

# **District Disaster Management Plan Sehore**

Prepared by

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In Consultation with

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## ABBREVIATION USED

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S.NO	Abbreviation	Full Form
1	DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
2	PHE	Public Health Engineering
3	DUDA	District Urban Development Authority
4	IAY	Indira Aawas Yojna
5	DM Act	Disaster Management Act
6	SSA	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
7	WRD	Water Resource Development
8	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
9	DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
10	CEO ZP	Chief Executive Officer Zila Panchayat
11	ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activists
12	NHRM	National Rural Health Mission

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## PART A: GENERAL

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## A1 .DISTRICT PROFILE

*This section provides an overview of Sehore district in terms of its geography and topography (temperatures, rainfall, geographical area, landholding pattern, cropping pattern, rivers, livelihood details, major drinking water sources, critical establishments etc.), demography (literacy rate, poverty, economy, per capita income, main occupation of the people), climate and weather, rivers, roads, housing, communications, education, health (hospitals), and other critical infrastructure such as industrial establishments etc.*

### A1.1.1 LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Formation of district Sehore is decades old. In year 1972, Bhopal was separated from Sehore and made capital of MP.

Sehore district lies between latitude – north 22° 33' 30" ; 23° 40' 25" and longitude – east 78 °26' 00" ; 78 ° 02' 00" . It has area of 6578 sq kms.

The district has 5 blocks ,8 tehsils and 7 municipal boards. Major population is rural and has agriculture as their main occupation. Sehore is one of the highest wheat producing districts of India which is supplied to the entire nation. It is surrounded by 7 districts namely Bhopal, Raisen, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Dewas, Harda, Hoshangabad.

### A1.1.2 GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Sehore has many rivers and lakes, however Narmada and Parvati are the major rivers and become a problem at the time of excess rains and backwaters. Kolar dam is in budni district and rehti tehsil. The dam is the major supplier of drinking water to Bhopal.

TABLE 1 : GEOGRAPHY

Name of rivers and lakes:		
	Name of Block	River
	Sehore	Parwati
		Sevan
		Chota Parwa
		Bada Parwa
		Utavali
		Kulans
	Ashta	Parwati
		Dudhi
		Papnas
		Nevaj

	<b>Budhni</b>	Narmada	
		Bhabbar	
		Bhagner	
		Timran	
		Kharra nalla	
		Gadariya nall	
	<b>Ichhawar</b>	Ajnal	
		Patala	
	<b>Nasrullaganj</b>	Kolar	
		Narmda	
		Seep	
		Ambar	
		Ajnal	
	<b>Source – WRD Department</b>		
	<b>No. of dams, embankments:</b>	Kolar Dam	Budni
	<b>Name of existing mountains :</b>	Pavagadh	376 km
	<b>Highest elevation (in meters):</b>	Salher	425 km
		Griddhraj Parvat	441 km
	Kalsubai	533 km	
	Harishchandragad	545 km	
	172430 hectare		
<b>Forest cover in the district:</b>	Total Irrigated Area -278647 hectare		
<b>Any other important element:</b>			

### **A1.1.3 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO ECONOMICS**

Total population of Sehore is 1311008 according to census of 2011. Only 8600 families in sehore are below poverty line out of total 210762. Agriculture is the main occupation of people followed by Industrial employment.

TABLE 2 : DEMOGRAPHY

<b>Total household(2011 census)</b>	
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1311008</b>
<b>Male:</b>	<b>683703</b>
<b>Female:</b>	<b>627305</b>
<b>Population density:</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>Total families :</b>	
<b>APL families :</b>	210762
<b>BPL families :</b>	202162
	8600
<b>Occupation</b>	
<b>Main occupation of people:</b>	Agriculture
<b>Secondary occupation of people:</b>	Employment in small and medium scaled industries

Source – Census of India and Zilla Panchayat

#### **A1.1.4 CLIMATE AND WEATHER**

The temperature of Sehore ranges from minimum 17 degrees to maximum 32 degrees. Budni and Nasrullaganj are the blocks that generally receive high rainfall and become a problem in excess rains leading to floods. However, in less rainfall, Sehore block is the most affected in terms of water scarcity.

TABLE 3 :CLIMATE

<b>Rainfall-</b>	Information Block wise. (mm – 2010)		
	Block	Total	Avg.
	Sehore	624.6	982.0
	Ashta	642.0	906.37
	Budni	977.8	1239.35
	Ichhawar	637.7	930.5
	Nasrullaganj	938.0	1049.2
<b>Total annual rainfall of last year:</b>	3820.1mm		

<b>Average rainfall ( last 10 years):</b>	1042.1mm
<b>Average Maximum Temperature:</b>	32.94
<b>Average Minimum Temperature:</b>	17.85
<b>Demarcation of crucial seasons- Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:</b>	August
<b>Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:</b>	October

Source- Land Dept. and Weather Dept.

### A 1.1.5 HEALTH

Sehore has adequate number of hospitals and sub centres based on the hazards the block is exposed to. However, Budni , a flood prone area has quite few number of hospitals and beds. Also, Ichawar and budni has just one ambulance which makes it vulnerable to fire etc.

There are a total of 5 hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), 15 primary health centres (PHC) and 154 sub health centres (SC). The district hospital has 200 beds while community health centres and primary health centres have 30 and 10 beds in each centre respectively. There are around 365 medical stores in the district.

TABLE 4 :HEALTH

Block : Sehore	No. of Hospitals: 01	No. of medical officers: 17 No. of nurses : 37 No. of compounders : 02 Medical/ paramedical staff :80 No. of available ambulances: 02 No. of beds: 200
	No. of sub health centres: 34	No. of medical officers: NA No. of nurses : 48 No. of compounders : Nil Medical/ paramedical staff: Nil No. of available ambulances: Nil No. of beds: Nil
	No. of Primary Health Centers	No. of medical officers: 04

	<p>(PHCs): 03  1. Dorah  2. Hehmadpur  3. Bamuliya</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 02  1. Shaympur  2. Bilkkisganj</p> <p>No. of Private Hospitals: 07  1. Jaiwal hospital Sehore  02 Satguru Hospital &amp; Trama center  03 Nidhan Hi-tec  04 vaibhav Hospital  05 New surya  06 New akshay  07 Jyoti Hospital &amp; Pariwar kalyan kendra sehore</p>	<p>No. of nurses : Nil  No. of compounders : Nil  Medical/ paramedical staff :13  No. of available ambulances: Nil  No. of beds: nil</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 06  No. of nurses : 07  No. of compounders: 02  Medical/ paramedical staff: 15  No. of available ambulances: 02  No. of beds: 30 each</p> <p>No. of medical officers:  No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):  No. of available ambulances:  No. of beds: 138</p> <p>No. of trained first aid volunteers in the block:  37 (6 combat teams)</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 169</p>
<p><b>Block : Ashta</b></p>	<p>No. of Hospitals: 01  Civil hospital Astha com Blok ChC</p> <p>No. of sub health centres: 39</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 08  No. of nurses : 05  No. of compounders : 01  Medical/ paramedical staff : 29  No. of available ambulances: 02  Dindyal chalet : 01  Gov : 01  No. of beds: 60</p> <p>No. of medical officers: Nil  No. of nurses : 36</p>

	<p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs):03</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. kotari</li> <li>2. Sidhiganj mena</li> <li>3. Mena</li> </ol> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs):01</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jawar</li> </ol> <p>No. of Private Hospitals:03</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Siddharth Hospital Astha</li> <li>2. Pushp kalan Hospital Astha</li> <li>3. Care Hospital Astha</li> </ol>	<p>No. of compounders : Nil  Medical/ paramedical staff :Nil  No. of available ambulances :Nil  No. of beds: Nil</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 05  No. of nurses : Nil  No. of compounders :Nil  Medical/ paramedical staff: 07  No. of available ambulances:  No. of beds: 08</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. kotari :08</li> <li>2. Sidhiganj :Nil</li> <li>3. Mena : Nil</li> </ol> <p>No. of medical officers:02  No. of nurses : Nil  No. of compounders :Nil  Medical/ paramedical staff:03  No. of available ambulances :Nil  No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No. of medical officers:03  No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):  No. of available ambulances:01  No. of beds: 55</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Siddharth Hospital Astha: 20</li> <li>2. Pushp kalan Hospital Astha :25</li> <li>3. Care Hospital Astha :10</li> </ol> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: 26 (5 combat teams)</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 97</p>
<b>Block : Budni</b>	No. of Hospitals:01	<p>No. of medical officers:02  No. of nurses,09 compounders01 (medical/ paramedical staff):17</p>



	<p>No. of sub health centres: 24</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs):04 1. shahganj 2. Baktra 3. Mardangpur 4. Nanore</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 02 1. Budhani 2. Rahti</p> <p>No. of Private Hospitals:01 1.Pratibha Shahganj</p>	<p>No. of available ambulances:01 No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No. of medical officers: nil No. of nurses : 22 No. of compounders: 01 Medical/ paramedical staff: No. of available ambulances :NIL No. of beds: Nil</p> <p>No. of medical officers:04 No. of nurses :Nil No. of Compounders: 01 Medical/ paramedical staff:11 No. of available ambulances :Nil No. of beds: 24 1. shahganj :08 2. Baktra :10 3. Mardangpur:06 4. Nanore: Nil</p> <p>No. of medical officers:04 No. of nurses: 09 No. of compounders :Nil Medical/ paramedical staff:21 No. of available ambulances :Nil No. of beds: 60 1. Budhani :30 2. Rahti :30</p> <p>No. of medical officers:01 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): No. of available ambulances: No. of beds: 10</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block:</p>
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		37 (6 combat teams)  Total No. of medical stores in the block: 39
<b>Block : Ichhawar</b>	<p>No. of Hospitals:01</p> <p>No. of sub health centres: 29</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs):03 1. Amlah 2. diwadiya 3. Raam nagar</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs):01 1. Ichhawar</p> <p>No. of Private Hospitals: NIL</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 03 No. of nurses: 03 No. of compounders: 01 Medical/ paramedical staff:20 No. of available ambulances:01 No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No. of medical officers :NIL No. of nurses: 30 No. of compounders: Nil Medical/ paramedical staff:Nil No. of available ambulances :Nil No. of beds: Nil</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 02 No. of nurses: Nil No. of compounders: 01 Medical/ paramedical staff:02 No. of available ambulances :Nil No. of beds: Nil</p> <p>No. of medical officers:03 No. of nurses :03 No. of compounders :01 Medical/ paramedical staff:20 No. of available ambulances:01 No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No. of medical officers: No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): No. of available ambulances: No. of beds:</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block: 5</p>

		(1 combat team)  Total No. of medical stores in the block: 20
<b>Block : Nasrullaganj</b>	<p>No. of Hospitals: 01</p> <p>No. of sub health centres: 28</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs):02 1. Itawa-itarsi 2. Bibori</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 2 1.Nasrullaganj 2.Ladkue</p> <p>No. of Private Hospitals: Narbada Hospital Nasrullaganj</p>	<p>No. of medical officers:05 No. of nurses: 07 No. of compounders: 02 Medical/ paramedical staff: No. of available ambulances:01 No. of beds: 30</p> <p>No. of medical officers: Nil No. of nurses: 25 No. of compounders : Nil Medical/ paramedical staff:Nil No. of available ambulances :Nil No. of beds: Nil</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 1 No. of nurses : Nil No. of compounders : Medical/ paramedical staff : 3 No. of available ambulances: Nil No. of beds: Nil</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 7 No. of nurses: 7 No. of compounders: 2 Medical/ paramedical staff :25 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 60 Nasrullaganj-30 Ladkue-30</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 1 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/</p>



<b>No. of Engineering colleges:</b>	1 (Diet Sehore)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>No. of Medical colleges:</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>No. of Other colleges:</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	02		01	01		01	01		01	
<b>Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:</b>	54253 (class 9 th to 12 th) 182394(1 to 8th)									
<b>Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:</b>	5662									

Source – Education Dept.

### A 1.1.7 AGRICULTURE

Major crops grown in district are kharif and rabi. Kharif experiences danger due to excess rain. And in case of drought like situations, less water is available for irrigation which affects rabi. Frost in the season of January affects soyabean as mentioned in detail in Part C.

TABLE 6 : AGRICULTURE

	<b>Kharif</b>	<b>Rabi</b>		
<b><u>Cropping pattern</u></b>				
<b>Type of major crops:</b>				
<b>Cropping seasons:</b>	July – Sept. Threat in August due to rain	Oct – March Threat in Jan due to extreme cold		
<b><u>Land classifications</u></b>	Reserved Forest      Protected Forest      Revenue Forest			
<b>Forest land:</b>	87088 hectare	76951 hectare	8391 hectare	
<b>Barren &amp; Uncultivated land:</b>	19523 hectare			

<b>Cultivated land:</b>	392912 hectare
<b>Pasture land:</b>	290162 hectare
<b><u>Soil classifications</u></b>	
<b>Saline:</b>	Nil
<b>Water logging:</b>	Nil
<b>Recurrent flood hit area:</b>	Nil
<b>Drought hit area:</b>	About 250 hectare (budni and nasrullaganj)- kharif 180 hectare

Source- Agriculture Dept.

### **A1.1.8 HOUSING PATTERN**

According to 2011 census total number of households (excluding institution households) is 260665. The different material used for wall includes grass/thatch/bamboo, mud/unburnt brick, stone, burnt brick etc. Most of the households have walls made up of burnt brick (50%). Hence the houses are vulnerable in case of disasters like earthquake. The different materials used for roof are grass/thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, stone, concrete, tiles, etc. Majority household's roof are made up of tiles (72.9%). The different materials used for floor are mud, cement, mosaic floor tiles, etc. Most of the houses have construction up to Ground Floor or 1<sup>st</sup> floor. Very less Houses have construction up to 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors like Hotel, Government department, etc.

TABLE 7 :HOUSING

<b>Housing pattern</b> (Source: censusindia.gov.in)	
<b>Type of housing construction:</b>	Kuccha houses : 94,552 (82,949 – rural , 11,603 – urban)
<b>Type of material used: kuccha :mud</b> <b>Pucca: burnt brick</b>	Pucca houses : 1509 (concrete wall) 1233 – rural , 276 urban
<b>Flooring types:</b>	Mud, cement, mosaic floor tiles, etc

### **A 1.1. 9 INDUSTRIAL SETUPS**

Considering the criteria of investment of upto 438 lakhs as small scale industry and upto 7 crore as medium scaled and greater than 1777 crore as large, Sehore has 1 small, 3 large and 15 medium scaled industries. These industries provide employment to around 4870 people.

Out of all the industries, only one is risky since it's a LPG product based industry. The industry is located in Sehore block which might put the nearby population at risk. Awareness should be created at local level on the possible threats and the way to deal with them in emergency. Also, people working at the industry should be trained and safety perspectives should also be considered. Rest all industries don't possess any major danger to the district.

1. Total number of industries

TABLE 8 :INDUSTRY

Sehore			Ashta			Budni			Ichhawar			Nasrullaganj		
Govt.	Semi Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Semi Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Semi Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Semi Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Semi Govt.	Pvt.
-	2 1- small unit, 1- med	7 small unit	-	1 small unit	1 large unit	-	-	2 large unit,4 small unit	-	-	2 small unit	-	-	-

Source : Industrial Department

2.No. of Major Accident Hazard Units : 1 (Hemkund Petroleum - sehore, Product - LPG )

Polluting industries/Industrial Areas : NA (all have certified limits)

Total workforce involved in these industrial units: 10

3.No. of Medium and small scale industries :      Small- 1      (investment upto Rs. 438 lacs)  
    Large – 3 (investment > Rs1777 crore)  
    Medium – 15 ( investment upto Rs. 7 crore)

Total manpower involved in these units: 4870

**A 1.1.10 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION NETWORK**

Sehore district is entirely dependent on road transport. All the blocks are well connected by road. The nearest Airport is Bhopal, capital of MP. Bhopal is directly connected to the national capital, New Delhi by Air. From Bhopal Airstrip, there is only 45 Kms drive for Sehore. For landline phones the only operator is BSNL. There are a total of 7 large telephone exchanges in the district and 13 small telephone exchanges. There are total 3125 landline connections in the district, out of which 1791 connections are in Sehore and Ichawar. Total numbers of BSNL broadband connections in the Sehore and Ichawar is 465. There are many mobile operators in the district – Airtel, BSNL, Idea, Tata DoCoMo and Reliance. Out of the total households of 2011 census (206935) , 51.1% of the total households have telephone as there mode of communication. There are a total 4 wireless stations in the district.

All the blocks of Sehore district are well connected by road. However, as experienced the condition of roads is miserable and it takes nearly 2 hours to commute sehore- ichawar- and ichawar- rehti. It will take around an year to get all the roads constructed.

TABLE 9 :TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

<p><b>1) Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks:</b></p> <p><b>a) By Road</b></p> <p><b>b) By Rail</b></p> <p><b>c) By Air</b></p>	<p><b>Yes (Private buses)</b></p> <p><b>Yes Bhopal is the nearest airport.</b></p>
<p><b>2) Communication network</b></p> <p><b>i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks</b></p> <p><b>ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block</b></p> <p><b>iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks</b></p> <p><b>iv) No. of HAM Radio Stations in the blocks</b></p>	<p>1 in each block except Budni</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>-</p>

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**INTER BLOCK CONNECTIVITY**

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TABLE 10 :INTERBLOCK CONNECTIVITY

	<b>Sehore (No. of buses)</b>	<b>Ashta</b>	<b>Budni</b>	<b>Ichhawar</b>	<b>Nasrullaganj</b>
<b>Sehore</b>	→	39	5	12	7
<b>Ashta</b>	→	-	3	17	3
<b>Bundi</b>	→	3	-	12	6
<b>Ichhawar</b>	→	12	6	-	7
<b>Nasrullaganj</b>	→	3	12	6	-

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**TRANSPORT CONNECTIVITY OF EACH BLOCK**

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TABLE 11 :CONNECTIVITY OF EACH BLOCK

	<b>Connected by Road</b>	<b>Details of buses to other districts and location of bus stand</b>	<b>Connected by Rail</b>	<b>Details of Trains to other Districts and bus stand location</b>
<b>Sehore</b>	Yes	1.From Indore via Sehore to Bhopal 2. Shyampur to Nasrullaganj 3.Ichawwar- Nasrull. – budni 4.Ehandbad-sujalpur-sajapur	Rail	Ujjain,ratlam , ahemdabad, delhi Sehore to Bhopal
<b>Budni</b>	Yes	1. To Hoshangabad 2. To balktara 3. To Bhopal 4. To Nasrullaganj 5. To Indore	Yes	1. Hoshangabad to Bhopal 2. Hoshangabad to Mumbai 3. Hoshangabad to Jabalpur 4. Hoshangabad to Nagpur
<b>Ichhawar</b>	Yes	1. To budni 2. To Sehore 3. To Astha	Yes	1. To ashta 2. To budni 3. To sehore
<b>Ashta</b>	Yes	1. Indore to Bhopal 2. Khgarod to harda 3. Sujalpur to sajapur 4. Dewas to ujjain	No	
<b>Nasrullaganj</b>	Yes	1. To indore 2. To sehore 3. To Bhopal 4. To hoshagabad	No	

Source – Transport Department

Sehore does not have its own power generation plant. The blocks receive power from nearby districts and distribute them at 33 kv/11kv level.

Below is the electricity plan in case in use supplies fail, what alternate sources of power we have and the vulnerable areas. The table shows that 8 substations of Nasrullaganj and 3 substations of Rehti are vulnerable in sense that they do not have an alternate power arrangement in case of failure. The areas will experience a blackout and hence arrangements like generators etc. are required to be made.

TABLE 12: ALTERNATE SOURCE PLAN

S.N O.	SOURCE	BLOCK / TEHSIL	CURRENT SOURCE ( 33KV FEEDER )	CAPACITY FULLFILLED	ALTERNATE SOURCE ( SPECIFY GENERATOR CAPACITY IF POSSIBLE IN CASE THERE IS NO ALTERNATE SOURCE )	CAPACITY FULLFILLED
1	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	BIJORI	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
2	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	INDUSTRIAL	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
3	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	BIJORI	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
4	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	BIJORI	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
5	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	BIJORI	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
6	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	BHOPAL NAKA	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
7	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	BHOPAL NAKA	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
8	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	DASHERABAG	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
9	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	DASHERABAG	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
10	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	DASHERABAG	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
11	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	DASHERABAG	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station	YES

					LALGHATI	
12	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	DASHERABAG	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
13	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Ichawar	DASHERABAG	YES	LALGHATI Feeder from 132 KV Sub Station LALGHATI	YES
14	132KV Sub Station Ichawar	Ichawar	DASHERABAG	YES	33KV Bhaukhedi feeder from 132KV Sub Station Sehore	YES
15	132KV Sub Station Ichawar	Ichawar	DASHERABAG	YES	33KV Bhaukhedi feeder from 132KV Sub Station Sehore	YES
16	132KV Sub Station Ichawar	Ichawar	ICHHAWAR	YES	33KV Bhaukhedi feeder from 132KV Sub Station Sehore	YES
17	132KV Sub Station Ichawar	Ichawar	ICHHAWAR	YES	33KV Bhaukhedi feeder from 132KV Sub Station Sehore	YES
18	132KV Sub Station Ichawar	Ichawar	LASUDIAKAG AR	YES	33KV Bhaukhedi feeder from 132KV Sub Station Sehore	YES
19	132KV Sub Station Ichawar	Ichawar	LASUDIAKAG AR	YES	33KV Bhaukhedi feeder from 132KV Sub Station Sehore	YES
20	132KV Sub Station Ichawar	Ichawar	DIWADIA	YES	33KV Bhaukhedi feeder from 132KV Sub Station Sehore	YES
21	132KV Sub Station Ichawar	Ichawar	DIWADIA	YES	33KV Bhaukhedi feeder from 132KV Sub Station Sehore	YES
22	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	BARKHEDI	YES	33KV Supply from Bhopal Ratibad	YES
23	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	BARKHEDI	YES	33KV Supply from Bhopal Ratibad	YES
24	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	BARKHEDI	YES	33KV Supply from Bhopal Ratibad	YES
25	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Sehore	CHANDBAD	YES	33KV Supply from Shyampur Sub Station	YES
26	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Shyampur	CHANDBAD	YES	33KV Supply from Shyampur Sub Station	YES
27	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Shyampur	CHANDBAD	YES	33KV Supply from Shyampur Sub Station	YES
28	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Shyampur	SHYAMPUR	YES	33KV Supply from Kurawar 132KV Sub Station	YES
29	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Shyampur	SHYAMPUR	YES	33KV Supply from Kurawar 132KV Sub Station	YES

30	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Shyampur	SHYAMPUR	YES	33KV Supply from Kurawar 132KV Sub Station	YES
31	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Shyampur	DORAHA	YES	33KV Supply from Kurawar 132KV Sub Station	YES
32	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Shyampur	KHAIKHEDA	YES	33KV Supply from Kurawar 132KV Sub Station	YES
33	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Shyampur	ACHHAROHI	YES	33KV Supply from Kurawar 132KV Sub Station	YES
34	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Shyampur	ACHHAROHI	YES	33KV Supply from Kurawar 132KV Sub Station	YES
35	132KV Sub Station Sehore	Shyampur	ACHHAROHI	YES	33KV Supply from Kurawar 132KV Sub Station	YES
36	220KV Sub Station Bhopal	Sehore	KOLAR	YES	33KV Supply from 132KV Sub Station Sehore	YES
37	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	SEWDA	YES	33KV Maina feeder	YES
38	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	SEWDA	YES	33KV Sewda feeder	YES
39	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	KOTHARI	YES	33KV Supply from Sehore	YES
40	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	MAINA	YES	33KV Sewda feeder	YES
41	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	MAINA	YES	33KV Sewda feeder	YES
42	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	AMLAMAJJU	YES	33KV Jawar Feeder	YES
43	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	AMLAMAJJU	YES	33KV Jawar Feeder	YES
44	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	JAWAR(TEHSI L)	YES	33KV Kajlas Feeder	YES
45	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	JAWAR (RURAL)	YES	33KV Kajlas Feeder	YES
46	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	KILERAMA	YES	33KV Ashta Feeder	YES
47	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	KILERAMA	YES	33KV Ashta Feeder	YES
48	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	BAGER	YES	33KV Supply from Ichawar	YES
49	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	DODI	YES	33KV Supply from Jawar	YES
50	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	DODI	YES	33KV Supply from Jawar	YES
51	220KV Sub	Ashta	KHACHORD	YES	33KV Supply from Amla	YES

	Station Ashta				Majju	
52	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	KHACHORD	YES	33KV Supply from Amla Majju	YES
53	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	KHACHORD	YES	33KV Supply from Amla Majju	YES
54	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	KHACHORD	YES	33KV Supply from Amla Majju	YES
55	220KV Sub Station Ashta	Ashta	ASHTA	YES	33KV Supply from Sehore	YES
56	132KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Nasrullaganj	NASRULLAGANJ	YES	NOT AVAILABLE	NO
57	132KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Nasrullaganj	REHTI	YES	NOT AVAILABLE	NO
58	132KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Nasrullaganj	LADKUI	YES	NOT AVAILABLE	NO
59	132KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Nasrullaganj	LADKUI	YES	NOT AVAILABLE	NO
60	132KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Nasrullaganj	GOPALPUR	YES	NOT AVAILABLE	NO
61	132KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Nasrullaganj	GOPALPUR	YES	NOT AVAILABLE	NO
62	132KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Nasrullaganj	GOPALPUR	YES	NOT AVAILABLE	NO
63	132KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Nasrullaganj	GOPALPUR	YES	NOT AVAILABLE	NO
64	132KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Rehti	CHAKALDI	YES	NOT AVAILABLE	NO
65	132KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Rehti	CHAKALDI	YES	NOT AVAILABLE	NO
66	132KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Rehti	CHAKALDI	YES	NOT AVAILABLE	NO
67	220KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Budhni	BUDHNI	YES	OBEDULLAGANJ 33KV FEEDER	NO
68	220KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Budhni	SHAHGANJ	YES	BHARKACH 33KV FEEDER FROM 132KV BAREILY	YES
69	220KV Sub	Budhni	SHAHGANJ	YES	BHARKACH 33KV	YES

	Station Nasrullaganj				FEEDER FROM 132KV BAREILY	
<b>70</b>	220KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Budhni	SHAHGANJ	YES	BHARKACH 33KV FEEDER FROM 132KV BAREILY	YES
<b>71</b>	220KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Budhni	SHAHGANJ	YES	BHARKACH 33KV FEEDER FROM 132KV BAREILY	YES
<b>72</b>	220KV Sub Station Nasrullaganj	Budhni	SHAHGANJ	YES	BHARKACH 33KV FEEDER FROM 132KV BAREILY	YES

Source - MPMKVV

### **A 1.1.12 MAJOR HISTORICAL, RELIGIOUS PLACES, TOURIST SPOTS**

Sehore is a historical place with many temples and old places. Shalkanpur mandir in rehti is quite old and has a dangerous train to commute. Siddhi vinayak mandir has a huge presence of visitors on Wednesday.

TABLE 13 :TOURIST PLACES

	Average presence of visitors per day during peak season / festival season
<b>List of historical places in the district:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Saru maru caves 100+ on weekends</li> <li>2. Higher Secondary school, Sehore 500+ everyday</li> </ol>
<b>List of religious centers in the district:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sidhi Vinayak Mandir – 1000+ visitors on Wednesday and 200+ on other days.</li> <li>2. Cenotaphs of kunwar Chain singh - 200+ on weekends</li> <li>3. Jama Masjid 1000+ on Friday, 200+ on other days.</li> <li>4. Hanuman Phatak – 500+ on Tuesday, 100+ on other days</li> <li>5. Church – 50+ everyday</li> <li>6. RamLala Mandir – 100+ everyday</li> <li>7. Shalkanpur , rehti – 100+ everyday</li> </ol>

### **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.

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## A 1.2 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

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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.

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## A 1.3 KEY OBJECTIVES

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

- Assess all risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters in the district
- Promoting prevention and preparedness by ensuring that Disaster Management (DM) receives the highest priority at all levels in the district.
- Prevention and minimization of loss of human lives and property by gearing up preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively
- Assisting the line departments, Block administration, urban bodies and community in developing coping skills for disaster management & Ensuring that community is the most important stakeholder in the DM process.
- To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish and maintain effective systems for responding to disasters
- Developing convergence of action in addressing, preventing and mitigating disasters and to equip with maximum possible relief measures and to resort to pre-disaster, during and post-disaster steps.
- To establish and maintain a proactive programme of risk reduction, this programme being implemented through existing sectoral and inter-sectoral development programmes and

- Mainstreaming DM concerns into the developmental planning process.
- Encouraging mitigation measures based on state-of-the-art technology and environmental sustainability.
- To address gender issues in disaster management with special thrust on empowerment of women towards long term disaster mitigation
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail-safe communications and Information Technology support.
- Encourage training and create awareness, rehearsals, dissemination of knowledge, and information on DM among all the citizens living in the district.
- Ensuring relief/assistance to the affected with care, without any discrimination of caste, creed, community or sex
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat.
- Undertaking recovery to bring back the community to a better and safer level than the pre-disaster stage
- To develop disaster management as a distinct management discipline and creation of a systematic and streamlined disaster management cadre

#### A 1.4 DISTRICT PLAN APPROACH

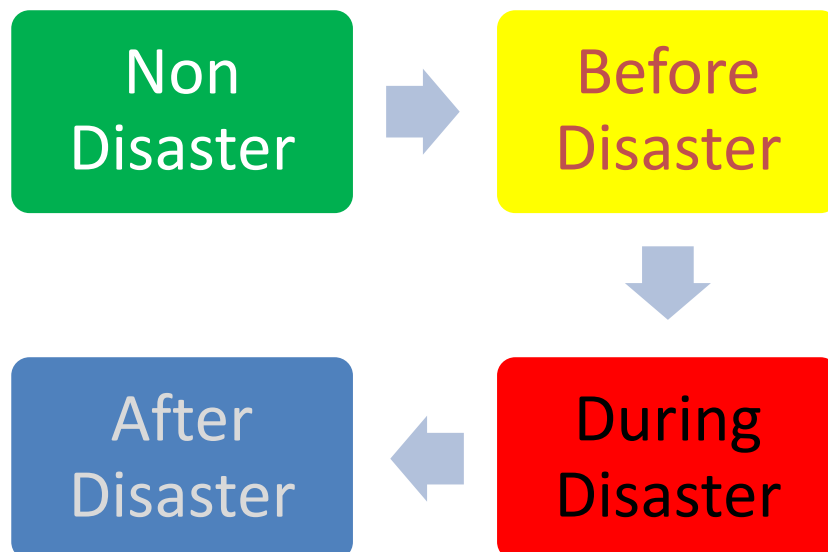
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The aim of the plan is to establish necessary systems, structures, programs, resources, capabilities and guiding principles for reducing disaster risks and preparing for and responding to disasters and threats of disasters in respective district, in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

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

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

FIGURE 1: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)**

Sehore district has a DDMA which was constituted on 04.07.2009 with Collector and District Magistrate as chairman while Zilla Panchayat head and Nagar Pailka head are the deputy chairman. Members of DDMA include S.P, CMHO, Ceo zilla Panchayat and ADM.

Roles and responsibilities of DDMA include continuous monitoring of all the departments for mitigation activity plan, checking the preparedness plan of the district just before the disaster and making sure that there is inter and intra district support. Also, during disaster time, rescue and relief operations should be monitored and detailed reports should be supervised.

TABLE 14 :DDMA

<b>Date of inception of DDMA</b>	<b>4.7.09</b>																	
<b>Members of DDMA, their name, along with actual designations, and current position in DDMA like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Collector</td> <td>Chairman</td> <td rowspan="7" style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Members</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District Magistrate</td> <td>Chairman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zilla Panchayat head</td> <td>Dep. Chairman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nagar Palika head</td> <td>Dep. Chairman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S.P</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chief Medical &amp; Health Officer</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CEO Zilla Panchayat</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional Dist. Magistrate</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Collector	Chairman	Members	District Magistrate	Chairman	Zilla Panchayat head	Dep. Chairman	Nagar Palika head	Dep. Chairman	S.P		Chief Medical & Health Officer		CEO Zilla Panchayat		Additional Dist. Magistrate	
Collector	Chairman	Members																
District Magistrate	Chairman																	
Zilla Panchayat head	Dep. Chairman																	
Nagar Palika head	Dep. Chairman																	
S.P																		
Chief Medical & Health Officer																		
CEO Zilla Panchayat																		
Additional Dist. Magistrate																		
<b>Roles and responsibilities of DDMA</b>	Making the appropriate action plan for disaster management (mainly during the disaster time)																	

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Source – Revenue Dept.

**Roles and Responsibilities of DDMA:**

- Reviewing the threat of disasters, Vulnerability of the district to such disasters takes preventive and mitigation measures with the help of all the departments.
- The responsibility of collector is to implement the disaster plan.
- To create awareness among community with involvement of Ngo’s and optimum utilization of local resources.
- To establish relief camp, food centre, cattle camp at time of emergency.
- To issue order to all Authorized institutions and local authorities regarding preventive and mitigation actions.
- Considering the suggestions for improvement of the response document DDMP.
- The District Disaster management authority may in case of large-scale disasters get in touch with the local Defence units for assistance for rescue, evacuation and emergency relief measures.
- The District Disaster Management authority will have the authority to requisite resources, materials and equipment from the private sector.
- Ensure Establishment of Control room after 15<sup>th</sup> June as the district is prone to flood.
- Issue order to all the revenue officers to take note of Primary Facility in disaster prone villages of district.
- Issue order of full cooperation from the entire Jan pad Panchayats of district.
- Issue order to all the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to ensure stock of basic resources as preparation plan.
- Provide Technical support and advice to all the local authorities.
- Identification of places, buildings (school, college’s community hall) which can be used as relief camps at the time of disaster.
- Create a stock of search and rescue material and make available at disaster site in least time.
- To motivate NGO’s and other organization to work for disaster management activities.
- To ensure that communication network works in effective manner.

**A 2.2 DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE/ ADVISORY COMMITTEE (DDMC/ DDMAC)**

District level Disaster Management Advisory Committee will be appointed by the District Disaster Management Authority 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 Sehore district will comprise of following (the list is not exhaustible):

TABLE 15 : DDMC

S.No.	Functionaries
-------	---------------

1	Deputy Commissioner
2	Chairman of ZilaParishad
3	Additional Collector
4	Superintended Of Police
5	Chief Medical Officer
6	Chief Engineer (MPEB)
7	Chief Engineer (PWD)
8	Commissioner Municipal Corporation
9	District Forest Officer
10	District Commandant, Home Guard
11	Officer , RTO
12	Chief Engineer (Irrigation)
13	District Food Officer
14	District Revenue Officer
15	District Public Relation Officer
16	General Manager , District Telecom Office
17	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)**

*There is temporary District Emergency operation centre at the district level and each of the blocks during flood time. This district emergency operation centre is 24 hours active from 15<sup>th</sup> June to 30<sup>th</sup> Sep (time during which flood situation can arise). Each of the district emergency operation centres is equipped with a telephone and a fax machine.*

Following is recommended for district emergency operation centre:

District Sehore should set up an exclusive Emergency Operation Centre in Collectorate Office. This Centre shall function round the clock and set up with sufficient manpower and with modern equipment. During non-disaster times, the DEOC will work under the supervision of the official not below the rank of Additional District Magistrate and as designated by the DDMA and during the emergencies, DEOC will come under the direct control of Deputy Commissioner or a person designated by him as Chief of Operations.

TABLE 16 :DEOC

<b>Location of the DEOC / DCR:</b>	<b>Control Room, District collectorate office</b>
<b>Involved agencies in DEOC / DCR, Roles and</b>	Controlling the information flow in case of

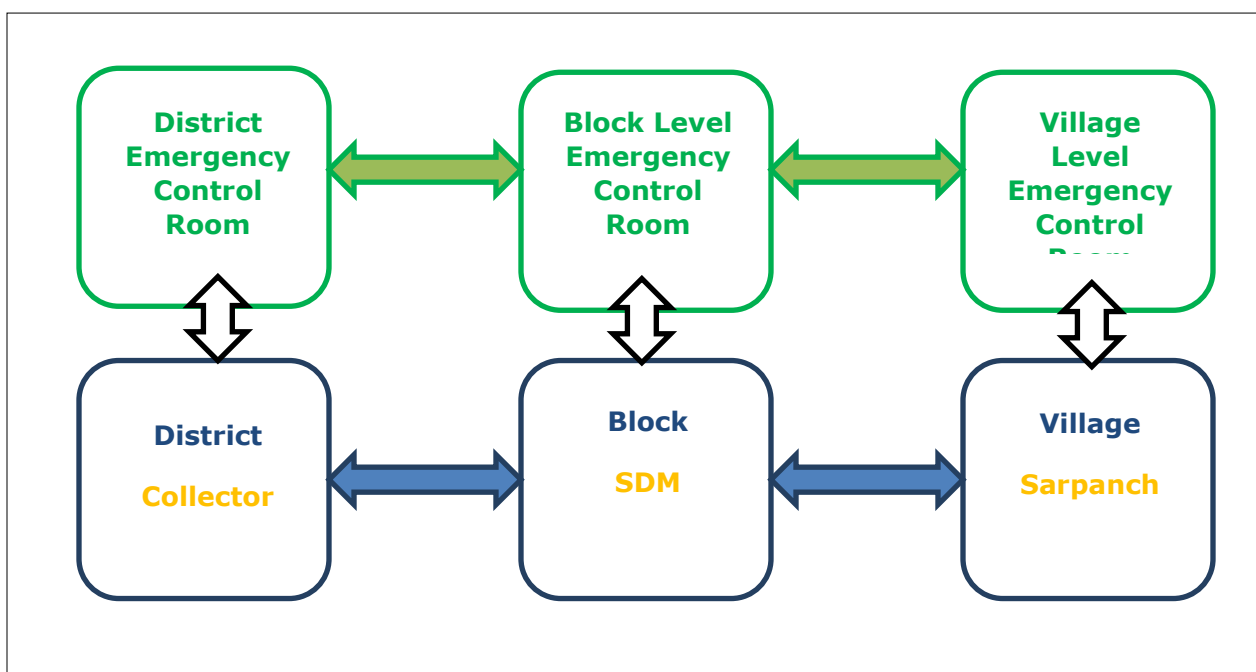
<b>responsibilities of the officials / nodal persons (phase wise):</b>	emergency.
<b>Equipments installed (software and hardware):</b>	Wireless sets Telephones

Source – Revenue Dept.

#### 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

TABLE 17 : URBAN DDMC

<b>Date of inception of Urban DDMC, Location</b>	25.5.2012 Nasrullaganj 27.5.2012 Aashta 24.5.2012 Budni
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<b>Members of Urban DDMC, their name, along with actual designations, and current position in DDMC like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc</b>	Shri M.R. Ningwaal-Chief Municipality officer (Nasrullaganj) Shri K. L Suman –CMO (Astha) Shri R.S Tiwari – CMO (Budni) Shri Ramanuj Sharma-CMO (Shahganj) Shri R.D Sharma – CMO (Rehti) Shri Rajendra kumar joshi(Jawar) Shri Awad kishor Pandey CMO (Ichawwar)

Source – Revenue Dept.

#### **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**

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

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

The proposed structure of block level disaster management committee is(the list is not exhaustible):

TABLE 18 : BLOCK DDMC

Functionaries	Designation
<b>Nagar palika/ Nagar Panchayat Chairman</b>	Chairman
<b>Chief municipal officer</b>	Member Secretary
<b>SDM/ Tehsildar/Nayab Tehsildar</b>	Co Chairman
<b>SDO Police/ In charge Police Station</b>	Member
<b>Block Medical Officer</b>	Member
<b>Assistant Engineer (Irrigation)</b>	Member
<b>Assistant Engineer (PWD)</b>	Member
<b>Platoon Commander, Home Guards</b>	Member
<b>Range Officer, Forests</b>	Member

<b>Junior Engineer (JTO), Telecom</b>	Member
<b>Two prominent NGO's working in the block in the field of Disaster Management</b>	Member

### Roles and Responsibilities:

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

### A.2.7 GRAM PANCHAYAT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The proposed structure of gram panchayat disaster management committee is(the list is not exhaustible):  
TABLE 19 : GRAM PANCHAYAT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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

### Roles and Responsibilities:

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

PART B: HAZARD, VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT AND  
RISK PROFILING (HVRC)

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

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*This chapter largely deals with the disasters that sehore district experienced. Based on this, the vulnerability assessment of people and their income sources, 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.*

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### **B1.1 MAJOR APPLICABLE HAZARDS**

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**Flood:** – are most common in the district. Sehore is surrounded by rivers Parvati and Chambal on one side and Narmada on the other. Also there are nalas and canals which make the district more vulnerable. Also, being one of the largest producer of Wheat in India, Crops are vulnerable.

Due to excess rains, Narmada river overflows and flood like situation arises in nearby villages. Around 28 villages in Nasrullaganj are at risk. Different levels of Narmada affect different villages and require different actions as stated.

**Earthquake :** The mentioned buildings (**Refer Annexure**) would be at risk due to earthquake. All the recent construction work is being carried out taking care of safety measures and proper equipment installation.

**Drought** -In case of monsoon delays, sehore is the worst affected district. Soyabean gets affected the most owing to lack in rainfall.

**Stampedes**-The district has many religious and historical places on which visitors come in huge numbers. Also owing to the religious contrasts, sehore is very much vulnerable to stampedes.

**Frost**-Sehore district was badly affected by frost in jan, 2011. Around 120 Cr. was distributed as relief to the farmers whose crops were destroyed.

**Fire** - Fire occurs mostly due to negligence of people and in the crops which might spread and become a trouble. Huge amount of relief is distributed in summers for fire

**Industrial Hazard** - There is only one industry in Sehore – LPG producing unit which owes a threat to the district. Rest all industries are not hazardous.



TABLE 21: VILLAGES AT RISK FROM DIFFERENT NARMADA LEVEL

S.No	Narmada Level	Required Action	Villages at risk
1	960	Collector and S.P should be informed and teams should be kept ready.	None of the villages at risk.
2	962	Patwari, kotwari and revenue officers of villages near to narmada and its baby rivers should be informed.	None of the villages at risk.
3	964	Evacuating people at low lying areas.	None of the villages at risk.
4	968	Continuous monitoring of narmada and helping rivers and keeping people at risk ready for evacuation.	None of the villages at risk.
5	970	Continuous monitoring of narmada and helping rivers and keeping people at risk ready for evacuation.	Jajna, neh lai, matthagaon, janvasa, tillot, somalvada
6	974	Affected villagers should be sent to temporary safe shelters and arrangements for food, water etc. should be made.	Dehri, kusumkhada
7	976	Affected villagers should be sent to temporary safe shelters and arrangements for food, water etc. should be made.	Revgaon, gaajit, aawlighat, charua, neenor, jahajpura, sootmadi, holipura, devgaon, gvadia, berkhadi, jarrapur, jamonia, ramnagar, hirani, sudania, sardarnagar, jait, hathnos, naryanpur, beesakhadi, nandner, sawalkheda, khapakhudr, patari, dumria, jawaharkheda, piplia, himnasir, barkhedi, majarkui, parasvada, beharakhedi
8	980	Affected villagers should be sent to temporary safe shelters and arrangements for food, water etc. should be made.	Joshi pur, bagwada, shahganj, pathoda, mardanpur, veepda, uchakheda, pilikrar, basapur, budni, city rehti, city sudon, murah, khadli, pahadkhadi

Source – Revenue Dept.

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT : NASRULLAGANJ

TABLE 22 : RISK ASSESSMENT NASRULLAGANJ

S.NO	Flood affected Villages	Population (2011)	Reason for flood
1	Chipaner	2215	Excess water in Narmada river
2	Dholpur	1464	Due to water in Seep river, villages and crops get affected

<b>3</b>	Chorasskhedi	1075	
<b>4</b>	Satdev	1239	Excess water in Narmada river
<b>5</b>	Ranipura	810	Entire village surrounded by water
<b>6</b>	Jamunia Kala	771	Due to water in Seep river, villages and crops get affected
<b>7</b>	Iklah	48	Excess water in Narmada river. This village is deserted.
<b>8</b>	Narayanpura	544	
<b>9</b>	Neelkanth	1434	Excess water in Narmada river
<b>10</b>	Cheech	1483	Due to nala in village, narmada water gets collected
<b>11</b>	Manchli	267	Narmada water comes in kolar river and the village get affected
<b>12</b>	Atralia	767	village affected due to backwaters in nalas and village get surrounded by water. Village is at risk from nalas which meet narmada river.
<b>13</b>	Seelkanth	1185	Due to excess water in narmada, lower lying bastis get affected
<b>14</b>	Teegali	422	Excess water in Narmada river
<b>15</b>	Borkhedi	1043	Narmada water comes in kolar river and the village get affected
<b>16</b>	Mandi	851	Narmada water comes in kolar river and the village get affected
<b>17</b>	Sohankhedi	377	Due to water in Seep river, villages and crops get affected
<b>18</b>	Nandkot	207	Due to water in Seep river, villages and crops get affected
<b>19</b>	Balagaon	2127	Due to water in Seep river, villages and crops get affected, village is 2km far from Seep river.
<b>20</b>	Deemavar	1886	Due to excess water in narmada, water from

			nearby nalas affect the village.
21	Aabajdeed	748	Excess water in Narmada river
22	Amlada	790	Narmada water comes in kolar river and the village get affected
23	Badgaon	597	Narmada water comes in kolar river and the village get affected
24	Cheedgaon Kachi	2204	Narmada water comes in kolar river and the village get affected
25	Reechadia jaded	223	Narmada water comes in kolar river and the village get affected
26	Khadgaon	937	Narmada water comes in kolar river and the village get affected
27	Padalya	820	Due to excess water in Doli river.
28	Tiladiya	2265	Narmada water comes in kolar river and the village get affected, low lying 15-20 houses affected.

TABLE 23 :ASTHA

1	Astha Langapura	500	
2	Purana Bus stand	500	
3	Dorabad	500	
4	Meerapura – Alipur	500	

TABLE 24: SEHORE

1	Sehore	109525
2	Daabla	1400
3	kulanskhurd	1465
4	kulans kala	2230
5	Kharpa	1680
6	Sonda	917
7	haidarganj	2020
8	Sevnia	1370
9	Lalakhedi	1376
10	peelukhedi	1036
11	moonjkheda	475
12	Sarkheda	2016

<b>13</b>	ravankheda	680
<b>14</b>	kadarabad	581
<b>15</b>	dhobikhedi	535
<b>16</b>	nonikhedikanji	556
<b>17</b>	nipania khurd	543
<b>18</b>	karanj kheda	650
<b>19</b>	magar kheda	1193
<b>20</b>	Khandva	3965

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**ANIMALS AT RISK FROM FLOOD**

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क्र०	विकास खण्ड का नाम	बाढ प्रभावित मोहल्ला / ग्राम	बाढ प्रभावित ग्रामों की पशु संख्या
1	बुधनी	बुधनी	614
2	"	रेहटी	936
3	"	पांगरा	128
4	"	बाया	394
5	"	शाहगंज	1486
6	"	पिपलिया	123
7	"	जैत	238
8	"	ढोबी	415
9	"	सतरामऊ	306
10	"	भछवाई	267
योग:-			4907
11	नसरुल्लागंज	नांदियाखेडा	172
12	"	बोरघाटी	245
13	"	डिमावर	1053
14	"	छिदगाँवकाछी	1360
15	"	नीलकण्ठ	412
16	"	मण्डी	608
17	"	सातदेव	734
18	"	सीलकंठ	649
19	"	छीपानेर	973
20	"	चोरसाखेडी	567
21	"	पिपल्या	1478
22	"	रिछारिया ठाकुर	216
23	"	आगरा	442
24	"	पाडलिया	380
25	"	खडगाँव	
योग:-			9672
26	आष्टा	मुरावर	389
27	"	सूलखेडी	942
योग:-			2210
28	सीहोर	मुजखेडा	217
29	"	सिराडी	462
30	"	गुलखेडी	323
31	"	हिरनखेडी	248
32	"	मुख्यतैयारनगर	389
33	"	कादमपुर	623
34	"	पानबिहार	287
35	"	सोंठी	310
36	"	वहीदगंज	112
37	"	पडियाला	336
38	"	घाटपलासी	237
39	"	दौराहा	876
40	"	सिकंदरगंज	182

41	-----"	झरखेडा	1584
42	-----"	श्यामपुर	1167
43	-----"	निवारिया	511
44	-----"	झागरिया	326
45	-----"	खजुरियाखुर्द	443
46	-----"	खजुरियाकला	830
47	-----"	कादेराबाद	314
48	-----"	रावणखेडा	458
49	-----"	सरखेडा	362
50	-----"	कराडियाभील	265
51	-----"	कस्बा सीहोर	254
52	-----"	सुल्तानपुरा	242
53	-----"	अरनिया	304
योग:-			28451

**Frost -** District Sehore is vulnerable to Frost. Around 1,47,686 farmers were affected from Frost in January 2011 and around 120 cr. was distributed as relief amount. Total 216846 ha of area was destroyed. (Details mentioned tehsil wise in Table 21)

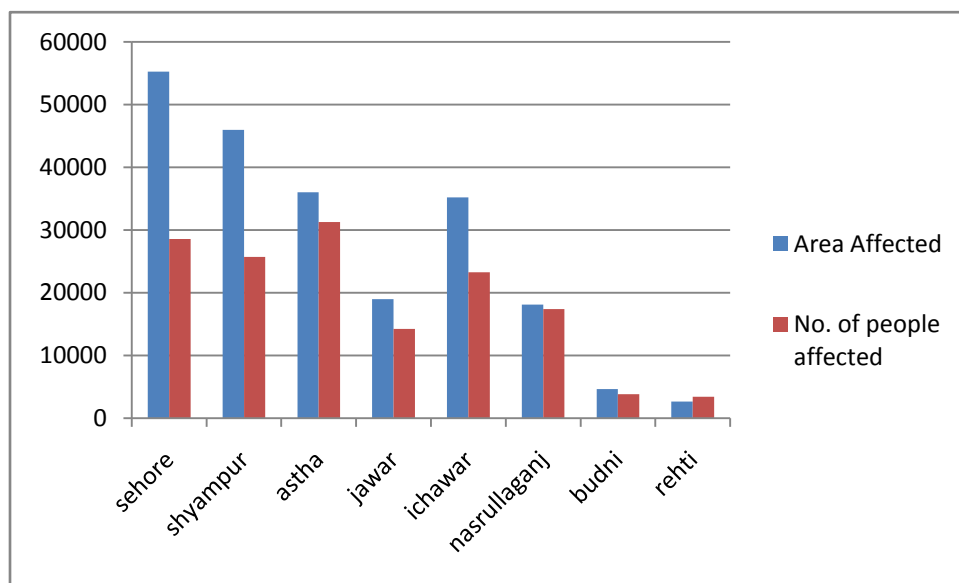


FIGURE : FROST AFFECT

TABLE 25: APPLICABLE HAZARDS

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone blocks ( and also if possible GPs)
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<b><u>Floods</u></b>	35 villages in Nasrullaganj 17 villages where water gets collected,19 villages get surrounded by water(See Table B1.2.1 for details) Budni – 34 villages risky due to narmada and 22 are at risk due to baby rivers.
<b><u>Drought</u></b> –	Sehore block worst affected.
<b><u>Violence &amp; stampede</u></b> –	Siddhi vinayak madir,sehore(most vulnerable)
<b><u>Frost</u></b>	Tehsil Sehore, shyampur, astha, ichawar are most hazardous.
<b><u>Fire-</u></b>	All 5 blocks but as per the analysis, Ichawaar is most vulnerable.
<b><u>Industrial-</u></b>	Sehore tehsil.

## B1.2 HISTORY OF PAST DISASTERS

TABLE 26:HVRC

<b>Type of hazard</b>	<b>Year of occurrence</b>	<b>Area affected</b>	<b>Livelihood</b>	<b>Hazard prone zone in district</b>
<b>Frost</b>	Jan,2011	8 tehsils in sehore- <b>Sehore</b> – 55272 hac destroyed out of 57510 ha. <b>Shyampur</b> – 45962 ha destroyed out of 53959 ha. <b>Ashta</b> - 35995 ha destroyed out of 46932 ha. <b>Ichhawar</b> – 100%(35215 ha	72%of the villages affected. 216848 ha agricultural area effected in sehore 58606 farmers affected 4623541546 lakhs- loss of productivity	From the numbers mentioned in area affected, Sehore tehsil, shyampur, ichawar, astha are most hazardous.

		destroyed) <b>Jawar</b> - 18976 destroyed out of 23342. <b>Budni</b> - 4651 ha out of 25500 <b>Nasrullaganj</b> - 18133 destroyed out of 46531 ha <b>Rehti</b> – 2487 ha out of 30069		
<b>Flood</b>	Sep,1999	Worst affected- sehare,nasrullaganj, budni	25 villages severly affected and 29 less affected.(approx. 18000 and 22196) Kharif destroyed-3055 farmers-11050 ha 1032-houses 198-wells	Nasrullaganj and budni are hazardous to narmada river(They also have max. avg rainfall)
<b>Flood</b>	Sept, 2006		34- others 28 villages in nasrullaganj,34 villages in budni 27921 animals affected and 45 died.	
<b>Drought</b>	Aug,2009		Destruction of soyabean Drinking water problems.	Sehare is vulnerable in drought.(Max.relief distribution)
<b>Cold winds</b>	Feb,2008	45 villages in astha and 75 in nasrullaganj	Destroyed Rabi 3676 farmers affected	Astha and Sehare are more vulnerable.
<b>Crop Insect (Ili)</b>	2007	68 villages in nasrullaganj	7267 farmers in Nasrull. , 25447 farmers in sehare	All blocks. Astha and Ichawar less prone according to past figures.



<b>Fire</b>			(Destroyed Kharif)	Ichawar block is more prone to Fire.
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TABLE 20:SEASONALITY OF HAZARDS

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Floods												
Drought												
Stampede												
Forest Fire												
Crop fire												
Mining												
Road Accident												
Industrial												
Earthquake												
Epidemic												

## B 2 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

### BLOCK WISE VULNERABILITY

TABLE 21:BLOCKWISE VULNERABILITY

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental/ Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
<b>Sehore</b>	Due to improper drainage system, roads, buildings etc on risk during rain. (ward no.1 , 13 and indranagar)	Drought hit area- loss of animal lives	Stampedes since it is MP's CM area – continous visits.Further, siddhi vinayak temple sees devotes in a	Highest wheat growing area, so threat from frost etc. and crops get destroyed.	Lack of DDMC at gram Panchayat and block level, lack of training of personnel,

			v large number.		
<b>Astha</b>	Situated near parvati river- less flood prone. Nala water may get accumulated in ward no.1 and water from excess rain may accumulate in ward no. 1,4 and 6	Animals might get ill	People also might get ill due to accumulated water- threat of epidemics	Threat to crops from insects, frost etc.	Lack of commitment to system vulnerability (Water, electricity, waste disposal, emergency health care and other vital services)
<b>Budni</b>	Highly flood prone area- damage of roads, bridges, houses etc.	Loss of animal lives , breakage of temporary bandhs	Threat of epidemics and loss of lives	Flood destroy crops – esp. kharif during rainy season, unemployment increases	Houses build on low lying areas adjoining river narmada, lack of shelters on upper areas
<b>Nasrullaganj</b>	Flood prone area- damage of roads, bridges, houses etc. Villages near to nala, backwaters in narmada river causes danger to ward no.1,2,3,8,4,5 ,barkat colony, idgah colony, harijan and muslim mohalla.	Damage to plant and animal species, Lack of feed and drinking water, Loss of bio-diversity, erosion of soil	Destruction of educational buildings( students may suffer academically), Destruction of grocery stores, restaurants	Loss to Agriculture, loss of Livelihood, Loss to buildings, Increased Medical Expenses	Lack of commitment to system vulnerability (Water, electricity, waste disposal, emergency health care and other vital services)
<b>Ichawwar</b>	Ward no.2,3,14 malipura, lotenvaad vulnerable due to a nala.	Animals might get sick due to polluted water	Polluted water from nala may cause epidemics	Threat to crops from insects and frost.	Lack of DDMC at gram Panchayat and block level, lack of training of personnel,

**Refer Annexure for flood affected areas on map**

### B 3. CAPACITY ANALYSIS

TABLE 22: BLOCKWISE RESOURCE INVENTORY

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt,	Contact no. of nodal
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			Private	person/s
<b>Temporary shelters, camps</b>	<b>(Refer Table B4.1.1 for Details)</b>			
<b>S&amp; R Equipments</b>	JCB Machine Ambulance	101 7	Both	Shri. Rajnarayan, 9907270927 Shri. Ramesh kumar, 9826351215
<b>Trained manpower</b>	Swimmers  Rescue team	83 (Refer Annexure for details) Refer Annexure for details.		Dist. Commandant  S.D.M of each block.
<b>First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used</b>	BP Instruments, Thermometer, weight machine, forceps Dressing material- bandage, beta din solution, beta din ointment X-ray machine, ECG machine, Oxygen slender, Stethoscope, Generator set, Nebulizer	-	Govt.	Sehore Dr. T. N Chaturvedi (C.S.) 09826012296 Dr. HP Singh, BMO, Shyampur (09425028961) Dr. Ansari, BMO Ashta (09893169853) Dr. V.V. Deshmukh, BMO, Budni (09827657033) Dr. BB Sharma, BMO Ichhawar (09826430950) Dr. RC Vishkarma, BMO, N.Ganj (09926534122)
<b>Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores</b>	District Hospital, Sehore	1	Govt.	Dr. P.S Armo, Pathologist (09425650196)
<b>Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB</b>	Tractor (HMT 2511,3511,3522) Door to door waste vans (tata magic) Tanker(3000L capacity) 2000L 5000L 6000L Trolley ( density – 3) Vaccum Emptier(3000L) JCB Machine	Nas.,Astha,Budni, Shahganj,Rehti,jawar,Ichwr 03, 04, 02, 02, 02, 02  02 - - ----  05, 09, 03, 03, 06, 07 03(jawar) ,01(Ich) 04(jawar) ,03(Ich) 01(Ich)  02, 03, 02, 02, 02, 02  01 ,01 ,01 ,01 ,01- ,01 - 01 - -	Govt.	Shri Devi Singh Jaat(Nasr.)9926769128 Shri J.D Gupta - 9630577027 & Shri D.S Chauhan-9981803847 (Astha) Shri J.S Bandel - 9425651074 (Budni) Shri Vijay Tiwari(Shahganj) – 9827651967 Shri Anjan Singh Chauhan 9893803133(Rehti) Shri Suresh kumar- 9752645931 & Krishanpal Iodhi – Jawar Shri Trilok Chandra-

				9201130040 &Dinesh Sharma -8871036223 - Ichawwar
<b>Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)</b>	Sehore Astha Budni Ichawwar Nasrullaganj	Bus and Minibus Truck Maxi cab	Govt and Pvt.	Shri. Rajnarayan, 9907270927 Shri. Ramesh kumar, 9826351215 Shri Ramesh Chandra, 9827344198
<b>Total no. of boats (with info about capacity, size, contacts of Orgn./owner etc)</b>	Motor Boats(not working) Life buoy Life jacket Emerg. Search Light Gum Boot Rain Suit Rope	1 64 111 08 20 22 15 kg	Govt.	Dist. Commandant Ms. Usha Domar 9425437622
<b>Availability of fire fighting equipments, Fire tenders</b>	Fire Car (709 model carbo,1109 tata)- Nasrullaganj	Nas.,Astha, budni,Shahganj,Rehti, Jawar, Ichawwar 02 01 01 01 01-01	Govt.	Shri Devi Singh Jaat 9926769128 Same as equipments nodal officer. (Fire car)
<b>List of PDS Shops</b>	Sehore Astha Ichawwar Budni Nasrullaganj Rehti	95 80 47 54 23 23	Govt.	
<b>List of NGOs / CBOs</b>	<b>Refer Annexure for details</b>			
<b>Veterinary Hospitals</b>	List of hospitals along with doctors and nodal person details available	71	Govt.	List of hospitals along with doctors and nodal person details available
<b>Telephone Exchange</b>	Sehore Astha Nasrullaganj Ichawwar Budni	3 1 1 1 1	Govt.	R.K.KHEDKAR(9425815944) Mr P.S PERWAL(9425919355) R.S.RAJORIA(9425608055)- nasrull. & Ichhawar  Mr.A.K BOHARE (9425001011)
<b>List of petrol pumps</b>	Sehore Astha Ichawwar Nasrullaganj	18 12 3 8	Govt. and private both	

	Budni	9		
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#### B 4. RISKS ASSESSMENT

**TABLE B.4.1 POTENTIAL IMPACT OF APPLICABLE HAZARDS AND EXISTING VULNERABILITIES**

TABLE 23: POTENTIAL IMPACT

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas *	Vulnerability	Potential Impact	Identified safer places *
<b>Flood</b>	Budni, Nasrullaganj	Population at risk, communication failure, drinking water problem, livestock safety issues, damages to houses,buildings etc.	Loss of crop, so as livelihood and houses	Nearby schools, community halls etc. , temporary shelters built on safer places
<b>Drought</b>	Tehsil sehore		Overall damage in ... Cr. Loss of crops	--
<b>Stampede</b>	Tehsil sehore	Animals at risk,drinking and safe water problems	--	Arrangements of vans/buses etc. to evacuate people immediately.
		Threat to life of people, damages to infrastructure		

TABLE 24: TEMPORARY SHELTER DETAIL

Block	Identified Safe places	Capacity
<b>Nasullaganj</b>	Gillor	1000
	Chipaner	2000
	Dholpur	500
	Cheech	2000
	Neelkanth	1500
<b>Astha</b>	M.S quila	500
	M.S. MahaVidalya	500

	Janpad Panchayat meeting hall no.1 and teenshed	500
	Janpad Panchayat meeting hall no.2 and teenshed	500
<b>Sehore</b>	Community hall ,sehore School bhavan Samudaik bhavan Dharamshala	500-1000
	School Bhavan(19)	50-250

#### B 4.2 RISK PROFILING OF THE DISTRICT

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Sehore district is mainly affected by following hazards-

- Floods
- Drought
- Fire
- Stampedes/violence
- Animal (snake) bite
- Crop bacteria
- Frost

In case of floods, there are identified villages that are affected due to different levels of narmada river. Also identified are the villages where water gets collected. (Collected maps and data). Safe places are also identified and arrangements for food, drinking water etc. are made by the concerned depts.. The arrangements , according to risk number is adequate as found in previous reports. Out of 18000 people who were severely affected in floods in 1999, 9 shelters were made where 2269 people were given shelter and 3440 food packets were distributed.

Under the scheme UIDSSMT, all towns will receive continuous water and places where temporary structures are built during disaster. Scheme will take 1 year to complete in sehore and nasrullaganj town and 3 months in astha, completed in budni. Faster implementation of this scheme is required to ensure continous water supply during disaster time.

For dealing with drought, PHE department has a complete plan. Identified affected sources and the alternate arrangements to provide drinking water. (Sehore is mainly drought ridden). Also, based on the rainfall every year, concerned officers deicide steps to take, i.e, how much water to supply for irrigation and how much for drinking water. The plan is best suited taking care needs of everyone.

Sehore district is quite vulnerable to fire. There is lack of fire brigades. Block Ichawwar, Astha, budni has only one fire brigade that is also in bad condition. In summers, where at one time, 2-3 place catch fire, it is impossible to prevent the damage. Also , there are places where fire brigade takes more than one hour to reach and hence are vulnerable.

There have been almost negligible cases of violence/stampedes. But owing to lot of historical places, stampedes can occur anytime. Police dept. has inadequate sources of tear gas , vehicles. However small situations can be handled by taking help from nearby police chowkies.

In January 2011, Sehore was badly affected by Frost. (details described in the report). Almost 120cr rupees was distributed as relief amount. Also, insects are a major cause of damaging the crops. As such, there are no concrete steps to prevent/mitigate loss like this form Agriculture dept.- vulnerability

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C.1

PART C: DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

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## DISTRICT ACTION PLAN

### C.1.1 MITIGATION PLAN

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

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#### C.1.1.1 SCOPE OF INTEGRATING RISK REDUCTION IN DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

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*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.*

1. Follow a Periodic Building assessment schedule and undertake the process of retrofitting of potentially weak buildings and unsafe infrastructures.
2. In construction work the civil engineers have to follow Bureau of India Standards, National Building codes of India and subsequent amendments in various acts provides sufficient legal protection to the enforcing agencies for safe construction practices. This must be regulated strictly.
3. Adherence of zoning laws, status of techno legal regime at district level, ensuring proper enforcement of existing regulations and acts should be emphasized on.
4. Disaster Mitigation linkages to be established with national development programs like NREGS and other schemes should address the issues of village roads construction, embankments of river, watershed management, biomass production, plantation and soil conservation methods  
MGNREGA is an Indian job guarantee scheme which provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. This act was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or un-skilled work to people living in rural India. Under this law people can construct bunds, embankments etc. which will prove beneficial at the time of disasters like floods.
5. Convergence with NRHM has to be established under Emergency Health Management, Mass Casualty Management and on other allied aspects.  
NRHM is an Indian health program for improving health care delivery across rural India. The scheme proposes a number of new mechanisms for healthcare delivery including training local residents as Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), and the JananiSurakshayYojana (motherhood protection program). It also aims at improving hygiene and sanitation infrastructure. Strengthening of NRHM will directly help in managing the healthcare activities during disasters.
6. Indira AwaasYojana (IAY) should cover the pertinent issue of safe housing and shelters.  
IAY is a Government of India social welfare program to provide housing for the rural poor in India. Under the scheme, financial assistance worth Rs. 45,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 48,500/- in difficult areas is provided for construction of houses. The houses are allotted in the name of the woman or jointly between husband and wife. The construction of the houses is the sole responsibility of the beneficiary and engagement of contractors is strictly prohibited. Sanitary latrine and smokeless chullah are required to be constructed along with each IAY house for which additional financial assistance is provided from Total Sanitation Campaign and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen ViduytikaranYojana respectively. This scheme will help during the preparedness phase as the people will be well equipped in infrastructure.

7. In similar fashion, disaster mitigation initiatives to be established with SSA (for safe schools), JNNURM (for Infrastructure support) and with the other national and state level schemes.  
SSA is an Indian Government program aimed at the universalization of elementary education SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. The program seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants. Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level. SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide.  
JNNURM is a massive city-modernization scheme launched by the Government of India under Ministry of Urban Development. JNNURM is a huge mission which relates primarily to development in the context of urban conglomerates focusing to the Indian cities. JNNURM aims at creating 'economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive Cities' by a strategy of upgrading the social and economic infrastructure in cities, provision of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)[2] and wide-ranging urban sector reforms to strengthen municipal governance
8. Development under "Bundelkhand Package": It should be made sure that all the construction work is aligned to disaster management. All the norms for construction, zoning laws, etc. should be followed.  
Bundelkhand Package was announced in 2009. The package is meant for the overall development of the region spread across districts in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh — collectively known as the Bundelkhand region. Sehore is one of the 13 districts that come under this bundelkhand package.

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### C.1.1.2 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

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*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.*

The different government departments have a different role to play in disaster period. Training of each concerned department should be conducted through workshops, lectures with involvement of experts. It should be done on regular basis (at least once a year). For search and rescue operation home guard department is key agency, Mock Drills, First Aid Training, should be included in training module. Training Programme of common people should be programmed for Health care, sanitation and first Aid from village level to district level. Apart from training awareness, program for community should be organized. This can be done by walling, posters, street play, mass rallies, etc.

Capacity building includes procurement of latest search and rescue equipment, man power arrangements etc. More youths should be promoted to join NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN (NYKS). Disaster management training is a mandatory subject of the training of the youth clubs who come under Nehru Yuva Kendra. The Disaster Management training is imparted to NSS / NCC/Scout guide students at college/school level, which equips them to help during a disaster. Hence, the number of NCC / NSS/Scout Guide students should be increased and DDMA must keep a check on the quality of the training. Also the vacant positions in Police and Hospitals should be filled up. Also, committees like Swamsevi and Prasfootan samitis should be utilized to start awareness related activities in their schedule and encourage volunteerism in people. They conduct monthly meetings and that can be a good platform for interaction with them. **(Refer Annexure for details of these committees)**

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### C.1.1.3 COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

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As communities are first responders of any disaster situation, involvement of community and their support to local administration and their awareness for disaster management is very important. So this plan proposes community-led disaster management at panchayat levels. The idea is to chart out disaster management plan at the grass root level in order to lessen the impact of disasters and to cultivate a culture of disaster mitigation, preparation, and quick responsiveness among members of the community. The proposal calls for a slew of measures including the setting up of disaster management committees and task forces at panchayat level, preparation and execution of panchayat disaster management plans. Depending upon their vulnerability community specific training and mock drills must be conducted. Awareness camps for local people need to be organized. In awareness camps information about government initiatives and government expectations at the time of flood, earthquake, drought etc. should be given. Also people should be made aware of do's and don'ts during disaster. NGOs working at village, tehsil level play an important role in community participation because they have strong contact with local community groups like Self Help Groups (SHGs), farmers groups, youth groups, women's groups, village health committees, watershed committees etc.

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#### C.1.1.4 RISK MANAGEMENT FUNDING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### C.1.2 MITIGATION PLAN

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*This section 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. This preparedness plan will further ensure that agencies are able to respond to the potential damage zones in a prompt and coordinated manner. During this section, it will be ensured that the pre-disaster warning & alerts, preparedness before response and dissemination of warning, and evacuation activities will be carried out in coordination with concern line departments.*

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### C.1.2.1 PREPAREDNESS BEFORE RESPONSE

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

#### 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

#### Department Specific Preparedness Measures

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

- Conduct mock drills and training sessions for the Home guards, giving information about safe places where people could be evacuated after disaster
- Special Training session for providing first aid to communities
- Orientation training before start of rainy seasons and also responsible for training of Volunteer groups like NCC at tehsil level. Prepare a List of Extra Man Power available at short notice
- Prepare emergency contact people list with working phone numbers and addresses of your department
- Keep handy resources like ropes, torches and knives in the district headquarters of your department

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

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

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

- List of Vehicle, Man power, Search and rescue equipment available
- List of Additional Man power available on short notice at the time of emergency
- List of wireless stations available at the time of emergency
- Make evacuation plan after discuss with different department
- Organize Training sessions and mock drills for handling various disaster
- Provide security, monitoring public fair or events. Setup of closed circuit cameras (CCTV) for monitoring
- Arrangements of temporary shelters and safe places

**Municipal Boards:**

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

**Public Works Department:**

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

**Water Resources Departments:**

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

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**C.1.2.2 PRE-DISASTER WARNING, ALERTS**

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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.
- Agencies responsible to issue the warnings are as follows:

TABLE 25 : PREDICTION AGENCIES FOR DIFFERENT HAZARDS

TABLE 26: PREDICTION AGENCIES

Hazards	Prediction agencies
<b>Flood</b>	Department of Land Resources, Revenue Department
<b>Drought</b>	Indian Meteorological Department, Revenue Department, Irrigation Dept.
<b>Industrial</b>	Dept. Of Industry
<b>Sehore Diamond Mines</b>	NMDC
<b>Fires(Excluding Forest Fire)</b>	NagarPalika, Police
<b>Forest Fire</b>	Forest Department
<b>Road Accidents</b>	Police

### C.1.2.3 EVACUATION PREPAREDNESS

A special Search and Rescue team consisting of the police department personnel, Home guards, PWD workers and the person having past experience in dealing with disasters should be constituted.

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

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

### C.1.2.4 ORGANIZING MOCK DRILLS

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

*Mock drills are advised to conduct once in 6 months.*

### C.1.3 RESPONSE PLAN

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

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### C.1.3.1 DISASTER EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCE

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Presently no Disaster Emergency Response Force exists in Sehore.

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.

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### C 1.3.2 CRISIS MANAGEMENT DIRECTION & COORDINATION

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For monitoring flood situation every block has a temporary emergency operation centre which gets activated on 15<sup>th</sup> June till 30<sup>th</sup> Sept which is in continuous contact with temporary district emergency operation centre. If flood situation arises in any block it will be immediately informed to temporary district emergency operation centre.

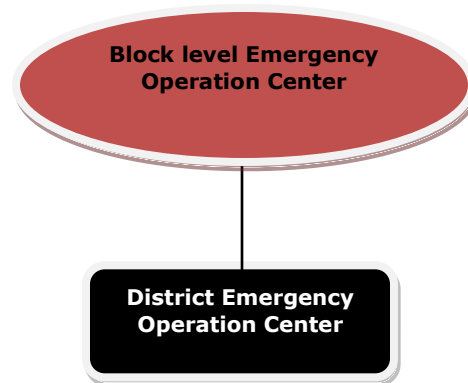


FIGURE 3: ICS

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### C 1.3.3 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

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

- a) Incident command

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

## INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

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

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

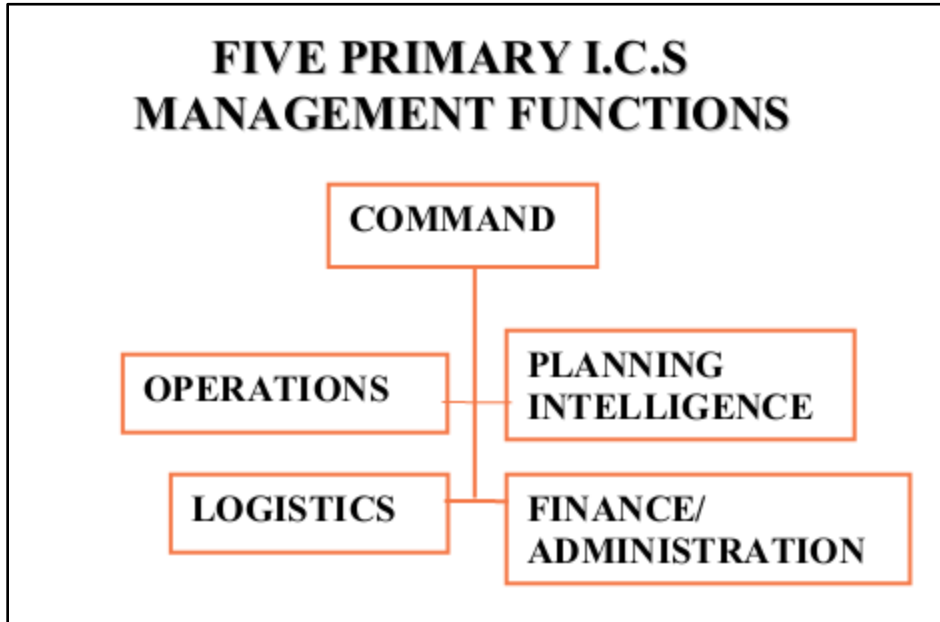


FIGURE 4: ICS FUNCTIONS

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 Collector or in handling tasks like general co-ordination, distribution of relief materials, media management and the overall logistics. Suitable officers from the district administration will be carefully selected and professionally trained for the different ICS positions in order to constitute the District Level.

## **Incident Command Teams (DICTs)**

The teams will focus on the operational aspects of response management, duly supported by other functions in ICS, e.g. Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, etc. The officers drawn for this assignment will be carefully selected by the District Collector depending upon their fitness, ability and aptitude for any of the DICT positions and they will be professionally trained to fulfil their assigned roles. Arrangements will also be made for ensuring their mobilization in a time-bound manner for their deployment to the trouble spot. Due consideration for the appropriate level of seniority will be given while constituting the teams. The team personnel may be selected from the General Administration / Revenue Department which traditionally handles disaster response in our country, the option to pick up willing and capable personnel from any other department for taking up specific positions in the DICT will be left open. For some positions, a suitable number of additional personnel will be trained as reserve for taking care of contingencies like transfers, promotions, etc.

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

## **Training And Rank Requirements For District Headquarters Team**

### **Category A**

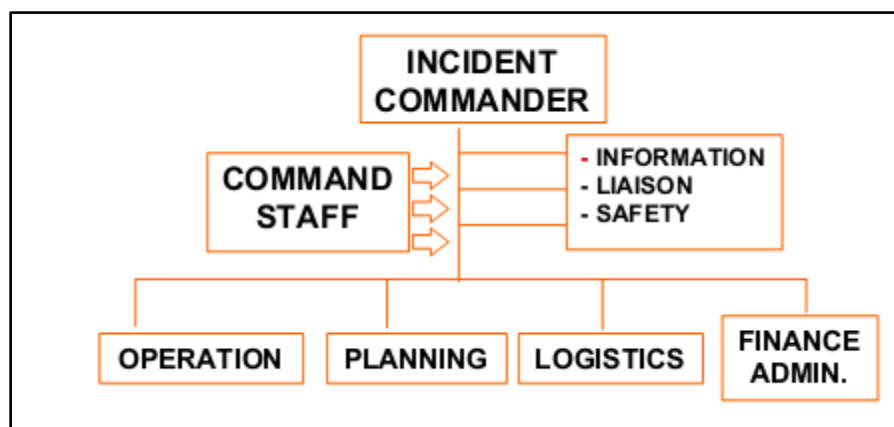
Collector/District Magistrate/Additional District Magistrate/Sub divisional Magistrate, ICS for Executives, Basic/Intermediate ICS, Incident Commander, Advance ICS, Area Command.

### **Category B**

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

### ICS Organization in Detail

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



## FIGURE 5 : ICS DETAIL

### Role and Responsibilities of ICS Staff

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

Major responsibilities and duties of Incident Commander:

- Assesses the situation and/or obtain a briefing from the prior Incident Commander.
- Determine incident objectives and strategy.
- Establish the immediate priorities.
- Establish an incident command post.
- Establish an appropriate organization.
- Ensure planning meetings are scheduled as required.
- Approve and authorize the implementation of an Incident Action Plan.
- Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place.
- Co-ordinate activities for all Command and General Staff.
- Coordinate with key people and officials.
- Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
- Keep agency administrator informed of incident status.
- Approve the use of students, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
- Authorize release of information to the news media.
- Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.

#### 1. Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP)

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

#### 2. Establish the Immediate Priorities

First Priority is always safety of:

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

Second Priority:

- Incident Stabilization

Stabilization is normally tied directly to incident complexity.

When considering stabilizing the Incident Commander must:

- Ensure life safety
- Ensure Protection of life and property

- Stay in Command
- Manage resources efficiently and cost effectively

### 3. Determine Incident Objectives, Strategy, and Tactical Direction

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

#### A. Know Agency Policy

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

#### B. Establish Incident Objectives

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

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

#### C. Develop Appropriate Strategy

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

#### D. Execute Tactical Direction

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

##### 1. Establish Tactics

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

##### 2. Assign Resources

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

##### 3. Monitor Performance

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

##### 4. Monitor Scene Safety

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

#### 4. Establish and Monitor Incident Organization

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

#### 5. Manage Planning Meetings as Required

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

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

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

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

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

#### 8. Authorize Release of Information to the News Media

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

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

#### Information Officer

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

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

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

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

### Liaison Officer

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

Reasons for the IC to designate a Liaison Officer

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

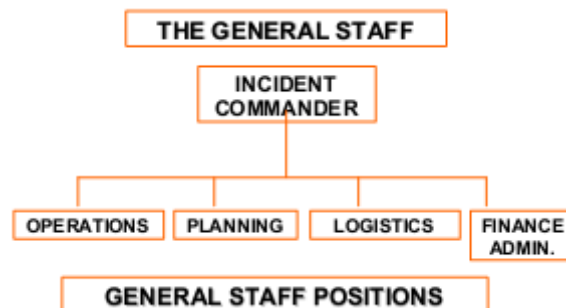
### Safety Officer

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

### Role and Responsibilities of ICS General Staff

The General Staff consists of the following positions:

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



## FIGURE 6 : ICS GENERAL STAFF

### Operations Section

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

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

#### 1. Ground or Surface-based Tactical Resources

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

- Single Resources
- Task Forces
- Strike Teams

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

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

#### 2. Aviation (Air) Resources

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

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

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

#### 3. Staging Areas

The third component of the Operations Section is the Staging Area. An ICS Staging Area is a temporary location for placing resources available for incident assignments. All resources within the Staging Area belong to the incident. Resources assigned to a Staging Area are available on a three minute basis to take on active assignment. Staging Area are temporary facilities. They can be set up at any appropriate location in the incident area and moved or deactivated as needed. Staging Area Managers report to the Operations Section Chief or to the Incident Commander.

### Planning Section

In ICS, the Planning Section is responsible for managing all information relevant to an incident. When activated, the Planning Section Chief who is a member of the General Staff manages the Section. The Planning Section collects, evaluates, processes, and disseminates information for use at the incident. Dissemination can be in the form of the Incident Action Plan, formal briefings, or through map and status board displays. Some incidents may require personnel with specialized skills to be temporarily assigned to the Planning Section. These persons are called Technical Specialists such as

- Chemist
- Hydrologist
- Geologist
- Meteorologist
- Training Specialist

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

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

Common responsibilities of Unit Leaders are listed below:

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

#### 1. Resources Unit

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

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

#### 2. Situation Unit

The collection, processing, and organizing of all incident information takes place within the Situation Unit. The Situation Unit may prepare future projections of incident growth, maps, and intelligence information. Three positions report directly to the Situation Unit Leader:

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



- Field Observer – Collects and reports on situation information from the field.
- Weather Observer – Collects current weather information from the weather service or an assigned meteorologist.

### 3. Documentation Unit

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

### 4. Demobilization Unit

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

### 5. Technical Specialists

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

- Planning Section Chief
- Designated Unit Leader

Some examples of the more commonly used specialists are :

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

### Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is responsible for the following:

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

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

Six Units may be established within the Logistics Section:

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

### 1. Supply Unit

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

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

Two Managers report directly to the Supply Unit Leader:

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

### 2. Facilities Unit

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

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

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

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

- a) Security Manager – provides safeguard necessary for protection of personnel and property from loss and damage.
- b) Base Manager – ensures that appropriate sanitation, security, and facility management services are in place at the Base.
- c) Camp Manager – On large incidents, one or more camps may be established. Activities at the camps may include many of those regularly performed at the Base. Camp Managers are responsible for providing non-technical coordination for all the units operating within the camp.

### 3. Ground Support Unit

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

#### 4 Communications Unit

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

#### 5. Food Unit

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

#### 6. Medical Unit

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

### 3. Finance / Administration Section

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

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

#### 1. Time Unit

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

#### 2. Procurement Unit

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

#### 3. Compensation / Claims unit

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

Two Specialists report to the Compensation / Claims Unit Leader:

- Compensation –for- injury Specialist - Administers financial matters arising from serious injuries and deaths on an incident. Work is done in close cooperation with the Medical Unit.

- Claims Specialist – manages all claims related activities (other than injury) for an incident.

#### 4. Cost Unit

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

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### C 1.3.4 RAPID DAMAGE ASSESSMENT & REPORTING

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

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

TABLE 27 :DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT										
1	NATURE OF DISASTER:									
2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:					TIME:				
3	<i>DAMAGE AND LOSS ASTIMATES</i>									
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Total Population Affected	People missing	People injured	Severity	Immediate needs	Houses Damaged			Action taken
					H L		L	M	H	
4	<i>INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE</i>									

	NAME OF THE SITE (VILLAGE, BLOCK, TEHSIL)	Ho usi ng	A G R I C U L T U R E	ANI MA LS	WAT ER SOUR CE	ROA D and bridge	POW ER	COMM UNICA TION	GOVT BUILD ING	OTHE RS

5 *NEED ESTIMATES*

	NAME OF THE SITE (VILLAGE, BLOCK TEHSIL)	MEDIC AL Needs	POPULAT ION REQUIR ING SHELTER	CLO TH ES	FO OD	WATE R	SANIT ATION	Any Other

6 ANY OTHER VITAL INFORMATION

7 **SPECIFY IMMEDIATE NEEDS: (With quantity)**

Food

First aid

Machinery

8 **Possible Secondary Affects:**

9 **NAME THE CONTACT PERSON:**

10 AGENCY/ADDRESS:  
TELEPHONE NUMBER

DATE:

SIGNATURE:

FOR OFFICE PURPOSE:		REPORT NO.:
ACTION TAKEN:		

### C 1.3.5 DISTRICT SEARCH & RESCUE TEAM

*There is no dedicated search and rescue team. Teams are formed as a part of preparedness before floods. Dedicated teams to be formed to lead the search and rescue operations. The following is also recommended to be included in dedicated teams. (Refer to Annexure for S&R team)*

TABLE 28 : DISTRICT SEARCH & RESCUE TEAM

TABLE 29: S&R TEAM

S.No.	Team Member
1.	Policemen
2.	Sniffer Dogs
3.	Home guard
4.	Civil Engineers
5.	Disaster Management Specialist
6.	Swimmers
7.	Doctors
8.	Fireman
9.	Local community people who are ready to volunteer for Search & Rescue operation

The rescuers efficiency level to be maintained through practice and demonstrations / mock-drills during the non-disaster period. The rescue team should undergo standard training from time to time.

### 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 minute's concept, quick steps of first aid response etc.

*The district has combat teams in place. The same team after slight modifications can be used in case of disaster depending on the type and extent of disaster to provide health care facilities. Current Emergency Team in District Hospital for any epidemic:*  
**(Refer to the Annexure for Details of Combat Teams)**

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### C 1.3.7 LOGISTIC ARRANGEMENTS

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*As per the latest data provided by RTO, Sehore a total of 30440 vehicles are registered with the RTO. This includes both private and public vehicles. There is no record that out of 30440 vehicles how many are in working condition which can be used in emergency.*

It is recommended that a separate list of vehicles that are in good working condition and are easily available at the time of disaster should be compiled so that it can be called during emergency. Also vehicle owners should be motivated to have regular maintenance of their vehicles.

*There are a total of 50 petrol pumps in the district. It is mandatory for every petrol pump to maintain a reserve fuel of 2000 L.*

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### C 1.3.8 COMMUNICATIONS

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

It is recommended that proper arrangements should be done for Data collection, record keeping, assistance in locating missing persons, etc. A proper IN-message and OUT-message register should be maintained and all the information should be routed through the information officer. The latest NDCN (National Disaster Management Communication Network) should be utilized and arrangements should be made for last mile connectivity. The Communication room must have the following:

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

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

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### TABLE C 1.3.8

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TABLE 30 :COMMUNICATION CENTRE

S.NO	Communication centre	Village
1	Thana Shahganj	jait
2	Thana Budni	Thana Budni
3	Thana Nasrullaganj	Cheepaner
4	Thana shahganj	Nadner
5	Thana Rehti	Jahajpura
6	Thana Rehti	Mardanpura
7	Thana Rehti	Chidgaon kachi
8	Thana shahganj	Sudania
9	Thana shahganj	Bamori
10	Thana shahganj	Kusumkheda
11	Thana shahganj	Baktara

### C 1.3.9 TEMPORARY SHELTER MANAGEMENT

*At present temporary shelters are identified in Sehore district in case flood situation arises. These shelter camps include community halls, government schools, hostels, etc. They have been mentioned in HVRC section.*

### C 1.3.10 WATER AND SANITATION (WATSAN)

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

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



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

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#### C 1.3.11 LAW & ORDER

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

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

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#### C 1.3.12 PUBLIC GRIEVANCES/MISSING PERSON'S SEARCH/MEDIA MANAGEMENT

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In disaster time mainly public complaints are lack of Primary Facility like Health, Sanitation, and Food Stock in relief camps. They are also not satisfied with Search and Rescue Operations, Information Sharing from government regarding Missing Persons, Behaviour of Government officials, etc. A committee at the district level has to be constituted under the chairmanship of the District Collector to handle such situation. Following are the roles and responsibilities of the team:

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

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#### C 1.3.13 ANIMAL CARE

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

Animals both domestic as well as wild are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. It is therefore recommended to devise appropriate measures to protect animals and find means to shelter and feed them during disasters and their aftermath, through a community effort, to the extent possible. The department must formulate a

team for proper disposal of carcass and must ensure periodic vaccination of animals for various diseases. The department should stay in touch with the IDSC (Integrated Disease Surveillance Centre), to keep themselves updated about any disease outbreak.

TABLE C1.3.13

TABLE 31: VETERNIARY TEAMS

Block	Name	Designation
Sehore	Dr. S.S Patel	Surgeon
	Dr. Rajmal Malhotra	Surgeon
	Dr. Shalini	Surgeon
Budni	Dr. R.P Gautam	Surgeon
	Dr. S.K Guar	Surgeon
	Dr. Surjeet Singh	Surgeon
Nasrullaganj	Dr. Manoj	Surgeon
	Dr. O.P Guar	Surgeon
Astha	Dr. S.C Singh	Surgeon
	Dr. A. K Garg	Surgeon
Ichawar	Dr. Sudesh	Surgeon
	Dr. D.D.S Tyagi	Surgeon

C 1.3.14 MANAGEMENT OF DECEASED

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

C 1.3.15 CIVIL DEFENCE AND HOME GUARDS

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

C 1.3.16 ROLE OF PRIVATE SECURITY

*There is no private security in Sehore district.*

As per the recent private security bill introduced by the State Govt, the private guards and security agencies have to play a very vital role in disaster management, and especially in the disaster response stage. It is the responsibility of Homeguards to keep a list of all private security which can be utilized in emergency.

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### C 1.3.17 NGOS & VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

**PFA the list of NGOs in the Annexure.**

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### C 1.3.18 RELIEF MANAGEMENT PLANNING

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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

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### **C 1.3.19 MEDIA MANAGEMENT**

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*At Present the nodal officer who is responsible for providing information to the media in case of disaster is Public Relationship Officer. It is his responsibility to coordinate with the print and electronic media to disseminate the right information. At present he is the person who checks that media does NOT spread any rumours and fake news. They also convey to the public through media about the relief measures taken by the government in case of disaster.*

The various aspects of media management planning will include:

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

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#### C 1.3.20 FIRE SERVICES

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*As of now there is no dedicated Fire Service department in Sehore district. In case of any incidence of fire it is the work of Municipal Department. Also no training is being given to the fireman. There are fire brigades in 8 tehsils. Some of the areas are vulnerable where fire brigade takes more than an hour to reach. Alternate arrangements should be made at such places.*

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

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#### C.1.4 RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

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

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

- Restoring lines of communication and information. Establish alternate communication links to have effective communication with marooned areas

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

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

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

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

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#### C 1.4.1 RESTORATION OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

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### C 1.4.2 RECONSTRUCTION OF DAMAGED BUILDINGS/SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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### C 1.4.3 RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS

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Restoring employment and income generating opportunities to disaster affected communities is a vital component of post-disaster reconstruction. Livelihood opportunities are severely disrupted by the destruction or loss of essential assets; with the result that people are unable to engage in normal income generating activities; become demoralized and dependent on humanitarian aid. Microfinance Institutions and Banking Institutions also play an important role in livelihood restoration by providing financial assistance at low rates. Various government schemes like MNREGA, JNURM also act as booster in livelihood restoration.

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

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

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### C 1.4.4 PSYCHO-SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS

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There is currently one trauma centre in the district. However trauma centre at the district hospital is approved. Doctors at the disaster site try to give preliminary treatment for such cases. However for extreme cases patient is transferred to the medical college.

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

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## C 1.5 CROSS CUTTING ELEMENTS

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### C 1.5.1 COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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In case of disasters, the people at the community level have more to lose because they are the ones directly hit by disasters, whether major or minor. They are the first ones to become vulnerable to the effects of such hazardous events. On the other hand, they have the most to gain if they can reduce the impact of disasters on their community. This

concept gave rise to the idea of community-based disaster management where communities are put at the forefront. Through the CBDM, the people's capacity to respond to emergencies is increased by providing them with more access and control over resources and basic social services. It is hoped that communities will be strengthened to enable them undertake any programmes of development including disaster preparedness and mitigation. Under this approach, the local community not only becomes part of creating plans and decisions, but also becomes a major player in its implementation. Although the community is given greater roles in the decision-making and implementation processes, CBDM does not ignore the importance of scientific and objective risk assessment and planning.

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

- **Awareness Generation:** An important component of the Programme is awareness generation among the people at the grass root level of the type of the disaster and the most immediate response mechanism towards mitigating the impact of disaster. This will effectively limit the number of losses- both of lives and property- during disaster.
- **Capacity building:** Empowering the people with the skills and knowledge for action on the kind of course to be adopted for disaster management is a capacity building exercise for the community. It also includes wider stakeholders' involvement and participation.
- **Employability:** The Programme also holds great significance because it is a source of employment for the volunteer youths.
- **Disaster Preparedness:** Disaster preparedness is one of the most important criteria for mitigating the impact of disaster. Under the programme, by empowering the community with capacity and skills for dealing with disaster, disaster preparedness constitutes a critically significant component.

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### C 1.5.2 NEEDS OF THE SPECIAL VULNERABILITY GROUPS

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

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

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### C 1.5.3 ADDRESSING CLIMATE INDUCED ANTHROPOGENIC ISSUES

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Climate change has resulted in the increase in frequency and intensity of many natural disasters and induced anthropogenic effects and hence priority will be given to promote understanding of climate change adaptation



strategies, energy efficiency and natural conservation for the mitigation. Based on the available data and analytical research, list of climate induced anthropogenic events will be prepared, and the concerned issues will be addressed through adaptation strategies.

*The Weather Deptt / Climate Change Cell / Any other Nodal Agency deputed, should be contacted to capture the extreme events, and to gather the climate change observations.*

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## C.2 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

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### 2.1 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES OF ALL DEPARTMENTS

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#### Standard Operating Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

**Non Disaster Time**

- 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**

- Maintain contact with forecasting agencies and gather all possible information regarding the alert.
- Ensure activation of District EOC in standby mode.
- Instruct all ESFs remain in readiness for responding to the emergency.
- Advice concerned District collectors to carry out evacuations where required, and to keep transport, relief and medical teams ready to move to the affected areas at a short notice.
- Dispatch field assessment teams, if required.
- Provide assessment report to the DDMA.

**During Disaster**

- 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**

- 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

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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND RELIEF

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DEPARTMENT OF HOME

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**Non Disaster Time**

- 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**

- 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**

- Arrangement of alternative communication/generator sets etc.
- Arrangement of vehicles/boats of for evacuation.
- Dissemination of warning/coordination with District Control room.
- Monitor the working of various departments and make frequent visits to disaster struck areas to cross-check.

**After Disaster**

- 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.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

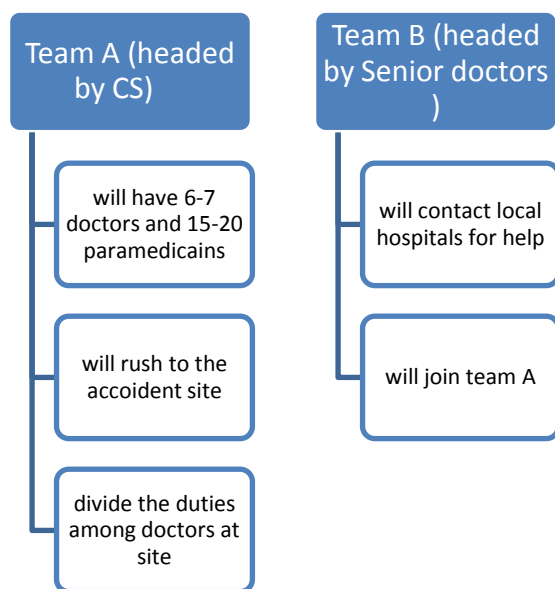
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**Non Disaster Time**

- 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)

<b>Warning Time</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction &amp; repair of IEC inventory.</li> <li>• ORS &amp; other important medicines to be procured as requirement.</li> <li>• Training of employees and people regarding the basic treatment in case of flood/loo/minor bruises etc.</li> <li>• Procure necessary medicines for cases that are otherwise rare like snake bite, chlorine for cleaning water etc.</li> <li>• Prepare mobile units for sensitive &amp; prone to be hit areas.</li> <li>• Identification of sites in probable disaster areas for site operation areas</li> </ul>
<b>During Disaster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send task force with necessary medicines to affected areas.</li> <li>• Procure required medical equipments &amp; medicines in case they fall short of it.</li> <li>• Strong emphasis to be given to sensitive areas.</li> <li>• Ensure that appropriate no of Staff/Doctors are present at the affected areas.</li> <li>• Ensure cleanliness at the medical camps.</li> <li>• Frequent checks on the Staff/Doctors on duty.</li> <li>• Postmortem of dead bodies.</li> </ul>
<b>After Disaster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring against spreading of diseases</li> <li>• Continuous medical aid &amp; proper arrangements till situation is under control</li> <li>• Dead/Injured counselling</li> <li>• Injured/handicapped to be treated and arrangement for healthy living facilities</li> <li>• Provide healthy rehabilitation to disaster affected people.</li> </ul>

FIGURE 7 : TEAMS FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT



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**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT**

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**Non Disaster Time**

- Designate one Liaison Officer of the department as the Focal Point and inform all concerned.
- Develop and implement disaster management plan for the department.
- Carry out survey of condition of all highway systems at state and district level.
- Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the department and ensure that they are all in good working condition.
- Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the private operators in the district.
- Allocate additional force to possible Disaster prone roads/routes identified
- Ensure that the force so allocated are aware of the possible disaster prone spots on these routes along with the possible type of disaster which may happen, as in the case of Petrol and Diesel transport vehicles leading to and from the IOC depot.
- Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation.
- Enforce the speed limits in the government vehicles regulated by the department and organize departmental awareness programs for the same

**Warning Time**

- Depute an officer at the DEOC.
- Ensure availability of fuel, recovery vehicles and equipment.
- Take steps for arrangement of vehicles for possible evacuation of people

**During Disaster**

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

**After Disaster**

- Assess damage to transportation infrastructure.
- Take steps to ensure speedy repair and restoration of transport links.

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**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

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**Non Disaster Time**

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as the Disaster Preparedness Focal Point. The Chief Executive Engineer will be the liaison.
- Take precautionary steps for the protection of government property against possible loss and damage during disaster.
- Formulate guidelines for safe construction of public works.
- Prepare list, with specifications and position, of heavy construction equipment within the district.
- Organize periodic training of engineers and other construction personnel on disaster resistant construction technologies.
- Inspect all roads, road bridges by a bridge engineer, including underwater inspection of foundations and piers. A full check should be made on all concrete and steel works.

- Inspect all buildings and structures of the state government (including hospital buildings) by a senior engineer and identify structures which are endangered by the impending disaster.
- Emergency tool kits should be assembled for each division, and should include:
- The designation of routes strategic to evacuation and relief should be identified and marked, in close coordination with police and district control room.
- Prepare mitigation plan for the department and enforce the same.
- Advise the district disaster management authority on structural mitigation measures for the district.
- Repair, Maintenance and retrofitting of public infrastructure.
- Identify / prioritize mitigation activities of lifeline buildings and critical infrastructure and coordinate with the DDMA for its implementation.
- Place danger sign boards in the areas highly prone to specific type of disasters, such as road accidents etc.

#### **Warning Time**

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

#### **During Disaster**

- Provide assistance to the damage assessment teams for survey of damage to buildings and infrastructure.
- Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assist the drivers.
- Begin clearing roads. Assemble casual laborers to work with experienced staff and divide into work-gangs.
- Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community organizations and village disaster management committees.
- Undertake cleaning of ditches, grass cutting, burning or removal of debris, and the cutting of dangerous trees along the roadside in the affected area.
- Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
- As per the decisions of the District Emergency Operations Center undertake construction of temporary structures required, for organizing relief work and construction of relief camps, feeding centers, medical facilities, cattle camps and Incident Command Posts.

- If possible, a review of the extent of damage (by helicopter) should be arranged for the field Officer-in-Charge, in order to dispatch most efficiently road clearing crews, and determine the equipments needed.
- If people are evacuating an area, the evacuation routes should be checked and people assisted.
- Identify locations for setting up transit and relief camps, feeding centers and quantity of construction materials and inform DEOC accordingly.
- Take steps to clear debris and assist search and rescue teams.
- Provide sites for rehabilitation of affected population

**After Disaster**

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

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**DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES**

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**Non Disaster Time**

- Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the district.
- An officer to be appointed as nodal officer.
- Activation of flood monitoring mechanism
- Methods/communication arrangement of alerting officers on various sites established
- Check the preparation level of the department.
- Identify the areas that face the maximum flow of the major rivers and also make the locals aware about it.
- Identify the flood prone areas and demarcate them and also send a flood surveillance team to such areas.
- Mark the maximum safe level of water at all the embankments of rivers, reservoirs and dams.

**Warning Time**

- Mechanism evolved for forewarning settlements in the down stream/evacuation/coordination with other dam authority.
- Identification of materials required for response operations
- Repairs/ under construction activity are well secured
- Water level gauges marked
- Inlet and outlet to tanks are cleared
- Watch and ward of weak embankments & stock piling of repair materials at vulnerable points
- Guarding of weak embankments
- All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.
- Procure necessary inventory for flood situations and keep it properly maintained.
- Inventories for the case of breakage of dam/embankments like sand sacks, rocks, etc need to be brought and checked well in advance.

**During Disaster**

- 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**

- 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.

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### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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#### **Non Disaster Time**

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

#### **Warning Time**

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

#### **During Disaster**

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

#### **After Disaster**

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

agriculture rehabilitation.

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

### Standard Steps Depending on Rainfall by Agriculture Dept.

S.NO	Situation	Soil Condition	Steps Required
1	Normal Monsoon (15 june)	Light soil	Groundnut, udad, moong,jawar and makka to be grown.
		Medium soil	Soyabean,moong, udad, jawar and makka to be grown. Arhar + soyabean+makka,soyabean+jawar in irrigated land. Fertilizers should be used.
		Heavy soil	Soyabean, makaa,jawar to be grown.
2	Monsoon 1-2 week before	Light soil	Soyabean, makka green khad to be grown.
		Medium soil	Soyabean, makaa,jawar, arhar, arandi to be grown. Follow crop rotation.
		Heavy soil	Dhaan, kapas, soyabean , masala and green fertilizer crops.
3	Mosoon 2 week late (30 june)	Light soil	Udad, moong, til,beejdar should be increased by 25 percent.
		Medium soil	Crops maturing faster than soyabean should be taken and Shankar, jwar, sankul dhan should be taken
		Heavy soil	Crops maturing faster than soyabean should be taken
4	Monsoon 6 week late (30 july)	All types	Ramtil, udad, til crops should be increased by 25 percent. Green khad , fodder should be used.
5	Monsoon 8 week late (15 august)	All types	Soorajmukhi, til should be taken. Water absorption plans should be made. Prepare the field for kusum(kardi) to be farmed in September. In case crops are not plowed, make water absorption plans and prepare the field for Rabi
6	1-2 week after cropping	All types	Make water absorption plans for sowed crops.
7	Drought condition	All types	-
8	Drought after 2-4 week sowing	All types	Use water absorption schemes, if rain stops then irrigate the land lightly.
9	Monsoon left early	All types	Use life saver irrigation to irrigate the land. In case of 50 percent crop destruction, convert the land to farm. Save water for growing Rabi.
10	Excess rains	All types	Prepare nursery at places where it is not possible to sow. Green khad should be

			ploughed. Make arrangement for water drainage, where crops have already been sowed. If 50 percent of crops are destroyed, convert the farm to prepare for Rabi.
11	Special conditions	-	1. Use of certified seeds. 2. In all circumstances, nutrient arrangement( 50 per urvark+ dung +khaad 5 tonnes per hectares + jaivik khaad) 3. Insect control schemes to be followed. 4. Water drainage in case of soyabean.

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**DEPARTMENT OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION**

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

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**DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY**

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<b>Non Disaster Time</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication establishment with district and Block / Tehsil control rooms and departmental offices within the division.</li> <li>• Listing of club houses, schools, community centers that can be used as shelter for animals.</li> </ul>

<b>Warning Time</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect information from different areas and to act accordingly (Assignment of duties).</li> <li>• Preparation of shelters in clubs, Schools, Halls etc, for animals and shifting them if necessary.</li> <li>• Tagging the animals to avoid mix up and chaos.</li> <li>• Getting proper stock of fodder for cattle.</li> </ul>
<b>During Disaster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veterinary Hospital &amp; Veterinary Dispensary at every important place (thickly cattle populated areas) headed by the Veterinary Assistant/ Surgeon.</li> <li>• Regular collection of situation report of the risk and vulnerable areas from the officers assign for the purpose.</li> <li>• Replacement of affected cattle in the shelters/camps, collection of fecal waste and cleaning etc.</li> <li>• Feeding the animals.</li> </ul>
<b>After Disaster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Getting the animals back to their owners and returning the stray ones to Nagar Maha Palika.</li> <li>• Cleaning of temporary shelters.</li> </ul>

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**DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICE**

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

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

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## HOME GUARDS

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

<p>materials and goods on the ports are damaged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare an action plan to avail on temporary bases, the technical personnel from the nearby district which is not affected.</li> <li>• Collect the details of swimmers in the district.</li> <li>• Make arrangement for sufficient fuel during emergency.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Warning Time</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital is not disrupted during calamities.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Evacuate the fishermen to a safe place and if they deny, to get it done forcefully.</li> <li>• Ensure that the warning signals are received in time and shown immediately to the people.</li> </ul>
<p><b>During Disaster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake the work of search and rescue and also the relief work</li> <li>• Set up a temporary special control room and information centre at the main bus station.</li> <li>• Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work</li> <li>• Ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters.</li> <li>• Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Assist the administration to send the messages regarding warning to the remote area</li> </ul>
<p><b>After Disaster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer.</li> <li>• Carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.</li> <li>• Engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.</li> <li>• Review the matters regarding closing of movement at the port for safety measures and will ensure that it is restarted very soon.</li> <li>• To contact the district control room if additional equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel are necessary to restore the port related activities.</li> <li>• Prepare a primary survey report of damage and send it to the District Control Room and to the administrative head.</li> <li>• Collect the details of approach roads connecting the damaged area and get them repaired in co-ordination with the competent authority</li> </ul>

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

<p><b>Non Disaster Time</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designate one Liaison Officer in the department and the district as the Disaster Management Focal Point.</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a district disaster management plan for the department.</li> <li>• Prepare maps showing population concentration and distribution of resources.</li> <li>• Encourage disaster resistant technological practices in buildings and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Encourage the people in earthquake prone areas to adopt earthquake resistant technologies.</li> <li>• Report activities in periodic meetings of the district disaster management advisory committee and to DDMA.</li> <li>• In coordination with PWD conduct regular training to the engineers of the department.</li> <li>• Appoint one officer as focal point for mitigation activities</li> <li>• On the basis of its developmental responsibility, liaise with other line departments and agencies for a approach.</li> <li>• In coordination with the DDMA, conduct building assessments, identification of structural and non structural</li> <li>• Organize awareness programmes for BDO's, Panchayat secretaries and Gram Pradhans on structural and n activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Warning Time</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focal Point in department to keep in touch with the DEOC.</li> <li>• Alert all concerned about impending disaster.</li> <li>• Ensure safety of establishments, structures and equipment in the field</li> <li>• Ensure formation of committee for rescue, relief and rehabilitation work and local volunteer teams.</li> </ul>
<p><b>During Disaster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure information flow from affected Gram Panchayats and maintain regular contact with DEOC (24 hrs).</li> <li>• Support revenue department in establishing ICP's in the affected areas</li> <li>• Ensure availability of drinking water at times of need.</li> <li>• Provide necessary infrastructure to carry out relief works</li> <li>• Assess initial damage</li> </ul>
<p><b>After Disaster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantify the loss/damage</li> <li>• Organize reconstruction of damaged houses on self help basis with local assets and materials received from th</li> <li>• Take up repair/reconstruction work of infrastructure damaged by disaster</li> </ul>

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**PANCHAYAT RAJ**

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<p><b>Non Disaster Time</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a disaster management plan for the department at district level &amp; update it annually.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Conduct gram Panchayat level mock drills as part of preparedness.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Warning Time</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare &amp; implement department's mitigation plan</li> <li>• Ensure that all the development schemes of the department have a mitigation component as an integral part</li> </ul>
<p><b>During Disaster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with local authorities and support the response efforts.</li> <li>• Coordinate the support from unaffected gram Panchayats.</li> </ul>
<p><b>After Disaster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure proper distribution of reconstruction schemes and monitoring of the same during Block development committee and Zila Parishad meetings</li> </ul>

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**FOREST DEPARTMENT**

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

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**DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES**

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



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**ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT**

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

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**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

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<b>Non Disaster Time – Preparedness</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify one Liaison Officer in the department at district level as Disaster Management Focal Point.</li> <li>• Develop district level disaster management plan for the department</li> <li>• In consultation with DDMA, state education directorate and state education board include disaster related subjects in the curricula in schools, and colleges.</li> <li>• Arrange for training of teachers and students on Dm and school safety activities.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that all schools and colleges develop their disaster management plans.</li> <li>• Ensure that construction of all educational institutions in earthquake zones is earthquake resistant.</li> <li>• Conduct regular mock drills in the educational institutes</li> </ul>
<b>Non Disaster Time –Mitigation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify structural and non structural mitigation measures and get them implemented.</li> <li>• In coordination with the SSA &amp;/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.</li> <li>• Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation.</li> <li>• Ensure that earthquake resistant features are included in new school buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>During Disaster – Response</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine the extent of loss in educational institutions and submit the report to DDMA and state education department.</li> </ul>

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**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**

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<b>Non Disaster Time –</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designate one Liaison Officer in the Department as the Disaster Management Focal Point at district level.</li> <li>• Ensure all possible steps for the security of manpower, implements, stock, installations/factories etc.</li> <li>• Prepare listing and locations of industries and establishments for possible sourcing of relief material during disasters in the district.</li> <li>• Ensure training on preparedness programmes to be adopted at different levels for all manpower employed in factories and establishments in disaster vulnerable areas.</li> <li>• Issue disaster management guidelines to all the industries and ensure on-site and off-site plans for all industries.</li> <li>• Prepare and disseminate guidelines for the labor security and safety.</li> <li>• Prepare and implement rules and regulations for industrial safety and hazardous waste management.</li> <li>• Support the State Pollution Control Board to enforce the law for preventing environmental disaster in chemical industry or industries emitting toxic gases and effluents.</li> <li>• Issue detailed instructions to the employees about their duties and responsibilities in precautionary, disaster and post-disaster stages of normal disaster.</li> <li>• Prepare and disseminate public awareness material related to chemical accidents.</li> <li>• Prepare &amp; implement department’s mitigation plan for the district</li> </ul>
<b>During Disaster</b>

- 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.

#### **After Disaster**

- Take steps to plan for rehabilitation of industries adversely affected by disasters.

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### DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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#### **Non Disaster Time**

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the department at district level as the Disaster management Focal Point.
- Develop a disaster management plan for the department, including the identification of location of camps for different type of disasters, existing locations that can be used as shelters, inventories of agencies that can be used for tent establishment.
- To conduct regular training the staff on minimum standards for shelter, relief camps and tent structures.
- Prepare department's disaster management plan.
- Develop alternative arrangements for population living in structures that might be affected after the disaster.

#### **Mitigation**

- 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**

- 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**

- 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**

- Implement recovery & rehabilitation schemes through municipalities for urban areas.

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## INDIAN RED CROSS AND NGOS

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

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### C.2.2 HAZARD SPECIFIC SOPS

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#### C.2.2.1 SOP FOR FLOOD

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**Flood preparedness:**

- Direct the Sehore Municipal board to clean drains and sewer lines of the city, just before the monsoon.
- Direct the Sehore Municipal board to increase the carrying capacity of drainage and sewerage lines in low-lying area of the city.

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

#### **Early Warning for Floods:**

- Irrigation Department will provide early warning to the district administration regarding rising water levels in rivers and floods. The Irrigation Department will monitor the flooding situation on a round-the-clock basis, and pass all the critical information to the District Control Room on a continuous basis.
- Irrigation Department will provide information to the district administration on a likely breach in the embankments of rivers and canals. It will provide information and advice on the level of inundation such a breach will cause.
- The Irrigation Department will also provide specific information to local revenue officials—S.D.M.s, and Tehsildars—about rising water levels, breach in embankments, and the likely inundation.
- The S.D.M.s and Tehsildars, with the help of Kotwars and Sarpanch, will inform communities about the extent of flooding, and the possible precautionary measures that are needed.
- The District Collector will inform the citizens and communities about flooding in a particular area through public announcement.
- Warning and information will also be provided through radio, television and local newspapers. The Local Cable TV will provide flood warnings frequently as required. The District Collector will appeal to all the citizens to get the latest information on flooding through cable tv, loudspeakers, Warning Bell.

#### **Activation of Key Facilities:**

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

#### **Evacuation:**

- The district administration will ask the District Transport Officer and Manager, State Road Transport Corporation to organize buses and other vehicles to evacuate people.
- The district administration will make a public announcement regarding the areas being evacuated, transport arrangements for evacuation, and transit shelters. The district administration should use public announcement system, radio and television for providing the necessary information.
- Home guards employees will take care of the most vulnerable groups such as the old, disabled, women and children.

- Assign a responsible official to supervise evacuation. Ensure that evacuation is orderly. Ask the Home guards staff volunteers to give priority to the vulnerable groups, the old, women, and children, for evacuation.
- Deploy boats if it is necessary for the purpose of evacuation. Maintain law and order. Ensure that there is no incidence of looting in course of evacuation.

#### **Flood Relief Operations:**

- Estimate the number of people who have been affected by floods. Assess the requirement of drinking water and food accordingly.
- Report to the Divisional Commissioner and the Relief Commissioner about the need for food provision and relief amount.
- Organize supply of drinking water. Ask the Sehore Municipal Corporation to provide drinking water through tankers and temporarily installed hand pumps.
- Distribute chlorine tablets among families for purification of water.
- Organize cooked food for people staying in transit shelters.
- Seek the assistance of NGOs and charity organizations in distributing food and clean drinking water.
- Organize dry ration for the people who are staying on rooftops of their houses, inundated by water.
- Maintain accounts of disbursements and food procurement on a daily basis at the Tehsil / ward level.

#### **Floods Recovery and Rehabilitation:**

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

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#### **C.2.2.2 SOP FOR EARTHQUAKE**

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

#### **Preparedness:**

- Inspect buildings and structures that are critical to emergency services operations and mass care activities. Designate those that may be occupied and identify / mark those that are unsafe.

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

**Assessment: Food, Drinking Water and Temporary Shelter:**

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

**Earthquake Recovery, Rehabilitation:**

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

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**C.2.2.3 SOP FOR INDUSTRIAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS:**

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In an accident involving chemical industries, the situation can immediately become explosive. The response time is always short. The emergency responders—on-site emergency personnel, Fire Service, Police, and Directorate of factories—will begin the response without losing any time. As soon as an incident in any industrial facility is reported, the District Collector will issue a notification of the incident. Notification may carry the directives for maintaining alert. The notice of an alert must include the likely impact of the accident and all the safety precautions people should take.

**Response:**

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

**Response actions will include:**

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

**C.3 CHECKLIST**

Actions Taken	Yes/No	Remarks(if any)
<b>Store/stock control</b>		
<b>Kitchen facilities in relief camps</b>		
<b>Food distribution</b>		
<b>Hygiene and sanitation</b>		
<b>Care and comfort and transport of volunteers</b>		
<b>Adequate arrangements made for :</b>		
Crowd control		
Police protection		
Food resources		
Appropriate storage of rations to protect them from insects		
Infant foods		
Milk distribution centres		
Fire control measures		
Cleaning of premises where food is prepared and served		
Drinking water		
Cleaning of utensils		
Detergents, disinfectants, brushes, clothes, brooms and other housekeeping necessities		
<b>Education facilities</b>		
<b>Counselling Facilities</b>		
<b>Recreation Space</b>		
<b>Telephone Facilities</b>		

**C.3 FINANCIAL PROVISIONS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT**



According to ACT No. 53 of 2005 – the Disaster Management Act, 2005, Chapter IX, Finance, Account and Audit , the following Funds are recommended to be established for fulfilling the needs during disasters:

- The State Government shall immediately after notifications issued for constituting the State Authority and the District Authorities establish for the purposes of this Act the following funds, namely:-
  - a) The fund to be called the District Disaster Response Fund
  - b) The fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund
  
- 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.

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

*In Sehore District every year Rs 1,00,000 is issued for the purpose of maintenance and procuring materials for making arrangements in case floods occur. In year 2011, Rs 9,00,000 was used for procuring equipment like boats etc.*

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## C.4 COORDINATION MECHANISMS WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

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### C.4.1 MAPPING OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT

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#### C.4.1.1 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

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**Public Sector:** In Sehore district the only public sector industry that has the presence is NMDC (Diamond Mines, Majhgaon). NMDC, Sehore has their own disaster management plan. They have their own preparedness for disaster. In case any emergency situation arises in the district help from NMDC, Sehore can be taken.

**Private Sectors:** The following private sectors can play an important role in disaster management:

- Media: Media has to play an important role during time of disasters to provide important information as well as stop rumors.
- Private contractors who own JCB machines/buses/trucks/tractors can be useful in the face of disaster or for post disaster reconstruction works.

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#### C.4.1.2 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS

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

#### **Role of NGO's in Disaster Preparedness**

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

TABLE 32:ROLE OF NGO

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

#### **Role of NGOs in Disaster Mitigation:**

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

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

#### **Role of NGOs in Disaster Response:**

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

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

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

#### **Water**

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

#### **Sanitation**

- Construction of field latrines and soak pit latrines at relief camps and final disposal of excreta.
- Design and commissioning of drainage facilities.

#### **Public Health Promotion**

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

- Promote early detection & treatment of primary diseases
- Monitoring health trends

**Vector Control**

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

**Food Security and Nutrition**

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

**Shelter**

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

- 2) Controlling rumors and panic behavior and undertaking confidence building activities.
- 3) Organizing local work teams for immediate rescue, and relief e.g. cooked food, first aid, and assistance in law and order.
- 4) Assisting the handicapped that need special help.
- 5) Guarding major installations and evacuated properties till the administration takes over.

**C.4.1.3 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS**

The Famous temple Siddhi vinayak , situated in Sehore which is about 3 km away from the district headquarters can act as a relief center during the time of disasters owing to the large area it is built upon.

**C.4.1.4 ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS**

The flood cell enlists many of the schools as relief centers for flood prone areas.

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

1. Disaster Management Institute,  
PrayavaranParisar, E-5, Arera Colony,

PB No. 563 Bhopal-462016, MP (India)  
Tel:+91-755-2466715, 2461538, 2461348, 293592, Fax: +91-755-2466653,  
E-mail:dmi@dmibhopal.nic.in

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#### C 4.1.5 INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

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The only prominent International Humanitarian Organization active in Sehore is Red Cross society. *The Contact person is Dr. H. N. Sharma (Secretary, Red Cross Society) who can be reached at 09425166922.*

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#### C.4.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STAKEHOLDERS

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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

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#### C.5 INTER DISTRICT COORDINATION MECHANISMS

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*At present during flood time, the EOC of Sehore district is in continuous contact with EOC of Hoshangabad district. It is because if heavy rains occur in Hoshangabad district there are chances that flood situation arises in Sehore district. Therefore the rains of Hoshangabad district are continuously monitored during flood season.*

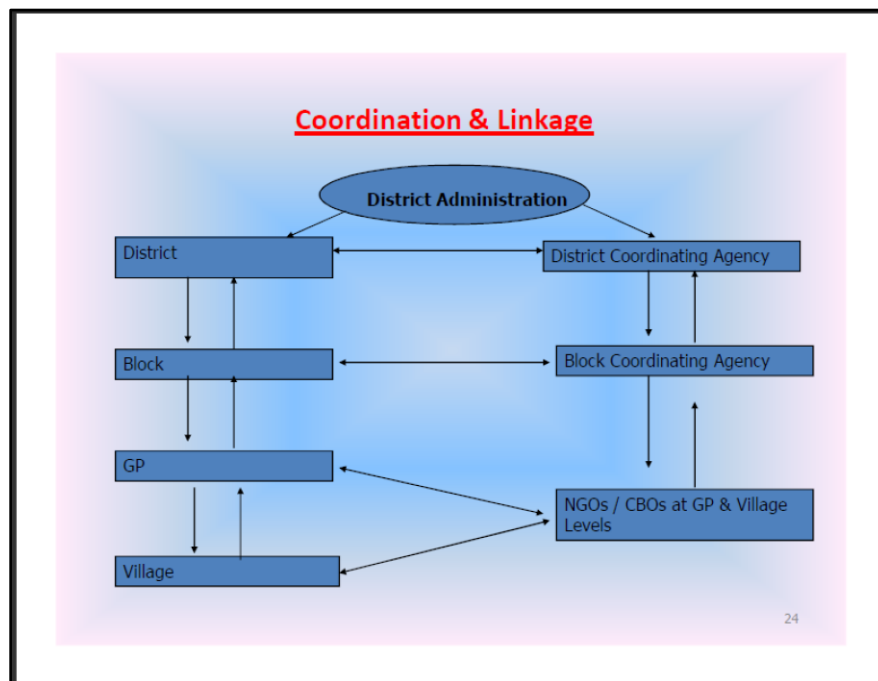
During emergencies district may require support from other adjoining districts, which are not affected by disasters. For this the Distt. EOC head can seek help from other districts through Divisional Commissioner or State EOC. This will be ensured at the disaster management plan formation stage itself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

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

### C.6 INTRA-DISTRICT COORDINATION MECHANISM

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

FIGURE 7 : INTRA DISTRICT CO ORDINATION



### C.7 DISSEMINATION OF DM PLAN

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

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

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

This section will explain in detail, about the means of dissemination of district disaster management plan at the different levels.

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### C 7.1 PLAN EVALUATION

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The purpose of monitoring & evaluation of DDMP is to:

- Determine the adequacy of resources,
- co-ordination between various agencies,
- c)community participation,
- d)partnership with NGOs and other entities
- e)Post-disaster evaluation mechanism
- Periodic uploading of plans at India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) and resources on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN),
- Conducting periodic mock drills,
- Checking whether all the personnel involved in execution of DDMP are trained and updated on the latest skills necessary in line with updated plans.

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

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### C 7.2 PLAN UPDATE

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

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

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

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

*Currently in Sehore district an annual meeting (in June 1<sup>st</sup> week) is conducted to see the preparation in case floods occur.*

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## ANNEXURE

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### 1.LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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<b>Location (in degrees) -</b>	<b>Latitude – north 22° 33' 30" ; 23° 40' 25"</b> <b>Longitude – east 78° 26' 00" ; 78° 02' 00"</b>
<b>District Area (in sq. kms.) -</b>	6578
<b>Administrative information</b>	5 - Sehore, Ashta, Budni , Ichhawar,



<b>No. of sub divisions:</b>	Nassrullaganj
<b>No. of Tehsils:</b>	8 – sehore, astha, budni, rehti, ichawar, nasrullaganj, jawar, shyampur
<b>No. of Municipal Boards</b>	7
<b>No. of Blocks:</b>	5 – Sehore, Ashta, Budni, Ichhawar, Nassrullaganj
<b>No. of Gram Panchayats:</b>	
<b>No. of Villages:</b>	497
<b>No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Block wise):</b>	1076( 35 under forest +1041) 13 Police Stations, 9 Police Chowkies
<b>No. of Post Offices(Block wise):</b>	167
<b>Year of district formation:</b>	1972
<b>Name of adjacent districts:</b>	Bhopal, Raisen, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Dewas, Harda, Hoshangabad

Source – Land department and Statistical handbook

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## 10. DO'S AND DON'TS

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### EARTHQUAKES

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#### ***What to Do Before an Earthquake***

- Repair deep plaster cracks in ceilings and foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects.
- Anchor overhead lighting fixtures to the ceiling.
- Follow BIS codes relevant to your area for building standards
- Fasten shelves securely to walls.
- Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.

- Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass, and china in low, closed cabinets with latches.
- Hang heavy items such as pictures and mirrors away from beds, settees, and anywhere people sit.
- Brace overhead light and fan fixtures.
- Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections. These are potential fire risks.
- Secure a water heater, LPG cylinder etc., by strapping it to the wall studs and bolting it to the floor.
- Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves.
- Identify safe places indoors and outdoors.
  1. Under strong dining table, bed
  2. Against an inside wall
  3. Away from where glass could shatter around windows, mirrors, pictures, or where heavy bookcases or other heavy furniture could fall over
  4. In the open, away from buildings, trees, telephone and electrical lines, flyovers, bridges
- Educate yourself and family members
- Know emergency telephone numbers (doctor, hospital, police, etc)

***Have a disaster emergency kit ready***

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

**Develop an emergency communication plan**

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

**Help your community get ready**

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

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

### **What to Do during an Earthquake**

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

#### **If indoors**

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

#### **If outdoors**

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

#### **If in a moving vehicle**

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

#### **If trapped under debris**

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

#### **After an earthquake**

- Keep calm, switch on the radio/TV and obey any instructions you hear on it.
- Keep away from beaches and low banks of rivers. Huge waves may sweep in.
- Expect aftershocks. Be prepared.
- Turn off the water, gas and electricity.
- Do not smoke and do not light matches or use a cigarette lighter. Do not turn on switches. There may be gas leaks or short-circuits.
- Use a torch.
- If there is a fire, try to put it out. If you cannot, call the fire brigade.
- If people are seriously injured, do not move them unless they are in danger.
- Immediately clean up any inflammable products that may have spilled (alcohol, paint, etc).

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

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## FLOOD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Driving Flood Facts**

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

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

### **After a Flood**

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.

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

### **Flood: Know Your Terms**

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

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

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## YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

### DOS

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

- Organize societies and muhalla committees to educate people.

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#### DON'TS

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

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#### YOUR PLACE OF WORK

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#### DOS

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

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#### DOS

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#### DURING TRANSIT

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

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#### DON'TS

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- Do not touch any suspicious object. Report to concerned people.
- Do not crowd the object.
- Passengers should not accept parcels from unknown persons in hurry while boarding train or bus.

## 2. ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION MAP

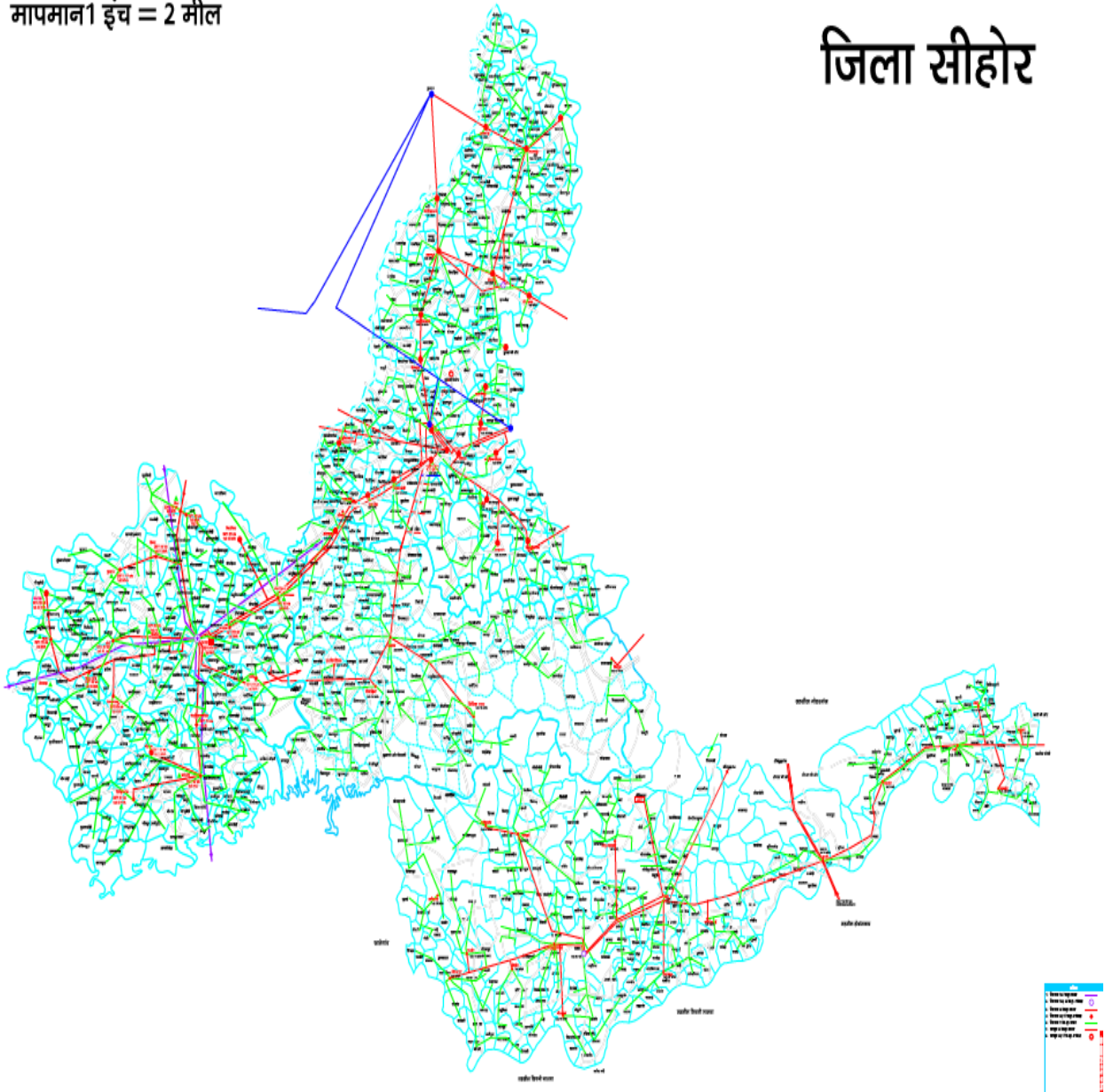
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# मध्य प्रदेश मध्य क्षेत्र विद्युत वितरण कं.लि. (संचा./संघा.) वृत्त सीहोर

मापमान 1 इंच = 2 मील

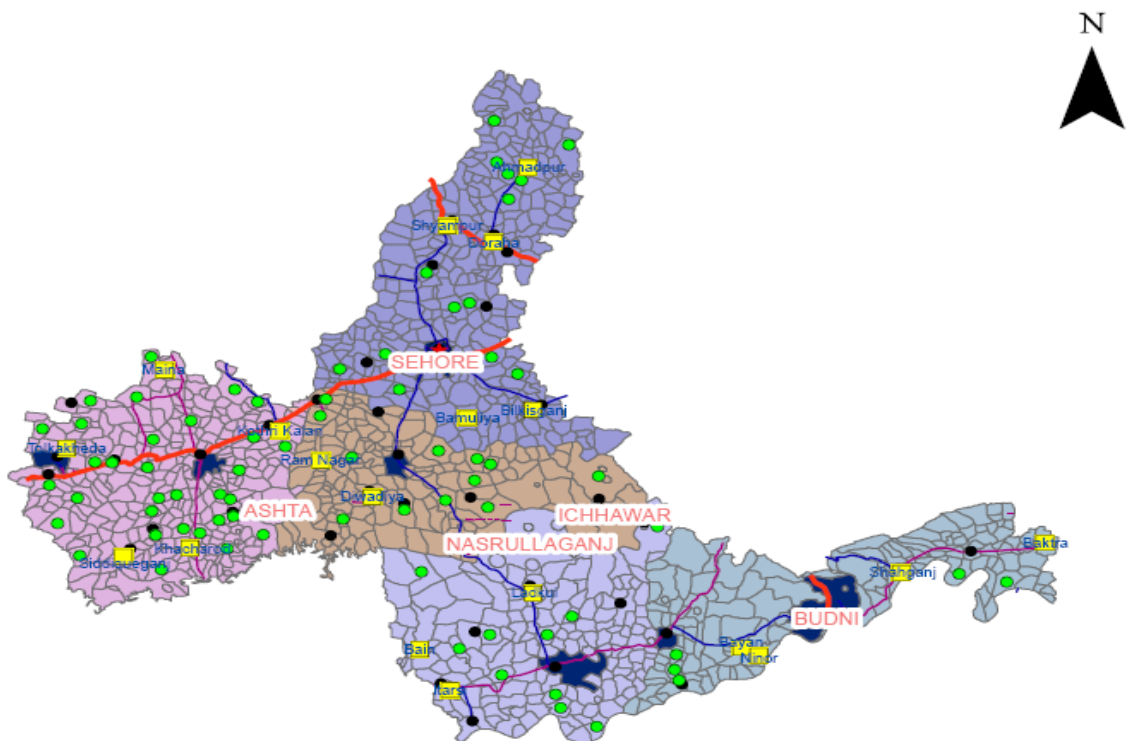
## जिला सीहोर



## 2. HEALTH SUBCENTER MAP



# Health Facilities in District Sehore, MP



## Legend

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

## TALUK NAME

- ASHTA
- BUDNI
- ICHHAWAR
- NASRULLAGANJ
- SEHORE

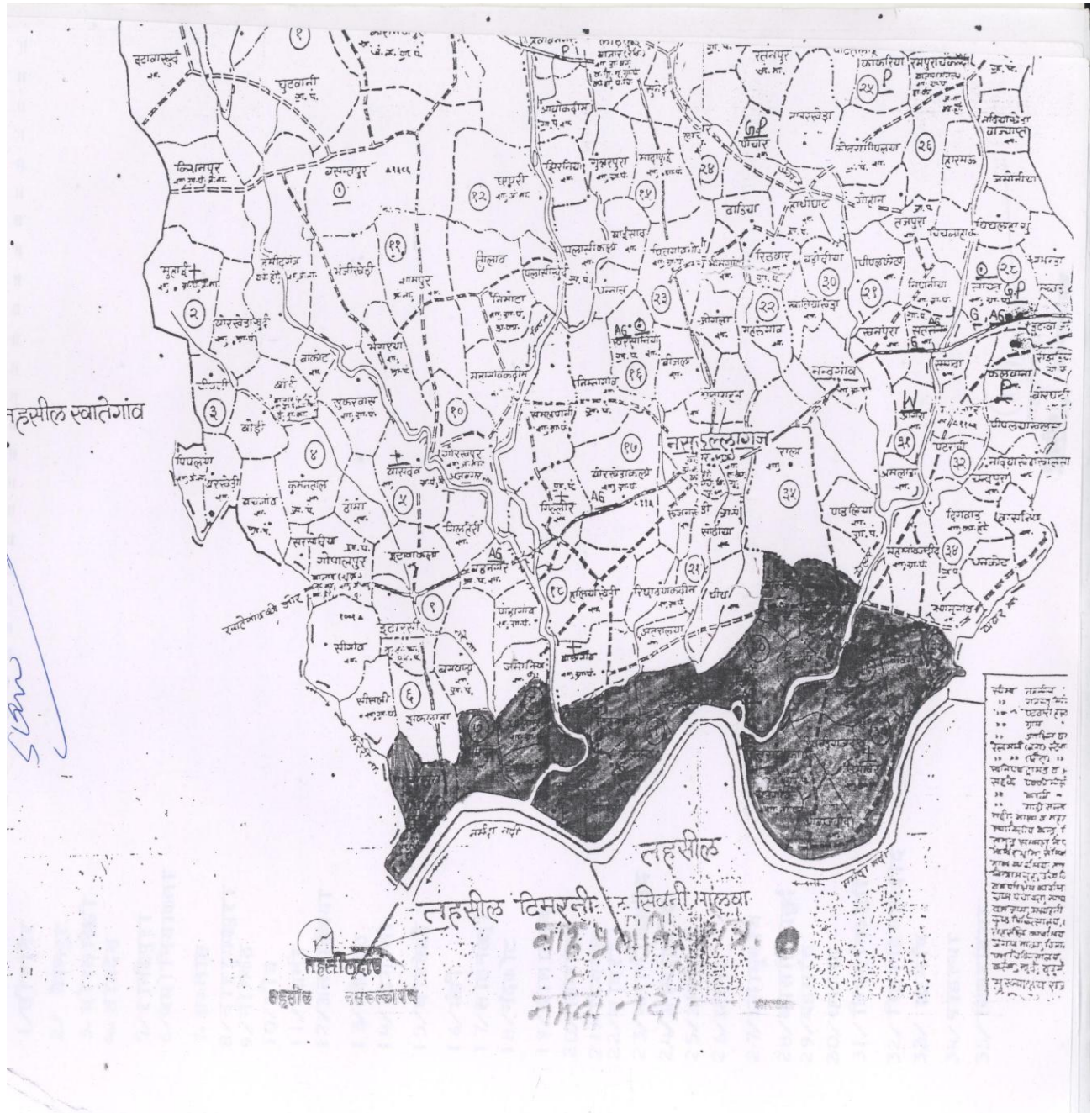
0 5 10 20 Kilometers

### 3. LIST OF VOLUNTEERS(NSS) FROM EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

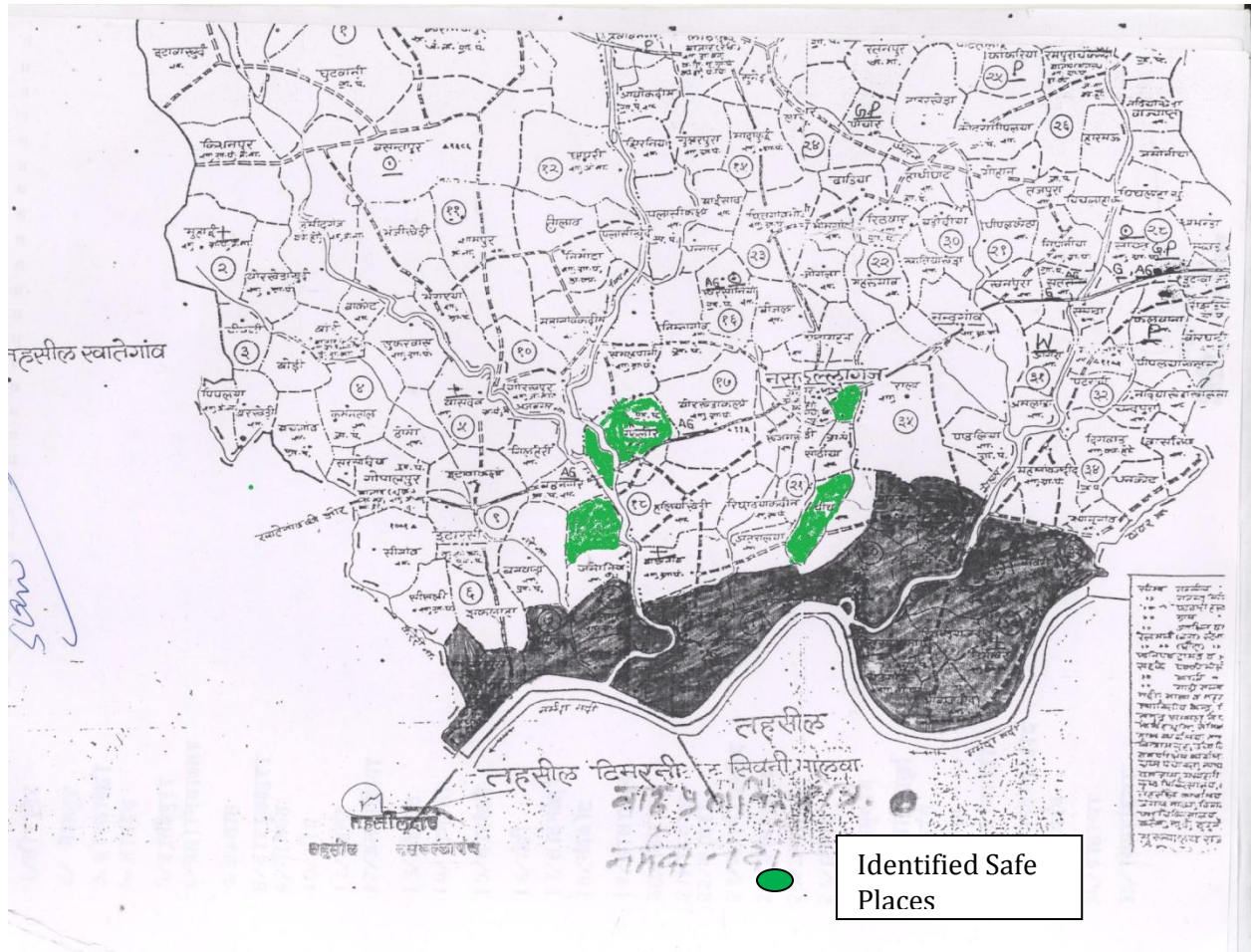
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S.NO	Name of Institute	Name of principals and NCC officers	Contact No.
1	Govt. RSI Sehore	Mr. R. K Bangre Mr. R.K Singh	8085858684 9406516900
2	Govt. Excellence H.S.S Sehore	Mrs. Jyotsana Sharma Mr. Ashok Rathore	9755503069 9406528419
3	Pvt. ShardaVidhya mandir H.S.S Sehore	Mrs. Malini Mirza Mr. Brijesh Parashar	07562403810 8109235145
4	Govt. Subhash H.S.S Sehore	Mr. Sandhya Kasotiya Mr. Rajesh Tiwari	9179741543 9893450147
5	Govt. Excellence H.S.S Ichawar	Mr. Rajaram Parmar Mr. Chhaganlal yadav	9425650180 9229868966
6	Govt. Excellence H.S.S Astha	Mr. G.K Mathur Mr. Dinesh kumar Sharma	9893478913 9827723892
7	Govt. Excellence H.S.S Jawar	Mr. D.C Baheti Mr. Akbar Siddiqui	9827202062 9425650789
8	Govt. Excellence H.S.S Budni	Mr. H.B Agrawal Mr. Vijay Goud	9993609656 9179154540
9	Govt. Excellence H.S.S Baktara	Mr. Ramesh kumar mehra Mr. Rajendra Singh Chouhan	9827392650 9893412002
10	Govt. Excellence H.S.S Shahganj	Mr. Harish	9893873889
11	Govt. Excellence H.S.S Nasrullaganj	Mr. H.B Pathore	9926961245

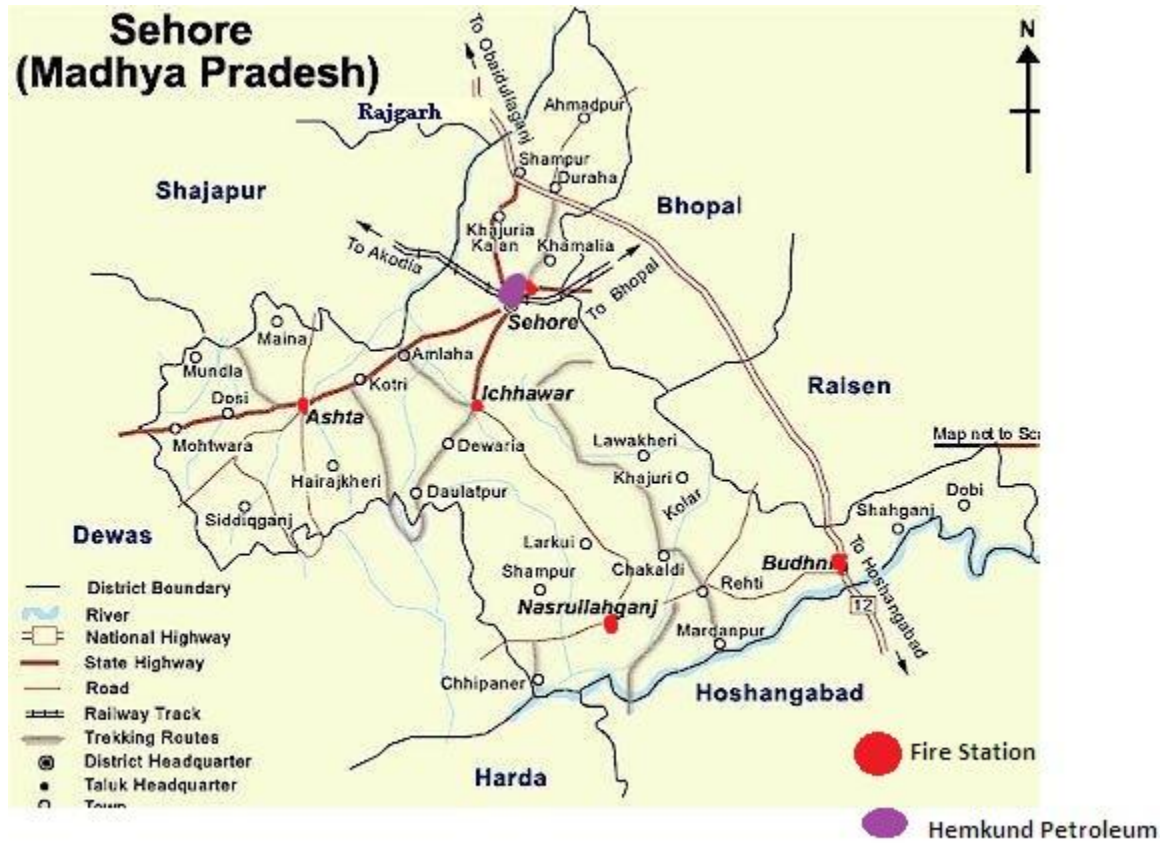
4. FLOOD AFFECTED AREA – NASRULLAGANJ



SAFE SHELTERS



FIRE STATIONS AND HAZARDOUS INDUSTRY – HEMKUND PETROLEUM



5. COMBAT TEAM DETAILS(HEALTH)

कॉम्बेट टीमों की जानकारी जिला सीहोर 2012					
क्र.	ब्लॉक का नाम	जिला चिकित्सालय/सीएचसी/पीएचसी का नाम	अधिकारी/कर्मचारी का नाम	पद	
1	सीहोर	जिला चिकित्सालय सीहोर	डा. एस.एस. तोमर	शिशुरोग विशेषज्ञ	
			डा. डी. आर. अहिरवार	मेडीकल आफीसर, एमडी मेडिसीन	
			डा. विवेक सक्सेना	मेडीकल आफीसर	
			श्री रायसिंह ठाकुर	कम्पाउण्डर	
			श्रीमति रेखा यादव	ए.एन.एम.	
			श्रीमति ताजवर खानम	ए.एन.एम.	
			श्री हरिकुवर	वार्डबाय	
			श्री रमेश यादव	डायवर	
			श्री राजेश यादव	डायवर	
			2	आष्टा	सीएचसी आष्टा
एस. सम्बालकर	एल.एच.व्ही				
भारतसिंह	ड्रेसर				
गोलू मेवाडा	वार्डबाय				
पीएचसी सिद्धीकगंज	डा चन्द्रमोहन स्नेही	मेडीकल आफीसर			
	आर के नागल	सुपरवाइजर			
	बी.एल.गेहरवार	एमपीडबल्यू			
	संतोष परमार	ए.एन.एम.			
	जयपाल जाजपुरिया	ड्रेसर			
	धीरजसिंह ठाकुर	वार्डबाय			
सीएचसी जावर	डा.एन.एल. परमाल	मेडीकल आफीसर			
	के. के. खत्री	सुपरवाइजर			
	रामकन्या राय	एल.एच.व्ही			
	आत्माराम गोयल	एमपीडबल्यू			
पीएचसी कोठरी	पीएचसी कोठरी	राजन धनवाल		ए.एन.एम.	
		डा. नेहा परनामी		मेडीकल आफीसर	
		आर सी वर्मा		सुपरवाइजर	

			आरती मित्रा	एल.एच.व्ही
			राजेन्द्र शर्मा	एमपीडबल्यू
			करुणा अग्रवाल	ए.एन.एम.
			अनिल	वार्डबाय
		पीएचसी मैना	डा. रश्मि सोना	मेडीकल आफिसर
			सज्जनसिंह मेवाडा	सुपरवाइजर
			शिप्रा शाह	एल.एच.व्ही
			बद्रीलाल परमार	एमपीडबल्यू
			संगीता मालवीय	ए.एन.एम.
3	बुदनी	सीएचसी, बुदनी	डॉ. व्ही.व्ही. देशमुख	बी.एम.ओ.
			डॉ. शिरिश शर्मा	एम.ओ.
			डॉ0 नरेन्द्र सौंधिया	एम.ओ.
			श्री ओ.पी. धुर्वे	सुपरवाइजर
			श्रीमति पी. नागवंशी	एल.एच.व्ही.
			श्री रमेश वर्मा	सुपरवाइजर
			श्री रमेश दुबे	सुपरवाइजर
			श्री मुकेश	ड्रेसर
		पीएचसी शाहगंज	डॉ. मुकुल शर्मा	एम.ओ.
			श्री शंकरसिंह ठाकुर	सुपरवाइजर
			श्री सुरेश वर्मा	एम.पी.डबल्यू
			श्री चौहानसिंह चौहान	एम.पी.डबल्यू
			श्री वन्दना राठौर	एएनएम
			श्री नीतू शर्मा	एएनएम
		पीएचसी बक्तरा	डॉ. राकेश वर्मा	एम.ओ.
			श्री हल्केलाल रजक	सुपरवाइजर
			श्री प्रदीप सैनी	एम.पी.डबल्यू
			श्री रामअवतारसिंह	एम.पी.डबल्यू
			श्री प्रतापसिंह	एम.पी.डबल्यू
			श्री धनवंती परते	एएनएम
		पीएचसी नीनौर	डॉ. राजेश महेश्वरी	एम.ओ.
			श्री आर.सी. वर्मा	सुपरवाइजर

			श्री अशोक जाचक	एम.पी.डब्ल्यू
			श्री अनिल उपाध्याय	एम.पी.डब्ल्यू
			श्री व्ही.एस. श्रीवास्तव	कम्पाउण्डर
			श्री किरण जेठवंत	एएनएम
		सीएचसी रेहटी	डॉ. टी आर उईके	एम.ओ.
			डॉ. आरएन धुसिया	एम.ओ.
			श्री सुनील भलावी	सुपरवाइजर
			श्री एस डी ढाण्डोरे	एम.पी.डब्ल्यू
			श्री संजय जैन	एम.पी.डब्ल्यू
			श्री व्ही.एस. श्रीवास्तव	कम्पाउण्डर
			श्री किरण जेठवंत	एएनएम
		पीएचसी मरदानपुर	डॉ. मेहरबानसिंह	एम.ओ.
			श्री संतोष निमोदा	सुपरवाइजर
			श्रीमति अल्पना गोडसे	एएनएम
			श्रीमति मनोज तोमर	एएनएम
4	इछावर	सीएचसी इछावर	डॉ० आर०एस०वर्मा	मेडीकल आफिसर
			कू० गिरजा रानी अग्रवाल	एल०एच०व्ही
			कू० गीतारानी देवनाथ	ए०एन०एम०
			श्री रमेशचंद्र	ड्रेसर
			श्री रामकुमार यादव	वार्ड बाय
5	नसरुल्लागंज	सीएचसी नसरुल्लागंज	डॉ. मनीष सारस्वत	मेडीकल आफिसर
			श्री आर.पी.राठौर	कम्पाउण्डर
			श्रीमति उषा माथनकर	एल०एच०व्ही
			श्री किशोर सरस्वाल	वाहन चालक
			श्री मूलसिंह भदौरिया	ड्रेसर
			श्री सजनसिंह	वार्ड बाय
6	श्यामपुर	सीएचसी श्यामपुर	डॉ. एच.पी. सिंह	बी.एम.ओ.
			डॉ. श्रीमति संध्या राजगीर	एम.ओ.
			श्रीमति मिलन राय	एल.एच.व्ही.
			श्रीमति किरण राजौरिया	ए.एन.एम.
			श्री रामेश्वर दयाल	ड्रेसर



## 6. IMPORTANT CONTACT NUMBERS

### जिला सीहोर में पदस्थ अधिकारियों के दूरभाष नम्बरो की सूची

नाम	पद	एस.टी. डी.कोड	दूरभाष कार्या./निवास		मोबाईल न.
श्री संजय गोयल	कलेक्टर	07562	227766	226811	98265-13300
श्री बी०एस०जामोद	मु०का.अधि०जिला पंचायत, सीहोर	07562	224351 223919	222235	94250-12088 94250-91478
श्री एस०एस०बघेल	अपर कलेक्टर	07562	228410	228250	94251-65744
श्री गिरीश शर्मा	संयुक्त कलेक्टर				94254-75463
श्री सुभाष द्विवेदी	संयुक्त कलेक्टर	07562	227239	226699	94251-65777
श्रीमति अंजली जोसफ	डिप्टी कलेक्टर				94259-67897

### अनुविभागीय अधिकारी जिला सीहोर

श्री इच्छित गढ़पाले	अ०वि०अधि०,सीहोर	07562	224400	221352	98260-71047
श्री सी०पी० निगम	अ०वि०अधि०,आष्टा	07560	243939	243940	94244-38811
श्री धीरज श्रीवास्तव	अ०वि०अधि०,इछावर	07561	275346		99268-83521
श्री जे०पी० संचान	अ०वि०अधि०,बुधनी	07564			99260-10100
श्री एम०एल० विजयवर्गीय	अ०वि०अधि०,नस०गंज				94250-75383

### तहसील सीहोर

श्रीमती अल्का इक्का	तहसीलदार, सीहोर	07562	222734		94253-73615
श्री राजेन्द्र पंवार	अति.तहसीलदार,सीहोर	07562	222734		94067-80752
श्री नरेन्द्र ठाकुर	अति० तहसीलदार				94250-25323
श्री अशोक गोवाडिया	तहसीलदार श्यामपुर				94244-06376 90988-32218
श्रीमती शिल्पी दिवाकर	नायब तहसीलदार, दोराहा				98269-91281

जिला सीहोर में पदस्थ जिला प्रमुख अधिकारियों के दूरभाष नम्बरो की सूची

नाम	पद	एस.टी.डी. कोड	दूरभाष कार्या./निवास		मोबाईल न.
श्री बापट उल्लास	जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश	07562	224237	226238	
श्री के.बी.शर्मा	पुलिस अधीक्षक	07562	227000	227001	94251-92541
श्री सुनील मेहता	अति.पुलिस अधीक्षक	07562	224854	226277	94250-45803
श्री व्ही.के.नीमा	वन संरक्षक (सामान्य)	07562	222767	226078	94247-90850
श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा	अनुविभागीय अधिकारी पुलिस				94254-15002
श्री पी0जी0 केलकर	कार्यपालन यंत्री लो.नि.वि.	07562	222701		98935-07848
श्री अविनाश कुलकर्णी	कार्यपालन यंत्री, सिचाई, सीहोर	07562	224033	224260	98260-87047
श्री एम.सी. अहिरवार	कार्यपालन यंत्री, लो.स्वा.यां.विभाग सीहोर	07562	224092		97527-76088
श्री आर.डी.खेडकर	कार्यपालन यंत्री ग्रा.यां.सेवा,सीहोर	07562	226552		96171-99282
श्री आर0के0 गौतम	कार्यपालन यंत्री, कोलार रेहटी	07564	232430		94253-81211
श्री अनिल पीपरे	कार्यपालन यंत्री, कोलार, नस0गंज0	07563	203652		94258-76049
श्री आर.के. दिक्षित	कार्यपालन यंत्री, बाडी/बारना	07486	263422		9993422041
श्री राकेश खण्डेलवाल	अधीक्षण यंत्री, कोलार/बारना				98270-98828
श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह कुशवाह	अधीक्षण यंत्री, म0प्र0 विद्युत मंडल, सीहोर	07562	222166	222489	94069-02648
श्री ए.के. श्रीवास्तव	कार्यपालन यंत्री, म0प्र0 विद्युत मंडल, सीहोर	07562	222708		94069-02132
श्री आर.जे. श्रीवास्तव,	कार्यपालन यंत्री म0प्र0 विद्युत मंडल, नस0गंज0				98265-07306
श्री बी0बी0 ठाकरे	कार्यपालन यंत्री, म0प्र0 विद्युत मंडल, ओबेदुल्लागंज/बुधनी				94253-03956
श्रीमती जाकिया जावेद	उपसंचालक पंचायत, सीहोर	07562	227039		89821-42363
डा0 ए.आर.खान	उपसंचालक पशु चिकित्सा सीहोर	07562	226291		99930-61695
श्री राधेश्याम वर्मा	उपसंचालक, कृषि, सीहोर	07562	224044		94250-10554
श्री अशोक शुक्ला	उप पंजीयक सहकारी समीतियां, सीहोर	07562	222731		94253-58444
श्री ऐ.एल. मरावी	जिला मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधि. सीहोर	07562	227022		94253-77064

डा0 टी.एन.चतुर्वेदी	सिविल सर्जन	07562	226737	228267	98260-12296
सुश्री अनीता	आर.सी.एच	07562	226336		98930-07386
श्री प्रदीप ओमकार	जिला कोषालय अधिकारी	07562	222776		94256-72619
श्री एस.डी.परवार	जिला आबकारी अधिकारी	07562	224141		94250-31712
श्री बृजेश शिवहरे	जिला महिला एवं बाल विकास अधिकारी	07562	222752		94072-73520
श्री ए0के0 श्रीवास्तव	जिला संयोजक आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग	07562	225325		94244-55208
श्री धर्मेन्द्र शर्मा	जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी	07562	222129		98266-97646
श्री शैलेश गुरु	जिला पंजीयक	07562	223370		99779-16700
श्री सेवाराम रैयकवार	जिला योजना अधिकारी	07562	222988		94257-38009
श्री संजीव नाईक	जिला फेसिलिटेट अधि0				94259-19221
श्री	जिला रोजगार अधिकारी	07562	224006		
श्री एस.के. जैन	जिला खाद्य अधिकारी	07562			99935-73801
श्री राजनारायण	प्र.जिला परिवहन अधिकारी	07562	227428		99072-70927
श्री आरिफ खान	जिला विपणन अधिकारी	07562	222401		94254-63113
श्री शेवडे	जिला अभियोजन अधिकारी	07562			94250-80505
श्री पी0एन0 सिंह	मुख्य नगर पालिका अधि.सीहोर	07562	405224		98270-14081
श्री अशीष शर्मा	सहायक संचालक जनसंपर्क, सीहोर	07562	227816		93004-59667
श्री महेन्द्र व्यास	सूचना सहा.जनसंपर्क, सीहोर				94065-23352
श्री ए.के. उपाध्याय	महाप्रबंधक, उद्योग केन्द्र, सीहोर	07562	226021		93006-20385
श्री एन0यू0सिद्धीकी	महाप्रबंधक, जिला सहकारी बैंक सीहोर	07562	226072		97555-81122
श्री यशवंत सक्सेना	महाप्रबंधक, म0प्र0 सडक विकास प्राधि. सीहोर	07562	224734		94251-41605
-----	महाप्रबंधक, म0प्र0 सडक विकास प्राधि. आष्टा	07562	224110		98251-63113
श्री ए0के0 धमेनिया	प्रबंधक, खादी ग्रामोद्योग, सीहोर				98934-94226
डा0 ओ.पी. रेगमी	महाप्रबंधक, पचामा प्लांट				94240-43941
श्रीमती, जया चौहान	परि.अधि.शहरी विकास अभि.सीहोर	07562	224160		94246-78673
श्री अशोक परारकर	समन्वयक, रा0गा0शि0मिशन, सीहोर	07562	405191		94254-61551

7. LIST AND WORK OF MAJOR NGOS IN THE DISTRICT

dz 0	laLFkk dk uke	irk	izeq[k O;fDr dk uke ,oa Qksu u%	fodkl[k.M +	dk;Z{ks=
1	fjBokM+ xzkeksn; lfevr	xzke iksLV rg0ul#Yykx at fodkl[k.M+ ul#Yykxat ftyk lhgsjA	Jh ds'kj flag jktiwr ] 982641928 8	ul#Yykxat	lexz xzke fodkl
2	lhydaB tu tkx`fr eaMy	xzke lhydaB iksLV phap rg0ul#Yykx at fodkl[k.M+ ul#Yykxat ftyk lhgsjA	Jh mRreflag jktiwr ] 975345983 0	ul#Yykxat	lexz xzke fodkl ,oa Vh0,l0lh ij dk;Z
3	rtiqjk ln~Hkkou k lfevr	xzke rtiqjk iksLV pdYnh rg0ul#Yykx at fodkl[k.M+ ul#Yykxat fty lhgsjA	Jh eqds'k iaokj ] 997701733 7	ul#Yykxat	lexz xzke fodkl ,oa f'k{kk
4	yfyr dyk ;qok eaMy	xzke iksLV uUnxkao rglhy ul#Yykxat fodkl[k.M+ ul#Yykxat ftyk lhgsjA	Jh jkeoDI lw;Zoa'kh ]992670656 0	ul#Yykxat	Vh0,l0lh

5	u;kxkao xq#nso lsok laLFkku	u;kxkao iksLV jsgVh fodkl[k.M cqnuh ftyk lhgksjA	Jh nsosUnz yksoa'kh ] 909830406 8	cqnuh	lexz xzke fodkl ]TkSfod [ksrh ]Vh0,l0lh0
6	gksyhiqjk uo;qod 'kfDr iqUt lfevr	xzke gksyhiqjk edku u% 24 okMZ u% 2 rg0 cqnuh fodkl[k.M cqnuh ftyk lhgksjA	Jh dqcsj flag pUnsy ] 961748363 8	cqnuh	lexz xzke fodkl
7	x.ks'k y{eh ljLorh tu dY;k.k lfevr	Jhefr izseyrk 'kekZ ueZnk jksM+ 'kkgxat rg0cqnuh fodkl[k.M cqnuh ftyk lhgksjA	Jhefr izseyrk 'kekZ ] 977045994 86	cqnuh	efgykvksa gsrq jkstxkj izf'k{k.k
8	lfyyk lexz fodkl laLFkku	581 ]esu jksM cLVs+M ds ikl 'kkgxat iksLV 'kkgxat rg0cqnuh fodkl[k.M cqnuh ftyk	Jh jkEkLo#i lkgq ] 989354870 5	cqnuh	f'k{k ,oa jkstxkj

		IhgksjA			
9	Hkhy[ksM+h IM+d f'ko'kfDr xzke fodkl lfevr	Hkhy[ksM+h IMd iksLV ylqfy;k [kkl rg0vk"Vk fodkl[k.M vk"Vk ftyk IhgksjA	Jh jk/ks';ke ] 969121083 0	vk"Vk	lexz xzke fodkl ]ty laj{k.k
10	f'kokth fodkl lfevr Xokyh	xzke Xokyh dk;kZy; ¼'kkldh; Ldwy ds ikl½ iapk;r ds Lojkt Hkou esaA	Jh iou dqekj ikVhnkj ] 977008924 2	vk"Vk	lexz xzke fodkl ]ty laj{k.k
11	,ojQzs'k fdzdsV lkslk;Vh	xzke c<+?kkVh iksLV Nkij rg 0 vk"Vk ftyk IhgksjA	Jh nsoukjk;.k flag Bkdqj ]940755616 9	vk"Vk	lexz xzke fodkl ]Vh0,l0lh0
12	ekr`Hkwf e ekuo fodkl laLFkku	lqHkk"k pkSd esgrokM+k rg0vk"Vk ftyk IhgksjA	Jh jkds'k 'kekz ] 098932302 42	vk"Vk	f'k{kk ,oa jkstxkj
13	[kke[ksM+k t=k tkx`fr xzkeh.k ,oa lekt	U;wcl LVSM dUukSn jksM+ xzke [kke[ksM+k t=k iksLV	Jh bUnj flag naxksfy;k ]966941365 3	vk"Vk	lexz xzke fodkl

	Issok lfevr	dUuksn fethZ rg 0 vk"Vk fodkl[k.M vk"Vk ]ftyk &lhgksjA			
14	ekul f'k{k k lfevr	xzke oQkiqj iksLV eqxyh rg0vk"Vk fodkl[k.M vk"Vk ftyk lhgksjA	fodze flag pUnzoa'kh ]922967592 4	vk"Vk	f'k{k k
15	>kydh ;qok dY;k.k lfevr	Jh enu yky MkW0 vkRejke th ds edku esa xzke iksLV >kydh rg0bNkoj fodkl[k.M bNkoj ftyk lhgksjA	Jh xtjkt oekZ &92013665 28	bNkoj	lexz xzke fodkl
16	ew.Myk dY;k.kh lfevr	dsykl iVsy dk edku bfUnjk vkokl dkyksuh xzke ewa.Myk rg0bNkoj fodkl[k.M bNkoj ftyk	Jh dyk'k iVsy ] 922950183 5	bNkoj	lexz xzke fodkl ]ÅtZk laj{k.k ]tSfod [ksrh

		lhgksjA			
17	xkS j{kk lfefr	bVkofn;k oh0vkbZ0i h0 /kkEkUnk fodkl[k.M bNkoj ftyk lhgksjA	Jh larks"k dqekj ] 920038375 0	bNkoj	xkS ikyu
18	lrxq# f'k{kk ,oa lekt dY;k.k lfefr	xzke iksLV >kydh rg0bNkoj fodkl[k.M bNkoj ftyk lhgksj edku u% 1417A	Jh fodze flag ekyoh; ]683864	bNkoj	f'k{kk
19	gsnjxat Jh jke fodkl lfefr	xzke iksLV gSnjxat iksLV eqLdj rg0lhgksj fodkl[k.M lhgksj ftyk lhgksjA	Jh jkELo#i th j?qqa'kh ] 930228607 8	lhgksj	lexzz xzke fodkl
20	ylqfM+;k ifjgkj Jh eaxy/kke fodkl lfefr	xzke ylqfM+;k ifjgkj iksLV ipkek rg0 lhgksj fodkl[k.M lhgksj ftyk lhgksjA	Jh johUnz R;kxh ] 992699263 9	lhgksj	ty laj{k.k ]lexz xzke fodkl



21	fl)iqj VsfDudy izzsf'k{k.k ILFkk lhgksj	viksftV eksrh ckck eafnj ea.Mh jksM lhgksj edku u&18 okMZ u 26 fodkl[k.M lhgksj ftyk lhgksjA	Jh f'koukjk;.k fo'odekZ ]997700972 4	lhgksj	dEl;wVj f'k{k
22	f'kokth tu f'k{k ,oa ekuo dY;k.k lfefr	okMZ u%14 v#.k dkyksuh U;wcl LVsa.M fodkl[k.M lhgksj ftyk& lhgksjA	Jh pUnz'ks[kj lkLor ] 998145461 5	lhgksj	efgykvksa gsrq jkstxkj izf'k{k.k
23	fl)iqj efgyk cky ,oa o` ) lgk;rk lfefr	U;w Qsel d'ehjh <kos ds ihNs ]vkj0,0ds dkyst clLVki ds lkeus bUnkSj jksM lhgksjA	Jh vuqi pkS/kjh ] 968563089 9	lhgksj	dEl;wVj f'k{k ]efgykvksa gsrq jkstxkj izf'k{k.k
24	loZ oxZ mRFkku ,oa tu dY;k.k lkslk;Vh	vkuWykbu dEl;wVj ,tqds'ku iqjkuk cl LVSUM fodkl[k.M lhgksj ftyk	lbZnykyk ealwjh ] 982631054 4	lhgksj	dEl;wVj f'k{k

		lhgksjA			
25	flf)nk=h fodkl ,oa le`f) laLFkku	xqytkjh dk cxhpk fodkl[k.M lhgksj ftyk&lhgksj A	MkW0 ,e0lh0JhokL ro ] 942566047 4A	lhgksj	efgykvksa gsrq jkstxkj izf'k{k.k

### 8. SWAMSEVI SAMITIS

Øekad	Lo;also h laLFk dk uke	irk	laLFk k izeq[k dk uke	nwjHkk "k Øekad
1	yyhr dyk ;qok e.My	xzk\$iksLV uUnxkao rglhy ul#Yykxat ftyk lhgksj¼e-iz-½A	v/;{k jkeoDI lw;Zoa' kh ]lfpo ITtu flagA	9926706 560
2	MkW vEcsMdj osyQs;j lkslk;Vh jkeuxj	oekZ Hkou Jhjke efUnj [ksM+hiqjk rg- bNkoj ftyk lhgksjA	v/;{k vkseizd k'k ekyoh;] lfpo Jhefr xhrk ekyoh; A	9827782 262 9229692 785
3	lfyyk lexz fodkl laLFkku 'kkgxat	N=ifr f'kokth cl LVs.M 'kkgxat rg- cq/kuh ftyk lhgksjA	v/;{k jkeLo:i lkgw ]lfpo vt; dqekjA	9893548 705 9424401 184
4	uo ;qod dekZ fodkl eap	N=ifr f'kokth cl LVs.M rg- cq/kuh ftyk lhgksjA	v/;{k vt; lkgw ] lfpo jkeLo#i lkgwA	9893389 139 9993946 771 9893548

				705
5	mRFkku Lao; Isoh laLFkk uanxkao	xzke iks"V uanxkao rg- ul:Yykxat ftyk lhgsj 466331 A	v/;{k jkecDI lw;Zoa' kh ] lfpo ITtu flag eqdkrh A	9926706 560
6	;qok psruk eap 'kkgxat	esu jksM nqxxZ pksd 'kkgxat rg- cq/kuh ftyk lhgsj A	v/;{k j/kqohj iVsy ] lfpo jkeLo#i lkgwA	0756423 8405 9893388 076
7	eks{k/kke lfefr vk"Vk	Hkksiky bankSj ekxZ vk"Vk A	v/;{k vuks[k hyky [k.Msy oky lfpo ujSUnz th xaxcky A	7560242 349
8	efgyk ,ao cky izxfr gLrdyk dsUnz ekuk cq/kuh	efgyk ,ao cky izxfr gLrdyk dsUnz ekuk cq/kuh ftyk lhgsj A	v/;{kk dq- mfeZyk xqlrk lfpo Jhefr #ik okysA	0756423 5187 9827431 470
9	ukt efgyk e.My	62 ysoj dkyksuh lhgsj A	v/;{kk 'kfdyk vyoh lfpo Jh efr 'kdqUry k ulhe A	9907016 740 9301305 217

10	ukyank efgyk e.My	NS?kVk okMZ uEcj 4 cq/kuh ftyk lhgsj A	v/;{kk Jhefr vfurk ekyoh; lfpo izfurk cgqtKA	9425642 230
11	vfHkuo f'k{kk lfefr	Jh uo fudsru gk- ls- Ldwy dSaph Nkssyk jksM HkksikyA	v/;{kk Jhefr Nk;k Hknksfj ;k lfpo Jh jktsUnz flagA	9826186 009
12	;qok mRFkku lkaLdqfrd ,ao fodkl lfefr lhgsj	ctjax dkyksuh bUnkSj ukdk lhgsjA	v/;{k nhid ekyoh; lfpo izhrh ekyoh; A	9301266 090
13	dqyJs"B f'k{kk ,ao tu dY;k.k lfefr	egkjk.kk izrki dkyksuh xat lhgsjA	v/;{k vkj- lh- pUnzo a'kh ]lfpo vrqy dqyJs" BA	9300020 773 0756222 4303
14	Loa; fl} dY;kk.kh efgyk lfefr lhgsj	cfM+;k[ksM+h ikVhZ eksgYyk okMZ dz- 2 lhgsjA	v/;{kk Jhefr Hkkjrh nsoh xksLok eh lfpo dSyk'k xksLok ehA	9301355 703
15	vk'n'kZ efgyk e.My	Jhefr deys'k ipkSjh if.Mr nhun;ky mik;/k; dkyksuh lhgsjA	v/;{kk deys'k ipkSjh lfpo mikluk A	0756232 9498 9301163 136

16	Lo- pesyhckb Z vkn'kZ efgyk e.My lhgksj	vkf'kokZn xYIZ dkyst ds fiNs pk.kD;iqjh lhgksjA	v/;{kk uhye lfpo Jhefr T;ksfrA	9425650 105
17	fl+)iqj VsDuhdy izf'k{k.k laLFkk	eksrhckck efUnj e.Mh jksM lhgksj	v/;{k f'koukjk ;.k fo'odek Z ] lfpo Jhefr vk'kk 'kekZA	0756222 3804 9993360 229
18	byssDVz ~kfuDI xzkeks k sx lg-lfefr ek;kZ- ipkek	xzke iks"V ipkek rg- o ftyk lhgksjA	v/;{k jktsUnz flag xkSj ]lfpo ,e0,y0 jtktsfj;k A	9893763 015
19	uo jpuk efgyk e.My xat lhgksj	uo jpuk flykbZ lsUVj ljdkj VsUV gkml ds lkeus lhgksjA	v/;{kk Jhefr iq"ik rkasej ] lfpo lqfo/kk jk?koA	07562 403142
20	lksuxjk f'k{k ,ao lekt dY;k.k lhgksj	gseflag Bkdwj dk edku xzke iks"V lksaBh ftyk lhgksjA	v/;{kk vk'kk ifjgkj ]lfpo izsefla g BkdwjA	9893514 581
21	ekul Hkou ,so /keZ'kkyk fuekZ.k lfefr vk"Vk	vnkyr jksaM vk"Vka	v/;{k vuks[k hyky [k.Msy oky ] lfpo x.ks'k izlkn lksuhA	07560 242349 9425009 026

22	v'kk- 'kkjnk fo+ k efUnj m- ek- fo ky; lhgksj	LVs'ku jksM lhgksjA	v/;{kk fdj.k ok/kok uk ]lfpo Jh Mh0ds 0 xkSreA	07562 403810
23	,dhd`r f'k{k lfevr	LVs'ku jksM lhgksjA	v/;{kk Jhefr ';kek 'kekZ ] lfpo foeyk xqlrkA	07562 225779
24	;wfuVsV fjQkeZI vkxZukb Zts'ku	uknku jksM bNkojA	v/;{k MkW ,l-,e- glu ]lfpo ,e0,e0 [kkuA	9300381 061
25	tu f'k{k.k laLFkku lhgksj	efgyk iksfyVsDfud ds lkeus Hkksiky ukdk lhgksjA	v/;{k izHkkr ikaMs A	07562 223633
26	laLdkj lkekt dY;k.k ,so efgyk fodkl lfevr	lat; Vkfdt ds ihNs U;q cl LVss.M lhgksjA	v/;{k fxjh'k pUnz ]lfpo vkyksd IDIsuk A	07562 224165 9425650 234
27	J`k ifjJe fo'okl lfevr	tuin ekxZ Bkdwjiqjk bNkoj ftyk lhgksjA	v/;{kk ekyrh [kks[kj	9756127 4487 9229697 412
28	ek/ko Le`fr f'k{k lfevr vk"Vk	utjxat vk"Vk rg- vk"Vk] ftyk lhgksjA	v/;{k vuks[k hyky [k.Msy oky ]lfpo threy uk;dA	07660 245535 9827368 491

29	czkbV LVkj lks'ky lkslk;Vh	104] fe'ku dEikm.M lhgsjA	v/;{kk Jhefr g"kZyrk lfpo voh'k tkQjhA	07562 224502
30	ckck jkenso f'k{kk lfefr	t;fUr dkyksuh xhrk Hkou ds ikl U;q cl LVss.M lhgsj A	v/;{k vfuy tks'kh lfpo Hkwis Unz tks'khA	9300105 594 9229635 696
31	vkxk [kku xzke leFkZu dk;kZdze ¼Hkk-½	c/o:i flag eqdkrh ] Vkvk Vkoj ds ihNs uknu jksM bNkojA	v/;{k uhjt eqath ] lfpo Jh viwoZ vks>kA	0755 2460031 9893487 069
32	Hkkouk efgyk e.My	vkjkd'k eksqYyk xat lhgsjA	v/;{kk vfurk jkBkSj	07562 404200 9826597 907
33	leFkZu IsaVj Qkj Moyiesa UV liksvZ	jktegy yqfu;k pkSjgk LVs'ku jksM lhgsjA	v/;{k jks'tk VaMu ] lfpo M <sup>a</sup> k ;ksxs'k dqekjA	07562 224922
34	ljLorh f'k'kq efUnj [ksjh	xzke iksLV [ksjh rg- bNkoj ftyk lhgsjA	v/;{k xqykc flag Bkdwj ]lfpo fo".kq f=osnh A	
35	ljLorh f'k'kq efUnj dtykl	xzke iksLV dtykl rg- vk"Vk ftyk lhgsjA	v/;{k fd'kksj ikVhvkj lfpo ckcwfla g th BkdqjA	9300275 856

36	fodaykx tkx`rh efgyk flykbZ lsUVjA	fcjkbV dsfj;j Ldwy ds ikl LVs'ku jkssM lhgksjA	muk pkxjkfl; kA	
37	izKk Lokcycau laLFkku dkth[ksM h vk"VkA	xzke dkth[ksMh iks0 vk"Vk ftyk lhgksjA	Jhefr euh"kk tSu Jlfo Jhefr lhek flagA	9893193 580
38	xzke Hkkjrh f'k{kk lfevr lhgksjA	ljLorh f'k'kq efUnj ifj"kn]ubZ vnkyr ds ihNs ]lhgksjA	Jh f'kojlu th iqjksfgr lfpo Jh fo".kq f=osnh A	
39	iq"i dY;k.k dsUnz] vk"Vk A	iq"i dY;k.k dsUnz] vk"Vk A	lkzksfo fU;y lqijh;jA	07560&2 45329 9893602 844
40	ek;k efgyk cky fodkl lfevrA	xSl jkgr lsu 16 Nksyk eafnj HkksikyA	Jhefr Nk;kfla g pkSgku lfpo Jhefr ve`rk flagA	9893408 463
41	vkn'kZ f'k{kk fudsruA	vknZ'k f'k{kk fudsru eukst dqekj xzke iksLV NkSyiqj rg0 ul#Yykxat ftyk flgksj ¼e-iz-½	Jh eukst dqekj lfpo vfurk nsohA	
42	U;w izrki f'k{kk lfevr HkksikYk A	,p-&105 'kk+L=h uxj Hkksiky ¼e-izz-½	Jh jkgqy flag Jlfo fu/kh iaokjA	0755&27 75099 9827301 870
43	xkSj{kk lfevr	xzk++\$iks- veykgk rg-bNkoj ftyk lhgksj ¼e-iz- ½466113A	v?;{k fo'oukF	9977361 523



	veykgA		kflag nsoMk ] lfpo larks"k dqekj A	
44	,ojQzs'k fdzdsV lkslk;Vh	cM?kkVh rg-vk"Vk ftyk lhgksj A	v?;{k nsoukj k;.k Bkdqj lfpo egsUn z BkdqjA	
45	vFkZ lkekftd laLFkkA	281 'kkgiqjk HkksikyA	v?;{k Jh ,-ds- nqcs ] lfpo M <sup>a</sup> k 0 ih0 nqcsA	9826047 749 9827455 205
46	eka lfyk ;qok ea.MyA	'kkgxat rg-cqnuh ftyk lhgksj e-izA	v?;{k fufru frokjh ] lfpo foosd nqcsA	9406553 374
47	dekZ fodkl lfefrA	'kkgxat rg-cqnuh ftyk lhgksj e-izA	v?;{k jks'k lkgw ] lfpo vt; lkgwA	9893369 639
48	cgqmns'k h; jkstxkj ,oa mRihMu fuokj.k m++?kfer k fodkl lfefrA	ubZcLrh 'kkgxat rg-cqnuh ftyk lhgksjA	v?;{k xq.kek yk nqcs ] lfpo v'kksd nqcsA	9303347 224
49	ljLorh Kku eafnj ek0 'kkyk cqnuh A	esu cktkj &cqnuh &ftyk lhgksjA	v?;{k f'koizzl kn ;kno ] lfpo ch0vkj 0 oekZA	9827348 104

50	vksfj,.Vy ifCyd LdwyA	U;w dkyksuh cqnuh]fityk lhgsj ¼e-iz-½A	v?;{k ;key ljdkj ]lfpo uhydey ljdkjA	9893677 508
51	lfork fodkl f'k{k.k lfefr 'kkgxatA	'kkgxat rg0 cqnuh ftyk lhgsj ¼e-iz½	v?;{k fot; frokjh ]lfpo Jh vt; frokjhA	9893393 547
52	ljLorh f'k'kq efUnj esgrokM kA	xzke iksLV esgrokMk rg- vk"Vk ftyk lhgsj ¼e-iz½A	v?;{k thou flag Bkdqj lfpo ltu flg lkgscA	07560&6 92668
53	ljLorh f'k'kq efUnj XokyhA	xzke iksLV Xokyh rg- vk"Vk ftyk lhgsj ¼e-iz½A	v?;{k n;kjke ikVhmkj ]lfpo yk[ku flag BkdqjA	
54	ljLorh f'k'kq efUnj vjfu;k xkthA	xzke iksLV rg- vjfu;k xkth rg- vk"Vk ftyk lhgsj ¼e-iz½A	v?;{k cyjkefla g ]lfpo lqjsUnz flag BkdqjA	
55	ljLorh f'k'kq efUnj HkWojkA	xzke iksLV HkWojk rg- vk"Vk ftyk lhgsj ¼e-iz½A	v?;{k gfjflag ijekj ] lfpo Hkkjr flag ijekjA	
56	ljLorh f'k'kq efUnj [kaMokA	xzke iksLV [kaMok rg- lhgsj ftyk lhgsj ¼e-iz½A	v?;{k uk/kqjk e iVsy lfpo txnh'k nqcsA	

57	{kSf=; tu psruk ;qoklaxB u tkasurykA	xzk0 tksuryk iks0 tksuryk chy pcwrjk ds ikIA	v?;{k lkxj pkSgku lfpo iznhi iVsyA	9893985 200
58	fotklu xzkeh.k fodkl laxBu ul#Yykxa tA	'kkL=h; dkyksuh frjNh dkyksuh ul#Yykxat ftyk lhgksj ¼e-iz-½A	v?;{k lquhy dVkjs Jlfpo dsnkj iaokjA	07562&2 76980] 9826688 760
59	iz;kl vkbZ -Vh- ,tq- ,a.M lks'ky csy- lkslkbVh-	iz;kl vkbZ -Vh- ,tq-,a.M lks'ky csy-lkslkbVh-45 dkthiqjkxyh pkSd HkksikYkA	v?;{k izoh.k dqekj tSu Jlfpo Jhefr uhye oekZA	9893193 580
60	dkes'ojh f'k{kk ,oa lekt lsok lfefrA	356@16 lseujh jksM dkyksuh vk"Vk ftyk lhgksj ¼e-iz½	v?;{k lsysUn z flag lkyadh Jlfpo eqds'k jkt jkbkSsj A	9827625 125 9827625 911
61	iq"id f'k{kd fodkl lfefr A	7] U;w dkyksuh vk"Vk]ftyk lhgksj¼e-iz½A	v?;{k eqds'k jkt ] lfpo deksn flag A	
62	lar lq[kjke nkl ckck laLd`r fodkl lfefr jkeiqjk dykA	xzke&jkeiqjkdyk iks0uksxkWo rg- vk"Vk ftyk lhgksj ¼e-iz½A	v?;{k /kesZU nz xaxjkM s ] lfpo iou 'kekZ A	
63	eka lfydk ;qok ea.MyA	'kkgxat ftyk lhgksj ¼e-iz½	v/;{k fufru frokjh ] lfpo	

			foosd nqcs ] A	
64	lqUnje f'k{kk	xzke vjfu;k jke iks-gZjkt[ksMh rg-vk"Vk ftyk lhgksjA	v?;{k jk/ks';k e lksuh ]lfpo fnus'k lksuhA	
65	xzkeh.k fodkl ;qok ea.My lfefrA	xzke Hkhy[ksMh IMd iks-yIwMh;k[kkl rg-vk"Vk ftyk lhgksjA¼e-iz-½A	v/;{k Jh fdj.kfla g lkjfl;k lfpo Jh eqds'k dqekjA	9827749 535
66	tu tkxzfr dsUnz /kkeUnk A	tu tkxzfr dsUnz nhu n;ky dkyksuh rg bNkoj ftyk lhgksjA	fodz; flag fcYyksf j;kA	9203000 614
67	jke dey lkekftd ,oa xzkeh.k fodkl lkslk;VhA	'kkL=h dkyksuh ulRYykat ftyk lhgksj ¼e0iz½	v/;{k dey iVsy ] lfpo Jh larks"k xkSjA	9926454 496 ]9425373 502
68	dY;k.k efgyk lfefr cqnuhA	okMZ dz0 4 dU;k Nk=kokl n'kgjk eSnku cqnuhA	v/;{k Jh jes'k pUnz ] lfpo Jhefr ehuk xqlrk A	9301352 142
69	[kke[ksM k t=k tu tkxzfr xzkfe.k ,oa lekt lsok lfefrA	dejk u0 1U;w cl LVSM dUuksn jksM xzke [kke[ksMk t=k iks0dUuksn fethZ rg0vk"Vk ftyk lhgksj e0iz0A	v/;{k Jh jes'k pUnz ]lfpo bUnj flagA	9200436 252
70	eksgu lkekftd ,oa 'kS{kf.kd fodkl laLFkka	egkohj pkSd ';keiqj xzk0\$iks\$rg0 ';keiqj ftyk lhgksj e0iz0A	v/;{k Jh j?kquk Fk ikVhnpj ]lfpo eksgu	07562&4 03934

			ikVhnkj A	
71	ekr`Hkwf e fodkl laLFkkuA	lqHkk"k pkSd esgrokMk rg&vk"Vk ftyk lhgsjA	v/;{k izHkk nwcs ] lfpo Jh jkds'k 'kekZA	9893230 242
72	Jhen~ Hkkxor xkS'kkyk lfefr HkkÅ[ks M+hA	xzke HkkÅ[ksM+h rg0 bNkoj ftyk lhgsjA	v/;{k ckcqyk y oek ]lfpo ';keyky oekZA	9752904 589
73	loZ /keZ lfefr ] HkkÅ[ks M+hA	xzke iks"V ]HkkÅ[ksM+h ] rg0bNkoj ftyk lhgsjA	v/;{k ';keyky oekZ lfpo dey flag oekZA	9179584 045
74	uo v#.kksn; lekftd lkaLd`frd lfefrA	xzke bVkjlh ] iks0 lyduiqj ] rg0 jsgVh ] ftyk lhgsjA	v/;{k lqjsUnz ukjk;.k ikBd ] lfpo vuqie 'kekZA	9893948 997
75	x.ks'k y{eh ljLorh tu dY;k.k lfefrA	xzke tucklk iks0 uknusj rg0cqnuh ftyk lhgsj ¼e0iz0½	v/;{k iz;yrk 'kekZ ] lfpo c`tfxjA	07564&6 86687 ] 0977045 9486
76	ISQ ,twds'ku lkslk;Vh	fgnk;r dkElysDI ] 3 fetkZ ekdsZV vk"Vk ftyk & lhgsjA	v/;{k fetcZ gchc cSXk ]lfpo [kkyhn fetcZ	9893064 787
77	mRdZ"k lsok laLFkku vk"VkA	lseujh jksM+ vk"VkA	v/;{k&e q gk#u ]lfpo IR;iky flag A	969170q 6060

## 9. SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM

बाढ बचाव डियूटी हेतु होमगार्ड जवानों की सूची होमगार्ड जिला सीहोर

क0	सै0क0	पद	नाम	तैनाती
1	439	ला.ना.	माणक लाल	थाना बुदनी
2	448	ला.ना.	प्रताप सिंह	थाना बुदनी
3	120	ला.ना.	राममाहन	थाना बुदनी
4	31	सैनिक	सुभाष कुमार	थाना बुदनी
5	23	सैनिक	राधेश्याम	थाना बुदनी
6	412	सैनिक	ब्रज लाल	थाना बुदनी
7	278	सैनिक	मुकेश गौर	थाना बुदनी
8	183	सैनिक	राम भरोस	शाहगंज
9	440	नायक	भैया लाल	शाहगंज
10	134	सैनिक	अजीत सिंह	शाहगंज
11	273	सैनिक	विष्णु प्रशाद	शाहगंज
12	280	सैनिक	विष्णु प्रशाद	शाहगंज
13	282	सैनिक	हुकम सिंह	शाहगंज
14	431	सैनिक	चरण लाल	शाहगंज
15	295	सैनिक	ओमप्रकाश	शाहगंज
16	274	सैनिक	प्रेमशंकर	शाहगंज
17	359	सैनिक	विजय सिंह	शाहगंज
18	368	सैनिक	प्रेम नारायण	शाहगंज
19	197	सैनिक	गंगाराम	शाहगंज
20	444	सैनिक	राम सिंह	चौकी बक्तरा
21	75	सैनिक	मनोहर सिंह	थाना रेहटी
22	433	सैनिक	कमल सिंह	थाना रेहटी
23	462	सैनिक	अनोखी लाल	थाना रेहटी
24	26	सैनिक	चंदर सिंह	थाना रेहटी
25	262	सैनिक	सालिगराम	थाना रेहटी
26	334	सैनिक	महेश मेहरा	थाना रेहटी
27	407	सैनिक	कमलेश मेहरा	थाना नस.गंज
28	446	सैनिक	महेश धुर्वे	थाना नस.गंज

29	168	नायक	भगवत सिंह	थाना नस.गंज
30	267	हवलदार	जयनारायण	थाना नस.गंज
31	272	सैनिक	ओमप्रकाश	थाना नस.गंज
32	322	सैनिक	. तुकाराम	थाना नस.गंज
33	170	सैनिक	बाबू लाल	थाना नस.गंज
34	381	सैनिक	मोहन सिंह	थाना नस.गंज
35	234	सैनिक	राजेन्द्र कुमार	थाना नस.गंज
36	67	सैनिक	हरी प्रसाद	थाना इछावर
37	83	सैनिक	चंदर सिंह	थाना इछावर
38	458	नायक	धीसी लाल	थाना इछावर
39	387	सैनिक	अन्तर सिंह	थाना इछावर
40	375	सैनिक	श्रीराम परमार	थाना इछावर
41	406	सैनिक	जीवन सिंह	थाना इछावर
42	450	सैनिक	हुकम सिंह	थाना इछावर
43	228	सैनिक	किशोरी लाल	थाना बिल0गंज
44	306	सैनिक	ज्ञान सिंह	रिफ्रेशर कोर्स
45	369	सैनिक	सीताराम	थाना दोराहा
46	34	सैनिक	राजेश कुमार	थाना दोराहा
47	89	सैनिक	किशन लाल	रिफ्रेशर कोर्स
48	7	सैनिक	राजेश कुमार	थाना आष्टा
49	220	ला.ना.	मेहरवान सिंह	थाना आष्टा
50	426	सैनिक	चन्दर सिंह	थाना आष्टा
51	172	सैनिक	गेंदा लाल	रिफ्रेशर कोर्स
52	126	सैनिक	लाखन सिंह	थाना आष्टा
53	16	सैनिक	मांगी लाल	थाना आष्टा
54	54	सैनिक	सुरेश कुमार	थाना आष्टा
55	435	सैनिक	रामबाबू	रिफ्रेशर कोर्स
56	456	सैनिक	राजेन्द्र कुमार	थाना आष्टा
57	144	सैनिक	रमेश चंद्र	थाना आष्टा
58	101	सैनिक	गजराज सिंह	चौकी अमलाहा

59	384	सैनिक	घोसी लाल	चौकी अमलाहा
60	457	सैनिक	चंदर सिंह	चौकी अमलाहा
61	404	सैनिक	सदरू खॉ	थाना जावर
62	449	नायक	दोलत सिंह	थाना जावर
63	121	सैनिक	बलबहादूर	रिफ्रेशर कोर्स
64	240	सैनिक	गोविन्द सिंह	थाना जावर
65	464	सैनिक	रमेश चंद्र	थाना जावर
66	330	सैनिक	जगदीश चंद्र	थाना जावर
67	10	सैनिक	माखुन लाल	थाना जावर
68	238	सैनिक	परमानन्द	थाना सि०गंज
69	337	सैनिक	राकेश धनगर	थाना सि०गंज
70	102	सी.क्यु.एम.	राधेश्याम	थाना अहमदपुर
71	286	सैनिक	हरीराम	थाना अहमदपुर
72	402	नायक	राजमल सेन	जिला मुख्यालय मे
73	452	ला.ना.	रमेश भाटी	कातवाली सीहोर
74	328	सैनिक	प्रहलाद सिंह	थाना मण्डी
75	203	सैनिक	राम सिंह	पुलिस लाईन
76	317	सैनिक	विनोद वर्मा	तेहसील कार्या०सीहोर
77	481	सैनिक	बोंदर सिंह	एस.डी.एम.सीहोर
78	112	सैनिक	दयाराम	डी.एम.कार्यालय
79	364	सैनिक	प्रेमनारायण	जिला मुख्यालय मे
80	344	सैनिक	रमेश चंद्र	एस.डी.एम.सीहोर
81	385	सैनिक	कैलाश परते	एस.डी.एम.सीहोर
82	285	सैनिक	नारायण सिंह	चौकी अमलाहा
83	323	सैनिक	सुनील वर्मा	थाना दोराह