prime agency responsible for issuing the disaster warning at the district level through the District Emergency Operation Centre.
- Additionally the technical agencies authorized to issue warning will also communicate the same to the District Emergency Operation Centre and State Emergency Operation Centre for further actions.

The warning will be given using all possible facility available. It could be done with the communication facilities available with police, help of home guards, various media available like radio, TV, mobile etc. The newspaper although can provide warning a day later but in case they can be useful they are a good option as they have a very good reach.

Table C. 1.2.2

Agencies responsible to issue the warnings are as follows:

Hazards	Prediction agencies	Mode of communication, info. dissemination at district level **
Flood	CWC, Department of Land Resources	Radio, TV, Newspaper, wireless
Drought	IMD, R&R, Irrigation	Newspaper, Radio, TV
Industrial Accidents	Industrial Health & Safety	Wireless, Radio
Fire	Police Nagar Palika, Forest Department	Newspaper

* These nodal agencies must have the local prediction centers/ regional stations, which are the source of prediction at local level.

** Here it is important to capture the role of administration for getting the information from appropriate agencies and to disseminate the same to the concerned, at the earliest.

C.1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness

This stage should cover the procedural steps for evacuation of people under threat or likely to be affected by the disasters. The evacuation route maps to be prepared for most vulnerable pockets/hazard prone zones of the district. The police department has a detailed plan for dealing with disasters. It should constitute of the evacuation routes and steps to be followed during various disasters.

C.1.2.3 Organizing mock drills

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

Mock drills 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).

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.

Presently although a DDMA is in place and few departments do have a disaster management teams like health department but there is no trained Disaster Emergency Response Force in the district. Hence, it is recommended that training is provided to form such a force.

C 1.3.2 Crisis management direction & coordination

There should be a controlling officer and all the response work will be responsibility of this person. This could be the DM, ADM or SDM as according to the seriousness of the disaster.

There will be two verticals, Supervisory officers and the karyadal. Supervisory officers will include Tehsildars, CEO janpad, CMO janpad etc and the karyadal will include each concerned department that will be actually doing relief work in the field like Engineers, Police, Medical etc.

C 1.3.3 Incident Command System (ICS)

All 5 major command functions (mentioned below) in Incident command system, to be 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

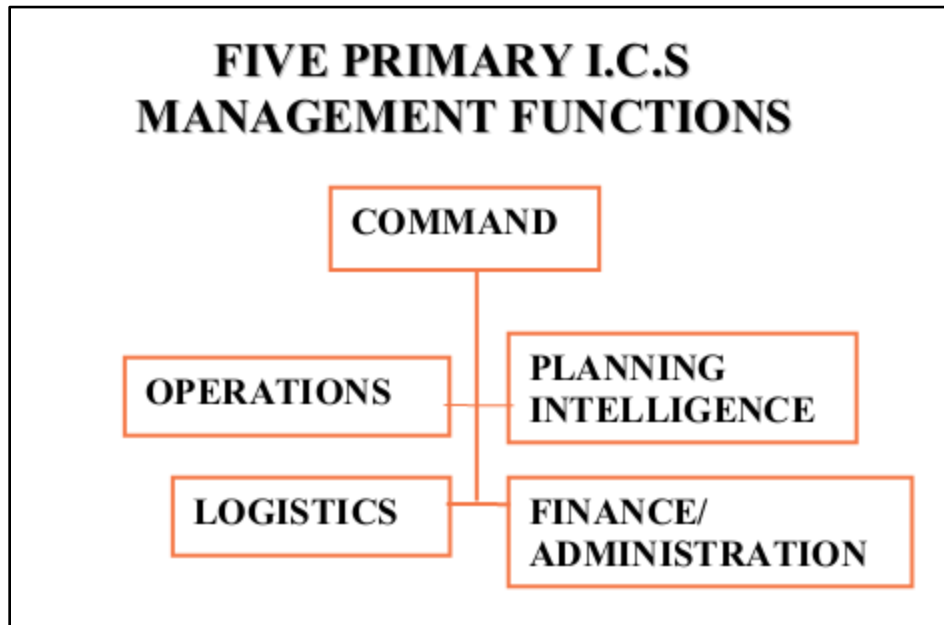


Figure: ICS Functions

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 Collect 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.

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.

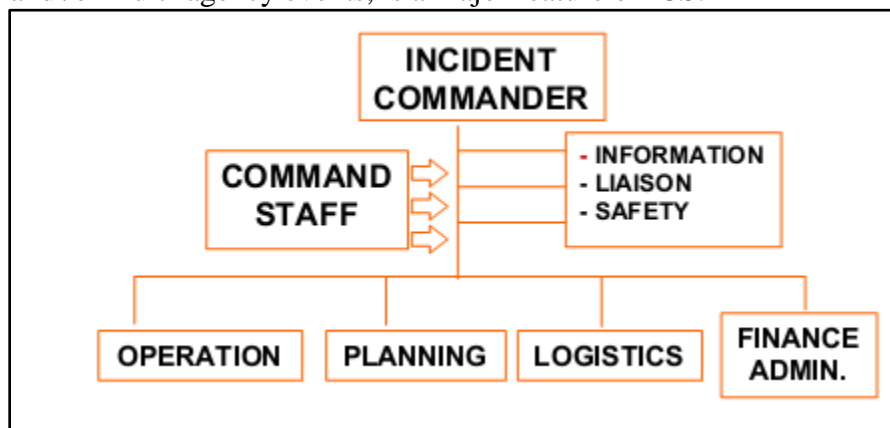


figure: ICS detail

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.

4. 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 a 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

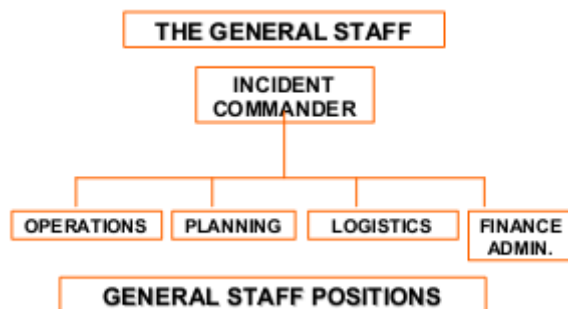


Figure : ICS general staff

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' will 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.

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.

As per the revenue department there is no particular reporting format. The reporting is normally done by tehsildars and the police department.

The team for the damage assessment needs to be send for the purpose damage assessment as soon as the communication is received from the district disaster control room. The relief camps settled is based on information received form a rapid damage assessment report hence it needs to be done as soon as possible and provide the information to the control room.

Table C 1.3.4

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INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

1	NATURE OF DISASTER:										
2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:						TIME:				
3	<i>DAMAGE AND LOSS ESTIMATES</i>										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Total Population Affected	People missing	People injured	Severity		Immediate needs	Houses Damaged			Action taken
					H	L		L	M	H	
4	<i>INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE</i>										
	<i>Name of the Site</i> (Village, Block, Tehsil)	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Animals</i>	<i>Water source</i>	<i>Road and bridge</i>	<i>Power</i>	<i>Communication</i>	<i>Govt Building</i>	<i>Others</i>	
5	<i>NEED ESTIMATES</i>										
	<i>Name of the Site</i> (Village, Block, Tehsil)	<i>Medical Needs</i>	<i>Population requiring shelter</i>		<i>Clothes</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Sanitation</i>	<i>Any Other</i>		
6	ANY OTHER VITAL INFORMATION										

7	SPECIFY IMMEDIATE NEEDS: (With quantity)	
	Food	
	First aid	
	Machinery	
8	Possible Secondary Affects:	
.		
9	NAME THE CONTACT PERSON:	
10	AGENCY/ADDRESS:	
	TELEPHONE NUMBER	
	DATE:	SIGNATURE:
	FOR OFFICE PURPOSE:	REPORT NO.:
ACTION TAKEN:		

C 1.3.5 Distt. Search & rescue Team

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

Presently there is no trained S & R teams. Hence it is proposed to impart training for formation of this team. The home guard department is the nodal department for this purpose. The supporting departments would be PWD, Nagar Panchayat/Palika, Fire department, NGS, NCC, NSS.

While performing S&R they can provide detailed information about the damage caused due to the disaster. If need arises even an aerial survey can be done for assessment of S&R work and the damage caused,

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.

Combat teams are in place by both health Department and the district hospital which can be used in times of disaster. 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 be established to prevent any epidemic after a disaster. The information should regularly be conveyed to the district control room.

Table C.1.3.6

S.No.	Name of team member	Designation

1	Dr. Neeleshwar Sharma	In charge district level Combat team, Distt. hospital
	Dr. Sunil Karkhur	Child specialist, Distt. Hospital
	Dr. I.N. Soni	M.D.
2	Dr. Narendra Sharma	In charge Satna Team
	Dr. R.P. Patel	Child Specialist, Distt. Hospital
3	Dr. S.K. Verma	BMO, Majhgawan
4	Dr. M.K. Khare	MO, Kothi Combat Team In Charge
5	Dr. J.N. Pandey	BMO, Nagod Combat Team In Charge
6	Dr. D.P. Prajapati	BMO, Unchahara Combat Team In Charge
7	Dr. Abhayraj Singh	BMO, Amdara Combat Team In Charge
	Dr. Kamlesh Gupta	MO, PHC Sabhaganj
8	Dr. Dheerendra Singh	BMO, Rampur Baghelan Combat Team In Charge
9	Dr. Rajesh Gupta	BMO, Amarpatan Combat Team In Charge
10	Dr. Anurag Sharma	BMO, Devrajnagar Combat Team In Charge

- Source: Health Department, Letter Number Epidemic/2012/836

*Each team has 4-6 members. Here only the list of doctors has been provided.

C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

This is necessary for relief material and resources to reach the place of disaster. The vehicles in proper condition need to be maintained and dispatched for the places needed as soon as information is needed.

For these 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.

Nodal dept: Transportation Dept, RTO

Supporting: PWD, Railway, Nagar Nigam/Palika

C 1.3.8 Communications

Presently DEOC is used to communicate during the flood warning time. The majority of communication is done using wireless and mobile sets. For this purpose the wireless sets available with police are used.

It is also 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

Temporary shelters need to be arranged in case of disasters. The teams providing relief work also need a temporary shelter, food water and other basic facilities. They should be located at identified safe places. Proper arrangement for food and water need to be done according to the capacity of the shelter. The sanitation arrangement of these shelters is also necessary and will be responsibility of nagar nigam/gram panchayat as might be the case so as to prevent any epidemic as such places are very easily vulnerable to epidemics.

[See annexure for list](#)

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.
- PHE should continuously monitor water levels in drought like situations and contact the Revenue department for required funding like new tubewells, handpumps etc.

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 them other stakeholders are also involved in it, helping departments could be Home guard, Gram Suraksha, revenue, NCC.

- The Police Forces are one of the key responders to disasters. The police force will be trained in disaster management skills and will be upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability.
- Police need to keep in check the anti social elements to prevent theft and robbery.
- Many times the people who gather around while relief work is being provided become an obstacle in providing the relief work. So Police may stop such people from gathering in such situation require and regulate the traffic to and from the disaster area.
- A regular report of the law and order situation needs to be send to the district administration.
- Make arranges for security at the relief camps/relief material storages.
- Shift the people to the safer places.

C 1.3.12 Public grievances/missing persons search/media management

In disaster people are usually not satisfied with many activities or the speed of activities of the administration like Search and Rescue Operations, Information Sharing from government regarding Missing Persons, Behaviour of Government officials, etc. So to stop the discontent in the public from growing it is necessary to have a public grievance committee.

During the disaster a nodal officer can be appointed for the public grievances. The nodal officer should be in a position to look into most of the grievances himself and other grievances can be forwarded to the concerned departments. The concerned department has to report back the nodal officer as well as the person when grievances have been solved. Any grievances have to be looked as an emergency in a disaster and preferably looked into within 24 hours.

C 1.3.13 Animal care

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

The injured animals also need to be treated to prevent any further damage. This is primarily responsibility of the veterinary department and PWD and nagar nigam/palika can help in the disposal of carcass.

As these departments do not have any equipment PWD can contact its contractors to provide the equipment.

[For list of veterinary doctors see annexure](#)

C 1.3.14 Management of deceased

The major functions of Carcass disposal team for this 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, postmortem 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 honored while disposing dead bodies. Proper documentation is to be done and death certificates should be issued to the next of kin.

C 1.3.15 Civil Defense and Home Guards

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

C 1.3.16 Role of Private Security

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

The role of NGOs and voluntary organizations, in response situation, will be mentioned here. The responsibility of CSOs and the concept of Citizen Volunteering will also be highlighted here in detail.

In the district if Satna 123 registered NGOs are functioning. 25 of them have been identified by the administration that can help the administration in situation of a disaster. Plans for villages also have been made using such NGOs. They can also help in providing training to the villages and also help in the S&R during a disaster.

During the floods RSS and NCC have been very helpful in conducting S&R operations. They could be used during disasters as well as impart training and spread awareness in communities.

[See Annexure for list](#)

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

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. There are various form of media:

- 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:

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

During Disaster

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

After disaster:

- Provide information about all activities being undertaken by administration.
- Help people is estimating various type of losses during disaster.
- Provide phone numbers of health centers, relief centers etc.
- Provide counseling through interviews of specialists.
- 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.

C 1.3.20 Fire Services

The Department of Fire Services is one of the crucial responders to disasters. The staff of Fire Services will be trained, retrained in disaster management skills, and will be further upgraded to

acquire multi-hazard rescue capability, in order to tackle any emergency related to fire or the allied substances.

C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

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

Rehabilitation and reconstruction comes under recovery phase immediately after relief and rescue operation of the disaster. This post disaster phase continues until the life of the affected people comes to normal.

Post Disaster Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

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

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.
- 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.

Administrative Relief

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

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

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

C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure

Based on the degree of damage to the existing structures of houses and other infrastructure, the victim will be issued funds for carrying out the restoration activity.

The PWD will be the nodal agency and also the housing board will take care of the reconstruction plans. Adherence to the zoning laws and other necessary precautions depending on the type and degree of disaster will be ensured while the infrastructure is being restored.

C 1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure

Reconstruction of damaged buildings will be addressed and supported through the advance tools like Insurance, Short-term Loans, and by any other important means, which are affordable. The social infrastructure is to be rebuild by the concerned line departments. Te new constructions

should be made with a view to build back stronger and the regulation should be strictly followed while doing such construction work.

The owner driven construction should be encouraged and technical assistance be provided and financial where possible a per the relief guidelines.

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.

Relief could be provided by the R&R department as per the RBC 6-4. In the tribal areas the forest department areas can take care of it. The agriculture department can help by providing seed and fertilizers to the affected farmers. NGOs can also be very helpful here in various ways.

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

Any disaster affects people mentally and they need to be counseled as they are not able to go back to the normal life. This could be a long process and the health department and social welfare may have to provide regular psychological counseling to people and may even need to set up counseling centers in case of large disasters. Trauma centers & NGOs can play an important role here.

Psycho social needs of the affected victims, including women and children will be taken care by special teams in the health department. The provision of trauma handling and social rehabilitation is very necessary from the point of view of restoration to normal life and should be specifically given priority in the after disaster recovery plan.

C 1.5 Cross cutting elements

C 1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management

Communities are always the first responders and hence the initiatives pertaining to Community participation, promote local ownership, address local needs, and promote volunteerism as they are the one loose when hit by the disaster. 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.
- **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.

For this purpose the Gram disaster management committees could be formed on volunteering basis, here the NGOs could help villages to come up with their own plans. By action of community in the Golden hour just after disaster could reduce the loss significantly.

The DDMA will prepare the district level plan, by incorporating the information, needs and local vulnerability of the Gram Panchayats of the district. The Gram Panchayats will prepare their own disaster management plans and submit it to the respective Block Disaster Management Committee, which will in turn prepare their own block level plan and submit it to the district for preparation of final district level plan addressing all the local specific needs.

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

C 1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups

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

An illustrative list would be:

Disabled persons

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

Children

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

Paraplegics

- Pension scheme introduced for paraplegics.

- Physiotherapy under continuous supervision of doctors.

Old Persons

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

Women

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

C 1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

Change in the atmospheric Green House Gases composition is creating the problem of increase in average global temperature and hence resulting in climate change in different regions.

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.

Satna has also faced less than normal rainfall for 5 continuous years. Along with that the major disasters faced are due to the climatic changes and their abruptness like flood, drought, hailstorm, coldwave/heatwave. As the weather can be monitored DDMA can take necessary steps to minimize the effects of such disasters.

C 2 Standard Operating Procedures (and Checklists)

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

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

C 2.1 SOPs for all concerned Line Departments

All concerned departments, divisions and agencies shall prepare their own action plans in respect of their responsibilities. Emergency response teams will be kept ready by each department so that they can move to disaster site/affected area on short notice.

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

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

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

Table C 2.1

C 2.1.1 Department of Revenue and Relief

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To appoint a nodal officer in the DEOC. • Establish infrastructure for DEOC and maintain in state of readiness with all equipment in working order and all inventories updated. • Train personnel on operations of DEOC. • Ensure basic facilities for personnel who will work at district level for disaster response. • To coordinate the preparedness functions of all line departments. • Establish disaster management funding mechanisms to ensure adequate resources for preparedness work, and quick availability of resources for relief and rehabilitation when required. • Ensure that all the Gram Panchayats, urban bodies and blocks prepare their disaster management plan. • Coordinate with other state departments of state and centre for their disaster management plan at the district level and synchronise the same with the district disaster management plan. • Help District Administrators with additional resources for disaster preparedness, if necessary. • On annual basis report to the SEC of the preparedness activities. • To ensure that funds are being allocated under the District Disaster Mitigation Fund. • To ensure that structural and non-structural mitigation measures are taken by all its department offices.
Warning Time

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact with forecasting agencies and gather all possible information regarding the alert. • Ensure activation of District EOC in standby mode. • Instruct all ESFs remain in readiness for responding to the emergency. • Advise concerned District collectors to carry out evacuations where required, and to keep transport, relief and medical teams ready to move to the affected areas at a short notice. • Dispatch field assessment teams, if required. • Provide assessment report to the DDMA.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate DEOC in full form. • To coordinate and plan all activities with the ESFs. • Conduct Rapid Assessment and launch Quick Response. • Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief. • Distribute emergency relief material to affected population. • Coordinate all activities involved with emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, and bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of disasters. • Coordinate NGO, INGO and international agencies interventions/support.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise initial and subsequent technical assessments of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of loss and damage and volume and nature of relief required. • Keep the DDMA informed of the situation. • Ensure supply of food, drinking water, medical supplies and other emergency items to the affected population. • Visit and coordinate the implement of various rehabilitation programmes. • Coordinate the activities of NGOs in relief and rehabilitation programmes. • Allocate funds for the repair, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure after considering their overall loss and damage

C 2.1.2 Department of Home

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability map of the block / Tehsil • Resource Inventory, Capacity analysis. • List of cut off areas with safe route map for communication. • Formulation/ Updation of Disaster Plan for the District.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of storage facilities, dealers of food. • Control room setup/assignment of control room duty. • Pre-positioning of staff for site operation centres. • Pre-arrangements to be made as per the demand of various departments.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of alternative communication/generator sets etc. • Arrangement of vehicles/boats of for evacuation.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of warning/coordination with District Control room. • Monitor the working of various departments and make frequent visits to disaster struck areas to cross-check.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record. • Share experiences with all the departments. • Continuous aid & proper arrangements till situation is under control. • Monitor that the Repair & Restoration work is in progress as planned. • Examine the performance reports of various departments. • Examine the reports in order to make amendments and prepare a better strategy by taking inputs from all departments.

C 2.1.3 Department of Health

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

- Injured/handicapped to be treated and arrangement for healthy living facilities
- Provide healthy rehabilitation to disaster affected people.

C 2.1.4 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.

C 2.1.5 Department of Public Works

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as the Disaster Preparedness Focal Point. The Chief Executive Engineer will be the liaison. • Take precautionary steps for the protection of government property against possible loss and damage during disaster. • Formulate guidelines for safe construction of public works. • Prepare list, with specifications and position, of heavy construction equipment within
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- the district.
- Organize periodic training of engineers and other construction personnel on disaster resistant construction technologies.
 - Inspect all roads, road bridges by a bridge engineer, including underwater inspection of foundations and piers. A full check should be made on all concrete and steel works.
 - Inspect all buildings and structures of the state government (including hospital buildings) by a senior engineer and identify structures which are endangered by the impending disaster.
 - Emergency tool kits should be assembled for each division, and should include:
 - The designation of routes strategic to evacuation and relief should be identified and marked, in close coordination with police and district control room.
 - Prepare mitigation plan for the department and enforce the same.
 - Advise the district disaster management authority on structural mitigation measures for the district.
 - Repair, Maintenance and retrofitting of public infrastructure.
 - Identify / prioritize mitigation activities of lifeline buildings and critical infrastructure and coordinate with the DDMA for its implementation.
 - Place danger sign boards in the areas highly prone to specific type of disasters, such as road accidents etc.

Warning Time

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

During Disaster

- Provide assistance to the damage assessment teams for survey of damage to buildings and infrastructure.
- Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assist the drivers.
- Begin clearing roads. Assemble casual laborers to work with experienced staff and

<p>divide into work-gangs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

C 2.1.6 Department of Irrigation and Water Resources

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the district. • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer. • Activation of flood monitoring mechanism • Methods/communication arrangement of alerting officers on various sites established • Check the preparation level of the department. • Identify the areas that face the maximum flow of the major rivers and also make the locals aware about it. • Identify the flood prone areas and demarcate them and also send a flood surveillance team to such areas. • Mark the maximum safe level of water at all the embankments of rivers, reservoirs and dams.
<p>Warning Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism evolved for forewarning settlements in the down stream/evacuation/coordination with other dam authority. • Identification of materials required for response operations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

C 2.1.7 Department of Agriculture

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate a focal point for disaster management within the department. • Identify areas likely to be affected. • Arrange for keeping stock of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. • A pests and disease monitoring system should be developed to ensure that a full picture of risks is maintained. • Historical data to be gathered on the drought prone areas.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide timely warning to DEOC/DDMA about droughts. • Check available stocks of equipments and materials which are likely to be most needed after the disaster. • Stock agricultural equipments which may be required after a disaster • Determine what damage, pests or diseases may be expected, and what drugs and other insecticide items will be required, in addition to requirements of setting up extension teams for crop protection, and accordingly ensure that extra supplies and materials, be obtained quickly. • Provide information to all concerned, about disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All valuable equipments and instruments should be packed in protective coverings and stored in room the most damage-proof
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depute one liaison officer to the DEOC. Monitor damage to crops and identify steps for early recovery. 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.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantify the loss and damage within the quickest possible time and finalize planning of agriculture rehabilitation. Ensure availability of adequate supply of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements. Assist farmers to re-establish their contacts with agriculture produce market and ensure that appropriate prices be offered to them.

C 2.1.8 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.

C 2.1.9 Department of Veterinary

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

C 2.1.10 Department of Fire Service

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict enforcement of laws made for the security of Fire squad and proper proceedings to be done in case the law is violated. • Regular check of equipments and procuring new ones as and when necessary. • Demarcating Industries and areas susceptible to fire, events that are susceptible to fire etc. • Aware people about their safety how to mitigate fire & its effects. • Training of employees keeping their safety in mind. • The blueprint of any building/house should not be accepted without proper Fire Safety measures.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train people how to mitigate fire in early stages and foremost how to avoid it. • Training of people on how to react in an emergency situation. • Train staff and Raj Mistri's about latest Fire Fighting techniques
During Disaster

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find a safe way to save people trapped in fire in a house/ building/ aero plane/ train/ industry/ boiler etc. • Get control over fire and minimize damage in case of an explosion. • Control the situation in case of gas leak or leakage of some dangerous chemical.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help other departments in search & rescue and estimation of damage. • Share experiences with the department. • Training of employees about new disasters (related to fire) that can occur. • Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

C 2.1.11 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.

C 2.1.12 Home Guards

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get details of the staff with their address and phone numbers • Arrange for details of fuel arrangement for ships-mechanized launches at the time of emergency. • Do's and Don'ts to be observed during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff. • Set up for evacuation of people from affected area of the river side area. • Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments should be procured. • Prepare map showing rivers and the important routes • Maintain communication equipments, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone and amplifiers with statistical data. • Make a list of details of important telephone numbers of water supplies, control room,

<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer. • Carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.

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

C 2.1.13 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

C 2.1.14 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

C 2.1.15 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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

C 2.1.16 Department of Food & Civil Supplies

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

C 2.1.17 Electricity Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and manage inventory for emergency operations. Training of electricity department workers and make sure that proper norms are being followed at the time of installation of various electric units/instruments. Make various applicable and implementable schemes regarding the setup and examination of electrical units/instruments. Make people aware so as to minimize the damage to life/limb caused due to electricity.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make provisions for providing electricity to rehabilitation centers in disaster hit areas & to cut off electric supply from risky areas in case of emergency. Follow proper regulations monitor continuously so that in case of wire breakage the current does not spread. Make proper arrangements and follow stringent norms such that in case of a natural calamity, (like earthquake, flood, cyclone etc) the high tension line does not get damaged.
During Disaster – Response

<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.

C 2.1.18 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.

After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the extent of loss in educational institutions and submit the report to DDMA and state education department. |
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C 2.1.19 Department of Industrial Health and Safety

Non Disaster Time –

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| <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 |
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During Disaster

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| <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. |
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After Disaster

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take steps to plan for rehabilitation of industries adversely affected by disasters. |
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C 2.1.20 Department of Urban Development

Non Disaster Time

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

C 2.1.21 Indian Red Cross and NGOs

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take steps for preparing community based disaster management plans with facilitation from DDMA. • Identify volunteers in disaster prone areas and arrange for their training. • Awareness raising programs, seminars and meetings with the people for improving their capacity to face disasters. • Maintain contacts with District Administrators on its activities. • Ensure road communication and pre-positioning of relief material as close as possible to disaster prone communities.
Alert and Warning Stage

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

C 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.

C 2.2.1 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

- 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

C 2.2.2 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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivate the “Krishi Bima” and aware farmers about this facility
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

This section will focus on the financial provisions and allocations made at district level in preparing and executing the disaster management plan. All relevant Government Orders (GOs) issued from time to time, contributing to the same, will find a reference here.

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:

C 3.1 District Disaster Response

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

C 3.2 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.

Emergency procurement and accounting

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

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

C 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District

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

C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

Many private and public sector units have equipments and skilled human resource, which could be used during response and recovery phase. A list of the major public and private sector units with facilities available with them is very useful during emergencies. In Satna there is a good amount of industries and as of now no record was found during making the plan of the inventories maintained by them. It is recommended that they are made regular participants in disaster management activities as they can provide resources at a very short notice and a some sort of documentation is maintained of the equipments with them. The private contractors for line departments like PWD can also provide necessary resources.

Further, there are many private vendors within district, who can readily supply different relief materials within short notice. There are also the private hospitals and nursing homes and they can provide necessary support in times of disaster.

For list of private nursing homes see annexure

C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations:

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

- **Preparedness**
 - Community awareness and capacity building
 - Community Based Disaster Management Planning.
 - Assisting and participating in preparation of disaster management plans at Block, district, municipal and gram panchayat levels.
 - Support in vulnerability assessment and mapping

- Support in preparing mitigation strategy and plans; assessments for structural and non-structural mitigation.
- Support in policy review on disaster management
- Reviewing and upgrading DM Plans
- Documentation

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

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

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. There is Maihar Devi religious trust in district and is situated on a higher altitude and can work as a shelter during time of disaster.

C 4.1.4 Academic Institutions:

Academic institutions could be used as temporary shelter in situations like flood and the students can also volunteer for various activities during disaster.

Academic institutions within the district and also outside the district could help with subject specific expertise for disaster management planning. The **Disaster management Institute, Bhopal** can act as the provider of subject specific expertise for disaster management planning. The following agencies can be contacted for further expertise:

1. ALL INDIA DISASTER MITIGATION INSTITUTE
411, Sakar Five, Near Nataraj Cinema, Ashram Road,
Ahmedabad - 380009,
Gujarat, India
Phone : +91-79-26586234, 26583607, Fax : +91-79-26582962
E-mail : bestteam@aidmi.org
2. Disaster Management Institute,
Prayavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera Colony,
PB No. 563 Bhopal-462016, MP (India)
Tel:+91-755-2466715, 2461538, 2461348, 293592, Fax: +91-755-2466653,
E-mail:dmi@dmibhopal.nic.in

C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:

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. *Red cross* society is active in Satna district, it may be contacted through Dr. Narendra Sharma, 9425172503.

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.

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.

While devising the Inter District Coordination mechanism, the Divisional level approach to be kept in mind. The views of Divisional In charge have to be captured and addressed.

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 upto the district level.

On each stage, the nodal contact people are appointed who will ensure the adequacy of resources in dealing with disasters.

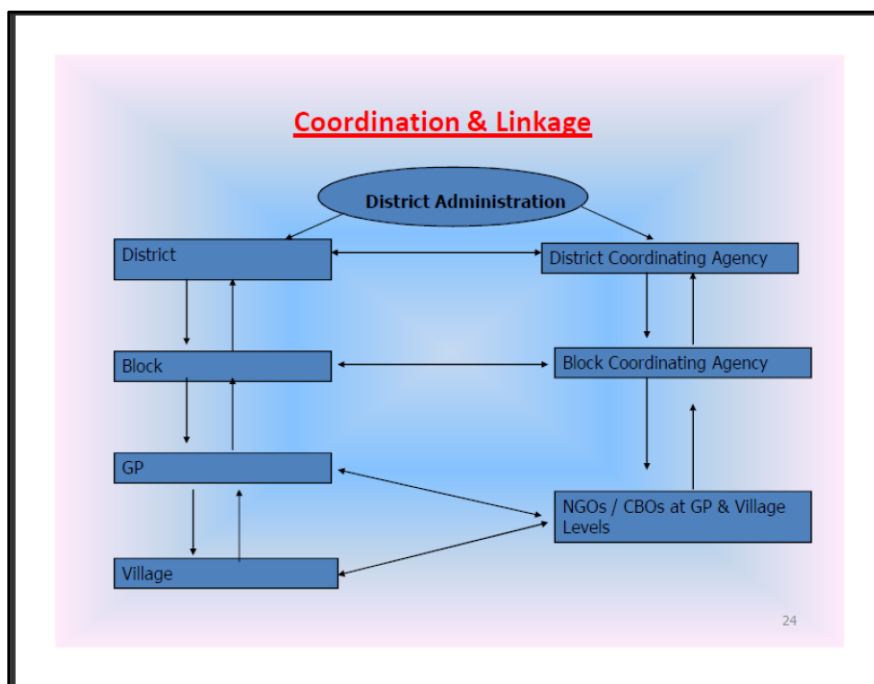


Figure: Intra district co ordination

The roles and responsibilities of various officers are clearly mentioned upon activation of the ICS in the Response planning section.

C 7 Dissemination of DM Plan

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

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

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

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

Media should be extensively used for public awareness programs. These will include

- Newspapers
- TV
- Local cable networks
- Radio
- Publicity material

Schools, colleges and other public institutions should be specifically targeted.

C 7.1 Plan Evaluation

The purpose of monitoring & evaluation of DDMP is to determine the adequacy of resources, co-ordination between various agencies, community participation, partnership with NGOs and other entities, 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.

C 7.2 Plan Update

DDMA will update the district disaster management plan every year with inputs from all the updated block disaster management plans and also from the plans of line departments of the district. 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. The plan will be updated

for the resource requirements, updates on human resources, technology to be used and coordination issues.

A system would be in place to update the plan on an annual basis to ensure that the items requiring updating are considered and are current. This will involve:

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

When an amendment is made to a plan, the amendment date would be noted on the updated page of the plan.

Copies of the amendments made & approved by the SDMA needs to be circulated to all the concerned government departments, block & urban bodies disaster management committees & other relevant agencies.

All the disaster management liaison officials in every agency would be designated to ensure that all plan-holders are notified of changes as soon as possible.

C 8 Annexure

C 8.1 Media and information management

List of newspapers

Ø0	rglhy dk uke	lepkj i= dk uke	laidZ O;fDr dk uke	Qksu@ eksckby
nSfud lepkj i=%				
1.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 uoLons'k lruk	Jh vo/ks'k 'kqDyk Jh /khjsUnz flag	9425362121 9424373899
2.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 HkkLdj] lruk	Jh lq'khy frokjh Jh vfjoUn feJk	9301139653
3.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 uo Hkkjr] lruk	Jh lat; i;klh Jh jek'kadj 'kekZ Jh d`ik'kadj f=osnh	9827271199 9827213663 9826145417
4.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 ns'kcU/kq] lruk	Jh ujs'k pkSjfl;k Jh cyjke lsu	410100 QSa- 9407077420
5.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 dhfrZ Økafr jh@l	Jh ds0th0 'kekZ	9827596265
6.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 tkxj.k]	Jh fujatu 'kekZ] Jh misUnz feJk] Jh vf[kys'k	9302253446 9826449150 9926658768
7.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 jkt ,Dlizsl	Jh pUnzdkar ik.Ms; Jh jkts'k fjosnh Jh iz'kkaar fjosnh	9425811123 9424740401 9907010343
8.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 gfjHkwfe	Jh _f"kdkar iafMr Jh /khjsUnz xqlrk	9893195478 9981899800
9.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 ubZ nqfu;k tcyiqj	Jh xksiky voLFkh Jh larks"ik.Ms;	9993599800 9424618191
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11.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 ubZ nqfu;k Hkksiky	Jh jes'k f}osnh	9425391316
12.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 ubZ nqfu;k bankSj	Jh n;k'kadj feJk	9425174299
13.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 nk fgrokn] tcyiqj	Jh vfuy xxZ	9826636479
14.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 dhfrZ izHkk	Jh ulhe fln~nhdh	9303311625
15.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	; 'k Hkkjr	Jh fot; dqekj xkSre	9993473560
16.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 foU/; Hkkjr	Jh 'kfDr/kj f}osnh	9424655577
17.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	Lora= i=dkj	Jh Jhdqekj diwj	9303310350 9425173236
18.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	le; txr Hkksiky@foKkiu dh nqfu;k	Jh gkfen [kku	9425876393
19.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	if=dk	Jh Hkjr Hkw" k.k	9993057022
20.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	lka/; izdk'k	Jh fxjh'k vxzoky	9303310315
21.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	nS0 ns'kcU/kq tcyiqj	Jh vkj0,10 pkScs	9303310315
Ø0	rglhy dk uke	lepkj i= dk uke	laidZ O;fDr dk uke	Qksu@ eksckby
lklrkfgd lepkj i=%				
22.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	uqdhyk iRFkj	Jh NdkSM+h izlkn ik.Ms;	293330
23.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	lsefj;k ,Dlizsl	Jh 'kjn vkSnhP;	9424326768
24.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	lEidZ lw=	Jh v'kksd xqlrk	9179059445
25.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	fj;y oYMZ	Jh vouhr lksuh Jh lq/khj jkpr	9424972174
26.	j?kqjktuxj lruk	uo iztkns'k	Jh osnkUr izlkn f=ikBh	9424733211
27.	j?kqjktuxj	QkYxqu l[kk	Jh osnizdk'k	9329605753

	Iruk		ik.Ms;	
28.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	foa/; yksd Hkksiky	Jh uudw ;kno	9981389620
29.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk			
ikf{kd lekpkj i=%				
30.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	mn~?kks'k okrkZ	Jh jew flag	9425391214
31.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	Iruk fdax	Jh lat; lksuh	9425887823
32.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	cM+k iRFkj	Jh gfjoj.k flag	9425885458 9827626524
ekfld lekpkj i=%				
33.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	O;kikj fdj.k	Jh vuwi ik.Ms	9827003028
34.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	vtknh dh :g	dq0 larks"k vxzoky	227352]202105
35.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	Iruk dh ckr	Jh lat; lksuh	989304038
36.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	eqfDr n'kZu	Jh jkts'k 'kekZ /kkeh	9827240202
37.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	ehfM;k fdax	Jh 'kkfyxjke 'kekZ	9300938428
38.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	lkgc lyke	Jh vks0ih0 rhls	9425391473
39.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	dSfj;j V ^{sd}	Jh lqgkl f=ikBh Jh vkseizdk'k frokjh	9425810477 9425811200
U;wt ,tsalh %				
40.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	okrkZ	Jh v'kksd 'kqDyk	9406724870
41.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	ih0Vh0vkbZ 0	Jh ds0th0 xqlrk	9424319001
42.	j?kqjktuxj Iruk	fgUnqLrku VkbZEI	Jh ghjsUnz frokjh	9926902018

Repoters of newspapers

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1.	Jh jktfd'kksj xqlrk	nSfud tkxj.k	fcjflagiqj	9993256923
2.	Jh iadt ikBd	nSfud tkxj.k	flefj;k	9993898753
3.	Jh fot; xqlrk	nSfud tkxj.k	MHkkSjk	9752476101
4.	Jh jkeQy f=ikBh	nSfud tkxj.k	tSrokjk	9755648416
5.	Jh vt; flag	nSfud tkxj.k	dksBh	9993652890
6.	Jh jkeyyk 'kqDyk	nSfud tkxj.k	e>xoka	9179340263
7.	Jh deys'k xkSre	nSfud tkxj.k	cjkSa/kk	9755614534
8.	Jh jkeujs'k JhoLro	nSfud tkxj.k	fp=dwV	9425391257
9.	Jh bUnzthr xxZ	nSfud tkxj.k	ukxkSn	9926365201
10.	Jh Jhiky tSu	nSfud tkxj.k	ukxkSn	9926687986
11.	Jh iape rkezdj	nSfud tkxj.k	mpsgjk	9179206201
12.	Jh larks" k Hkkjrh	nSfud tkxj.k	mpsgjk	9425888159
13.	Jh jkeizdk'k xqlrk	nSfud tkxj.k	eSgj	9425471146
14.	Jh izgykn ijkSgk	nSfud tkxj.k	ljkuxj	9407306724
15.	Jh vk'kh" k prqosZnh	nSfud tkxj.k	?kquokjk	9407016265
16.	Jh jekdkar nqcs	nSfud tkxj.k	venjk	9425899865
17.	Jh jkek/kkj 'kekZ	nSfud tkxj.k	vejikVu	9229486298
18.	Jh v'kksd 'kqDyk	nSfud tkxj.k	jkeuxj	9425883937
19.	Jh egsUnz xqlrk	nSfud tkxj.k	jkeiqj c?ksyku	9425886659
20.	Jh fot; i;klh	nSfud tkxj.k	dksVj	9424619548
21.	Jh vkseizdk'k 'kekZ	nSfud HkkLdj	fp=dwV	9425391268
22.	Jh vkj0ds0 lksuh	nSfud HkkLdj	e>xoka	9424331849
23.	Jh lq/khj flag jkBkSj	nSfud HkkLdj	jkeiqj c?ksyku	99425173772
24.	Jh jfo'kadj ikBd	nSfud HkkLdj	mpsgjk	9993743454
25.	Jh nhid 'kekZ	nSfud HkkLdj	ukxkSn	9826687329
26.	Jh eYyw iqjokj	nSfud HkkLdj	ukxkSn	9425174431

27.	Jh deys'k xkSre	nSfud HkkLdj	cjkSa/kk	9755614534
28.	Jh ukjk;.k nqcs	nSfud HkkLdj	venjk	9424351974
29.	Jh ghjsUnz f}osnh	nSfud HkkLdj	rkyk	9926902018
30.	Jh lquhy f=ikBh	nSfud HkkLdj	dksVj	9424351541
31.	Jh Hkkuq tk;loky	nSfud HkkLdj	eSgj	9425470955
32.	Jh jked`.k vxzoky	nSfud HkkLdj	dksBh	9424351541
33.	Jh iznhi frokjh	nSfud HkkLdj	vejikVu	9425470990
34.	Jh vkj0ds0 f=ikBh	nSfud HkkLdj	fgjkSanh	9424934220
35.	Jh HkkupUnz vxzoky	nSfud HkkLdj	tSrokjk	&
36.	Jh jkedqy	nSfud HkkLdj	flagiqj	9755455144
37.	Jh v'kksd 'kqDyk	nSfud HkkLdj	jkeuxj	9425883937
38.	Jh xaxk fo'odekZ	nSfud HkkLdj	fgjkaSnh	9424907813
39.	Jh vk'kh" k prqosZnh	nSfud HkkLdj	xkSjbZ;kdyk	9407016265
40.	Jh vkj0,u0 f=ikBh	foU/; Hkkjr	tcyiqj	9425160186
41.	Jh eukst feJk	foU/; Hkkjr	eSgj	9977322344
42.	Jh ujsUnz frokjh	foU/; Hkkjr	vejikVu	9993214621
43.	Jh glhumn~nhu	foU/; Hkkjr	jkeuxj	9981152589
44.	Jh ?ku';ke feJk	foU/; Hkkjr	nsojktuxj	9425174383
45.	Jh lquhy flag	foU/; Hkkjr	jkeiqj	
46.	Jh jkts'k frokjh	foU/; Hkkjr	vekuxat	9424316776
47.	Jh IR;ukjk;.k feJk	foU/; Hkkjr	ukxkSn	9926338115
48.	Jh eks0 b'kgkd enuh	foU/; Hkkjr	eqdqUniqj	9981602656
49.	Jh jkeujs'k JhokLro	foU/; Hkkjr	fp=dwV	9425391257
50.	Jh dekmn~nhu lkSnkxj	foU/; Hkkjr	e>xoka	9424733562
51.	Jh jkepUnz vxzoky	foU/; Hkkjr	dksBh	9424351541
52.	Jh deys'k icy	foU/; Hkkjr	xkscjko dyk mpsgjk	9755876292
53.	Jh lanhi 'kqDyk	foU/; Hkkjr	flagiqj	9753126636

54.	Jh cyjke 'kqDyk	foU/; Hkkjr	fcjflagiqj	9981599215
55.	Jh f'koiky flag	foU/; Hkkjr	dksVj	9893957529
56.	Jh jes'k feJk	foU/; Hkkjr	dksBh	9425470955
57.	Jh Hkkuw t;loky	foU/; Hkkjr	eSgj	9425470955
58.	Jh v'kksd ifjgkj	foU/; Hkkjr	mpsgjk	9993208701
59.	Jh jkts'k f=ikBh	foU/; Hkkjr	cjsfB;k	9202406041
60.	Jh cyjke lsu	ns'kcU/kq	lruk flVh	9407077420
61.	Jh ccyw feJk	ns'kcU/kq	ukxkSn	9981152589
62.	Jh jfo'kadj ikBd	ns'kcU/kq	mpsgjk	9993743454
63.	Jh jkeHkjksls ijkSgk	ns'kcU/kq	eSgj lksuokjh	9425471146
64.	Jh jkeizdk'k xqlrk	ns'kcU/kq	eSgj flVh	9407306724
65.	Jh iznhi frokjh	ns'kcU/kq	vejikVu	942547990
66.	Jh glhuqn~nhu fln~ndh	ns'kcU/kq	jkeuxj	9981152589
67.	Jh jked`.k vxzoky	ns'kcU/kq	dksBh	9424351541
68.	Jh fQjkst [kku	ns'kcU/kq	e>xoka	9425886227
69.	Jh vej flag	ns'kcU/kq	fp=dwV	9425391256
70.	Jh v'kksd feJk	ns'kcU/kq	fcjflagiqj	9630538065
Photographers of Newspapers				
71.	uoHkkjr lruk	Jh vdje	lruk	9424619420
72.	nS0 HkkLdj lruk	Jh cSdq.M frokjh	lruk	9425173920
73.	nS0 jkt ,Dlizsl lruk	Jh vlye	lruk	9407017100
74.	nS0 ubZ nqfu;k tcyiqj	Jh fQjkst [kkau	tcyiqj	9303312002
75.	nS0 tkxj.k	Jh guhQ	&	9406781786
76.	nS0 uo Lons'k	Jh v'kjQ vyh ckck	&	9302320210

Cable Operators

Ø0	rglhy dk uke	dsoy dk uke	dsoy vkWijsVj dk uke	Qksu@ eksckby
----	-----------------	-------------	-------------------------	------------------

1.		fIVh pSuy	Jh iq"dj flag rksej Jh vt; flag	9425172793 9406782066
2.		lqij pSuy	Jh tkfdj [kku Jh izHkqn;ky 'kekZ	9425172686 9303321464
3.		bZ0Vh0Ogh0	Jh lat; yksgkuh Jh f'kosUnz c?ksy	9425184094 9425177833
4.		vkdk'kok.kh@nwjn'kZu	Jh ykycgknqj frokjh	9425841773
5.		lk/kuk pSuy	Jh o:.k 'kekZ Jh jkds'k 'kekZ	9425884094 9425811633
6.		pSuy uEcj&1	Jh vkj0,el0 pkScs Jh uhjt vxzoky	9425484702 9424619050
7.		ch0Vh0Ogh0 lruk	Jh bekeqn~nhu fln~ndh	9425362261 9981899986
8.		okbZI vkQ bafM;k	Jh lat; eks;Z Jh ,0,y0 iVsy	9425869336 9425391315
9.		,u0Mh0Vh0Ogh0	Jh Kku 'kqDyk	9424618999
10.		okp U;wt	Jh f=yksd diwj	9425812199
11.		tSu Vh0Ogh0	Jh vfer pkSjfl;k	9425173868
12.		ykbZo bf.M;k	Jh 'kaHkwpj.k	9424607090

			nqcs	
13.		lgkjk le;	Jh ' ;ke iVsy Jh O ;adVs'k f}osnh	9424934973 9424656890
14.		Vh0oh0 24	Jh lqjsUnz izlkn frokjh	9425158121
15.		egqvk pSuy	Jh lehj [kku	9406780786

C 8.2 Important Contact numbers

Name	Post	Number
R N Khare	Tehsildar-RaghurajNagar	223373 224498 9425143544
Ravishankar Rai	Tehsildar-Majhgawan	9926327449
Raj Lalan Singh	TehsildarBirsinghpur	9893583453
Manoj Srivastav	Tehsildar-Unchahara	269660 9425439034
Ashok Sen	Tehsildar-Amarpatan	272506 9425143767
S.p. Dwivedi	Tehsildar-Maihar	232903 233733 9425186854
Rajendra singh Bagel	Tehsildar- Rampur B	271263 9424651622
K.L. Kori	Tehsildar- Kotar	9926689223
R.N. sahu	Tehsildar-Ranagar	9425471023
Prabhat Mishra	Tehsildar-Nagod	9425838141
	SDM-Majhgawan	547-48,223229 225720
	SDM-Raghurajnagar	545-46,223293 227192
	SDM-Nagod	07673-232365 232366

	SDM-Rampur B	271268 271450
	SDM-Amarpatan	272236 272433
	SDM-Maihar	07674-232632-2150 2322050 232005
Govind Prasad Soni	SLR	228698 222312 9424329361
Awdesh Singh	APO	260261 9425811319
I.S. Sheikh	EE PWD	235911 223566 9827434160
	EE PHE	226286
	EE MPEB City	235272 223207
	EE MPEB Rural	223207 238438
	CMHO	233888 238226 238225 226811
Police thana		
Place	STD-Code	Phone number
Kotwali	7672	223255 -----
Kolgwan	7672	223219 ----- 246777
Civil Line Satna	7672	223187 -----
Maihar	7674	232047 ----- 232374
Ramnagar	7675	251099 -----
Amdara	7674	271234 -----
Badera	7675	281016 -----
Amarpatan	7675	272235 -----
Jaitwara	7671	274231 -----
Rampur	7672	271363 -----
Kotar		-----
Tala	7675	280344 -----
Nayagaon	7670	265324 -----
Majhgawan	7670	263211 -----
Sabhapur	7671	277324 -----
Dharkundi	7671	291515 -----

Baraundha	7670	280011	-----
Kothi	7671	272228	-----
Nagod	7673	232224	-----
Unchehra	7673	281201	-----
Jaso	7673	262225	-----
Singhpur	7673	262825	-----
Ladies Satna	7672	-----	-----
Satna(SC/ST)	7672	228493	-----
Railway GRP Satna	7672	222354	-----

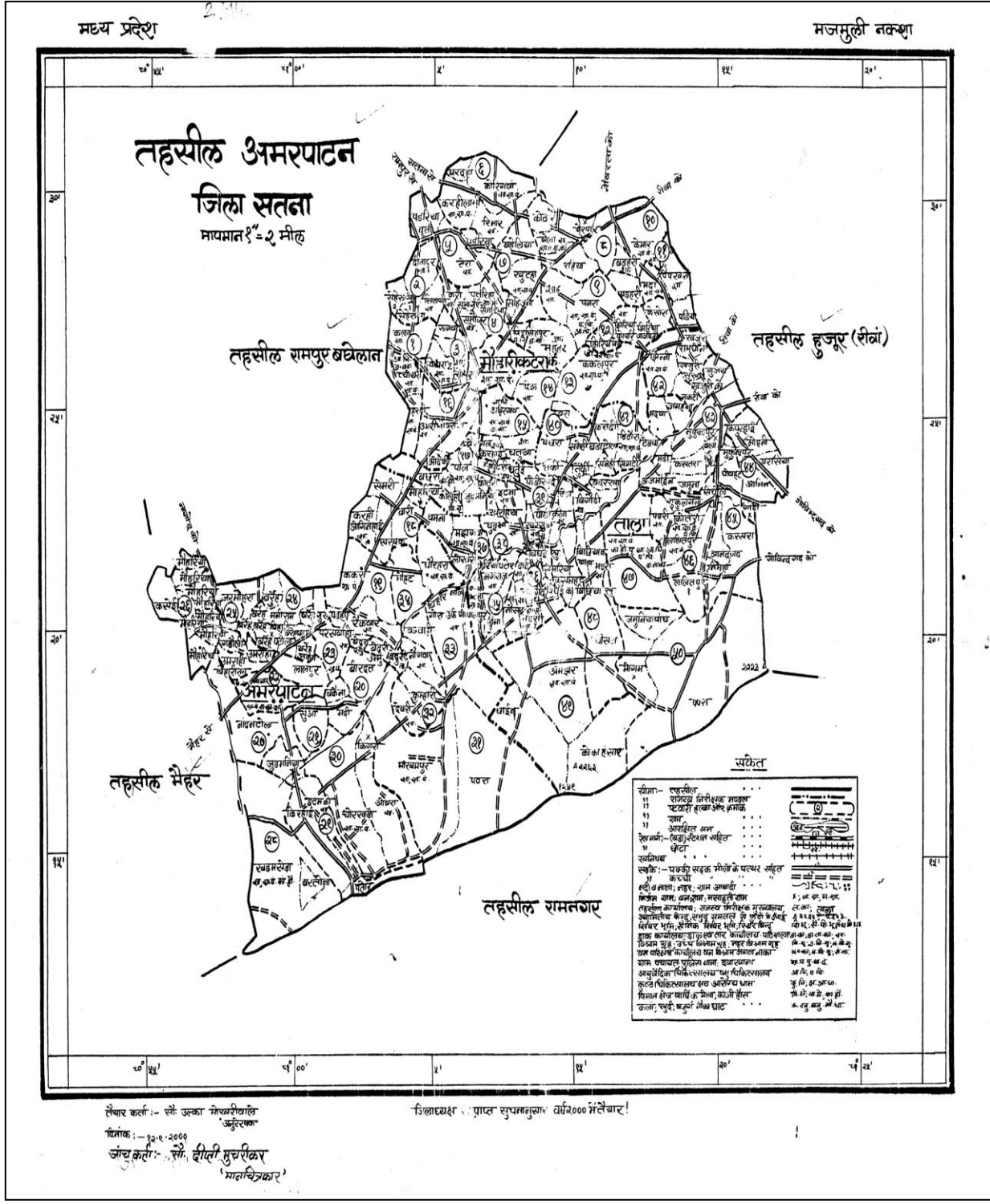
C 8.3 Do's and don'ts of all possible hazards

A comprehensive list of do's and don'ts for district administration and nodal agencies, in handling the disasters and at various other phases of disaster management will be provided. This list will not be the same as that of general do's and don'ts necessary for common man in managing disasters.

C 8.4 Detailed Maps

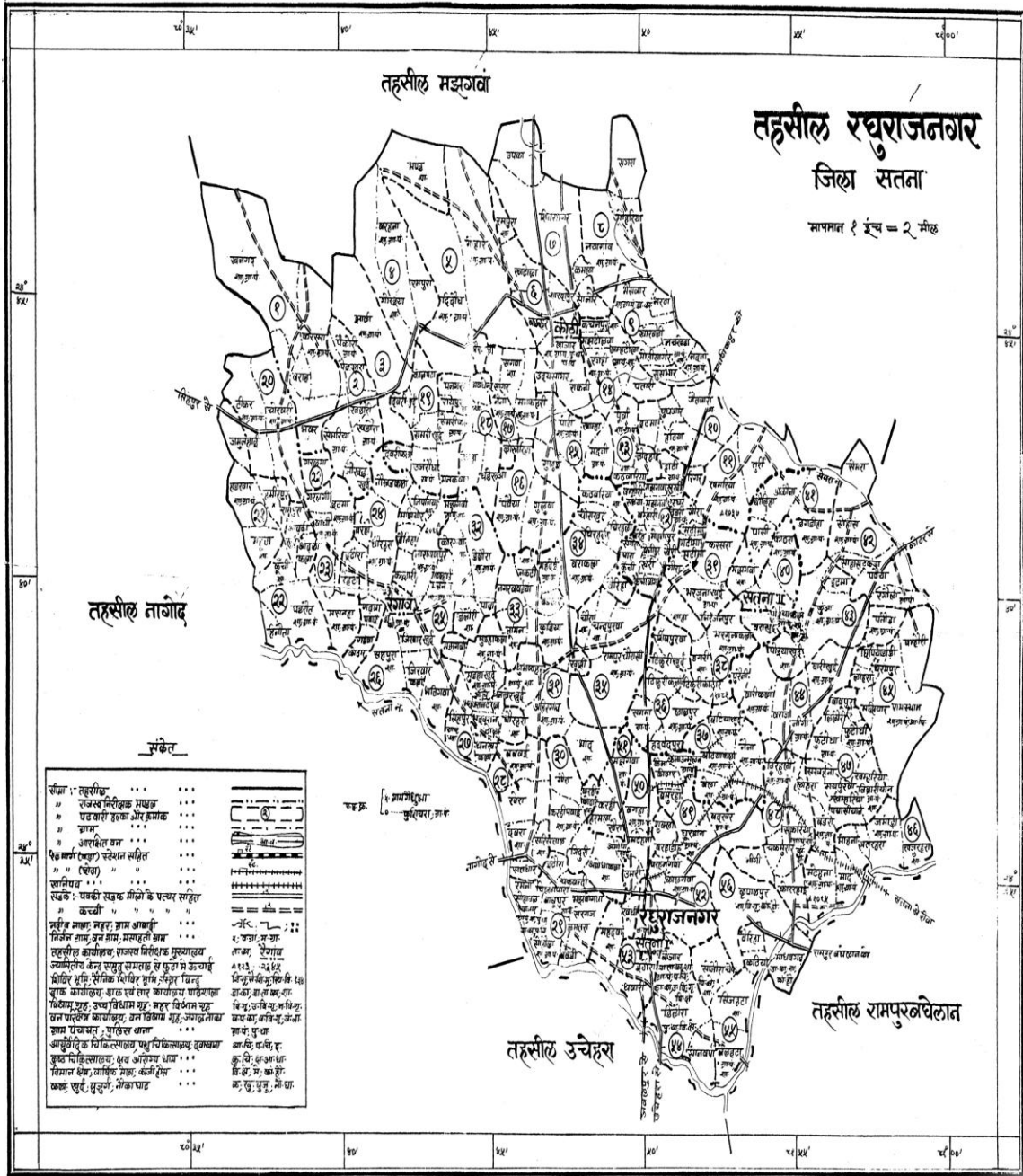


- Vulnerable to Stampede
- Fire Stations
- Vulnerable to Flood
- Vulnerable to Epidemic



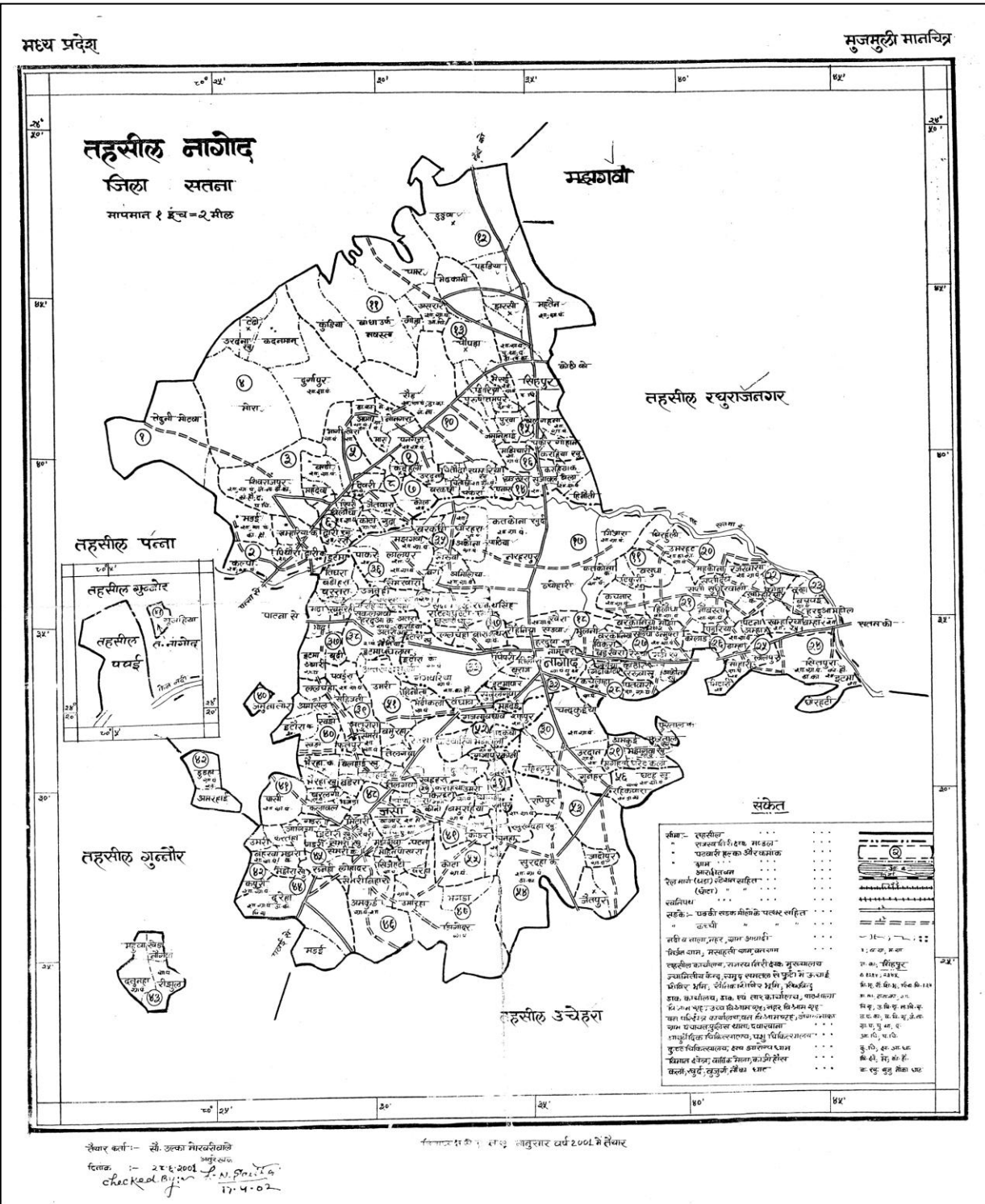
मध्य प्रदेश

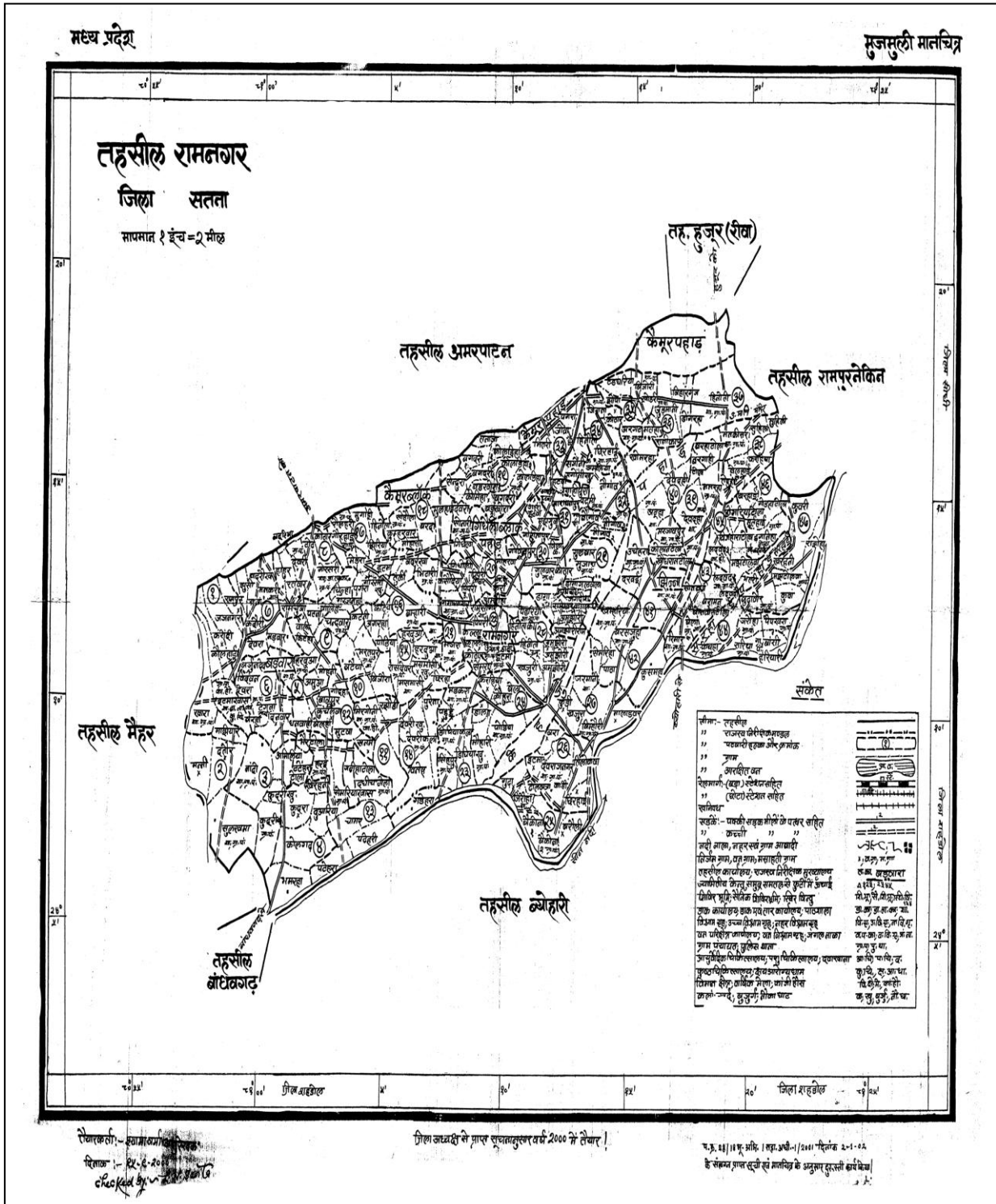
मुजमुली मानचित्र

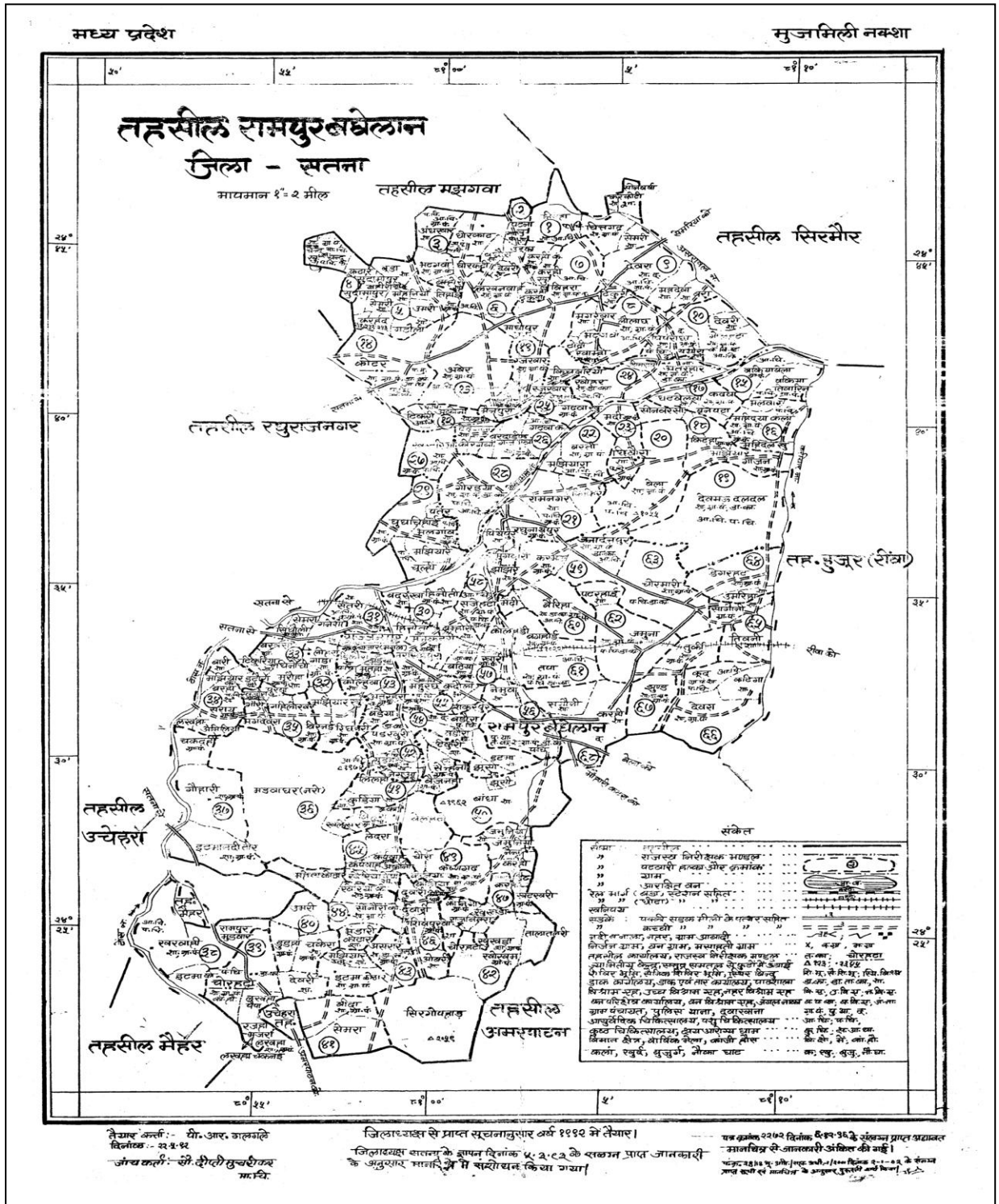


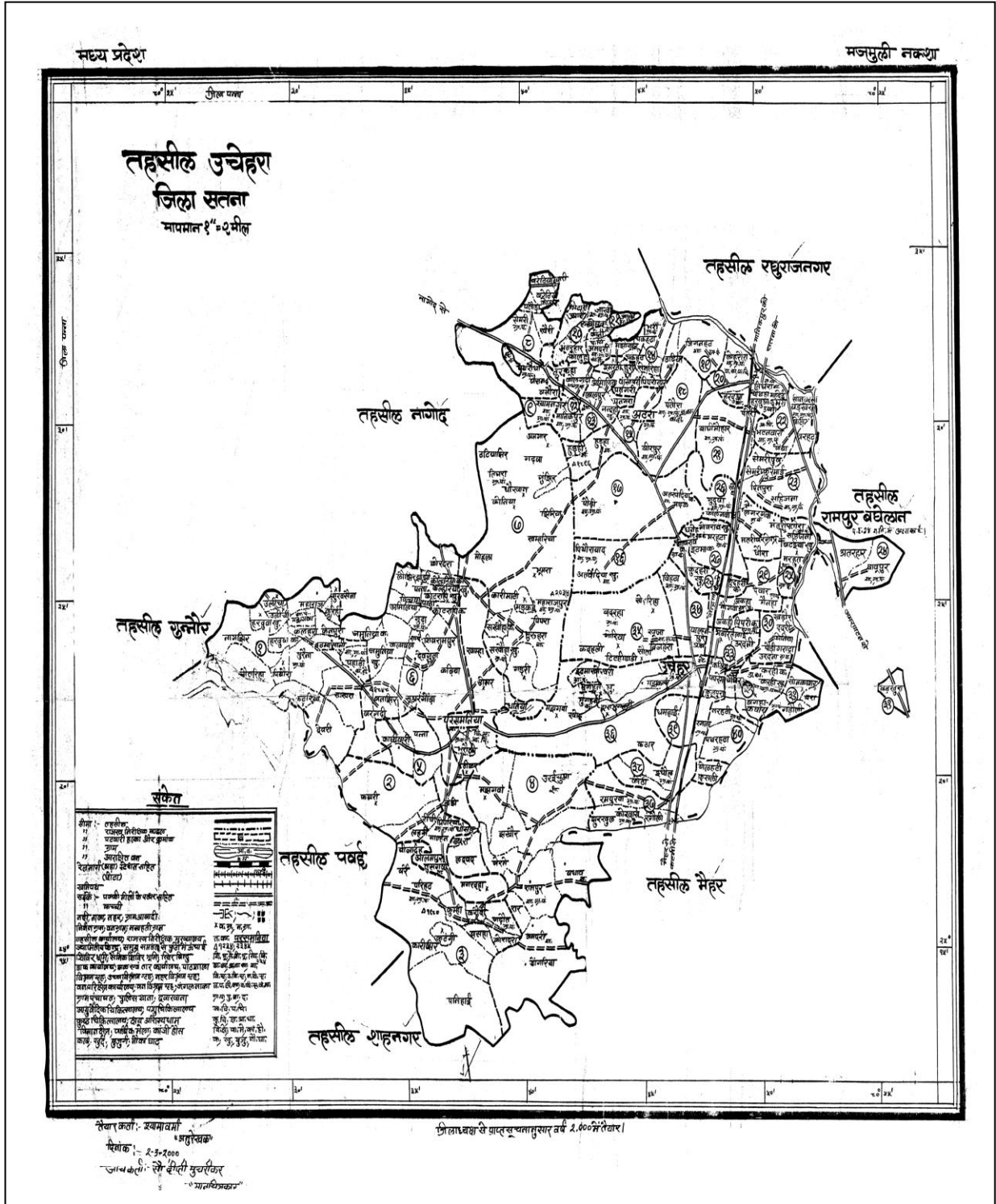
सिंहार किया - से. प्रतिभा भारोख 'अभ्युत्थक'
दिनांक : 1-7-02

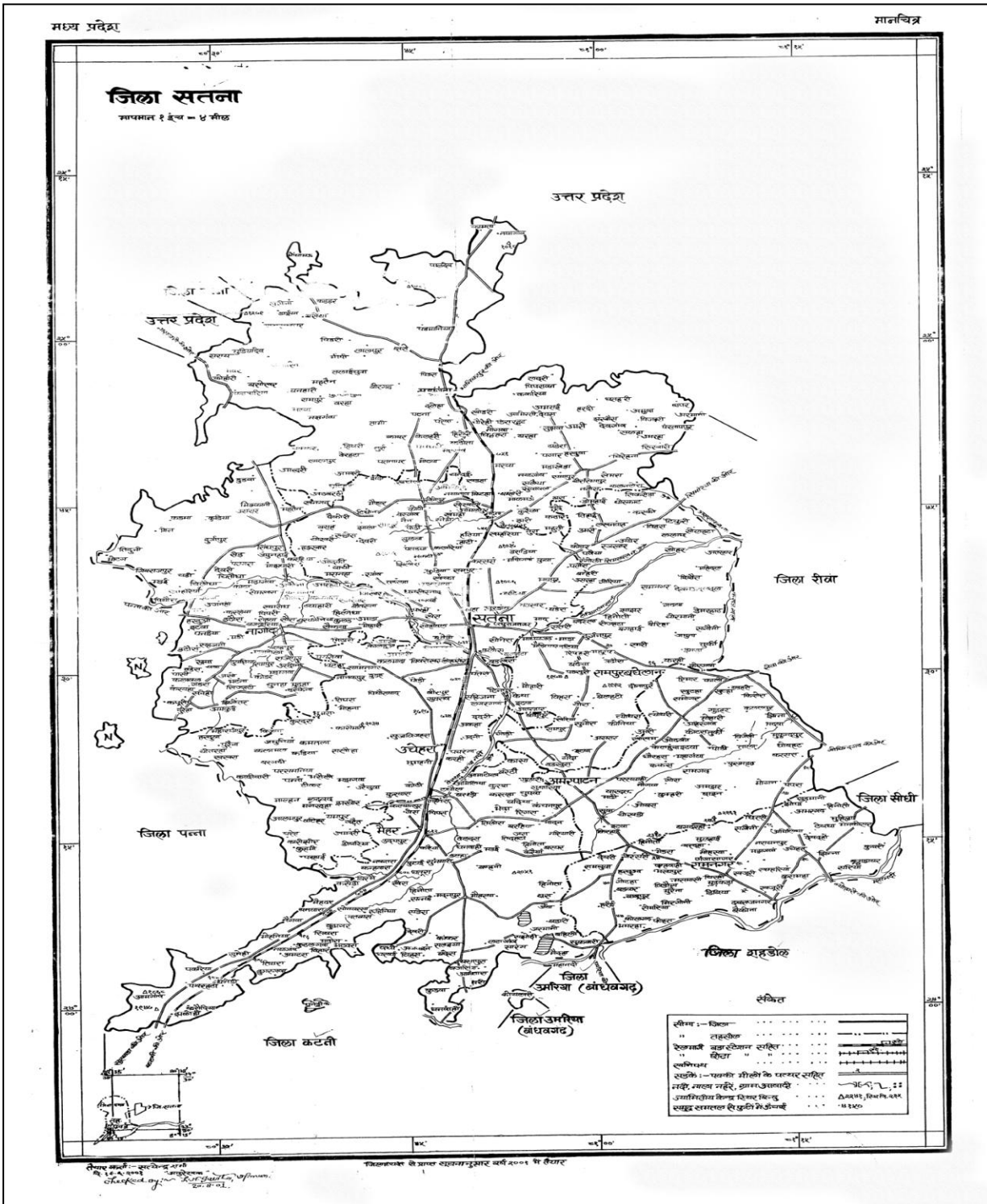
कलेक्टर के पत्र क्र.मक 28/18/अभि/सहा.अधी-1/2011 दि.2-1-02 के संकेतानुसार नाम सूची के अनुसार



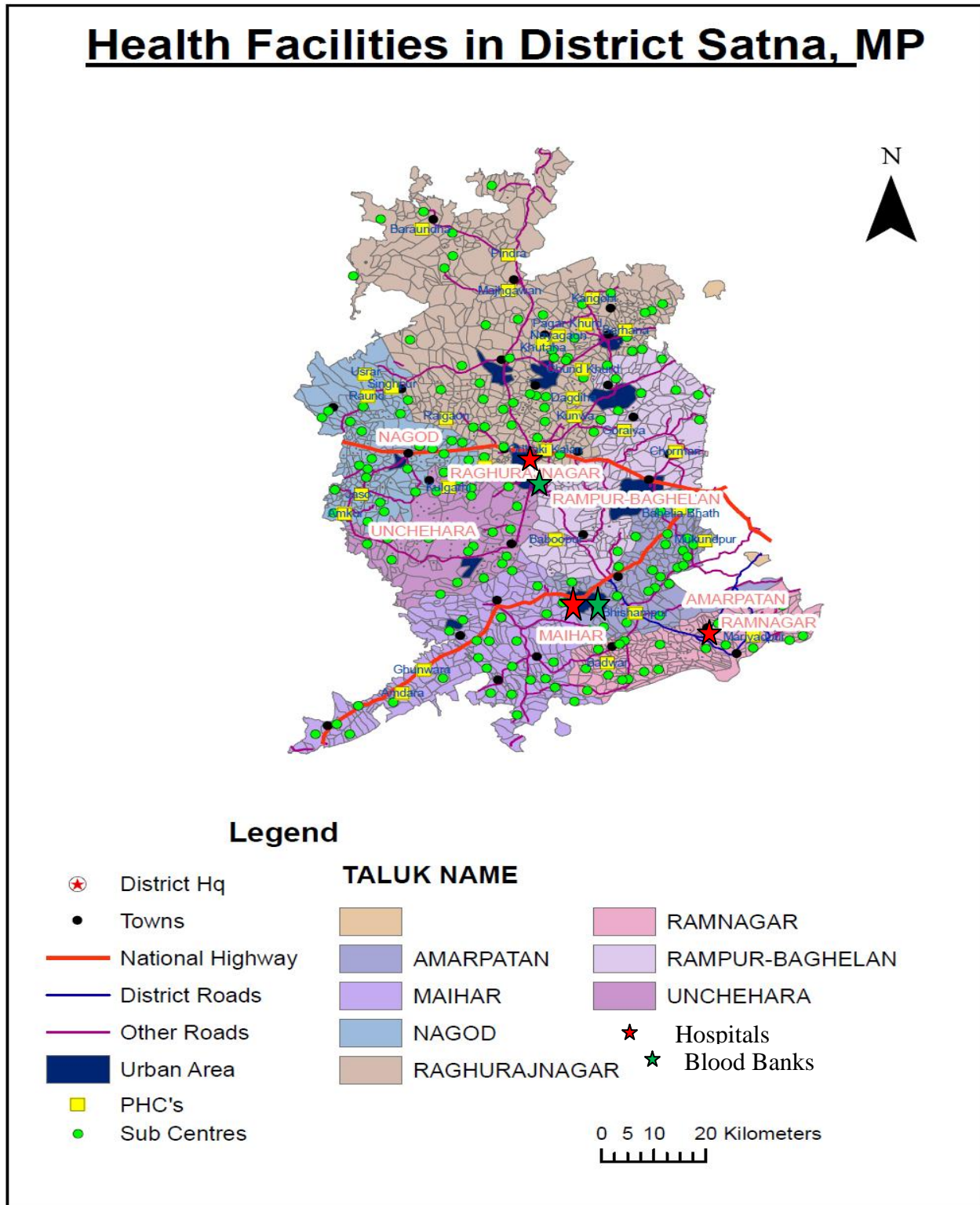








C 8.5 Map of health facilities



C 8.6 Blockwise Rainfall for last 10 years

	Raghuraj agar	Majhgaw an	Nagod	Maihar	Amarpata n	Rampur B	Unchaha ra	Ramnagar	
2000- 2001	779.8	NA	924.0	930.8	597.0	640.0	740.0	550.0	737.4
2001- 2002	1228.2	NA	1391.1	1568.3	1223.0	1337.0	1162.0	1282.0	1313.1
2002- 2003	1309.8	1065.5	977.1	1205.0	1124.0	999.0	961.0	1045.0	1085.8
2003- 2004	1456.6	1364.6	1739.9	1604.0	1487.7	1275.0	1443.0	1741.0	1514.0
2004- 2005	1074.2	878.5	935.2	1040.0	853.3	1046.0	973.0	1025.0	978.2
2005- 2006	1380.0	1240.0	1523.0	1630.0	1460.0	1200.0	1790.0	1510.0	1466.6
2006- 2007	738.2	597.4	505.5	895.0	1114.0	715.0	820.0	626.0	751.4
2007- 2008	571.5	527.5	505.0	814.0	712.0	615.0	578.0	572.0	611.9
2008- 2009	834.6	755.5	711.0	692.0	1080.0	862.0	680.0	926.0	817.6
2009- 2010	809.4	729.5	624.2	971.0	1313.0	805.0	880.0	1157.0	911.1
2010- 2011	961.3	584.5	539.4	639.0	1187.0	780.0	850.0	908.0	806.2
2011- 2012	993.9	1081.5	1050.5	1197.0	1243.0	980.0	1070.5	1035.0	1081.4

C 8.7 Housing Details

Roof	Grass/Thatch/Bamboo/Wood/Mud	Plastic/Polythene	Hand made Tiles	Machine made Tiles	Burnt Brick	Stone/Slate	G.I./Metal / Asbestos sheets	Concrete	Other Material
5,45,443	55,037	2,316	3,14,763	5,199	6,165	51,150	9,141	1,00,348	1,324

Wall	Grass/Thatch/Bamboo etc	Plastic/Polythene	Unburnt brick	Wood	Stone Not packed With mortar	Stone packed With mortar	G.I./Metal / Asbestos sheets	Burnt Brick	Concrete	Others
5,45,443	5,555	1,342	3,18,399	532	13,074	13,989	971	1,85,959	2,864	2,758

Floor	Mud	Wood/Bamboo	Burnt Brick	Stone	Cement	Mosaic/Floor tiles	other
5,45,443	3,96,184	641	6,368	6,284	1,25,847	9,732	387

	Total				Residence				Residence-cum-other use			
	Total	Good	Livable	Dilapidated	Total	Good	Livable	Dilapidated	Total	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Total	4,78,753	2,94,480	1,73,598	10,675	4,55,067	2,80,385	1,64,557	10,125	23,686	14,095	9,041	550
Rural	3,90,426	2,28,814	1,52,958	8,654	3,72,393	2,18,953	1,45,267	8,173	18,033	9,861	7,691	481
Urban	88,327	65,666	20,640	2,021	82,674	61,432	19,290	1,952	5,653	4,234	1,350	69

C 8.8 Industrial Units

Block	Industry	Place
Raghuraj Nagar	Birla Corporation Ltd.	
Raghuraj Nagar	Vindhyachal Steel Foundry	
Raghuraj Nagar	Bhilai JP Cement plant	Babupur
Rampur B	Prism Cement Ltd. Unit I	Mankhari
Rampur B	Prism Cement Ltd. Unit II	Mankhari
Maihar	Maihar Cement Unit I	Sarlanagar
Maihar	Maihar Cement Unit II	Sarlanagar
Maihar	KJS Ltd.	
Unchahara	Satna Solvent Pvt Ltd.	Jihar
Unchahara	Satna Crude Oil(Soyabean)	Jihar
Raghuraj Nagar	Chitrakoot Cement Pvt. Ltd.	Babupur
Raghuraj Nagar	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Ltd.	Sagma
Raghuraj Nagar	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Ltd.	Hadbhalpur
Amarpatan	Hydro Electro Power Station 20 MW	Ghigma
Raghuraj Nagar	Amul Ice Factory	
Raghuraj Nagar	Gopal Sheet Bhandar	
Raghuraj Nagar	Unique shelf corp. (Cold Storage)	
Raghuraj Nagar	Sitaram Cold Storage Pvt.Ltd.	

C 8.9 Remote Un-electrified Villages

Name of Block	Name of village	Census code (Village)	Reason for unelectrification of village (Remote/Forest/Submergence/Deserted)
Sohawal	Laundihai	1416000	Remote
Sohawal	Kuliyata	1418400	Remote
Sohawal	Patha	1429200	Remote
Sohawal	Kaichi Bag	1429700	Remote
Sohawal	Pata	1426700	Remote
Sohawal	Bareh	1428700	Remote
Sohawal	Jhanda	1419100	Remote
Majhgawan	Belha	1396300	Remote
Majhgawan	Baderakurdh	1396500	Remote
Majhgawan	Tikuri	1397100	Remote
Majhgawan	Dunaw	1397600	Remote
Majhgawan	Piparaha	1398600	Remote
Majhgawan	Ghatiniya	1401600	Remote
Majhgawan	Parti	1402900	Remote
Majhgawan	Boodha	1403100	Remote
Majhgawan	Rajokhar	1405500	Remote
Majhgawan	Arraha	1406600	Remote
Majhgawan	Sikrauda	1407100	Remote
Majhgawan	Karkal	1407300	Remote
Majhgawan	Umardari	1420200	Remote
Majhgawan	Suro	1382400	Remote
Majhgawan	Sarsi	1382100	Remote

Majhgawan	Chhivlaha	1381900	Remote
Majhgawan	Mauhar	1397700	Remote
Majhgawan	Judehi	1386100	Remote
Maihar	Bandariya	1576700	Remote
Maihar	Dongargawn	1559400	Remote
Maihar	Mudi	1573900	Remote
Maihar	Majhiyar	1579000	Remote
Unchehara	Beejabah	1467800	Remote
Unchehara	Kotrahi kala	1472500	Remote
Unchehara	Gunjhir	1474200	Remote
Unchehara	Aumgar	1474300	Remote
Unchehara	Titahaidandi	1484100	Remote
Unchehara	Hardua Kothar	1479300	Remote
Unchehara	Itwan sani	1466100	Remote
Nagod	Gada (hanuman mandir)	1449900	Remote
Nagod	Pipri	1452600	Remote
Nagod	Itma badawa	1455900	Remote
Nagod	Sakarhat	1462400	Remote
Nagod	Hinauta	1462900	Remote
Nagod	Umrichaube	1461700	Remote
Nagod	Narharpar	1445400	Remote
Maihar	Naugawankap (sarang)	1577400	Forest
Majhgawan	Tamar	1399300	Remote
Majhgawan	Gopalsagar	1379900	Remote

Majhgawan	Mudiadev	1378200	Remote
Majhgawan	Kathwariya	1379800	Remote
Majhgawan	Koodi	1386200	Remote
Majhgawan	Pathra chor	1376500	Remote
Majhgawan	Kairot	1378800	Remote
Majhgawan	Khadara	1384900	Remote
Majhgawan	Marwa	1391800	Remote
Majhgawan	Karariya	1392400	Remote
Majhgawan	Lohra	1393700	Remote
Majhgawan	Kachura	1420500	Remote
Majhgawan	Badbada	1387600	Remote
Majhgawan	Beergadha	1382200	Remote

C 8.10 PDS Details

Block	No. of shops	APL	BPL	AAY	Total
Maihar	128	28355	21194	8617	58166
Amarpatan	80	15270	20952	5937	42159
Ramnagar	63	10081	21593	6509	38183
Rampur B	97	28256	24226	5181	57663
Majhgawan	101	19950	30493	7140	57583
Sohawal	95	18313	20961	6256	45530
Nagod	95	15534	18007	5218	38759
Unchahara	70	12586	21218	5260	39064
Total	729	148345	178644	50118	377107
City					
Maihar	7	4610	2020	728	7358
Amarpatan	6	1585	1473	418	3476
Rampur B	7	2025	1496	400	3921
Majhgawan	9	3021	3918	1014	7953
Sohawal	1	358	805	276	1439
Nagod	5	2857	1472	365	4694
Unchahara	4	1128	2224	475	3827
Satna	47	22448	18707	1592	42747
Total	86	38032	32115	5268	75415
Grand Total	815	186377	210759	55386	452522

C 8.11 List of Selected NGOs

District has 123 Ngos but these 25 have been selected by administration				
S.No.	Name	Address	Contact Person	Contact No.
1	Anupma education Society	Bharhut Nagar Satna District	Mr. Arun Kulkarni Mr. Vikashchandra Trivedi	07672-228200
2	Vasundhra Mahila Mandal	Balali state, Academy of child education, Near Higher secondary School, Bandhavgarh Colony, Satna	Mrs. Vidhya Pandey Mr. Ramanand Singh	9406727776
3	Yuva Jagran Manch Pateri	Infront of Hotel USA, Akashganga Nagar Pateri, Dist. Satna	Mr. Akhilesh Shukla Mr. Chetan Singh	9926658768
4	J.P. Memorial Womens welfare and education Society	JP vidhyapth Mehdeva Road Dhavari Distt, Satna	Mr. Shravan Kumar Mr. Jamendra Bunkar	9424740666
5	Uthhan Seva Sansthan, Narhati	Urmalia Bhavan, Narhati, Post Karhikala Distt. Satna	Mr. R.P. Shama Mr. Rajnarayan Singh	9685568550
6	Hind Yuva Mandal Kusedi	Gram Kusei, Tehsil Maihar, Distt. Satna	Mr. Manoj Shukla Mr. Pankaj Urmalia	9770275712
7	Shri Navjyoti Shiksha Samiti	Golhata Village post Golhata, Distt. Satna	Mr. Raghuvansh Prasad tiwari Ku. Manjula Shukla	07672-250377 097752255955
8	Shobha Shiksha Yavam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Dalibaba Road Kamtatola Ward No. 38, Distt. Satna	Mr. Balram Rai Mr. Amarnath Ramdas	9301339868 9827591268
9	Sarjan Smajik Sanskritik Yavam Sahityik Manch Sarjana Smajaik Sanskritik Yavam Sahitiyik Manch Pithorabad Distt. Satna	Village Post Pithorabad Vikaskhand Unchahara	Mr. Babaulal Dahiya Mr. Basant Tiwari	07673-266231 9981162564
10	Model Shikha Samiti	Ragoli House, Near Hazari Bhavan, Mukhtyarganj Ward No. 6, Satna	Mrs. Kamlesh Singh Mr. Arun Singh	9827361762
11	Maa Baijanti Shikha	Nagod, Indranagar Nagod	Mr. Yuvraj Singh Mr. Vijy Kumar Verma	9752882124

12	Sukruti Women Welfare Society, Maihar	Balabhnagar, Satna Road Maihar	Mrs Shashi Mishra Mr, Pradip Mishra	07674-202032 9425885232
13	Vigo Sport Nad Youth Development Organization	Vyapar Kiran Bhavan, J.R. Birla Road, Kolgawan, Distt. Satna	Mr Anoop Pandey Mrs Sarika Pandey	07672-251212 9425174163
14	Kalpriksha Seva Sansthan	New colony, Near Pateri Power House, Satna	Mr. OmPrakash Tiwari Mr.Raghevendra singh	07672-22491 9425174163
15	Gram Vikas Prasfutan Samiti, Devraznagar	Village Devrajnagar, Block Ramnagar	Mr. Avnish Chaturvedi Mr.Dhirendra Tripathi	9424516868 9981083141
16	Navyug Seva dharam Society	In front of Civil Hospital, plot No. 1301, ramnagar	Mr. Ghnashyam Mishra Mr. Girish Gautam	9993218585 7415675349
17	Santoshdevi ManavVikas yavam Kalyan Samiti Nagod	Gadhitola, Nagod	Mrs. Suman Singh Mr Shiv Shankar Pratap Singh	9302641723 9977409761
18	Center For Economic Develpment	5/12 Maharana Pratap Nagar, Sector no. 3, Satna	Mr. Sanjay K. Srivastav Mr. Dinesh Kumar	9893959493
19	Gram Vikas Prasfutan Samiti, Dewra No. 1	Village post Devra no.1, Block Rampur Baghelan	Mr. Avinesh Mishra Mr Lalmani Mishra	9753405381
20	Gram Vikas Prasfutan Samiti, Mohakamgarh	Mokamgarh, block Majhgawan	Mr. Ramnivas Tripathi Mr. Premnarayan Pandey	07670-265363 9424318263
21	Durga Mahila Mandal	Village Bendurakala, Post Rakwaar	M. Birendra Kumar Singh Mr. Sujit Kuamr pathak	9425035538
22	Gram Vikas Prasfutan Samiti, Bedra	Bedra, Village post Bedra	Mr. Arun Jaisawal Mr. Keshraj rajak	9827662664
23	Mahila Shakti Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	Ahritola, civil lines, Satna	Mrs Nita Yadav Mrs Sarla Gupta	07672-226592 9993912635
24	Vinayak Educatin Society	Pauranik Tola, Civil Lines, Satna	Mr. R.N. Tripathi Mr. Arun Kumar Pandey	07672-228810 7898246210
25	D. Headgear Bal Samiti	Hanumannagar, Satna	Mr. Anand Kumar Dwivedi Mr. Ajay Pratap Singh	8871553773 9109332181

C 8.12 Details of Telephone Exchanges

Name of Tehsil	Name of SDCA	Name of Telephone Exchange	Contact Person(SDO)	Contact number
Amarpatan	Amarpatan	Ahirgaon	Mr. Yogesh Tiwari	9425812101
Amarpatan	Amarpatan	Amarpatan		
Amarpatan	Amarpatan	Kathaha		
Amarpatan	Amarpatan	Naugama		
Newramnagar	Amarpatan	Newramnagar		
Amarpatan	Amarpatan	Ramgarh		
Majhgawan	Jaitwara	Birsinghpur	Mr. Tulsi ram	
Raghuraj nagar	Jaitwara	Choond		
Raghuraj nagar	Jaitwara	Hati		
Majhgawan	Jaitwara	Jaitwara		
Majhgawan	Jaitwara	Kothara		
Raghuraj nagar	Jaitwara	Kothi		
Maihar	Maihar	Amdara	Mr. Yogesh Tiwari	9425812101
Maihar	Maihar	Bhadanpur		
Maihar	Maihar	Bhatia		
Maihar	Maihar	Ghunwara		
Maihar	Maihar	Maihar		
Maihar	Maihar	Nadan		
Maihar	Maihar	Sabhaganj		
Maihar	Maihar	Sarlanagar		
Majhgawan	Majhgawan	Chitrakoot	Mr. Vinay Singh	9425812140
Majhgawan	Majhgawan	Majhgawan		
Majhgawan	Majhgawan	Pindra		
Unchehra	Nagod	Atra	Mr G K Chandal	9425812121
Unchehra	Nagod	Bhatanwara		
Nagod	Nagod	Hardua		
Nagod	Nagod	Jasso		
Unchehra	Nagod	Lohraura		
Nagod	Nagod	Nagod		
Nagod	Nagod	Rahikwara		
Raghuraj nagar	Nagod	Raigaon		
Nagod	Nagod	Shivrajpur		
Nagod	Nagod	Singhpur		
Nagod	Nagod	Sitpura		
Unchehra	Nagod	Unchehra		
Rampur baghelan	Satna	Bamhour		
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Bhumkhar		

Rampur baghelan	Satna	Bihra	Mr. A.K. Chandravanshi (Outdoor)	9425812144
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Satna-dhawari		
Rampur baghelan	Satna	Kotar		
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Madhogarh		
Rampur baghelan	Satna	Rampur baghelan		
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Sagmania		
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Satna-city Xge		
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Satna-civil Line Xge		
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Satna-kolgawan		
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Satna-semaria chowk		
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Satna-tikuriya tola		
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Sohawal		
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Naibasti		
Raghuraj nagar	Satna	Collectrate		

C 8.13 Camp Locations

Ø 0	rglhy dk uke	LFky dk uke	{ker k	ikuh dk lalk/ku	'kkSpky ;@ LoPNrk O;oLFk k
1	ukxkSn	iapk;r Hkou dYik	150	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
2	ukxkSn	ek-fo- djfg;k dyk ¼csyk½	150	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
3	ukxkSn	iapk;r Hkou dksVk&1	150	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
4	ukxkSn	iapk;r Hkou@ek-fo-eM+bZ	150	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
5	ukxkSn	ek-fo [kEgfj;k [kqnZ	150	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
6	ukxkSn	bZ-th-,l- Hkou iukl	50	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
7	ukxkSn	Nk=kokl m-ek-fo- ukxkSn	500 0	gS.MiEi	miyC/k gS
8	ukxkSn	gkbZ Ldwy clq/kk	300	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
9	ukxkSn	xzke iapk;r@iw-ek-fo- jtjokjk	300	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
1 0	ukxkSn	ek-fo- llrh ekQh egdksuk	500	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
1 1	ukxkSn	iw-ek-fo-@bZ-th-,l- meygV	500	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
1 2	ukxkSn	izkFkfed 'kkyk fcjgqyh	200	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
1 3	ukxkSn	xzke iapk;r Hkou drdksu dyk	200	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
1 4	ukxkSn	'kk-m-ek-fo- tlks	100 0	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
1 5	ukxkSn	gkbZ Ldwy dksM+j	300	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
1 6	ukxkSn	m-ek-fo- jfgdokjk	500	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa

1 7	jkeiqj c?ksyku	xzke iapk;r Hkou ejkSgk	300	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
1 8	jkeiqj c?ksyku	dhrZu Hkou jkeou	500	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
1 9	jkeiqj c?ksyku	gk;j lsds.M ^{ah} Hkou xksjb;k	500	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
2 0	jkeiqj c?ksyku	lkeqnf;d Hkou fltgVk	300	gS.MiEi	eSnku esa
2 1	mpsgjk	'kk-iw-ek-'kk- ftxugV	200	gS.MiEi	ugh
2 2	mpsgjk	'kk-iw-ek-'kk- fr?kjk	100	gS.MiEi	ugh
2 3	mpsgjk	iapk;r Hkou fr?kjk	100	gS.MiEi	ugh
2 4	mpsgjk	'kk-m-ek-fo- HkVuokjk	500	gS.MiEi	gka
2 5	mpsgjk	'kk-iw-ek-'kk- ,oa iapk;r Hkou Hkjgqr	200	gS.MiEi	ugh
2 6	mpsgjk	'kk-iw-ek-'kk- iksMhxjknk	200	gS.MiEi	ugh
2 7	mpsgjk	'kk-gkbZ- Ldwy djgh dyk	300	gS.MiEi	gka
2 8	mpsgjk	izk-'kk-djgh [kqnZ ,oa iapk;r Hkou	200	gS.MiEi	ugh
2 9	mpsgjk	'kk-iw-ek-'kk- xMkSyh	200	gS.MiEi	ugh
3 0	mpsgjk	'kk-dU;k gkbZ ,oa gjh'k iSys'k mpsgjk	500	gS.MiEi	gka
3 1	mpsgjk	iapk;r Hkou uvgVh ,oa f'k-xk- 'kk-	200	gS.MiEi	ugh
3 2	mpsgjk	'kk-iw-ek-'kk- iFkjgVk	200	gS.MiEi	ugh
3 3	mpsgjk	'kk-izk-'kk- dqlyh	100	gS.MiEi	ugh
3 4	mpsgjk	'kk-izk-'kk- ,oa Lojkt Hkou bpkSy	200	gS.MiEi	ugh

C 8.14 List of Swimmers

S.No.	Name
Nayak 232	Awadh Prasad
Sainik 401	Ramprakash Harizan
Sainik 24	Atendra Kumar
Sainik 116	Vijay Mishra
Sainik 358	Mangal Prasad
Sainik 468	Ramklesh Kol
Sainik 70	Navalkishore
Sainik 148	Hanumandeen
Sainik 380	Sampatkumar
Sainik 105	Umashankar
Sainik 234	Sudama
Sainik 431	Shivprasad saket
Sainik 223	Ranjeet
Sainik 88	Shubheraaj
Sainik 112	Premlaal

C 8.15 Veterinary Doctors

d z -	fodkl [k.M dk uke	uke	inuke	inLFkkiuk LFkku	eksokby ua0
1	Sohawal	MkW0 ,0ih0flag	i0fp0I0'k0	i'kq fpfdRIky;l ruk	9425020 038
2	Sohawal	MkW0 ;w0ds0xxZ	i0fp0I0'k0	d`- x- dsUnz lruk	9424618 333
3	Sohawal	MkW0 ,l0,u0flag	i0fp0I0'k0	i0fp0 ek/kkSx< +	9425472 798
4	Sohawal	MkW0 lh0ds0f=ikBh	i0fp0I0'k0	i0fp0dks Bh	9425426 354
5	Sohawal	MkW0 ih0ds0frokjh	i0fp0I0'k0	i0fp0 jSxkW0	8959150 124
6	Sohawal	Mk egsUnz dqekj oekZ	i0fp0I0'k0	ftyk dk;kZy; lruk	9826465 940
7	Sohawal	Mk jktho JhokLro	i0fp0I0'k0	ftyk dk;kZy; lruk	9827244 273
8	Sohawal	Mk jkts" k feJk	i0fp0I0'k0	ftyk dk;kZy; lruk	9826985 568
9	Sohawal	Mk lUrks'kdqekj frokjh	i0fp0I0'k0	ftyk dk;kZy; lruk	9407333 483
1 0	Sohawal	Mk oUnuk tSu	i0fp0I0'k0	Mh vkbZ ySc lruk	9424763 647
1 1	Majhgawan	MkW0 ih0ds0'kekZ	i0fp0I0'k0	i0fp0 e>xokW	9424972 082

1 2	Majhgawan	MkW0 ih0,y0'kekZ	i0fp0fo0v f/k0	i-fp- e>xokW	9300284 776
1 3	Majhgawan	MkW0 vkj- Mh-iVsy	i0fp0l0'k0	i-fp- tSrckjk	9993876 064
1 4	Nagod	MkW0 jkcsUnz flag	i0fp0l0'k0	i0fp0 ukxkSn	9425810 322
1 5	Rampu B	MkW0 ,l0Mh0ik.Ms;	i0fp0fo0v f/k0	i0fp0 jkeiqj c?ks-	9826967 789
1 6	Rampu B	MkW0 ,-ih-,l- ifjgkj	i0fp0l0'k0	i0fp0fNck Sjk	9424374 432
1 7	Rampu B	MkW- okbZ0ih0ikfV y	i0fp0l0'k0	i0fp0 dksVj	9993331 086
1 8	Maihar	MkW0 ,0ih0xkSre	i0fp0l0'k0	i0fp0 eSgj	9425174 389
1 9	Amarpatan	MkW0 O;adVkpK;Z f}osnh	i0fp0l0'k0	i0fp0 vejikVu	9993648 016
2 0	Unchahara	MkW0 vkj-ds- f}osnh	i0fp0l0'k0	i0fp0 mpsgjk	9425426 370
2 1	Ramnagar	MkW0 lh-,l- ih-iVsy	i0fp0fo0v f/k0	i0fp0 jkeuxj	9993078 442

C 8.16 Flood Affected Areas

क्र.	खतरा	स्वेदनशील		स्वेदनशील		कैसे कम हो सकता है
		क्षेत्र	व्यवित	क्षेत्र	व्यवित	
1	बाढ़	अ) बाणसागर बांध		ब) टमस नदी		बाणसागर
		1. नई बस्ती पुरैना	300	1. अमिलिया	675	1. दूब प्रभावित क्षेत्र के आसपास की आबादी का विस्थापन।
		2. नई बस्ती छिरहा	250	2. सोनवरी	6000	2. बाढ़ अधिक होने की स्थिति में गेट खोला जाये।
		3. गंजास	1000	3. मगरीरा	1100	3. सतत् निगरानी द्वारा
		4. नौगाँव	500	4. करही कला	2000	
		5. पदमी	200	5. करही खुर्द	800	
		6. अमिलिया	400	6. कैथा	400	
		7. छिरहाई	600	7. वटइया	100	
		8. हिनौता	200	8. बरहटा	300	टमस एवं सतना नदी
		9. भिटारी	700	9. गिरगिटा	400	1. टमस एवं सतना नदी में बनाए गये स्टाप डेम/एनीकट के गेट खोल दिये जाये।
		10. बम्हनाडी	800	10. गोरइया	1200	2. संवेदनशील क्षेत्र को वर्षा के पूर्व अस्थायी व्यवस्थापन की व्यवस्था की जाये।
		11. विजौरा	500	11. बेलहटा	600	
		12. देवरी नई बस्ती	200	12. माधवगढ़	6000	
		13. देवरी खुर्द	100	स) सतना नदी		
		14. पडवी	300	1. तिघरा	800	
		15. कर्रा	600	2. सोहावल	1500	
		16. गोविन्दपुरा	400	3. बड़खेरा	700	
		17. नारायणपुरा	250	4. सोनवर्षा	300	खैरमाई नाला
		18. जुड़वानी मेहर	200	5. जिगनहट	2000	1. अतिक्रमण हटाकर नाले की चौड़ाई एवं गहराई बढ़ाई जाये।
		19. हरदुआ मेहर	250	6. बचवई	600	2. वर्षा पूर्व नाले की सफाई
		20. मौदहा	400	7. कूपालपुर	1500	
		21. धनवाही	2000	8. सरिया टोला	400	
		22. कुदरी	400	9. सिजहटा	600	एवं जल निकास की समुचित व्यवस्था कराई जाये।
		23. कोइलारी	2500	द) मन्दाकिनी नदी		
		24. विष्णुपुर	200	1. चित्रकूट	1000	
		25. मझगवाँ	1100	2. अनुसुइया आश्रम	500	
				य) खैरमाई नाला		
				सतना शहर का मरहुत नगर, संग्राम कालोनी, जीवन ज्योति कालोनी, नजीराबाद, रावणा टोला, कामता टोला, टिकुरिया टोला	100000	

Uncharaha	Jignhau, Tighra, Ghoti, Sonvarsha, Barhaat, Karhi kal, Karhi khurd, Gadoli, Unchahara, Narhati, Kusli, Iloch, Patharhata
Nagod	Klapa, Bela, Kota, Madai, Khahriya, Khurd, Panas, Nagod, Basuda, Rajarvara, Maehkona, Umarhat, Birhuli, Katkn kala, Jaso, Kodar, Rihakwara
Rampur baghelan	Sidholi, Semra, Satri, Pithopur, Hinoti

C 8.17 List of Dams

Tehsil	Dam/Embankment	Contact No.
Maihar	Lilaji Dam Resrvior	9425169554
	Naktara Dam	
Nagod	Amkoi Dam	9425809557
	Gonda Dam(S)	
	Sidhpur Dam	
	Midhkani Dam	
	Chedua Dam	
	Pahadi Dam	
RaghurajNagar	Bhaiswar Dam(M)	9425895514
	Tumin Dam	
Rampur B	Dubera Dam(s)	9425895514
	Digarhat Dam	
	Jamuna Dam	
	Khajuria Dam	
Unchahara	Kulghadi Dam (M)	9425455949
	Vijaysagar Dam (S)	
	Ramnisagar Dam	
	Pahadi Dam	
Amarapatan	Mukundpur Dam	9993919669
	Koka Dam	
	Mohdar Dam	
	Bada Talab	
	Asrar lake	
	Kirhai Dam	
	Jagdish Sagar Dam	
	chaya sagar Dam	
	Devra Molhai Dam	
	Hinota Dam	
	RajliDam	
	Patra Dam	
Majhgawan	Amua Dam	9993468426
	adarkoh Dam	
	Birhana Dam	
	Chithara Dam	
	Kuri Dam	
	Boda dam	

C 8.18 Health Facilities

<p>Majhgaon</p>	<p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 38</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 9</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 5 No. of compounders (medical/paramedical staff): 3+51 No. of available ambulances: No. of beds:</p> <p>No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 5 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: 0</p> <p>No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 8 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: NA</p> <p>No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 44 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No. of trained first aid volunteers in the block:</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 47</p>
<p>Raghuraznagar</p>	<p>No. of Hospitals: 1(Distt. Hospital)</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 21 Specoalists+17 MO No. of Compounders(medical/paramedical staff): 65 No. of available ambulances:4 No. of beds:</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 10</p>

	<p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 34</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 7</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>No. of Compounders(medical/paramedical staff): 7+61</p> <p>No. of available ambulances:</p> <p>No. of beds:</p> <p>No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 4</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 0</p> <p>No. of beds: 0</p> <p>No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 4</p> <p>No. of available ambulances:0</p> <p>No. of beds: NA</p> <p>No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 41</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 0</p> <p>No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block:</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 330</p>
Rampur Baghelan	<p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 31</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 4</p> <p>No. of Compounders(medical/paramedical staff): 5+41</p> <p>No. of available ambulances:</p> <p>No. of beds:</p> <p>No. of medical officers:</p> <p>No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 6</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 0</p> <p>No. of beds: 0</p>

	<p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 7</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses (medical/paramedical staff): 5 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: NA</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses (medical/paramedical staff): 37 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No. of trained first aid volunteers in the block:</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 35</p>
Nagod	<p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 34</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 5</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 8 No. of Compounders (medical/paramedical staff): 2+40 No. of available ambulances: No. of beds:</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses (medical/paramedical staff): 8 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: 0</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses (medical/paramedical staff): 2 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: NA</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses (medical/paramedical staff): 40 No. of available ambulances: 1</p>

		<p>No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block:</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block:44</p>
Unchahara	<p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 34</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 7</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 34</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 3</p> <p>No. of Compounders (medical/paramedical staff): 5+41</p> <p>No. of available ambulances:</p> <p>No. of beds:</p> <p>No. of medical officers:</p> <p>No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff):5</p> <p>No. of available ambulances:0</p> <p>No. of beds: 0</p> <p>No. of medical officers:</p> <p>No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 4</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 0</p> <p>No. of beds: NA</p> <p>No. of medical officers:</p> <p>No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 36</p> <p>No. of available ambulances:1</p> <p>No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block:</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 16</p>
Amarpatan		<p>No. of medical officers: 6</p> <p>No. of Compounders (medical/paramedical staff): 41+3</p>

	<p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 33</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 4</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 2</p>	<p>No. of available ambulances: No. of beds:</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 11 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: 0</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 2 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: NA</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 39 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 90</p> <p>No. of trained first aid volunteers in the block:</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 50</p>
<p>Ramnagar</p>	<p>No. of Hospitals: 1 (Civil Hospital)</p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 2 No. of Compounders (medical/paramedical staff): No. of available ambulances:1 No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 3 No. of Compounders (medical/paramedical staff): 3+36 No. of available ambulances: No. of beds:</p> <p>No. of medical officers:</p>

	<p>dispensaries/sub health centres: 24</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 5</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 6 No. of available ambulances:0 No. of beds: 0</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 4 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: NA</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 32 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block:</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 14</p>
<p>Maihar</p>	<p>No. of Hospitals: 1 (Civil Hospital)</p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: 33</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 6 No. of Compounders (medical/paramedical staff): 6 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 50</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 8 No. of Compounders (medical/paramedical staff): 2+40 No. of available ambulances: No. of beds:</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 3 No. of available ambulances: 0</p>

	<p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 3</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>No. of beds: 0</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 3 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: NA</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses(medical/paramedical staff): 41 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block:</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 51</p>
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C 8.19 Infrastructure Indicators

S L	Name of Block	Percent age of villages having paved approach roads	Perce ntage of Land irrigat ed	Percent age of villages having so urce of safe drinking Water	Percent age of villages having electrici ty	Percent age of Literate s	Percent age of villages having primary educati on	Percent age of villages having any health care facility	Percent age of main workers of total workers
1	Majhgawan	53.26	29.09	82.58	82.86	45.76	71.06	15.73	54.70
2	Sohawal	77.13	41.60	89.43	79.24	52.23	96.60	20.00	46.45
3	Rampur Baghelan	58.05	45.93	95.13	93.36	66.01	100.00	20.35	66.97
4	Nagod	47.28	39.32	93.12	91.60	65.23	79.00	17.55	68.27
5	Unchera	30.45	41.05	89.78	76.59	60.49	65.10	16.59	94.77
6	Amarpatan	48.00	35.67	90.37	87.70	66.32	100.00	27.27	73.29
7	Ramnagar	67.83	25.53	77.23	60.44	59.26	89.92	13.48	72.88
8	Maihar	37.12	39.87	94.86	94.07	60.23	100.00	18.97	72.52
	Total	51.08	38.33	88.50	82.80	64.60	90.84	18.26	66.25
	Distt. Satna								