

District Disaster Management Plan Shahdol

Prepared by

**Mayank Singh
MBA, IIT Kanpur
Summer Intern**

At School of Good Governance & Policy Analysis
Gov. of MP, Bhopal

(In consultation with SEEDS Technical Services, New Delhi)

Preface

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

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

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

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

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(Mayank Singh)

List of tables

Table 1: Location and administrative divisions	11
Table 2 : Geography and Topography	14
Table 3: Demographic and socio economics	15
Table 4: Tehsil Wise Human Population figures (2011-12)	15
Table 5: List of total Animal Population in Shahdol	16
Table 6: Climate and weather	17
Table 7: Rain fall data year wise	18
Table 8: List of health centers in Shahdol	19
Table 10: Ambulances and Mobile Units:	20
Table 11: Literacy Rate:	21
Table 12: No. of Schools & Colleges:	21
Table 13: Education details	21
Table 14: No. of Students:	22
Table 15: No. of Teachers:	22
Table 16: Child Development Project Officer	22
Table 17: Agriculture and Land use	24
Table 18: Land Use	25
Table 19: Housing pattern	26
Table 20: Industrial set ups	26
Table 21: Transport and communication network	27
Table 22: Power stations and electricity installations	28
Table 23: Major historical, religious places, tourist spots	30
Table 24: District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)	34
Table 25: District Disaster Management Committee/ Advisory Committee (DDMC/ DDMAC)	35
Table 26: Urban Area Disaster Management Committee	37
Table 27: Block Level Disaster Management Committee	38
Table 28: Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee	39
Table 29: Major applicable hazards	40
Table 30: History of past disasters	42
Table 31: Seasonality of hazards	45
Table 32: Block wise vulnerability	46
Table 33: Resource inventory, Block wise	49
Table 34: The home department has following equipments	51
Table 35: Potential impact of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities	52
Table 36: Disaster Warning prediction Agencies	60
Table 37: Flood control and monitoring cell	61
Table 38: Tehsil Beohari flood control and monitoring cell	61
Table 39: INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT	64
Table 40: District Search & Rescue team	65
Table 41: Combat health teams at various administration levels	66
Table 42: Health control rooms at various administration levels	69

Table 43: List of Temporary Shelter in Shahdol	71
Table 44: Graveyard details.....	74
Table 45 : Name and address of NGOs.....	75
Table 46: SOPs for all concerned Line Departments.....	84
Table 47: Checklist for various departments	96
Table 48: List of Religious Institution	109
Table 49: Contact number of Main Officials of Neighboring District.....	112
Table 50: Contact no. of border area Govt. Rest Houses of Neighboring Districts.....	112
Table 51: Important contact numbers	115
Table 52: List Police Stations and Outposts in Shahdol	121
Table 53: Rain fall data year wise.....	122
Table 54: List of Private and Gov. Hospitals and related information	122
Table 55: Gov. Hospitals' Detail	124
Table 56: List of Banks in Shahdol	125
Table 57:List of Dams/Embankments	125
Table 58: List of Post Offices	128
Table 59: List of Major Hazardous industries.....	129
Table 60: List of Electricity Sub Station	130
Table 61: List of Fire Stations	131
Table 62: List of Fire equipments in Nagar Palikas & Nagar Panchayats:	132
Table 63: Block Wise List of Different Veterinary Hospital:	133
Table 64: List of Telephone Exchanges	133
Table 65: List of Trained Swimmers with Homeguard	134
Table 66: List of Petrol Pumps.....	136
Table 67: Details of wireless sets available in the police department and their distribution :.....	137
Table 68: Details of police vehicles available and its distribution:	138
Table 69: List of Vetenary Hospitals & Doctors :	139
Table 70: Following is the list of Resources that home guard and police department emphasized to install in the district to face the disaster like flood aptly:	140
Table 71: List of NGO's	141
Table 72: Inventory of Resources with private and public companies	147
Table 73: Media and information management	158

ABBREVIATIONS

BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIND	Climate Induced Natural Disaster
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
CMO	Chief Medical Officer
DCP	Dry Chemical Powder
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DDM	District Data Manager
DM	Disaster Management
DCR	District Control Room
DD	Doordarshan
DPRO	District Public Relation Officer
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DRO	District Revenue Officer
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
HVRC	Hazard, Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Profiling
ICS	Incident Command System
ICT	Incident Command Team
IDRN	India disaster Response network
IAP	Integrated Action Plan

IA Y	Indira Awaas Yojana
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
JAP	Jan Abhiyan Parishad
MAP	Mono Ammonia Phosphate
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NSS	National Social Service
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non Government Organization
OPM	Orient Paper Mills
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PWD	Public Works Department
RTO	Regional Transport Officer
SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate
SDO	Sub Divisional Officer
SECL	South Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.
SOC	Site Operations Centre
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SP	Superintendent of Police
SHG	Self Help Group
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	1
Acknowledgement	2
List of tables	3
Abbreviations	5

A . GENERAL **11**

1. Overview **11**

1.1 District Profile	11
1.1.1 Location and Administrative divisions	11
1.1.2 Geography and Topography	13
1.1.3 Demography and Socio Economics	14
1.1.4 Climate and Weather	14
1.1.5 Health (Medical)	16
1.1.6 Education	21
1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use	23
1.1.8 Housing patterns	26
1.1.9 Industrial set ups	26
1.1.10 Transport and Communication Network	27
1.1.11 Power stations and Electricity installations	29
1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots	30
1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan	31
1.2.1 Authority of the Plan	31
1.2.2 Responsibility & Accountability of the Plan	31
1.3 Purpose of the Plan	31
1.4 Objectives	32
1.5 Approach	33

2. Institutional Arrangements **34**

2.1 District Disaster Management Authority	34
2.2 District Disaster Management Committee	35
2.3 District Emergency Operations Center	36
2.4 District Disaster Information Management System	37
2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee	37
2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee	38
2.7 Gram Panchayat / Village Disaster Management Committee	39

B. HAZARD, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY ASSESSMENT AND RISK PROFILING 40

1. Hazards Assessment	40
1.1 History of past disasters	40
1.2 Major applicable hazards	44
1.3 Seasonality of hazards	44
2. Vulnerability Analysis – [Physical , Social , Economic ,Natural and Institutional]	45
3. Capacity Analysis - [Physical , Social , Economic , Institutional, Natural, Resources]	46
4. Risk Analysis	49
4.1 Potential Impacts of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities	49
4.2 Risk Profiling of the district	51

C. DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK 52

1. District Action Plans 52

1.1 Risk Mitigation Plan	52
1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes	52
1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building	54
1.1.3 Community Initiatives	54
1.1.4 Risk Management Funding	55
1.2 Preparedness Plan	55
1.2.1 Preparedness before response	56
1.2.2 Pre-disaster Warning, Alerts	58
1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness	60
1.2.4 Organizing mock drills	60
1.3 Response Plan	60
1.3.1 Incident Command System	61
1.3.2 Crisis Management direction and coordination	61
1.3.3 State Disaster Emergency Response Force	62
1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment and reporting	62
1.3.5 Search and rescue	63
1.3.6 Medical response	64
1.3.7 Logistic arrangements	68
1.3.8 Communications	68
1.3.9 Temporary shelter management	68
1.3.10 Water and Sanitation	70
1.3.11 Law & order	70

1.3.12 Public grievances/ media management	71
1.3.13 Animal care	72
1.3.14 Management of deceased	72
1.3.15 Civil Defense and Home Guards	73
1.3.16 Role of Private Security	73
1.3.17 NGOs and Voluntary organizations	73
1.3.18 Relief management planning	74
1.3.19 Media management	74
1.3.20 Fire Services	76
1.4 Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan	76
1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure	77
1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/ social infrastructure	78
1.4.3 Restoration of livelihood	78
1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions	79
1.5 Cross cutting elements	80
1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management	80
1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups	80
1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues	81
2 Standard Operating Procedures:	82
2.1 General SOPs for each line department	83
2.2 Hazard Specific SOPs	95
3 Financial Provisions for Disaster Management	97
3.1 District Disaster Response Fund	97
3.2 District Disaster Mitigation Fund	97
4 Coordination Mechanisms with Other Stakeholders	101
4.1 Mapping of Stakeholders in the District	101
4.1.1 Public and Private Sectors	101
4.1.2 NGOs and CBOs	101
4.1.3 Religious Institutions	105
4.1.4 Academic Institutions	105
4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations	106
4.2 Responsibilities of the Stakeholders	107

5	Inter- District Coordination Mechanisms – [Standard Operating Procedures / Protocols]	107
6	Intra- District Coordination Mechanisms – [with Block Headquarters]	109
7	Dissemination of the Plan	112
	7.1 Plan Evaluation	113
	7.2 Plan Update	114
8	Annexure:	115
	8.1 Important Contact Numbers	115
	8.2 District profile support files	121
	8.3 Inventory of resources	146
	8.4 Media related detailed information	157
	8.5 Do's and Don'ts of potential hazards	160
	8.6 Detailed maps	166

A . GENERAL

A 1 Overview

A 1.1 District Profile

Shahdol is named after the headquarters town Shahdol which is located on the Bilaspur-Katni Section of the South-Eastern Railways. Shahdol district is predominantly a tribal district, situated in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. Prior to 1998-99, district Umaria and district Anuppur were parts of Shahdol district. A new district Umaria was formed out of district Shahdol, in the year 1998-99 and a new district Anuppur was formed out of district Shahdol in the year 2003. With lush green forests, natural wealth of Coal, Minerals and with primitive tribal population, the district Shahdol is situated among the range of Vindhyaachal and heading fast in development track. The district has vast reserves of Coal mines.

A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

Table 1: Location and administrative divisions

Location (in degrees) -	This district is situated between 22°38' N latitude to 24°20'N latitude and 30°28' E Longitude to 82°12' E longitude.
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	5671 Sq. Km
<i>Administrative information-</i>	
No. of sub divisions:	4
No. of Tehsils:	4 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beohari• Jaisingh Nagar• Sohagpur• Jaitpur
No. of Municipal Boards	2 Nagar Palika <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shahdol• Dhanpuri 4 Nagar Panchayat

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burhar • Jaisingh Nagar • Beohari • Khand
No. of Blocks:	5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beohari • Jaisingh Nagar • Sohagpur • Gohparu • Burhar
No. of Gram Panchayats	391 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beohari - 67 • Jaisingh Nagar - 87 • Sohagpur - 58 • Gohparu - 77 • Burhar - 102
No. of Villages:	868/820 (populated) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beohari - 175 • Jaisingh Nagar - 204 • Sohagpur - 129 • Gohparu – 163 • Burhar - 197
No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Block wise):	11 police stations , 4 out posts (Refer Annexure for details)
No. of Post Offices(Block wise):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 head office • 16 Sub offices • 98 Branch offices (Refer Annexure for details)
Year of district formation:	1948

<p>Name of adjacent districts:</p>	<p>It is surrounded by Koriya district (Chhatisgarh State) and Sidhi district in the East, Anuppur in the South, Satna, and Rewa districts in the North and Umaria district in the West.</p>
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Source: District Hand Book

Data as on 2010-11

A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography

The District is located in the north-eastern part of the Deccan Plateau. It lies at the trijunction of Maikal Ranges of the Satpura Mountain, the foot of the Kymore Range of the Vindhya Mountain and a mass of parallel hills which extend over the Chhota Nagpur plateau in Bihar. In between these hill ranges lies the narrow valley of the Son and its tributaries. Since the Kymore Range extends along the Son just across the northern boundary, the District may be divided into three physiographic divisions. They are :-

1. The Maikal Range
2. The Hills of Eastern Plateau, and
3. The Upper Son Valley

The entire district is drained by Son River and its tributaries. Thus the area falls in the Ganga Basin. The river Son flows due north till the northern extent of the district, marking the western boundary of the district Shahdol with Umaria District. Thereafter, the river Son flows due east and marks the northern boundary of Shahdol district with Satna district. The important tributaries of the Son river are the Kunak nadi and the Chuwadi nadi. The river son draining the south eastern parts of the district through its important tributaries like Tipan, Chandas and Bakan flow in the north-west direction with a dendritic pattern, draining the central plains of the district.

Another important tributary of the Son River is the Banas river, flowing along the eastern boundary of the district, marking the boundary of the district Shahdol with Sidhi District. The north-western part of the district is drained by the Banas river and its tributaries namely the Jhanapar river, Kormar nadi, the Rampa nadi, and the Odari Nadi. Banas River confluences with the Son River at the northernmost tip of Shahdol District.

Table 2 : Geography and Topography

Name of rivers:	Son River and its tributaries are the Kunak nadi and the Chuwadi river, Banas river and its tributaries are river, Kormar nadi, the Rampa river, and the Odari river, Mudna, Koni, Sarpha river.
No. of dams, embankments:	1 big dam Ban Sagar in Devolond, Beohari and 70 tanks (list in annexure).
Name of existing mountains:	1. Maikal Ranges of the Satpura Mountain 2. Kymore Range of the Vindhya Mountain
Highest elevation (in meters):	1123 m above mean sea level at Singingarh Hill (23°03'40" : 81°27'37") in Satpura hills, in southern part of the district.
Forest cover in the district:	Protected Forest: 1202.598 Sq.Km Reserve Forest : 2853.799 Sq.Km

Source: http://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/MP/Shahdol.pdf
& Land Department
Data as on 2012

A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

In 2011, Shahdol had population of 1,064,989 of which male and female were 541,208 and 523,781 respectively. There was change of 17.27 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Shahdol District recorded increase of 18.40 percent to its population compared to 1991.

The initial provisional data suggest a density of 172 in 2011 compared to 146 of 2001. Average literacy rate of Shahdol in 2011 were 68.36 compared to 57.59 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 78.27 and 58.16 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 70.34 and 44.17 in Shahdol District. Total literate in Shahdol District were 622,770 of which male and female were 361,692 and 261,078 respectively. In 2001, Shahdol District had 431,879 in its total region.

With regards to Sex Ratio in Shahdol, it stood at 968 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 954. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate.

Table 3: Demographic and socio economics

Table A 1.1.3

Total household:	248783 (2011-12) Rural 204690 : Urban 44093
Total population:	1,064,989 Rural 845,633 : Urban 219,356
Male:	541,208
Female:	523,781
Population density:	172
Income -	
Per capita income:	
Total BPL families:	103050
Occupation -	
Main occupation of people:	Agriculture
Secondary occupation of people:	Land Labourers

Source : Census Department

JilaPanchayat

All data except BPL families as on April 2012

BPL families data as per 2011-12

Table 4: Tehsil Wise Human Population figures (2011-12)

	Shahdol	Beohari	Jai Singh Nagar	Sohagpur	Jaitpur
Total	1,064,989	223,232	193,088	486,384	162,285

Male	541,208	114,327	97,682	248,360	80,839
Female	427,688	95,890	95,406	238,024	81,446
Rural	845,633	188,031	184,855	310,462	162,285
Urban	219,356	35,201	8,233	175,922	0
0-6 year child	153,947	35,201	29,966	64,370	24,410
Rural	129,448	30,694	28,900	45,444	24,410
Urban	24,499	4,507	1,066	18,926	0

Table 5: List of total Animal Population in Shahdol

S. No.	Type of Animal	Block Wise list					Total
		Sohagpur	Burhar	Gohparu	Jaisingh Nagar	Beohari	
1	Cows	92687	111316	64274	118350	105488	492115
2	Buffalos	15745	29336	19253	26290	20689	111313
3	Total (1+2)	108432	140652	83527	144640	126177	603428
4	Goats	19246	21354	14412	24242	25035	104289
5	Sheep	20	0	109	936	4015	5080
6	Pigs	853	812	128	588	725	3106
7	Horses	44	3	0	0	4	51
8	Total population	20163	22169	14649	25766	29779	112526
9	Hen population	26397	39022	18870	21389	21544	127222

Source : Veterinary Department

Data as on April 2012

A 1.1.4 Climate and weather

Shahdol district experiences a temperate climate characterized by a hot summer, well-distributed rainfall during the south-west monsoon season and mild winter. The winter season commences from December and lasts till the end of February followed by the summer from March to middle of June. The south-west monsoon or rainy season continues from middle of June to September when south west monsoon is active while October and November months constitute post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The climate of Shahdol District, as calculated by Thornthwaite Precipitation Effectiveness Method, is humid climate with forest type vegetation.

The month of May is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature at 41.40 C and mean daily minimum temperature at 26.50 C. With the onset of south-west monsoon during June, there is an appreciable drop in day temperature, while at the end of the September or in early October, there is slight increase in day temperature but nights become progressively cooler. January is generally the coolest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 25.60 C and the mean daily minimum temperature at 8.40 C. During the southwest monsoon season the relative humidity generally exceeds 88% (August month). In rest of the year is drier. The driest part of the year is the summer season, when relative humidity is less than 38%. April is the driest month of the year. The wind velocity is higher during the pre-monsoon period as compared to post monsoon period. The maximum wind velocity of 6.8 km/hr is observed during the month of June and minimum 2.3 km/hr during the month of December. The average normal annual wind velocity of Shahdol district is 4.3 km/hr.

The normal average rainfall of Shahdol district is 967.65 mm of which about 86.6% of the total precipitation falls in the south-west Monsoon period. The maximum rainfall received in district is at Gohparu i.e. 1574 mm(2011-12) and minimum is at Beohari i.e. 584 mm (2007-08).

As per rainfall statistics, frequency of occurrence of Normal drought in the area is 25 % and that of Mild drought is also 25 % times while severe droughts occurred in the area 5 % times. i.e. on an average there is a possibility of occurrence of a normal or mild drought once in every seven years, while that of severe draughts is once in every 20 years. The area does not experience any most severe drought.¹

Table 6: **Climate and weather**

Rainfall-	
Total annual rainfall of last year:	1308.34 mm (2011-12)
Average rainfall (last 6 years):	967.65 mm
Temperature-	
Average Maximum Temperature:	41.40° C(summer),25.6(Winter)
Average Minimum Temperature:	26.5° C(summer), 8.40(Winter)
Demarcation of crucial seasons- Months of access rainfall, leading to	Mid June to First week of August but less prone to

¹ http://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/MP/Shahdol.pdf

flood situation:	flood situation.
Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:	Late March to May

Table 7: Rain fall data year wise

S. No.	Block Name	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Sohagpur	1019.4	1010.1	921.0	824.6	777.0	1191.5
	Burhar	1200.4	914.0	1291.0	727.0	788.0	1114.2
	Ghohparu	823.0	766.5	768.0	767.0	798.0	1574.0
	Jai Singhpur	1147.0	968.0	948.0	974.0	1078.0	1554.0
	Beohari	982.8	584.0	1044.0	642.0	675.0	1108.0
Total	967.65 mm	1034.52	848.52	994.4	796.92	823.2	1308.34

Source : Land Department

Data as on April 2012

A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

District Hospital is situated near Collectorate. There is the facility of Children ward, Women ward, Medical ward, surgical ward, Intensive Care Unit, TB and ENT ward available in this hospital. Other than this one trauma centre is also in district hospital. Besides these, 14 rooms including 4 AC rooms are available in the private ward. Apart from this the districts have PHC's, CHCs and SHCs situated in different blocks. There are two blood banks in Shahdol.

One PHC is provided for a population of 20,000 people in tribal areas and 30,000 people in Non-Tribal Area. Similarly, one CHC is provided for a population of 80,000 people in tribal areas and 180,000 people in Non-Tribal Area. PHC has 1 Medical officer per hospital. One Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) is appointed at every PHC.

First Aid Kits:

The first aid kits (at least one in every village) are with

1. Depot Holders

2. MLV (Malaria Linked Volunteers)
3. ASHA

Shahdol district has the following number of health centers:

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Place</u>
District Hospital:	Sohagpur
Civil Hospital:	Beohari

Community Health Centre:

Sohagpur	2(Dhanpuri, Singpur)
Burhar	2(Burhar, Bijuri)
Ghohparu	1
Jai Singhpur	1(Jaisingh Nagar, Vansukli)
Beohari	1

PHCs:

Sohagpur	Panch gaanv, Kanchanpur, Amarha, Bartar, Kharha, Majhgavan, Bemhauri
Burhar	Channaudi, Shakhi, Jaitpur, Rasmohni, Keshwahi, Jhikbijuri, Biruhuli, Rampur
Ghohparu	Lafda, Khannaudi
Jaisingh Nagar	Tihaki, Amjhor, Amdih, Barah, Ufari, Kanadi, Vansukali
Beohari	New sarsi, Nipania, Bholhara, Devlond, Akhetpur, Bhudwa, Papreri

Blood banks:

Sohagpur	District Hospital, Shahdol
Beohari	Civil Hospital

Table 8: List of health centers in Shahdol

Sr.No	Name of development block	CHCs	Primary health centers	Mini Health centers
1	Sohagpur	2(Dhanpuri, Singpur)	7	39
2	Burhar	2(Burhar, Bijuri)	8	48

3	Ghohparu	1	2	35
4	Jai Singhpur	1(jai singhnagar, Van sukli)	7	41
5	Beohari	1	7	31
Total		8	31	197

Table 9: **Ambulances and Mobile Units:**

1. Ambulances

S. No.	Health Unit	No. of ambulances
1.	District Hospital	3
2.	CHCs	9 (1 per block)
3.	Border villages	4
4.	Blood-bank(for transfusion)	2(1 DH, 1 CHC Beohari)
5.	Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital Shahdol	5
6.	Christian hospital	2
7.	Central Hospital Amlai	5
8.	E.S.I. Hospital OPM	1
9.	Roungta colony Dispensary (Attached to Central Hospital)	1

Source : CMO department
Data as on April 2012

2. In Addition to above , there are 13 '**Janani Express**' (Ambulances for Maternity purposes) at every Bock level.

3. Plus, there are 5 '**Chalit Aaushadhalay**' (these are Mobile Clinics) operated by an NGO named KNG in all the five blocks.

A 1.1.6 Education

Table 10: Literacy Rate:

	Shahdol	1. Beohari	2. Jaisingh Nagar	3. Sohagpur	4. Jaitpur
Literacy rate:	68.4	66.69	65.2	72.2	62.5
Male	78.3	77.9	75.4	80.9	73.9
Female	58.2	54.9	54.9	63.2	51.3

Source: 2011 Census Data

Table 11: No. of Schools & Colleges:

Blocks	Primary	Middle	High	Secondary	University	Professional
Beohari	332	99	12	19	7	1
Jaisingh Nagar	378	87	7	10	1	0
Gohparu	210	71	7	3	0	0
Sohagpur	334	85	39	31	3	3
Burhar	348	98	17	18	2	1
Total	1602	440	82	81	7	5

Source: District Hand Book
Data as on 2010-11

Table 12: Education details

No. of Anganwaris:	1034
No. of Engineering colleges:	Nil
No. of Medical colleges:	Nil
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	276978

Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	5881
---	------

Table 13: **No. of Students:**

Blocks	Primary	Middle	High	Secondary	University	Professional	total
Beohari	31559	11774	4028	1974	1238	18	50591
Jaisingh Nagar	27197	13313	2499	1620	483	5	45317
Gohparu	23163	12254	1938	1096	0	0	38451
Sohagpur	55996	24568	8076	4611	4194	30	97445
Burhar	24933	12030	5269	2285	811	16	46344
Total	162848	73939	21810	11586	7726	69	276978

Table 14: **No. of Teachers:**

Blocks	Primary	Middle	High	Secondary	University	Professional	total
Beohari	637	220	73	192	9	3	1134
Jaisingh Nagar	626	228	74	165	1	0	1094
Gohparu	414	178	47	83	0	0	722
Sohagpur	704	314	249	362	59	2	1690
Burhar	585	231	35	373	16	1	1241
Total	2966	1171	478	1175	85	6	5881

Source: District Hand Book
Data as on 2010-11

Table 15: **Child Development Project Officer**

Blocks	Officer's name	Mobile	total no.of Anganwaris centres
Beohari	Smt. Chandrakala Patel	9425891199	234
Jaisingh Nagar	Shri Rakesh Khare	9893385336	339
Gohparu	Smt. T. D. Vishwakarma	9893998606	132
Sohagpur	Shri Rakesh Khare	9893385336	241
Burhar	Smt. Nalini Athia	9981065668	382
Urban Shahdol	Smt. Vimla Shukla	9826350674	66
			1034

Source : CMO department
Data as on April 2012

A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

District is very backward in the field of agriculture. Tribals of the district prefer the cultivation in the old traditional method. The size of the fields is very small and the tribals are mainly marginal farmers. The yearly yield of the products from the fields is not enough for their home use. Hence, for the rest part of the year they work on daily wages. Paddy, Kodo, Kutko and Maize are the crops of the district. Til, Mustard and Groundnut are the main oilseeds produced here. The farmers have started the production of Sunflowers and Soyabean. In the central and southern part of the district, paddy is the main crop grown during Kharif season and in the north-west, wheat is the main crop grown during Rabi season.

The soils in the area are generally of clayey loam types with sandy loam soil in some areas. In the northern and central parts of the District, the undulating plateau with mounds are covered with slightly deep soil, well drained, fine to fine loamy soils on gentle slopes marked by moderate erosion. The southern hilly region is covered by very shallow loamy soils, some what excessively drained. The soils developed on moderately steep slopes are marked by severe erosion. The soils have been classified as Ustocherpts/ Ustorthents/ Rhodustalfs/ Haplustalfs/ Haplusterts, as per pedological taxonomy.

District Shahdol is very rich in its mineral resources. Minerals found in district are Coal, Fire Clay, Ochres and Marble. District coal mines contribute a major part in the revenue of the state. A brief description of the various occurrences is given below :

Coal

The important coal field in the District is Sohagpur coal field. The Barakars in this area are about 3100 Sq. kms. Four coal seams have been recorded from the lower Barakars whereas a few thin seams are reported from Upper Barakars. The Lower Barakar coal of lower ash content and better quality as compared to that from Upper Barakars. In general the coal is of low rank, high moisture, high volatiles and non-cocking type. A reserve of 4064 million tonnes has been estimated from this field.

Clay

Good plastic clay deposits occur near Jamuni and Hinota.

Ocher

Ocher deposit in the Shahdol district is reported from Bagaiya.

Marble

Marble deposits are found near villages Pasgarhi, Bagdari and Paparedi. Details of the deposit to be under search in these areas.²

Table 16: Agriculture and Land use

<p>Cropping pattern -</p> <p>Type of major crops (LAND used sq.km):</p> <p>Cropping seasons:</p>	<p>Paddy (1087), Jowar (22.8), Maize (116.8), Tuar (77.3), Urad (60.33), Soyabean (16.7), Other Pulses (15.9), Til (54.2), Alsi (33), Wheat (241), Gram (42.5), Mustard (44.34) and Vegetables (17.84)</p> <p>15 june – 15 Oct : Kharif 15 Oct – April: Rabi</p>
<p>Land classifications-</p> <p>Forest land:</p> <p>Barren & Uncultivated land:</p>	<p>2278.86 sq.km</p> <p>569.30/427.11 sq.km</p>

² www.nic.ac.in/shahdol data accessed as on May 2012

Cultivated land:	2256.85 sq.km
Pasture land:	71.43 sq.km
Soil classifications	Clayey loam and sandy loam soil.
Recurrent flood hit area:	Villages near Bansagar Dam in Beohari blocks are prone to floods. 1. Sarsi 2. Odari 3. Pathrehi 4. Khareh 5. Jamuni 6. Riha 7. Chamuha 8. Ghilgitola 9. Sapta 10. Chitrasi 11. Teduha 12. Barabghelha 13. Kachra 14. Vijayshrota 15. Ujrabra 16. Baheria 17. Sakandi
Drought hit area:	Burhar block but the problem of drought is partially prevalent to all blocks

Source : Agriculture Department
Land Department
Data as on April 2012.

Table 17: Land Use

Blocks	Forest Land	Barren	Padat or Uncultivated land(gov.)	Cultivated	Pasture
Beohari	43689	18540	8840	37238	1025
Jaisingh Nagar	75376	6562	22258	47677	1289
Gohparu	48875	7596	2421	31759	480
Sohapur	19498	10105	3665	45664	1992
Burhar	40448	14127	5527	63347	2357
Total	2278886	56930	42711	225685	7143

A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern:

Table 18: Housing pattern

<p>Housing pattern-</p> <p>Type of housing construction:</p> <p>Type of material used:</p> <p>Flooring types: (Ground and above)</p>	<p>Kuccha as well as pukka houses. Tribals' houses are made of mud, bamboo sticks, paddy straw and local tiles. 71.5% of the house walls are made of unburnt bricks & stone.</p> <p>Maximum G level followed by G+1.</p>
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A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups

The famous Orient Paper Mill is situated in Amlai. SECL is working for the mining of Coal in Sohagpur area. There are some chemical industries working in Industrial institute, Narasarha.

Table 19: Industrial set ups

<p>Total no. of industries (Govt., Semi Govt. and Pvt), Block wise</p> <p>a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:</p> <p>Total workforce involved in these industrial units:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orient Paper Mill, Amlai,(Chlorine 50.00 M.T.) 2. Hukumchand Jute Ind. Ltd., Amlai (Chlorine 100.00 M. T.) 3. SECL Sohagpur 4. Ice Factory, Singhpur road <p>66 mineral stones mines 5 chemical industries 5 other big industries (See the Annexure)</p> <p>588 in chemical industries 12066 in Coal mines</p>
---	---

b) No. of Medium and small scale industries :	603 in mineral stone mines 5279 workers in small industries
Total manpower involved in these units:	
Any major accident occurred in any of the industrial units (Loss of life >10, or Financial loss > 1 Crore).	Not any major incidence but minor accident in OPM, Amlai.

Source: <http://ercmp.nic.in/HazardUnits.aspx>
Jila Vyapar Udyog Kendra, Shahdol
Data as on May 2012

A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network

District has a good connectivity by roads. NH 78 passes through Sohagpur block in the district. Other state highway SH9 and SH10 also connect district to neighboring districts. It has a good network of Kuccha and Pukka roads. There are 2 railway crossings at these national highways. District has almost no connectivity by water.

In District Shahdol, two offices of Doordarshan are established at Shahdol. One office is Doordarshan Maintenance Centre, Shahdol and other is Doordarshan High Power Transmitter, Shahdol. Transmitter at Shahdol is of 1KW Power and its primary coverage is of 40 Km. radius. (See the annexure)

Table 20: Transport and communication network

1) Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks:	
a) By Road	All Blocks connected by roads (kaccha as well as pukka) NH-78 as well as SH9 SH10 pass through Shahdol
b) By Rail	Katni - Bilaspur Railway line

<p>c) By Air</p> <p>d) Waterways</p>	<p>Katni - Chaupan Railway line</p> <p>OPM, Amlai pvt. Air Strip</p> <p>Lalpur Air Strip</p> <p>Umaria Air Strip</p> <p>Jabalpur Air port</p> <p>Khajuraho Air port</p> <p>Bhopal Air port</p> <p>No waterway</p>
<p>2) Communication network</p> <p>i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks</p> <p>ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block</p> <p>iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks</p> <p>iv) No. of HAM Radio Stations in the blocks</p>	<p>All police units have their own wireless station(See the annexure)</p> <p>All blocks, Main service providers: BSNL, Airtel, TATA DOCOMO, Vodafone, Reliance</p> <p>All blocks have internet connectivity</p> <p>nil</p>

Source : Police Department
Telephone Department
Data as on April 2012

A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

Table 21: Power stations and electricity installations

<p>List of power stations in the district:</p> <p>Electricity outreach in the district:</p>	<p>17 Substations (See the Annexure)</p> <p>District is highly electrified and only 18 villages are not electrified and out of them 7 highlighted villages which are inaccessible are requested to get solar power electrification.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Block</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Village</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.</td><td>J.Nagar Lukam Tola</td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td>J.Nagar Mithouli</td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td>J.Nagar Khargadi</td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td>J.Nagar Thadipather</td></tr> <tr><td>5.</td><td>Beohari Barehta</td></tr> <tr><td>6.</td><td>Burhar Kothitola</td></tr> <tr><td>7.</td><td>Burhar Khamhariya</td></tr> <tr><td>8.</td><td>Burhar Kachhar</td></tr> <tr><td>9.</td><td>Burhar Lohasur</td></tr> <tr><td>10.</td><td>Burhar Athrouthi</td></tr> <tr><td>11.</td><td>Burhar Nayatola</td></tr> <tr><td>12.</td><td>Burhar Ghunghuta</td></tr> <tr><td>13.</td><td>Burhar Chhatai</td></tr> <tr><td>14.</td><td>Burhar Dhakhar</td></tr> <tr><td>15.</td><td>Burhar Mithouli</td></tr> <tr><td>16.</td><td>Burhar Khichdi</td></tr> <tr><td>17.</td><td>Burhar Kumedhin</td></tr> <tr><td>18.</td><td>Burhar Kachahar</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Block	Village	1.	J.Nagar Lukam Tola	2.	J.Nagar Mithouli	3.	J.Nagar Khargadi	4.	J.Nagar Thadipather	5.	Beohari Barehta	6.	Burhar Kothitola	7.	Burhar Khamhariya	8.	Burhar Kachhar	9.	Burhar Lohasur	10.	Burhar Athrouthi	11.	Burhar Nayatola	12.	Burhar Ghunghuta	13.	Burhar Chhatai	14.	Burhar Dhakhar	15.	Burhar Mithouli	16.	Burhar Khichdi	17.	Burhar Kumedhin	18.	Burhar Kachahar
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17.	Burhar Kumedhin																																						
18.	Burhar Kachahar																																						
<p>Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:</p>	<p>There are no DG sets with the government in the districts. The private cement industries do have their own DG sets for power supply.</p>																																						

Source : MPSEB
Data as on April 2012

A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots

Finest example of Kalchuri Art is alive in Singhpur, 15KM from Shahdol district. Art is alive in Panchamatha temple (10th century) which now forms the entrance to the temple of modern Panchamatha. Singhpur is also famous for one of the oldest temple of maa kankali devi. There are seven temple of durga in India of kalchuri art, kankali devi temple is seventh one. There is god ganesh statue as well. Devotees from every part of country visit to temple to have the blessing of maa kali. At the time of Ram navmi in march- April and durga navmi spiritual fair is organized.

There is a famous Virateshwar temple of Lord Shiv in Sohagpur Baan Ganga. Kalchuri King Maharaja Yuvraj Deva had got it built between 950 and 1050 AD to present it to the Acharya of Golkaki Math. The crowd get more in the fair of Makar Sankranti in January. Also in the month of Navaratri and Ram nawmi.

Shahdol is a mix cultural town, there are so many temples made by different societies, like Kali Mandir by Bengali Samiti, Kali mandir by Milan Samiti (Part of a the old Bengali samiti), Jagannath Temple by Orria Samiti, Gurudwara by Panjabi samiti and sindhi and Jain mandir by jainies and Lord Buddha mandir by Buddhist. Shahdol is a real India Town where You can find every kind of cultural activities of different societies of The Indian states.³

There is a place known as Kshir Sagar. It is the confluence of two rivers Son and Mudna river. This place is on the way to be a good tourist spot. Each year District Olympic Sangh organize Sahasik Khel Utsav which contains water surfing, paragliding, banana ride and rock climbing etc.

Table 22: Major historical, religious places, tourist spots

List of historical places in the district:	Average presence of visitors
1. Ban Gang	50 thousands on Makar sakranti and Ram Navmi
2. Virat Temple, Sohagpur	50 thousands on Makar sakranti and Ram Navmi
3. Lakhbaria Caves, Burhar	
List of religious centers in the district:	
1. Kankali Devi Temple	60 thousands
2. Singh Vahni Devi Temple, Bhathia Burhar	
List of the tourist spots in the district:	
1. Kshir Sagar (park)	

Source : DC office

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.

³ www.wikipedia.org.ac.in accessed as on june 2012

The Govt. of India, recognized the need to of a proactive, comprehensive, and sustained approach to disaster management to reduce detrimental effects of disasters on overall socio-economic development of country, and came out with Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005, and highlighted the role and importance of District Disaster Management Plan. The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) also believes that there is a need for a Disaster Management Plan in every district that articulates its vision and strategy for disaster management in the state. In this context the Madhya Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (MPSDMA) provides guidelines to various entities involved in disaster management in the state to discharge their responsibilities more effectively.

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

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

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

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

A 1.2 Purpose of the Plan

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

A 1.3 Key Objectives

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

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

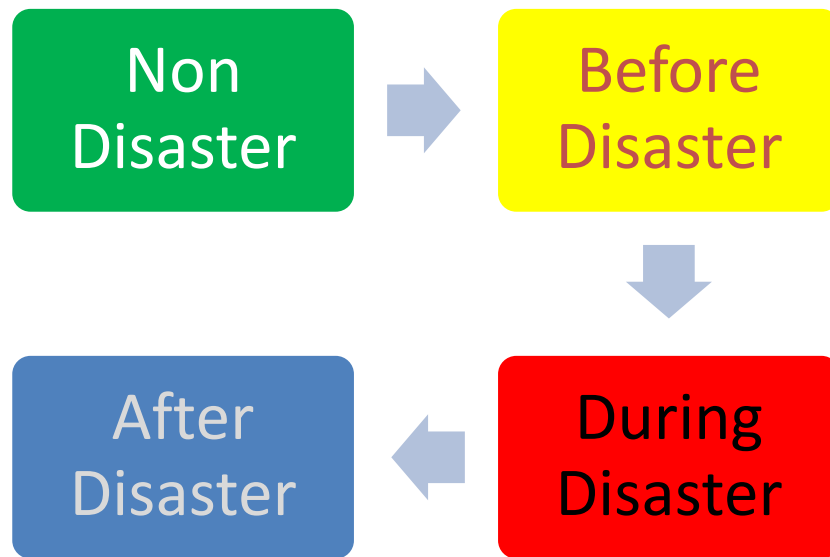
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively.
- Assisting the line departments, Block administration, urban bodies and community in developing coping skills for disaster management & Ensuring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

A 1.4 District Plan Approach

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

A 2. Institutional Arrangements

This section covers 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)

As per Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act 2005, a DDMA for every district in the State of Madhya Pradesh has to be constituted; the chairperson of DDMA will be Collector/DM of Shahdol district and co-chairperson of DDMA will be the CEO of JilaParishad. The following structure of DDMA is recommended:

Table 23: District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

S.No.	Functionaries	Role in DDMA
1	Collector/DM	Chairperson
2	CEO of JilaParishad	Co-chairperson
3	Additional District Magistrate / Additional Collector	Member
4	Superintended Of Police	Member
5	Chief Medical Officer	Member
6	Chief Engineer (MPEB)	Member
7	Chief Engineer (PWD)	Member

Roles and Responsibilities of DDMA:

- Implementing disaster management plan
- Reviewing the threat of disasters, vulnerability of the district to such disasters
- Taking preventive and mitigation measures with the help of all the departments for such disasters
- Creating awareness for disaster among community with the 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 of 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
- 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 Shahdol district will comprise of following (the list is not exhaustible):

Table 24: District Disaster Management Committee/ Advisory Committee (DDMC/ DDMAC)

S.No.	Functionaries	Designation
1	Collector	Chairperson
2	CEO of JilaParishad	Co-Chairperson
3	Additional Collector	Member Secretary
4	Superintended Of Police	Member
5	Chief Medical Officer	Member
6	Chief Engineer (MPEB)	Member
7	Chief Engineer (PWD)	Member
8	Commissioner Municipal Corporation	Member
9	District Forest Officer	Member
10	District Commandant, Home Guard	Member
11	Officer , RTO	Member
12	Chief Engineer (Irrigation)	Member
13	District Food Officer	Member
14	District Revenue Officer	Member

15	District Public Relation Officer	Member
16	General Manager , District Telecom Office	Member
17	From two prominent NGO's working in the district in the field of Disaster Management	Member

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

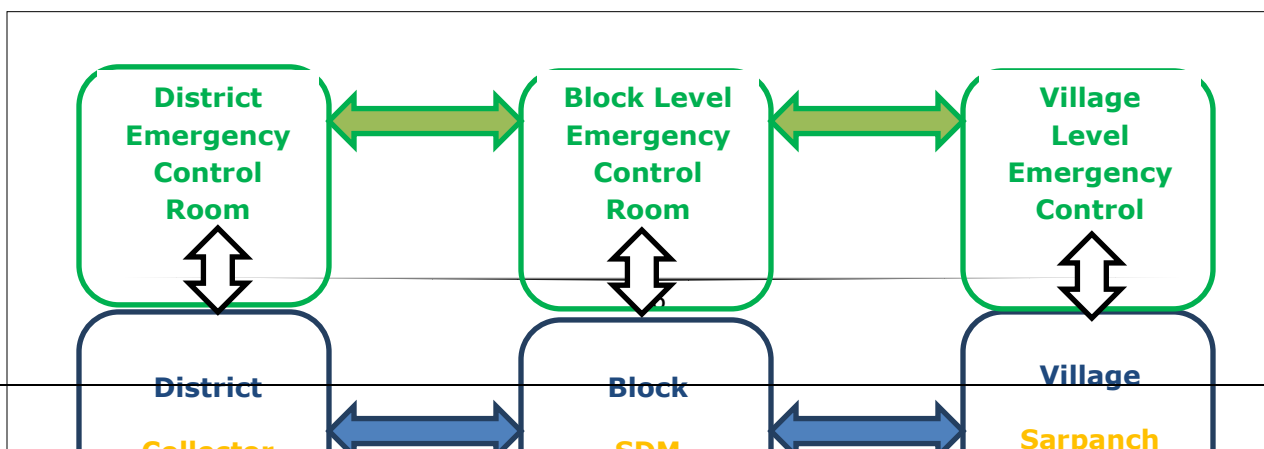
A District EOC has to be established in the district headquarters. This Centre shall function round the clock and set up with sufficient manpower and with modern equipment. A nodal officer should be appointed who will supervise the work of district emergency operation centre. The role of nodal person will comprise of:

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

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 1 District Disaster Information System



A 2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee

The proposed structure of Urban Area Disaster Management Committee is(the list is not exhaustible):

Table 25: Urban Area Disaster Management Committee

Functionaries	Designation
Collector	Chairman
CEOZilaPanchayat	Co Chairman
Additional Collector	Member Secretary
Executive Engineer(PWD, Irrigation)	Member
Chief Medical Officer	Member
Head, Municipal Department	Member
Head , Industry Department	Member
In charge Officer Housing Development corporations	Member

Roles and Responsibilities:

- Monitoring of all the developmental activity going on in district and ensure that they satisfy building construction norms and regulations
- Create awareness among community about earthquake, flood resistant structures, harvesting techniques etc.

- Prepare a list of resources (Public and private Sectors) available at short notice in case of emergency

A 2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee

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

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

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

Table 26: **Block Level Disaster Management Committee**

Functionaries	Designation
SDM/ Tehsildar/Nayab Tehsildar	Chairman
Head of Nagar palika/ Nagar Panchayat	Co Chairman
SDO Police/ In charge Police Station	Member
Block Medical Officer	Member
Assistant Engineer (Irrigation)	Member
Assistant Engineer (PWD)	Member
Platoon Commander, Home Guards	Member
Range Officer, Forests	Member
Junior Engineer (JTO), Telecom	Member
Two prominent NGO's working in the block in the field of Disaster Management	Member

Roles and Responsibilities:

- Identification of Vulnerable areas at blocks level and create awareness among community
- Prepare a data base of Vulnerable Household, population at block level
- 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's and don'ts 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 27: **Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee**

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

Roles and responsibilities of Gram Panchayat DDMC:

- 1) Identify hazards and vulnerabilities present at the local level
- 2) List and map the vulnerable zones, communities and families
- 3) Communicate with District and Block level disaster management committee on receipt of any warning
- 4) Create Awareness among communities about vulnerable sites, areas
- 5) Identification of resources available in villages and ensure availability at short notice
- 6) Ensure Training and capacity building with involvement of local villagers
- 7) 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

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

B 1. Hazard Assessment

Table 28: Major applicable hazards

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone blocks
<p>1. Flood</p>	<p>In Beohari block the 10 villages are flood prone due to being low lying areas as Ban Sagar Dam has height of 348 m and this year it will have the capacity of 341.68 m. So following villages are prone to be flooded:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Udari - 338 m 2. Reha - 338 m 3. Paveh - 339 m 4. Ujarabara - 339 m 5. Chamuha - 339 m 6. Vijaysota - 341 m 7. Tendua - 341m 8. Jamni - 342m 9. Chitrasi - 343m 10. Martala - 342m
<p>2. Earthquake</p>	<p>Whole Sohagpur block as well as some part of Burhar block falls in high risk earthquake zone. And all the remaining blocks falls in zone-3 level.</p>
<p>3. drought</p>	<p>Drought is partially present in the whole district. Burhar is more prone, then Jaisingh Nagar and Gohparu. Beohari is least prone to drought due to low lying block. Some villages where there is problem of drinking water are: Beohari: Papaundh, Kuwan, Nipania Jaisingh Nagar: Balauri, Nagnauri Sohagpur: Lalpur, Annat, Kalri, Piparia, Nawagaun</p>
<p>4. fire</p>	<p>Except Sohagpur all other blocks are fire prone because of having more forest cover. Jaisingh Nagar which falls in the north</p>

	<p>division has the maximum forest area is the most prone and Gohparu is the second most prone block. In Gohparu more fire prone areas are Dhanda pahad, Devri, Kudhar, Bela, Bhadwahi, Pathkai.</p>
5. industrial & chemical disasters	<p>Sohagpur and Burhar blocks. Coal mines are spread in following villages & towns making them vulnerable to environmental hazards:</p> <p>Dhanpuri, Silpari, Amlai, Sabo, Jhagraha, Devhara, Baragawan, Bakho, Bagwaar, Bemhauri, Sarai kapa, Jalditoal, Jarwahi, Gopalpur, Ahirgawan, Karkati, Khairaha, Khannadh, Davgayi, Dhamnikala, Kandhaua, Dhamni Khurd, Bartara, Jhirhati, Bakahi, Sirouja.</p> <p>Amlai, Burhar is prone for hazardous industries.</p>
6. Road accidents	<p>For road accident all blocks are prone but mainly the National highway NH-78 and State highway SH9, SH10 nearby areas are more prone due to more traffic.</p> <p>NH-78 crosses the Sohagpur and Burhar blocks. The villages and town it passes through are given below: Koilari, Shahdol, Jamua, Jamui, Dhurwar, Kanchanpur, Lalpur (Sohagpur block) and Katkona, Burhar, Sabo, Chaka, Khamraundh, Bhichia, Rampur, Bariha (Burhar Block).</p>
7. Rail accidents	<p>Two blocks are more prone for accidents: Beohari and Sohagpur but some part of Jaisingh Nagar and Burhar also fall in rail route.</p>
8. Epidemic	<p>All blocks</p>
9. landslide	<p>All blocks are vulnerable but high ground level block such as Burhar, Sohagpur, Gohpaur are more vulnerable.</p>
10. environmental hazard	<p>The blocks which have the coal mines are more prone to environmental hazard such as Sohagpur and Burhar.</p>
11. violence	<p>Any where</p>

12. stampede	Due to temples such as Virat temple, Ban ganga and Kankali devi temple in the Makar sankranti and Navmi months, Sohagpur is vulnerable to stampede.
13. mining blasts	Sohagpur, Burhar

Table 29: History of past disasters

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
Flood	2011-12	Villages Jamuni, Sapta, Sarsi, Odari, Tendua, Vijaysota, Ujaravara	Toatal family impacted:95 38 family in Jamuni, 7 in sapta, 10 in Sarsi, 8 in Tendua, 10 in Odari, 5 in Vijaysota, 5 in Ujarvara, 13 in Ambar.	Affected as the only source of livelihood is through agriculture	No loss of life	The 10 villages of Beohari blocks are more prone to floods.
Flood	Between 1982-2007) 1986-87 1994-96 2000-01				No loss of life	The villages of Beohari blocks are more prone to floods.
Draught	2000-01 2002-03 2004-05 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 Faced to some extent almost every	Whole district	NA	Affected as the main source of livelihood is from agriculture and main source of irrigation is rain water.	NA	Whole District

	year					
Earthquake	May 22, 1997	Sohagpur	None	None	NA	Sohagpur(Z one 3) Rest all Zone 2
Industrial	Mar 13,2012	OPM accident	3 people injured	No	NA	Burhar
Road Accident	May 20 2012		Four personnel of Special Armed Forces' (SAF) 29th battalion were killed and 29 others injured.			Shahdol-Jaisingh Nagar road
Forest Fire in North Division	2011-12	50 hectare in 8 incidences	No loss in forest products and flora and fauna	None	None	Beohari
Forest Fire in South Division	2011-12	12.5 hectare in 7 incidences	No loss in forest products and flora and fauna	None	None	Gohparu, Burhar In Gohparu villages such as Dhandha pahad, Devri, Kudar, Bela, Bhadwahi, Pathkai are more prone due to bamboo trees.

Epidemic-Diarrhea	2011 (January to December)	Village Sone Varsha SHC-Chatta block	250 people affected Huge impacts on livelihood, Medical Expenses are more than income. No source of income because mostly villagers not have permanent job they are on daily wages	No of cases 35 and no death	None	Sohagpur
Epidemic-Food poisoning	2012 (January to May)	Village Padkhuri PHC-Channoudi block	250 people affected Huge effect on livelihood, Medical Expenses are more than income	No of cases 58 and no death		Burhar
Epidemic – Galaghotu or Haemoregic Septesemia	June 2011	16 villages in Jaisingh Nagar Baraudi, Amjhor, Mahua tola, Patharwar, Kudra tola, Sarangpur, Jhara, Bansa, Kaua Sarai, Nagadwa, Tendudol, Amjhiria, Lakhnauti, Chandaura, Malauri, Gajwahi 3 villages in Gohparu Bhursi, Lodhi, Belli 6 villages in	NA	NA	Total death: 202 Jaisingh Nagar:104 Burhar:79 Gohparu:19	Rural Areas of Jaisingh Nagar, Gohparu and Burhar

		Burhar Jurgu, Neemach, Musra, Nawa tola, Barigawa, Titra				
Epidemic- Measles	26-11- 2010	Village- Bhursa Block- Jaisinhgnagar, Village- Noudiya Block- Beohari, Ward no.03- Beohari Block-Beohari		3 children got infected with highly contagious disease in the age from 1- 3 years.	NA	Beohari, Jaisingh Nagar
Coal mines Accidents	16 june 2012	Open cut/cast mines accident in Ramnagar due to mine wall failure		1 labourer died in this accidents.		Sohagpur coal mines

Table 30: Seasonality of hazards

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood							Yes	Yes	Yes			
Draught					Yes	Yes	Yes					
Earthquake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fire(Household)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fire(Forest)			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Industrial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Road/Rail	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Landslide							Yes	Yes	Yes			

B 2 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability Elements:

Physical Vulnerability: It is present in Shahdol district, As Every year flood like situation arises in district, large number of dams also present in district. Due to Ban Sagar dam nearby villages in the Beohari Block are more vulnerable for flood risk. Physical Vulnerability is also present in other Block like Sohagpur and Burhar for Earthquake high risk zone. Burhar is also prone to industrial hazard due to some hazardous industries in Amlai.

Natural Vulnerability: Coal mines are present in whole Sohagpur block which makes it more vulnerable to this vulnerability due to increasing population nearby villages. Natural Vulnerability is present in other block like Burhar, Jaisingh Nagar and Gohparu in form of much forest cover of the blocks.

Social Vulnerability: It is present in the blocks, as district is prone to flood, epidemic, communal riots, Industrial and chemical hazards population is always at risk. Employees of Mining Industries are also at risk. Three blocks are identified as Naxalite affected villages.

Economic Vulnerability: It is present in all block; As District is prone to epidemic, flood, drought, frost that directly affects agricultural productivity this decrease livelihood options for villagers and their source of income is not permanent. The villages which are bordered with Chattisgarh are more economically vulnerable as they have high poverty but central gov. is trying to give them special package for development.

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

Table 31: Block wise vulnerability

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental/Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
Sohagpur	Chemical Industries in the region & Coal	Whole block is identified with high risk zone	45,444 no. of children in the age of 0-6	Agriculture, Livelihood is affected	Lack of advanced technology in

	<p>fields are also here.</p> <p>Presence of Katni- Bilaspur railway line makes it vulnerable to rail accidents.</p> <p>Due to presence of National Highway NH78 and state high SH9 it more vulnerable to road accidents</p> <p>The buildings are prone to Earthquake as most of them are made of unburnt brick or stone and no building is earthquake proof.</p>	<p>for seismic events.</p> <p>Due to open cast mining in the areas like dhanpuri, Collery it leads to deterioration of the quality of ground water and surface water is possible danger. Environmental issues can include erosion formation of sink holes, loss of biodiversity contamination of soil, chemical from mining process.</p> <p>Prone to fire due to having coal mines in near by areas</p>	<p>which is maximum in the district</p> <p>Due to being the religious centre it is prone to stampede during Makar saktanti or Navmi.</p>		<p>the district control rooms and other established head quarters.</p> <p>Absence of disaster management committee</p>
Burhar	<p>Industries in the region</p> <p>Presence of Katni- Bilaspur railway line makes some part of vulnerable to rail accidents.</p> <p>National Highway passes through Burhar</p>	<p>It is prone to Forest fire due to large forest cover.</p> <p>Prone to fire due to having coal mines in near by areas</p> <p>Coal mining generated hazards</p>	<p>22 villages are Naxalite affected</p> <p>Totally rural populated block so it needs more attention in terms of rural development programmes</p> <p>Lack of basic</p>	<p>People in those villages are more vulnerable which do not have electricity.</p>	<p>13 villages of the block do not have electricity outreach.</p> <p>Absence of disaster management committee</p>

	Two hazardous industries are in Amlai		understanding of dos and don't of disasters.		
Gohparu		It is prone to Forest fire due to large forest cover.	5 Naxalite villages are affected Lack of basic understanding of dos and don't of disasters.	People in those villages are more vulnerable which do not have electricity.	Absence of disaster management committee
Jaisingh Nagar	Presence of Katni- Chaupan railway line makes it vulnerable to rail accidents.		17 villages are Naxalite affected		Lack of trained fire men Four villages of the block do not have electricity outreach. Absence of disaster management committee
Beohari	Due to Katni- Chaupan Railway line this block is prone to railway accidents. Ban sagar Dam is one of the big man made construction in the district. So proper maintenance and	This is the only block which is vulnerable for the flood due to low lying villages. It is prone to Forest fire due to large forest cover.	People of seven villages are prone to flood each year. Lack of basic understanding of dos and don't of disasters.	Majority population is dependent on agriculture and thus the impact of flood is critical on their lives. Farmers and Agricultur	Medical facilities not upto the mark as still lack of child specialist in the CHC. Around 300 villages come under this CHC. The serious

	<p>safety measures should be top priority.</p> <p>Most of the population lives in Kuccha houses which are vulnerable to floods, rains and earthquakes.</p>			<p>al labors both lose their jobs for a long time and thus the govt. needs to seek some way to restore their livelihoods.</p> <p>Bovines lose lives in floods and thus the villagers have to suffer economic losses</p>	<p>patients are referred to district hospital.</p> <p>Lack of trained fire men in the nagar panchayat.</p> <p>Absence of disaster management committee</p>
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B 3. Capacity Analysis

Table 32: Resource inventory, Block wise

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue (S&R), grinding m/c etc.	See the Annexure	See the IDRN resource inventory in Annexure (Excluding Home department)	District Commandant Home gaurd	Mr. L. N. Bagri 9669633410
Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	See the Annexure	total trained Professionals:24	District Commandant Home gaurd	Mr. L. N. Bagri 9669633410

First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used	See the IDRN resource inventory in Annexure	See the IDRN resource inventory in Annexure	CMHO	Dr. Umesh Namdeo 07652-245256 07652-240321
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores		Blood Banks: 2 1. District Hospital 2. Beohari Civil Hospital Medical Stores:240 1. Beohari-45 2. Burhar-58 3. Sohagpur-107 4. Jaisingh Nagar-28 5. Gohparu-2	CMHO	Dr. Umesh Namdeo 07652-245256 07652-240321
Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB	See the Annexure	JCB=1 Hydracane =0 (No equipments with PWD but with SECL,OPM and others)	PWD,SECL	Mr. N. P. Singh,PWD 94251 73516 240308
Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	See the IDRN resource inventory in Annexure	Registered Vehicles with RTO is 10234. Buses:39 Taxi and 3 wheelers:132 Car:651 Truck:413 2 wheelers: 8538 Others: 461 See the IDRN resource inventory in Annexure for detail.	RTO, Police Department	Mr. Arvind Singh, RTO 90099 59494 99268 85347 240305
Availability of fire fighting equipments, Fire tenders	See the Annexure	Fire Tenders=9 Water tankers=11 (with Nagar palika Shahdol)	Fire Superintendent Incharge Shahdol	Mr. Raj Kumar Vishwakarma 9425427739
List of PDS Shops	See the Annexure for location	421 1. Beohari-79 2. Burhar-95 3. Sohagpur-99	Food and Supply Officer	Miss Sukrati Singh 89590 47188

		4. Jaisingh Nagar-98 5. Gohparu-50		
List of NGOs / CBOs	See the Annexure	100	Jan Abhiyan Parishad	Mr. Vivek Pandey 9435823064
Veterinary Hospitals	See the Annexure for contact no.	102 1. Beohari-19 2. Burhar-20 3. Sohagpur-27 4. Jaisingh Nagar-26 5. Gohparu-10	Pashu Chikitsa Sevayein, Shahdol	Mr. R. M. Dwivedi
Telephone Exchange	See the Annexure	20	SDO,BSNL	Mr. V. S. Chauhan 9425809370
List of petrol pumps (if possible)	See the Annexure for location	25	Food and Supply Officer	Miss Sukrati Singh 89590 47188

Table 33: The home department has following equipments

S. No.	List of equipment	Quantity	Remark
1.	Motor Boat	2	With BanSagar Dam Officials
2.	Motor boat engine	1	
3.	Emergency Search Light	2	
4.	Nylon rope	3	100 feet each
5.	Jute rope	20	50 feet each
6.	Nylon rope	10	40 feet each
7.	Life jacket	43	
8.	Lifebuoy	34	
9.	Tripal	3	
10.	Loha Kata	2	
11.	Axe Iron	2	
12.	Saw Iron	2	
13.	Tagadi Iron	10	
14.	Sabbal Iron	5	
15.	Spade Iron	5	
16.	Gaiti Iron	5	

B 4. Risks Assessment

Table 34: Potential impact of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas	Vulnerability	Potential Impact
Flood	10 Villages in Beohari	Out of 223,232 population in Beohari block life of around 8780 people living in those villages nearby Ban sagar Dam are in constant thread due to flood.	Loss of life, livestock, infrastructure, Financial loss
Earthquake	Sohagpur Zone 3, Rest in Zone High risk zone (See the map)	Out of 1,064,989 people living in Shahdol district life of approximately 486,384 are at moderate risk due to their presence in Seismic high risk zone III Sohagpur tehsil and 50 % population of Burhar block i.e. 800000 people's lives. Life of 128595 animals in Sohagpur block and 70000 in Burhar block are under threat.	Large loss of lives and infrastructure, Large duration of time to bring back normal life routine, anti-social elements might become active.
Drought	Whole district	People living in Shahdol district and lives of livestock	Reduction in food supply, deaths due to lack of water, failed crops, daily routine affected i.e. school & office.
Stampede	Sohagpur	Approximately 5% of population attending fairs and festivals	Loss of life

Fire	Whole District (Household & Rural)	Some percentage of life of people and animals in Shahdol district.	Loss of life, loss of forest cover and its effect, loss of crop, air polluted
Industrial Disaster	Sohagpur Burhar	Life of 12066 employees working in Coal mines, Sohagpur, 588 working in chemical industries.	Loss of life, Financial loss, Air pollution & water pollution
Accidents	All Blocks	Nearby villages and towns to national highway and railway lines.	Loss of life, Damage to vehicle, affects normal flow of traffic
Epidemic	All Blocks	Whole population of Shahdol	Loss of life and health.

B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district

There hasn't been any major disaster in the district but as a disaster can strike at any time hence importance of disaster management plan cannot be overemphasized. Due to lack of disaster there is indeed a lack of trained manpower to deal with the disasters which needs to build upon with regular training in non disaster time.

Shahdol is one of the IAP districts because of Naxalite presence in three of five blocks. Total 44 villages have been identified as affected. But it has very few instances of Naxalite movements. Central gov. already has fund plan of 55 crore per year for IAP districts so that the affected villages could be developed in terms of infrastructure, economy and livelihood. Except Sohagpur and Burhar which are High risk zones all other three block falls in EQ Zone-3 region. (See the hazard map). Frequent Drought is prevailing in the whole district. It becomes even more difficult in term of drinking water and irrigation in the year of less rain fall.

During any disaster it is also necessary to look after the special a vulnerable group like disabled person in the district. Currently there are around 15742 disabled people in Shahdol.

Sohagpur: Sohagpur is the block which is more prone for earthquake as it comes in Zone-3 region. It is the most urbanized place of Shahdol due to different district headquarter. Most of the buildings are brick made and no building even the government buildings follow any earthquake proof

structures. There are high rise gov. buildings which are to be taken special care of during normal time as it should be checked for any crack or repairing needed.

This block also consists of major coal mines of the districts owned by SECL Sohagpur. Due to coal mines it is more prone to environmental hazards. All the major industries also happened to be here so major accidents such fire may occur here. If Earthquake occurs disaster situation can be compounded because of coal mines and earthquake prone buildings in the Sohagpur.

Beohari: This block is more prone to flood as it is lowest region of the district and near to Bansagar Dam. Some villages in the block are always prone to be submerged in case heavy rain occurs. Each year proper planning is being done by the district administration in coordination with Ban Sagar officials. Still flood has potential of heavy loss to the lives and economy of Beohari block so it needs more attention in terms of trained man power and equipment to homguard and police dept.

Burhar: Burhar is prone due to presence of some major industries as OPM. OPM has its equipments to combat any mishap but there is need of coordination with gov. if any big disaster happens. Some region of Burhar also fall in zone-3 EQ region. Burhar is also is the most Naxalite affected block due to around 22 of its village sharing border with Chhattisgarh. Burhar is also prone to forest fire and train accidents due to Katni- Bilaspur railway line crossing it.

Jaisingh Nagar: This block is the safest block in terms of any natural disaster but it is prone for road accidents due to state highway SH9 passing through it from Sohagpur to Beohari. SH10 also connects to Jaisingh Nagar. Jaisingh Nagar is also the second most prone for Naxalite movement after Burhar. 17 villages have been identified for Naxal activities. It is prone to forest fire due to having much forest cover.

Gohparu: Gohparu is more prone to forest fire due to vulnerable forest trees such as Mahua and bamboo trees etc. It is the least Naxalite affected block of all three blocks. Around five villages are affected due to border sharing with district Korias of Chhattisgarh.

Overall we can say Shahdol is equally prone for Natural as well as Man made disasters. **Sohagpur and Burhar are more prone for earthquake and industrial hazards.** Beohari is more prone for Flood.

C . DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

C 1 District Action Plans

C 1.1 Mitigation Plan

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

C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

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

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 provide 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 Janani Surakshay Yojana (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 Vidyutikaran Yojana respectively. This scheme will help during the preparedness phase as the people will be well equipped in infrastructure.

There are other schemes which can be integrated as disaster measures in the district. Like Gramin Vikas (Medh Bandhan) for making water shed or control trench. There is provision for digging lakes or increasing their depth, this can be used as an effective measure against draught. Similarly there is Jal abhishek jan jal sanwardhan yojna for the purpose of water harvesting. To increase the road connectivity to the interior parts of the district the schemes that can be used are Gramin sadak yojna, panch parmashwar sadak yojna, Backward Region Grant Fund. There is provision of 3% of Indra Awas to be given to people affected with disaster.

C 1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building

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

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

The officers of the Revenue, Rural Development and other departments in the district are proposed to be provided training for generating awareness at community level and organizing community awareness-cum-training programs in the villages. There has been a recent example in the past where **Shri J P Samuel**, deputy commandant from 06 BN NDRF, **Gandhinagar** has given a presentation for creating awareness among many line department employees about the flood, earthquake and snakebite etc. They have also demonstrated some of the methods to showcase the necessary skills needed to tackle the different kinds of disaster on individual level. This has also included some of the NGOs in the district. Such initiatives should be organized in the district on the regular interval so that people keep them selves aware of the upcoming disaster in the district.

There are so many development schemes which are going on in the district or panchayat level but to make rural people aware of is utmost concern. Any development schemes in long term will help to mitigate the effect of probable disaster. **Jan Abhiyan parishad** has been working in the district with NGOs to create awareness among people for availing the benefits of the government schemes.

There also training centers in Jabalpur and Rewa where time to time training of Home guards, NCC, and health deptt. Officials took place. Community level trainings and public awareness activities, in partnership with NGOs, Pvt. Sector and Govt. Training institutions will be organized.

There is need of proper training to the fire department personnel in the different blocks excluding the Shahdol nagar palika.

C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives

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

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

One very nice initiative that has been noticed is that there are some committees formed at each block level called as **Prasphutan Samiti**. This is part of Jan Abhiyan Parishad's plan for each district. In each Samiti there are 8-10 members including one president and a secretary. Each block contains around 40 such committees summing up around 200 in Shahdol. These committees can act as a bridge to information gap between government and the rural population. In the past Prasphutan Samitis have done some commendable tasks in the different districts like in Balaghat, Jhabhua etc.

C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

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

Apart from the above mentioned funds it is recommended that 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.]

For example PWD department has the proper funding sanctioned for them each year for the repairing and innovation purposes in the month of rainy season. For the year 2012-13 state gov. has sanctioned for 20 lakh rupees for reconstruction purposes in case small or big bridges and roads are in poor conditions.

C 1.2 Preparedness Plan

This section primarily focuses on preparedness of the communities and local authorities in order to safeguard lives, protecting assets and efficiently utilize resources by taking appropriate actions in the face of any disaster. The preparedness plan will further ensure that agencies are able to respond to the potential damage zones in a prompt and coordinated manner. In most disaster situations the loss of life and property could be significantly reduced through appropriate preparedness measures and

warning system. It will be necessary that with respect to every disaster, the concerned agencies will be designated to issue the warnings. During this section, it will be ensured that the pre-disaster warning & alerts, preparedness before response and dissemination of warning, and evacuation activities have will be carried out in coordination with concern line departments.

C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

At present in Panna district there is preparedness for floods. The roles and responsibilities are pre-defined for different line departments to handle flood situation. Brief steps about the preparedness plans of respective departments, including Home, Health, R&R, Police, Civil Defense, Municipal Board etc.

General Preparedness Measures are:

1. Establishment of the Control Rooms

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

2. Plan Updation

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

3. Communication System

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

4. Training for Disaster Management Team Members

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

5. Organization of Mock Drills

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

6. Community Awareness on Various Disasters

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

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 session's 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

- Arrangements of temporary shelters and safe places
- Protecting the belongings kept in temporary shelters
- 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

Municipal Department:

- 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 Work 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

Irrigation Department:

- 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.

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

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

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

Agencies responsible to issue the warnings are as follows:

Table 35: Disaster Warning prediction Agencies

Hazards	Prediction Agencies
Flood	Department of Land Resources, Revenue Department
Drought	Indian Meteorological Department, Revenue Department, Irrigation Dept.
Industrial	Dept. Of Industry

Fires(Excluding Forest Fire)	Nagar Palika, Police
Forest Fire	Forest Department
Road Accidents	Police
Coal mines Accidents	Mining Department, Police

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

Flood Preparedness in Shahdol:

Beohari is the only block prone to floods in case of heavy rains due to its proximity to Ban Sagar Dam. Currently in Beohari for the preparedness police station Beohari has 10 life rings, 10 life jacket, 1 motor boat is arranged in Sapta by Ban Sagar officials and 5 boats have been contracted for any emergency.

Ban Sagar officials have established a measurement instrument in Diyapeeper to know the situation of flood. The police department has formed a committee to monitor and control the flood situation which is as follows-

Table 36: Flood control and monitoring cell

		vf/kdkjh@deZpkjh	eksckbZy ua0	dk;kZy; VsyhQksu ua0	fuokl
1	izHkkj h	Jherh jluk Bkdqj vfr0 iqfyl v/kh{k d 'kgMksy	94251791 23	241525	245230
2	InL;	Jh HkS;k yky 'kekZ] izHkkjh ft0fo0'kk0 'kgMksy	94246105 00	240350	&
3	InL;	izHkkjh iqfyl daV ^a ksy :e 'kg0	&	245898@100	&
4	InL;	Jh larks" k 'kqDyk jf{kr fujh{k d 'kgMksy	94246655 66	2450105	2450105

Table 37: Tehsil Beohari flood control and monitoring cell

Ø0		vf/kdkjh@deZpkjh	eksckbZy ua0	dk;kZy; VsyhQksu ua0	fuokl
1	izHkkjh	Jh izoh.k mbZds vuqfoHkkxh; vf/kdkjh iqfyl C;kSgkj	9754632105	07650&262221	262435
2	InL;	Jh ,l0,u0 flag Fkkuk izHkkjh C;kSgkj	9424349484	957650&262222	&
3	InL;	Jh KkusUnz flag Fkkuk izHkkjh nsoyksan	9425023543	957650&268510	&

Forest Fire Preparedness:

Forest Fire has been controlled drastically due to effective system in place with the MP government. Through satellite the monitoring team in Bhopal detects the fire in the forest. They have **Fire Alert Messaging System(FAMS)** which floods the message with concerned officials at the very moment when fire is detected. It reduced the potential loss due to forest fire considerably.

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 given the 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 centers should be set up as soon as possible to house all the affected people or they should be immediately sent for the existing relief centers.

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).

C 1.3.1 Incident Command System (ICS)

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

1. Incident Command

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

It provides resources and all other services needed to support the organization.

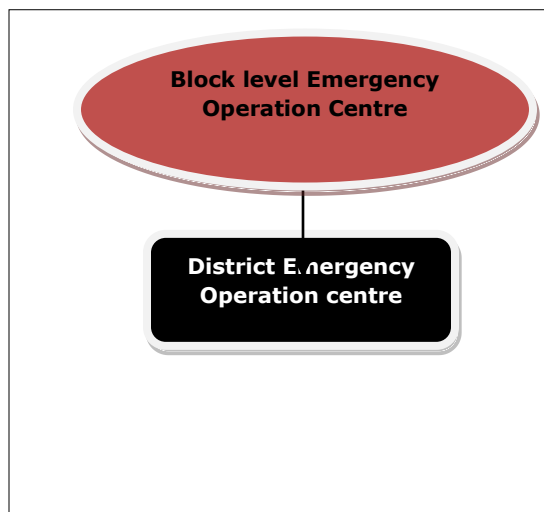
5. Finance / Administration Section

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

C 1.3.2 Crisis management direction & coordination

For monitoring flood situation every block has a temporary emergency operation centre which gets activated on 15th June till 30th 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 2 Present Co-ordination system in case of disaster



C 1.3.3 Disaster Emergency Response Force

The State is expected to create response capabilities from its existing resources by equipping and training at least one battalion equivalent force for effective management of disasters and necessary

training arrangement aligned with disaster management skills in consultation with the National Disaster Response Force. The District Commandants, Home Guards will be in charge of the force at the district level.

C 1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment & reporting

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

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

Table 38: INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT											
1	NATURE OF DISASTER:										
2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:							TIME:			
3	DAMAGE AND LOSS ESTIMATES										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Total Population Affected	People missing	People injured	Severity		Immediate needs	Houses Damaged			Action taken
					H	L		L	M	H	
4	INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Housing	Agriculture	Animals	Water source	Road and bridge	Power	Communication	Govt Building	Others	
5	NEED ESTIMATES										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block Tehsil)	Medical Needs	Population requiring shelter	Clot hes	Food	Water	Sanitation	Any Other			
6	ANY OTHER VITAL INFORMATION										
7	SPECIFY IMMEDIATE NEEDS: (With quantity)										
	Food										
	First aid										
	Machinery										

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

C 1.3.5 Distt. Search & rescue Team

Dedicated teams to be formed to lead the search and rescue operations. The following is recommended:

Table 39: District Search & Rescue team

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

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.

Nodal Agency for Search & Rescue	Homeguard and Police
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The supporting departments would be PWD, Nagar Panchyat/Palika, Fire department, NGS, NCC, NSS. While performing S&R they can provide detailed information about the damage caused due to the disaster. If need arises even an aerial survey can be done for assessment of S&R work and the damage caused,

C 1.3.6 Medical response

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

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

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

Nodal Department	Health Department.
Supporting Departments	Redcross, Private doctors, Mahila yavam Bal Vikas, Ayurved medical dept, Veterinary department.

Health Department will have to ensure that doctors reach the scene of disaster in required amount. For this Medical department might have to co-ordinate with transportation and call doctors from neighboring districts if required. Medicine and vaccines should reach in adequate amount to the places required. If any one type of cases are more in any disaster then specialists in that field should be located nearby. After a disaster a watch team be established to prevent any epidemic after a disaster. The information should regularly be conveyed to the district control room.

Current Medical response planning for any epidemic:

Table 40: Combat health teams at various administration levels

ftyk Lrjh;&

1-	ftyk fpdfRlky; 'kgMksy	izHkkjh MkW0 ,l0,u0 nqcsa	eks0ua0 9425180859
		izHkkjh MkW0 ,0ih0 ikBd	eks0ua0 9425180588

Cykd Lrjh;&

2-	lkeq0Lok0ds0 C;kSgkj	izHkkjh MkW0 ih;w"k fuxe	eks0ua0 9425431757
3-	lkeq0Lok0ds0 t;falguxj	izHkkjh MkW0 iquhr flag	eks0ua0 9893988499
4-	lkeq0Lok0ds0 xksgik:	izHkkjh MkW0 vkj0ds0 'kqDyk	eks0ua0 9893103829
5-	lkeq0Lok0ds0 flagiqj	izHkkjh MkW0okbZ0ds0 ikloku	eks0ua0 9826080368
6-	lkeq0Lok0ds0 cq<kj	izHkkjh MkW0 ds0ds0	eks0ua0 9826688506

		xkSre	
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IsDVj Lrjh;&

7-	IsDVj [kUukS/kh	MkW0 vkj0ds0 f=ikBh	eks0ua0 9425831742
8-	IsDVj xksgik:	MkW0 vkj0ds0 'kqDyk	eks0ua0 9425344477
9-	IsDVj jkeiqj	MkW0 iznhi JhokLro	eks0ua0 9993412720
10-	IsDVj yQnk	MkW0 vkj0ds0 'kqDyk	eks0ua0 9425344477
11-	IsDVj flgiqj	MkW0 okbZ0ds0 ikloku	eks0ua0 9826080368
12-	IsDVj vejgk	MkW0 ds0,y0 vfgjokj	eks0ua0 9753493876
13	IsDVj [kSjgk	MkW0 ts0,e0 xxZ	eks0ua0 9425182117
14-	IsDVj cEgkSjh	MkW0 ts0,e0 xxZ	eks0ua0 9425182117
15-	IsDVj cjrjk	MkW0 ds0,e0 xqlrk	eks0ua0 9425471325
16-	IsDVj dapuiqj	MkW0 y{eh dqekj	eks0ua0 9893393169
17-	IsDVj ipxkWo	MkW0 Lokrh dVkjSa	eks0ua0 9425844184
18-	IsDVj e>xoka	MkW0 y{eh dqekj	eks0ua0 9893393169
19-	IsDVj nsoyksan	MkW0 ,l0ds0LFkkid	eks0ua0 9425897882
20	IsDVj Hkksygyk	MkW0 ,l0ds0s LFkkid	eks0ua0 9425897882
21-	IsDVj ijsMh	MkW0 ts-,u-ik.Ms;	eks0ua0 9425831402
22-	IsDVj cqMok	MkW0 th-ih-prqosZnh	eks0ua0 9775648901
23-	IsDVj vk[ksViqj	MkW0 ih;"k fuxe	eks0ua0 9425431757
24-	IsDVj fuifu;kW	MkW0 /kesZUnz ijk'kj	eks0ua0 9424333130
25-	IsDVj U;w ljlh	MkW0 /kesZUnz ijk'kj	eks0ua0 9424333130
26-	IsDVj fcjgqyh	MkW0 johUnz feJk	eks0ua0 9926454685
27-	IsDVj pUukSMh	MkW0 johUnz feJk	eks0ua0 9926454685
28-	IsDVj jkeiqj	MkW0 vkj0ds0 oekZ	eks0ua0 9425890697
29-	IsDVj ds'kokgh	MkW0 larks"K flag	eks0ua0 8959851610

30-	IsDVj >hadfctqjh	MkW0 larks" k flag	eks0ua0 8959851610
31-	IsDVj tSriqj	MkW0 nhid vxzoky	eks0ua0 9752454736
32-	IsDVj jleksguh	MkW0 johUnz feJk	eks0ua0 9926454685
33-	IsDVj /kuiqjh	MkW0 eksgEen bfy;kl	eks0ua0 9425182094
34-	IsDVj lk[kh	MkW0 nhid vxzoky	eks0ua0 9752454736
35-	IsDVj ve>ksj	MkW0 lrsUnz ijLrs	eks0ua0 9754495788
36-	IsDVj oulqdyh	MkW0 IR;sUnz ijLrsa	eks0ua0 9754495788
37-	IsDVj vkeMhg	MkW0 vfer izdk'k pkS/kjh	eks0ua0 9926314154
38-	IsDVj cjkN	MkW0 vkj0ih0 flag	eks0ua0 9424370058
39-	IsDVj fVgdh	MkW0 ;w0ch0 flag	eks0ua0 9425897923
40-	IsDVj mQjh	MkW0 ;w0ch0 flag	eks0ua0 9425897923
41-	IsDVj dukMh	MkW0 deyjkt flag	eks0ua0 9754495788

Total Availabe list of Medicines with Depot Holder

1-	TAB PARACETAMOL	50 NO.
2-	TAB URAIZOLIDIN	20 NO.
3-	TAB METONIDAZOL	50 NO.
4-	POWDER ORS	100 PKT
5-	TAB METACHLOPRAMAID	50 NO.
6-	TAB CHLORIN 5.0 MG	500 NO.
7-	BLEECHING POWDER	5 KG.
8-	TAB DICYLOMIN HCL	50 NO.
9-	CHLOROQUINE	20 NO.

Total Depot holder of District 1267

Singhpur-	156
Burhar-	426

Gohaparu-	130
Jaisinghnagar-	199
Beohari-	356

Table 41: Health control rooms at various administration levels

jkT; Lrjh;&

dzekad	vf/kdkjh dk uke o inuke	nwjHkk" k dzekad	
		dk;kZy;	QSDI
1-	MkW- ts0,u0 dalksfV;k] LokLF; vk;qDr	0755&2441071	2571399
2-	MkW0 ,0,u0 feRry] lapkyd] fpfdRIk Isok,W	0755&2553250	2553250
3-	MkW0 ch0,u0 pkSgku] la;qDr lapkyd] yksd LokLF;	0755&2551739	2551739

ftyk Lrjh;&

dzekad	vf/kdkjh dk uke o inuke	nwjHkk" k dzekad	
		dk;kZy;	QSDI
1-	MkW- mes'k ukenso] eq[; fpfdRIk ,oa LokLF; vf/kdkjh	07652&245256 9425180581	248078
2-	MkW0 vkj0ds0 flag] uksMy vf/kdkjh vkbZOMh0,I0ih0	07652&240860 9826193406	248078
3-	MkW0 va'kqeku lksukjs] ,ihfMfe;ksykftLV	07652&240860 7879926655	248078

Source: CMO department

jk"Vah; lapkjh jksx fu;a=.k Vksy Qzh dUV^ksy :e ua- & 1075

ftyk Lrj ij LFkkfir dUV^aksy :e &07652&240860 ¼dk;kZy;hu le; ,oa fnu½

ftyk Lrjh; esfMdy fo'ks"kk Vhe

iSfiM fjLikal Vhe ¼vkj0vkj0Vh0 Vhe½

- 1- MkW0 IEiw.kkZuan nqcsa] esfMlhu fo'ks"kk] ftyk fpdfRlky; 'kgMksy eks09425180859
- 2- MkW0 ,ods0 yky] ftyk eysfj;k vf/kdkjh] 'kgMksy e0iz0 eks0 9826394815
- 3- MkW- euh"kk flag] f'k'kq jksx fo'ks"kk] ftyk fpdfRlky; 'kgMksy eks0
- 4- MkW- lq/kk ukenso] iSFkkykftLV] ftyk fpdfRlky;] 'kgMksy eks0
- 5- MkW- v'kqeku lksukjs] ,ihfMfe;ksykftLV] vkbZ0Mh0,i0ih0 'kgMksy eks0 07879926655

C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

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 25 petrol pumps in the district. It is mandatory for every petrol pump to maintain a reserve fuel of 2000 L.

PFA in annexure the contact details of petrol pumps available.

Nodal Agency for Logistic Arrangements	RTO
Supporting Agencies for Logistic Arrangements	PWD, Municipal Department, Railway

C 1.3.8 Communications

At present each of the temporary Emergency Operation Centre 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

C 1.3.9 Temporary shelter management

Temporary shelters need to be arranged in case of disasters. The teams providing relief work also need a temporary shelter, food water and other basic facilities. They should be located at identified safe places. Proper arrangement for food and water need to be done according to the capacity of the shelter.

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

Table 42: List of Temporary Shelter in Shahdol

Respected Police Station	Place of Temporary Shelter
Shahdol	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manas Bhawan Shahdol 2. Polytechnic College Shahdol 3. Pandit Shambhu Nath Shukla PG College Shahdol, 4. ITI Shahdol 5. Girls' mahavidyala 6. Sanskrit mahavidyalay 7. Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, 8. Raghuraj Higher Secondary School 9. Saraswati Higher Secondary School
Burhar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gov.University Burhar 2. Upper Higher Secondary School Burhar
Amlai	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Girls' Mahavidyalaya Amlai
Dhanpuri	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Girls' Mahavidyalaya Dhanpuri
Jaitpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Govt.Mahavidyalaya Jaitpur
Jaisingh Nagar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Govt.Mahavidyalaya Jaisingh Nagar 2. Janta Mahavidyalaya Gohparu
Devlond	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Higher Secondary School Devlond
Beohari	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Govt. Art & Commerce Mahavidyalaya Beohari 2. Upper Higher Secondary School Beohari

Nodal Agency for temporary shelter mgmt.	Revenue Department
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Supporting Agencies for temporary shelter mgmt.

Police Department , Municipal Department, NGOs

Living in Designated Emergency Shelters

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

Temporary shelter management are taken care of by-

1. Home departments
2. Fisheries department
3. Local NGO's and CBO's

C 1.3.10 Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)

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

This is the responsibility of the nagar panchayat, gram panchayat, PHE department. As a epidemic could spread if proper arrangements are not done for water and sanitation. The special vulnerability groups like senior citizen, children and females need to be given special attention.

Nodal Agency for water and sanitation

Municipal Department

C 1.3.11 Law & order

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

- The Police Department shifts the people to the safer places.

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

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

Nodal Agency for Law and Order	Police Department
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The Police Forces and the Fire Services are crucial responders to disasters.

C 1.3.12 Public grievances/missing persons search/media management

This section will basically address the constitution of district level committee under the DM / DC. It will address the grievances of the public, including the missing persons issue, search & rescue team role etc.

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

C 1.3.13 Animal care

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

In any disaster animals are the worst affected and carcass of animals lying around can cause epidemics so they need to be disposed of and the injured animals also need to be treated to prevent any further damage. This is primarily responsibility of the veterinary department and PWD and nagar nigam/palika can help in the disposal of carcass.

Nodal Agency	Veterinary Department
Supporting Agencies	NGO

C 1.3.14 Management of deceased

The major functions of Carcass disposal team, its allied activities with reference to the same, and coordination with health dept., will be mentioned here.

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

Table 43: Graveyard details

S. No.	Graveyard for deceased
1	Ban Ganga, Shahdol
2	Near Akashwani centre, Shahdol
3	Water tank, Burhar Road, Idhgah
4	Purani Basti Panchgaanv Road
5	Nargadha Mohalla Dhanpuri

Nodal Agency	Municipal Department
Supporting Agency	Police, Health Department

C 1.3.15 Civil Defense and Home Guards

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

C 1.3.16 Role of Private Security

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

C 1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

In the district if Shahdol 100 registered NGOs are functioning. Some of them have been identified by the administration that can help the administration in situation of a disaster. Plans for villages also have been made using such NGOs. They can also help in providing training to the villages and also help in the S&R during a disaster.

Jan Abhiyan Parishad is key body here which acts like coordinator between the government and NGOs. It organizes different training and awareness programs for NGOs to help them to better know the different government schemes and plans. This will help NGOs to work more effectively in gram panchayat or block level depending on their reach. In the time of disaster district coordinator in the JAP can play key role in selecting the responsible NGOs for the right kind of Job depending on the their credibility and proposals. As all the NGOs are registered in JAPs.

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

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 volunteare being formed and trained to undertake essential tasks which would reduce loss of life and property. NGOs and Voluntary organizations would contribute in the following areas:

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

Table 44 : Name and address of NGOs

S.No.	Name and address of NGOs, CSOs	Contact nos. of person concerned
1.	Vivek Pandey, District Coordinator, Jan Abhiyan Parishad, Shahdol	9425823064
2.	Amarath Singh, Red Cross Society	94250 68770
3.	Deepak Kr. Mishra, Rotary club	9425471834
4.	Lions Club	-
5.	Banvashi Vikas Parishad	-
6.	Mr. Rajeshwar Udania, Rajendra Club	94251 80880, 240972

7.	Smt. Shushma Udania, Mahila Samiti	94258 31268, 241238
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For the NGO's list see the annexure

C 1.3.18 Relief management planning

Relief management planning will clearly specify and address the issues of relief, while serving the people in disaster hit areas. This will include the functions of infrastructure desk, logistics, health, operations, communication and information.

C 1.3.19 Media Management

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

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

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

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

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

Role of media

Normal time:

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

- 6) Encourage people to take part in disaster management activities.

During Disaster

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

After disaster:

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

C 1.3.20 Fire Services

The Department of Fire Services is one of the crucial responders to disasters. The staff of Fire Services will be trained, retrained in disaster management skills, and will be further upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability, in order to tackle any emergency related to fire or the allied substances.

C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

Rehabilitation and reconstruction comes under recovery phase immediately after relief and rescue operation of the disaster. This post disaster phase continues until the life of the affected people comes to normal. This 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 biggest challenge thrown to the district administration after any disaster is recovery and rehabilitation. This has an array of activities like assessment of damage, construction of houses, provision for food, clothes, fodder, medical care, preventing the spread of contagious diseases, disposal of debris, repair of damaged roads, bridges, culverts, dams, schools, hospitals, restoration of communication links, grievance redressal, psycho-social counseling of survivors and economic support from the govt., NGOs etc. District level functionaries have been identified to carry out these tasks in a rapid manner and their exact roles are defined.

Phase	Activities	Officials involved
Post disaster	Assessment of damages and preparation of comprehensive damage report.	DDMA, Revenue, SLR, SADO, CEE etc.

	File the disaster, the damages and the death cases.	Police
	Maintenance of Law and Order.	Police
	Emergency cleaning of debris to enable reconnaissance.	Nagar Nigam, PWD, other local bodies
	Deployment of earth moving vehicles, cranes.	PWD, Nagar nigam, RTO etc.
	Temporary supply of food, drinking water and medicines to the shelter.	Food officer, PDS, Water and sanitation department, Health department etc.
	Arrangement of shelter for animals and other requirements.	Veterinary and animal husbandry, Gram Panchayat and other local bodies.
	Providing of temporary lighting facilities to the shelters and the disaster area.	Electricity department, Nagar nigam, PWD etc.
	Deployment of Home guards and constables to maintain law and order.	Police, Company commander, Home guards
	Encouraging NGOs to carry restoration and reconstruction works.	Revenue, Dist. registrar of co-op societies.
	Supervising all the activities	DDMA
	Collection of progress reports and furnishing report to the Government.	DDMA

Damage Evaluation:

Damage to public and private properties, crops and other vital infrastructures/installations are assessed by the respective department officials at Block level, is compiled by the tehsildar, and scrutinized by the assistant commissioner of the area. DDMA priorities the relief and rehabilitation works to be taken up immediately by keeping in view of availability of resources.

S. No.	Damage	Evaluating Authority
1.	Human lives & injuries	CM&HO
2.	Loss of animals and livestock	animal husbandry & veterinary services
3.	Damages to dwelling houses, public buildings	Tahsildar & CEE, PWD.
4.	Roads, Dams, bridges, culverts, drainages	CEE-PWD, ZP & irrigation dept.
5.	Crops	Land & Agriculture department
6.	Power lines	Electricity department
7.	Communication lines	BSNL
8.	Railway lines	Railway engg. Dept.

C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure

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

The restoration programme may involve two stages of works. In the first stage some repairs are immediately necessary to avoid further deterioration for making the works worthy for immediate use. Restoration of communication power supply, hospital facilities, water and sanitary arrangements are some of the programme, which may come under this category. The concerned departments of government may lay down priorities in the restoration programme having regard to the necessary and availability of funds.

S. No.	Officials involved	Activities
1.	Executive Engineer, PWD; Nagar nigam, Forest Deptt. Etc.	They will take steps for clearance of fallen trees and departmental buildings from the roads for free movement of vehicles etc. Immediate repair of roads and bridges be taken up.
2.	BSNL	Immediate restoration of Telephone services.
3.	Animal husbandry, Veterinary Dept.	Removal and disposal of carcasses, vaccination, cattle treatment, supply of fodder, etc.
4.	CM&HO; Water and Sanitation deptt.	Disinfections of water sources & treatment etc.
5.	Agriculture Dept. and Land deptt.	Treatment of saline inundation fields. Supply of seeds in area where crop has been damaged.
6.	Water and Sanitation deptt., Municipality & Panchayats	Repair of damaged tube wells/installations of new tube wells.
7.	MPEB	Immediate restoration of power lines.

C 1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure

Reconstruction of damaged buildings will be addressed and supported through the advance tools like Insurance, Short-term Loans, and by any other important means, which are affordable.

House damage in the wake of major disaster in the rural areas presents a serious problem. As these houses are generally mud built with thatched roof, the worst sufferers are the economically backward people who normally reside in vulnerable prone areas of these villages. Rehabilitations schemes are undertaken to provide housing to as many people as possible after a devastating disasters. Such houses are either to be located on the land allotted by the government or in their own safe land.

- Block Panchayat and Engineers could visit the sites suitable for housing purposes in a village during normal times and if the people living in vulnerable prone areas are willing to shift to new sites. They can obtain their willingness in writing and furnish such lists to the D.M.
- The house shall be built according to the requirement of beneficiaries and their pattern of living subject to financial limitation. The people must involve themselves in the housing program.
- For this purpose, facilities available under Rehabilitation program, Indira Awaas Yojana schemes etc., should be availed of.

C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods

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

Various government schemes like MNREGA, JNURM, SGSY and Madhya Pradesh govt. programmes for livelihood generation etc also act as booster in livelihood restoration.

Restoration of livelihoods in post disaster phase will also be taken care of by the NGO's, Forest department (specifically in tribal areas, agriculture department by providing them with various incentives in form of free seeds and fertilizers. The relief fund can also be used constructively so that the lives of people are back to normal as soon as possible by floating various schemes, offering less interest on loans, etc.

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

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

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

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

The provision of trauma handling and social rehabilitation is very necessary from the point of view of restoration to normal life and should be specifically given priority in the after disaster recovery plan.

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. In this regard, rehabilitation centers and trauma centres are used to lessen the mental jerk caused by occurrence of sudden disaster in that area. In this, relatives of that

respective family can be called so that the affected person can get the strength to tackle with the problem cause by sudden disaster.

There is a trauma centre in the District hospital but it needs special attention in terms of no. of staff to deal with any big disaster cases. Currently Aditya Dwivedi is the nodal officer. There are 15 beds in trauma centre.

Dr. Aditya Dwivedi (Nodal officer)	Trauma unit	95848 66263	92002 12590
Dr. Dilshad Akhtar	Trauma unit	-	98270 69468

C 1.5 Cross cutting elements

C 1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management

Communities are always the first responders and hence the initiatives pertaining to Community participation, promote local ownership, address local needs, and promote volunteerism, should be encouraged. 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 Program 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 Program 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 program, by empowering the community with

capacity and skills for dealing with disaster, disaster preparedness constitutes a critically significant component.

Examples of Such initiatives: Prasphutan Samitis existing in the block level
Jan Swasthya Rakshak
NGOs
Rotary club etc.

C 1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups

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

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

C 1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

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

Climate induced natural disasters (CIND) like drought, flood can have become serious problems to Shahdol district. CINDs are of regular occurrence particularly in river bed villages, near Son, Banas

have become the part of normal life. The poor people are the worst affected. In most years, adjustment in household activities combined with relief works provides the minimal succors (employment, food, etc). However, occasionally the situations gets worsen like the case when there is less rain fall in the district for the year. The farmers who are the traditional food producers living in such fragile environments become ecologically, geographically and economically marginalized. However, over time they have evolved certain coping mechanisms and adaptive strategies to reduce drought, flood vulnerability.

Common strategies to reduce CIND vulnerability:

- **Livestock keeping:** The other complementary side of household strategies to reduce CIND vulnerability related to livestock keeping. These strategies aimed at coping with mainly drought and flood.
- **Drawing down inventories:** A large number of rural households do build up stocks and inventories so as to meet future hardship. Therefore, drawing upon inventories mainly food grains is a well-known coping strategy.
- **Drawing upon common property resources:** Rivers, creeks, village ponds, and forests are some common property resources that benefit rural poor during calamity period. Though collection of fuel wood from the forest or catching fish/turtles in the rivers and creeks are banned due to environmental reasons, poor households normally defy such restriction during extreme hardships.
- **Rural co-operation and collective action:** Traditional forms of rural co-operation among the villagers helped in managing CIND events. Like cultivate common lands once the floodwater receded and distributed the harvests among flood affected poor.
- **Adjustment in crop practices: Late sowing:** In a normal year the farmers usually start seedbed preparation for rice in May and June before the first bout of rain. However, in a drought year they opt for delayed transplantation. The reasons behind this strategy were to take benefit from delayed rains. Further, through experiences farmers have become aware of the variable nature of rains. **Early sowing:** In flood prone areas the farmers normally go for early sowing. The objective is to have a sufficient time to mature the crop if the flood/cyclone arrives during October or beyond.
- **Water management:** Through this practice villagers can manage run off water by making small embankments or check dams during rainy season and avail it during dry season.

Raising high bunds/embankments: The coastal villages are prone to flooding with water. Therefore raising high bunds or saline embankments protect agricultural fields, ponds, and residential dwelling units from flooding, and therefore is an important strategy against flood

C 2 Standard Operating Procedures (and Checklists)

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

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

C 2.1 SOPs for all concerned Line Departments

Table 45: SOPs for all concerned Line Departments

C.2.1.1 Revenue Department

Non Disaster Time

- The Revenue Department is the nodal agency for providing relief to the people affected by natural calamities
- To coordinate at district level, division level with state government in non-disaster time regarding fund allotment
- Running of disaster or flood control room
- Ensure basic facilities for personnel who will work at district level for disaster response
- Help District Administrators with additional resources for disaster preparedness, if

necessary

- Ensure that all the gram panchayats, urban bodies and blocks prepare their disaster management plan
- Procurement of equipment and material needed by different response agencies from Government departments, the local community and the local market

Warning Time

- To Coordinating with various department of state government and non-government organizations at the time of warning
- Prepare and maintain a list of requisitioned premises, services, resources and vehicles etc. with correct date and time of such requisition
- Requisition additional human resources, if required. For this duties of other departments officials taken

During Disaster

- Financial management of different components of response operations
- Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief
- Running of Relief Centres
- Receipt and utilization of donated material for the relief of the affected people
- Coordination meeting with officials at District Control Room in each 12 hours interval to take stock of the situation
- Conduct Rapid Assessment and launch Quick Response
- Coordinate with NGO, CBO and private sectors for interventions and support in form of accessories, resources

After Disaster

- Active Participation in rehabilitation and reconstruction activity
- Ensure supply of food, drinking water, medical supplies and other emergency items to the affected population
- Assessment of loss of property, life
- Inform DDMA about all the Damages and Loss
- Allocate funds for the repair, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure after considering their overall loss and damage
- Distribution of relief payment to affected people
- Visit and coordinate the implement of various rehabilitation programmes

C.2.1.2 Home Guards Department

Non Disaster Time

- To provide Assistance to District Disaster management authority for setting up relief &

evacuation centres

- Ensure continuous training of search and rescue team, by MOCK drills
- Orientation training will be organized every year for the purpose of Flood in the month of April-May
- Capacity Building at non disaster time which includes procurement of latest equipment, repairs. It also includes verify stock of equipment and material available with the agency
- The department will include inputs relating to the hazards identified in the Plan in the Regular training module of the volunteers in the district

Warning Time

- Home guards will immediately put on alert the Home guard volunteers on duty and the key officials of his agency
- Immediate stock verification of the equipment and material required for search, rescue and operation
- The District Commandant will remain in touch with the Collector and Superintendent of Police for the deployment of his resource for search, rescue and evacuation operations
- The agency or department will also identify the additional manpower resource that may be called upon by the Collector at warning time

During Disaster

- Perform Search and Rescue operations during natural calamities like flood
- To provide medical assistance required for shifting injured to the hospitals etc.
- Disposal of dead body is carried out by medical department with the help of Home department i.e. Home guard

After Disaster

- Provide Assistance in Distribution of reliefs i.e. food packets, medicine etc.
- To provide assistance to Police forces for maintaining proper security and law and Order in relief camps and centres.

C.2.1.3 Electricity Department (MPSEB)

Non Disaster Time

- Appointment of Nodal officers at district level.
- Prepare disaster Management plan for the department.
- Installations must be flood proof by including cut off mechanism to reduce damages to the life, property
- Training of employees at all level including Line Man, their roles and responsibility

at the time of any emergency should be communicated

- In coordination with the DDMA, conduct building assessments, identification of structural and non-structural mitigation activities

Warning Time

- At warning time all the in-charge officers of various substations should be on alert
- Check emergency toolkits
- Check all the sub stations, power line and may cut off the power supply for some period for repairs

During Disaster

- Isolate the affected/damaged area in case of fire, floods etc.
- Ensure uninterrupted electricity supply to all the important installations specially the relief centres and hospitals. Provide electricity in lifeline buildings

After Disaster

- Assess damage to power supply infrastructure
- Repair of the power, line on priority basis so that normalcy is restored

C.2.1.4 Transport Department

Non Disaster Time

- Inform communities about safety and traffic rules by awareness camps
- Installations of traffic light system with display timers all across the city
- Create awareness among Students regarding traffic rules.
- Prepare a list of vehicle available at time of disaster for relief and all other operations
- Roles and responsibilities of each employee should be communicated

Warning Time

- At warning stage check the status (Working Condition) of Vehicles use in search and rescue operations
- Ensure availability of fuel, recovery vehicles and equipment
- Arrangement of vehicles for possible evacuation of people
- Coordinate with all the other departments (District and Division Level) for extra requirements

During Disaster

- Make arrangements for trucks / tempos for transportation of food stocks, essential Commodities/persons etc.
- Arrangements to be made for transport of patients to the nearest hospitals in case ambulance not available
- Diversion of traffic, Identification of safe and alternative routes
- Coordinate with search and rescue team, to transport to relief centre

After Disaster

- Active part in rehabilitation and reconstruction
- Assess damage to transportation infrastructure
- Provide Alternatives from other district till local transport not active effectively

C.2.1.5 Agriculture Department

Non Disaster Time

- Identify areas likely to be affected because of floods, drought etc.
- Create Awareness about alternate crop pattern in flood, drought affected areas.
- Organize distribution of seeds, seedlings, fertilizer and implements to the affected people under loan/grant.
- Check stock of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.

Warning Time

- In case of drought, extreme cold, any insect attack warning should be issued to all farmers of that area.
- By awareness program loss can be minimized.
- If condition of drought is seen, then coordinate with electricity department for uninterrupted power supply in affected areas.

During Disaster

- Identify steps for early recovery by monitoring the crop.

After Disaster

- With revenue Department Assessment of Crop loss in disaster like Frost, Hailstorm, Drought, Flood etc.
- Provide seeds for early recovery.
- Identify new techniques of crop safety

C.2.1.6 Police Department

Non Disaster Time

- Identify the 'High Risk' and 'Risk' areas for different disasters
- Issue order to the existing police installations in high risk area to keeping themselves in readiness for undertaking emergency rescue, evacuation relief operations

Warning Time

- Superintendent of Police will immediately instruct all the police stations of the district to communicate the message to the Police in their respective areas about the warning
- Check status of wireless communication availability
- Immediate assessments of the situation at warning

During Disaster

- Evacuation of the affected people
- It provides Supplement resources to Home guards for search, rescue and evacuation operations
- Security of the property of affected people and law and order maintenance in affected area and in relief camps
- Traffic management leading to affected area
- Investigation of offences

After Disaster

- Arrange security of government property and installations damaged in a disaster
- Coordinate with other department for traffic management in and around damaged area
- Coordinate with revenue department in Assessment of life and property
- Assist the local administration in putting a stop to theft and misuse in relief operation

C.2.1.7 Health Department

Non Disaster Time

- Make a list of Medical Staff Members with contact details.
- Check stock position of primary medicines at district hospital, civil hospital, CHC, PHC etc.
- Prepare a list of hospital (Government and private) and available resources with contact details of key persons and Medical officers.
- Number of ambulances and mobile vans.
- List of blood banks with phone numbers and name of contact persons.
- Ensure Formation of Combat team which comprises of doctors, nurses, compounders

for each Tehsil.

- Create Awareness among community regarding Safe drinking water; Sanitation etc through health and awareness camps with involvement of Community based organization, SHG etc. It is Very essential activity as many disease cause due to contaminated water.
- Trained voluntary staffs /task forces /Anganwadi workers on use and providing minimum Health services to the community.

Warning Time

- Issue alert to all medical officials, staff etc.
- Deploy Combat team in risk prone areas so that immediate needed assistance is provided without delay.
- Check the Status of available services and facilities at village level in each PHC, CHC, and district hospital.
- Check Stock of blood in blood bank and transfer to Risk prone areas.
- Distribution of Chlorine Tablets, and other primary medicine with the help of NGO, SHG, Anganwaris workers.
- Checking of water sources, Hotels, Restaurant, Local shops with Public Health Engineering Department, Food Inspector.
- Coordinate with private hospitals and doctors for their services.

During Disaster

- Deploy paramedical staff, doctors, and other medical Instruments/equipment at the site of disaster.
- Provide first aid and clinical services to affected people and examine further susceptible.
- Maintain the blood supply and monitor health situation.
- Provide chlorine tablets or other water purifier medicines in relief camps.
- Arrangements of Doctors, experts from nearby district in case of requirements. Raise early alarm to administration if additional resources like medicines etc are required so that the same could be arranged as soon as possible.

After Disaster

- Prepare a list of Casualties.
- Organize mass vaccination in case of flood.
- Undertake vaccination of cattle (Animal Husbandry officer)
- Ensure adequate supply of medical drugs and services.
- Organize awareness camps regarding health and safety.
- With the help of NGO and government support organizes free health checkup camps in villages for updated status (so that any vulnerable diseases not spread).
- Provide trauma care through seminars, workshops, lectures from experts etc.

C.2.1.8 Telephone Department

Non Disaster Time

- Communication establishment with District and Sub Division control rooms and departmental offices within the division
- Capacity Building by introducing latest technology and checks previous one
- Installations of control room at village level for fast flow of information
- Broadband connectivity at village level should be prime objective

Warning Time

- Provide support to DDMA and DCR, on requirement establishment of new control room.
- Deliver early warning information to the agencies and communities requiring them.
- Protection of own property, network from disaster

During Disaster

- Provide the wireless communication facility wherever required urgently by the collector or DDMA
- On request, provide additional communication lines for emergency communication
- Establish Communication link in affected areas

After Disaster

- Inspection and repair of poles etc, Identification of materials required for response operations
- Take steps to fully restore and rehabilitate any damaged communication infrastructure

C.2.1.9 Food & Civil Supplies Department

Non Disaster Time

- Gather information of the stock available in different godowns of the district.
- Provide information to the District Administration regarding the amount of food that could be provided at a short notice.
- Give the list of godowns with the contact information of the concerned person to the district administration.
- Make sure that a minimum threshold of food is always maintained in the godowns.
- Ensure Cleanliness and Sanitation of Food in godowns by weekly and monthly checks.

- Prepare a list of Public Fair shops, petrol pumps and Gas Agencies.
- Make sure that a minimum threshold of food is always maintained in the godowns.

Warning Time

- Check Status of food available in godowns and if it is below threshold level then maintained it.
- Issue alert to all the PDS, Petrol pump, Gas Agencies at the receipt of warning.
- Inform district administration about the time required to reach the identified disaster prone areas or sites.
- Transportation of Food Stock to safe places on receipt of warning.

During Disaster

- Release the food and other commodities supply from the nearest godowns from the site of disaster.
- Assist in food distribution at relief camps.
- Ensure that full transparency is maintained in distribution.
- Encourage other stakeholders like CBO, Private Sectors for providing resources available at low cost or free of cost.
- Raise early warning if there is deficiency of food or other commodity.

After Disaster

- Maintain food supply till normalcy achieved.
- Coordinate with revenue department for food supply at subsidized rates in affected areas.

C.2.1.10 Irrigation Department

Non Disaster Time

- Prepare a disaster management plan for department, vulnerable dams and bridges.
- Designate one Nodal Officer in the department as the Disaster Preparedness Focal Point.
- Set up the protocol for reporting of flood situation to the District Collector / District Control Room.
- Prepare a list of Rescue Equipment, Heavy Vehicles like Bulldozers Cranes etc.
- Operate Flood Information Centre in the flood season every year. Install control room at vulnerable site like dams
- Commence repairs of embankments in the month of January every year after surveying the damages of floods last year, and ensure that all the repairs are completed in the month of May.
- Undertake channel improvement for rivers and canals to the extent possible.

Undertake de-silting / cleaning of canals to improve the flow of water.

- Collect all the information on weather forecast, water level of all principal rivers in the district.

Warning Time

- Continuous Monitoring of Water level of vulnerable Dams, Rivers
- Inform all concerned department, Officials, DDMA without delay.
- Place Sign Boards, Announcement with the help of Loudspeaker, Warning Bell regarding increase in water level.

During Disaster

- Check release of water from dams.
- Install pumps so that water outside embankments could be drained out in canals and rivers.
- Providing resource Assistance like boats, life jacket, Tubes in Search and Rescue operations.
- Provide assistance in evacuation of People to safe places.
- Make Change in release of water schedule from dams if required.
- Coordinate with district administration regarding all the flood protection measures.

After Disaster

- Damage Assessment of Storage structures.
- Inspection and repair of Bridges, Canals and other storage structures.
- Construction of structures which is flood resistant and formulate new guidelines.

C.2.1.11 Mining and Industries Department

Non Disaster Time

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

who provide relief material at short notice.

- Check of Labour Safety laws especially in Slate pencil industries.

Warning Time

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

During Disaster

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

After Disaster

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

C.2.1.12 Forest Department

Non Disaster Time

- Prepare a department disaster management plan for district.
- Identify the forest fire prone areas and extra vigilance be ensured in such areas.
- Organize meeting at range level to discuss preparedness.
- Ensure Training of Forest Guard, Range officer, Community in forest fire prevention and organize community awareness program.
- Ensure Community Based Forest management and Joint Forest Management program.
- Prepare & maintain forest lines

Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of response team at district level/ tehsil level. ▪ Issue alerts to nearby population
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respond within the department as per the department disaster management plan
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total damage assessment which includes flora fauna loss, loss of livelihood (Forest Dwellers). ▪ Ensure restoration of livelihood through Joint forest Management and Community forest Management.

C.2.1.13Municipal Board

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clean all the drains before rains begin. It will improve the carrying capacity of drains. ▪ Check all the pumps available with GMC for draining floodwater. All the pumps should be in working condition. ▪ Check the quality of drinking water in the city, in particular before the rainy season. Contamination of drinking water may lead to serious consequences for public health.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure water and sanitation facilities in temporary shelters.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deploy water pumps and drain rainwater. ▪ Assist in distribution of relief ▪ If necessary, organize supply of drinking water through tankers or containers in

trucks.

- Monitoring of Provide basic sanitation facilities in temporary shelters. Take services of private vendors in case of shortages.
- Organize public health and sanitation programs that decontaminate industrial area

After Disaster

- Distribute chlorine tablets and bleaching powders for purification of drinking water.
- Ensure quick repair of road, drainage lines, and water supply pipelines.
- Take up vaccination drive after flooding to prevent spread of any water borne disease like Malaria, Jaundice etc.
- Create awareness among community about clean drinking water.

Checklist for various departments

After preparation of the DDMP, to ensure its application & implementation at right time, right place by right persons is the real crux of the entire episode. Any original preparatory measures in any direction need a lot of follow up actions to make the plan implemental flawlessly. Certain important fallow up actions are needed to be coded below to remind us step by step for implementing the plan without any gap in between.

Table 46: Checklist for various departments

Revenue department

S. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Update District Disaster Management Plant twice a year containing Phone numbers, officials, details of offices and facilities	
2.	Check upon communication network; phones, wireless, fax, internet, HAM, etc.	
3.	Identify by Hazard, Vulnerability and risk and prepare road maps of the district.	
4.	Activate District and Sub-divisional Control Rooms. Assign employees to the Control Rooms	
5.	Fix the location of Response Base	
6.	Designate In-charge officials of the Response base	

7.	Check upon availability and deployment of resources and mobilize, fix the resources if in adequate hiring of boats, and pay off all the arrears	
8.	Convene meetings of District Disaster Management Authority	
9.	Convene NGOs, PRIs and ULBs meeting; prepare a list of NGOs, PRIs and ULBs with their Functional Specialization and Geographical Coverage.	
10.	Determine quantity, quality of relief items as per minimum standards, and expenditure to be incurred on it.	
11.	Ensure appropriate stocking of relief material received from outside.	

Police Department

S. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Prepare a deployment plan for police forces	
2.	Check the availability and readiness of the search and rescue teams from within the District Police	
3.	Check wireless communication network and setup links with the District Control Room and Sub-divisional Control Rooms; Make additional wireless sets available, if required	
4.	Develop a traffic plan for contingencies arising out of disasters – one way blocked ways, alternate routes and traffic diversion	
5.	Develop a patrolling plan for critical infrastructure and affected villages/locality.	
6.	Keep the vehicles and other modes of transport available with the Police in readiness	
7.	Prepare a Plan for VIP visits to disaster affected areas	
8.	Identify anti-social elements that could create nuisance and take suitable preventive action.	

Irrigation Department

S. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Check the wireless network and ensure that all the flood emergency centers are connected.	
2.	Establish mechanisms for exchange of information with irrigation divisions at State/National level	
3.	Inspect all the Check dams, and check their height and slope.	
4.	Check the top of the check dams, and if they have been cleared of encumbrances / encroachments and if they are motorable	
5.	Check that the Junior engineers and other staff have been assigned their beats and all the arrangements for continuous vigilance over small dams and check dams.	
6.	Check that all rain gauge stations are functional, and arrangements have been made to report the readings.	

7.	Check the regulators and siphons. Check that they have been repaired and cleaned, increasing the flow of water.	
8.	Check all the anti-erosion works, necessary to maintain the check dams.	

Health Department

S. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Prepare a Health Contingency Plan for deployment of health and medical personnel	
2.	Obtain a list of Respondent Base from district administration and assign mobile health units and medical staff to each Response Base	
3.	Organize vaccination in Disaster affected area	
4.	Ensure necessary stock of medical supplies and blood	
5.	Organize maternity care centers in every medical Post.	
6.	Keep operative facilities in readiness	
7.	Seek mutual aid arrangement with hospitals/dispensaries in the area	

Agriculture Department

S. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Check the availability of seeds, and disseminate information about the outlets where seeds can be made available	
2.	Set up a public information system regarding sowing of crops, alternative crops, pests, and application of fertilizers	
3.	Prepare a program for spray of pesticides and insecticides after the disaster	

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

S. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Publicize the list of common ailments in disaster and possible precautions	
2.	Organization of vaccination for cattle in disaster villages	
3.	Prepare a plan for setting up cattle campus and cattle feeding centers	
4.	Prepare kits which could be given to Veterinary doctors and Animal Husbandry workers	

Water and Sanitation Department

S. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
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1.	Check the condition of pumps for draining floodwater. Ensure pumps are in working condition.	
2.	Protect water supply pumps from water logging	
3.	Keep hand pumps, pipes and sockets in readiness for installation/ increasing the height of pipes	
4.	Obtain a list of temporary shelters/check dams where people took shelter during last disaster. Prepare for installation of hand pumps at all such locations	
5.	Maintain adequate stock of chlorine tablets and bleaching powder	

Forest Department

S. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Check the Contingency Action Plan for the Department.	
2.	Check wireless communication network and setup links with the District Control Room and Sub-divisional Control Rooms; Make additional wireless sets available, if required	
3.	Check the proper vehicle and other resources for disaster situation	
4.	Check the availability of evacuation plan from the affected areas.	

Public Works Department

S. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Check the Contingency Action Plan for the Department.	
2.	Check the condition of road (Kuccha and pucca)	
3.	Check the proper vehicle and other resources for disaster situation	
4.	Check the availability of evacuation plan from the affected areas.	
5.	Check the repairing work of damaged road and bridges in flood affected areas.	

Electricity department

S. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Check the Contingency Action Plan for the Department.	
2.	Check the Power Supply to district level departments and also make alternate arrangements of emergency power supply.	
3.	Check the proper vehicle and other resources for disaster situation	
4.	Check emergency tool kits, assembling any additional equipment needed.	
5.	Review the total extent of the damage to power supply installations by a reconnaissance flight, if possible.	

C 2.2 Hazard specific SOPs for designated Departments and Teams

Flood:

- 1) Make embankments/walls near the banks where water first.
- 2) Proper development of Natural Detention Basin of flooding rivers.
- 3) Construction of check dam/reservoir/stop dam near the major flood affected villages/areas.
- 4) Proper drainage system of flood affected areas.
- 5) Constructions to change direction of water.
- 6) Establish centers to measure level of water in the major rivers.
- 7) Regular maintenance and monitoring of major dams, embankments, canals etc.
- 8) Proper mapping of safe places, affected villages, roads etc and proper information about it to concerned communities.
- 9) Establishing information flow among main officers of in charge of various dams.
- 10) Establishment of pre-warning system.
- 11) Proper implementation of rain water harvesting.
- 12) Plantation drives to stop soil erosion.
- 13) Response and evacuation plan and arrangements for safety of population living in regions that can be flooded.
- 14) Identification of alternate safe transportation routes.

Draught:

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

Earthquake:

- 1) Identification of dilapidated structures and their strengthening.
- 2) Ensuring that the proper construction guidelines are followed in the construction of new structures.
- 3) Strengthening of the basic infrastructure facilities.
- 4) Allowing construction in a region in agreement with earthquake guidelines for the zone.
- 5) Proper training of people involved in construction works like engineers, architects, contractors, supervisors, constructions workers etc.

- 6) Spreading awareness regarding various aspects to lessen impact of earthquake like dos and don'ts and norms of constructions.

Fire (Household):

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

Fire (Forest)

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

Road accidents:

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

Rail accidents:

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

Epidemics:

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

Stampede:

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

Industrial Disasters:

- 1) Identification of all industries and their inspection by labor office.
- 2) Plantation in industrial regions.

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

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

- I. 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;
- II. 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.
- III. There are also other types of fund like MPLAND (MP Local area development) fund which will be released on the order of M.P. for the development and relief work during disaster or after disaster.

There are following Govt. provisions for giving fund during the time of disaster:

2

अनुसार आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराने की वे तत्काल कार्यवाही करें, तथा स्थानीय व्यक्तियों एवं संस्थाओं से जन सहयोग के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता को भी तत्काल पीड़ितों को उपलब्ध कराएं।

5/ तहसीलदार, तहसील कार्यालय में प्ररूप-एक में पंजी संघारित करेंगे जिसमें उनके क्षेत्राधिकार में प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से हुई हानि और उपलब्ध कराई गई सहायता का पूर्ण विवरण रखा जायेगा।

6/ यदि प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से क्षति केवल किसी कृषक विशेष या व्यक्ति विशेष को ही हुई है तो संबंधित व्यक्ति निर्धारित संलग्न प्ररूप-दो में तहसीलदार को आवेदन दे सकेंगे। तहसीलदार आवेदन के तथ्यों की पूर्ण जांच कर, दी जाने वाली सहायता की मात्रता सुनिश्चित करेंगे। व्यापक स्वरूप की आपदा के मामलों में प्रभावित व्यक्ति द्वारा आवेदन देना अनिवार्य नहीं होगा बल्कि राजस्व अधिकारी द्वारा स्वभ्रमणा से प्रभावित क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कर आर्थिक सहायता के प्रकरण तैयार किये जायेंगे। यदि सहायता की राशि तहसीलदार के वित्तीय अधिकार की सीमा में है तो 10 दिन के भीतर सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी, और यदि प्रकरण तहसीलदार की वित्तीय अधिकार की सीमा से अधिक राशि का है तो यथास्थिति उपखण्ड अधिकारी, कलेक्टर, संगमागुक्त या शासन की स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जायेगी। पीड़ितों को सहायता राशि आवेदन-पत्र देने के 15 दिन के अन्दर अनिवार्य रूप से उपलब्ध हो जाय इसका पूरा ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

7/ जिन मामलों में प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से हुई हानि के कारण पीड़ित परिवार को पुनर्स्थापित किये जाने के उद्देश्य से शासन द्वारा ऋण उपलब्ध कराये जाने की व्यवस्था है उनमें संबंधित पीड़ित व्यक्ति को संलग्न प्ररूप-तीन में एक करार पत्र निष्पादित करना आवश्यक होगा।

8/ इस परिपत्र के परिशिष्ट- 1 के अनुसार पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को अनुदान के रूप में आर्थिक सहायता तथा ऋण उपलब्ध कराये जा सकेंगे।

9/ प्रत्येक मामले में विपत्ति से पीड़ित व्यक्ति या उसके परिवार को आर्थिक सहायता अनुदान स्वीकृत करने के लिए वित्तीय अधिकार निम्नानुसार होंगे :-

1	संगमागुक्त	एक लाख रुपये से अधिक
2	कलेक्टर	एक लाख रुपये तक
3	उपखण्ड अधिकारी	बीस हजार रुपये तक
4	तहसीलदार	दस हजार रुपये तक

इसी प्रकार पीड़ित को जिन मामलों में ऋण स्वीकृत करने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं उनमें वित्तीय अधिकार निम्नानुसार होंगे :-

1	संगमागुक्त	एक लाख रुपये से अधिक
2	कलेक्टर	एक लाख रुपये तक
3	उपखण्ड अधिकारी	बीस हजार रुपये तक

10/ इस परिपत्र के प्रयोजन के लिए "राजस्व अधिकारी" से आशय किसी ऐसे संगमागुक्त, कलेक्टर, उपखण्ड अधिकारी, तहसीलदार या नायब तहसीलदार से है जिसका क्षेत्राधिकार ऐसे क्षेत्र में हो जहां प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से क्षति हुई हो।

RBC 6-4 para/para

11

मध्यप्रदेश शासन, राजस्व विभाग
मंत्रालय, बल्लभ भवन,
भोपाल

कमांक एफ. 6-1/2007/सात-3 भोपाल, दिनांक 22 नवम्बर, 2010
प्रति.

1. समस्त संगमागुक्त, मध्यप्रदेश।
2. समस्त कलेक्टर, मध्यप्रदेश।

वित्तिय राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र 6-4 में संशोधन।

राज्य शासन द्वारा लिए गये निर्णय के पालन में राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र खण्ड छ: कमांक 4 में निम्नानुसार संशोधन किये जाते हैं:-

1. राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र खण्ड छ: कमांक 4 के पैरा-1 में वाक्य "प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से हुई मामलों में कृषक वेशरवार भी हो जाते हैं" के पश्चात् "साथ ही अफलन से फसल हानि होने से कृषक को अप्रत्याशित क्षति उठानी पड़ती है।" जोड़ा जाए।

2. परिपत्र के परिशिष्ट-1 के पद (एक) फसल हानि के लिये आर्थिक सहायता के उप पद (क) तथा उप पद (ख) के मानदण्ड निम्नानुसार प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं:-

"(क) फलदार पेड़, उन पर लगी फसलें, आम, संतरा, नींबू के बगीचे, पपीता, केला, अंगूर, अनार आदि की फसलें, तथा पान बरेजे, को-छोड़कर सभी उगाई जाने वाली फसलें जिसके अंतर्गत सब्जी की खेती, तरबूजे, खरबूजे का खेता (खगरवाड़ी) भी सम्मिलित हैं, चाहे वह खेतों या नदी के किनारे हों, की हानि के लिए आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता के लिए निम्नानुसार मानदण्ड होंगे:-"

अ. क. कुल खाते की धारित कृषि भूमि के आधार पर खातेदार / कृषक की श्रेणी	25 से 50 प्रतिशत फसल हानि होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि	50 प्रतिशत से अधिक फसल हानि होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि
1	2	3
1 लघु एवं सीमांत कृषक- 0 हेक्टेयर से 2 हेक्टेयर तक कृषि भूमि धारित करने वाले कृषक / खतेदार को.	1. वर्षा आधारित फसल क्षेत्र के लिए- रुपये 3000/- (रुपये तीन हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर 2. सिंचित फसल के लिए-रुपये 5000/- (रुपये पांच हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर 3. बारामाही (पैरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त / प्रभावित होने पर) प्रति हेक्टेयर	1. वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए- रुपये 4500/- (रुपये चार हजार पांच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर 2. सिंचित फसल के लिए-रुपये 8500/- (रुपये आठ हजार पांच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर 3. बारामाही (पैरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त / प्रभावित होने पर) प्रति हेक्टेयर

2

	(रुपये पांच हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर	सात हजार पांच सौ प्रति हेक्टेयर
4. बारामाही (पैरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से अधिक अवधि के बाद क्षतिग्रस्त / प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए-रुपये 8500/- (रुपये आठ हजार पांच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर	1. वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए- रुपये दो हजार दो सौ पचास) प्रति हेक्टेयर 2. सिंचित फसल के लिए- रुपये 3750/- (रुपये तीन हजार सात सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर 3. बारामाही (पैरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त / प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए- रुपये 3750/- (रुपये तीन हजार सात सौ पचास) प्रति हेक्टेयर 4. बारामाही (पैरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से अधिक अवधि के बाद क्षतिग्रस्त / प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए- रुपये 6400/- (रुपये छः हजार चार सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर	1. वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए- रुपये 3400/- (रुपये तीन हजार चार सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर 2. सिंचित फसल के लिए-रुपये 5600/- (रुपये पांच हजार छः सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर 3. बारामाही (पैरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त / प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए- रुपये 5600/- (रुपये पांच हजार छः सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर 4. बारामाही (पैरीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से अधिक अवधि के बाद क्षतिग्रस्त / प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए-रुपये 8300/- (रुपये आठ हजार तीन सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर

(ख) फलदार पेड़, उन पर लगी फसलें, आम, संतरा, नींबू के बगीचे, पपीता, केला, अंगूर, अनार आदि की फसलें, तथा पान बरेजे आदि की हानि के लिए आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता के लिए निम्नानुसार मानदण्ड होंगे:-

3

क. विवरण	25 से 50 प्रतिशत फसल हानि होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि	50 प्रतिशत से अधिक फसल हानि होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि
1	2	3
1 फलदार पेड़ या उन पर लगी फसलें (कमांक 2 में उल्लेखित बगीचे/ फसले छोड़कर)	रुपये 250/- (रुपये दो सौ पचास) प्रति पेड़	रुपये 350/- (रुपये तीन सौ पचास) प्रति पेड़
2 संतरा, नींबू के बगीचे, पपीता, केला, अंगूर, अनार आदि की फसलें	रुपये 5000/- (रुपये पांच हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर	रुपये 7000/- (रुपये सात हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर
3 पान बरेजे आदि की हानि के लिए	रुपये 14000/- (रुपये चौदह हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर या रुपये 350/- (रुपये तीन सौ पचास) प्रति पारी	रुपये 22000/- (रुपये बाईस हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर या रुपये 550/- (रुपये पांच सौ पचास) प्रति पारी

(तीन) नष्ट हुए मकानों के लिये आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता-

किसी भी प्रकार के प्राकृतिक प्रकोप या आग लगने के कारण मकान पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट हो गया हो या आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ हो तो निम्नानुसार आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता दी जा सकेगी :-

क्रमांक	विवरण	मकान क्षति के मामलों में दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि
1	2	3
1	पूर्ण नष्ट (मरम्मत योग्य नहीं)	पक्का मकान वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 25,000/- (रुपये पच्चीस हजार)
		कच्चा मकान वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 20,000/- (रुपये बीस हजार)
		झुग्गी/झोपड़ी (विधिसंगत निर्माण) वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 6000/- (रुपये छः हजार)
2	गम्भीर रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त (जहां क्षति 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक हो)	पक्का मकान वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 5000/- (रुपये पांच हजार)
		कच्चा मकान वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 3000/- (रुपये तीन हजार)
		झुग्गी/झोपड़ी (विधिसंगत निर्माण) वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 2000/- (रुपये दो हजार)
3	आंशिक क्षतिग्रस्त (जहां क्षति 15 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत हो)	पक्का मकान वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 2500/- (रुपये दो हजार पांच सौ)
		कच्चा मकान वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 1500/- (रुपये एक हजार पांच सौ)
		झुग्गी/झोपड़ी (विधिसंगत निर्माण) वास्तविक क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 1000/- (रुपये एक हजार)

(1) पक्के मकान से तात्पर्य यह है कि जिसकी दीवारों और छत स्थायी स्वरूप की हो अर्थात् जो जी.आई.मेटल, एस्कर्ड शीट, पकी ईंट, पत्थर या कांकीट, पक्के हुए खपरे आदि से बना हो।

RBC 6-4 paripatra

- 9 -

(दो) पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि के लिये आर्थिक सहायता-

चाहे वह खातेदार हो अथवा भूमिहीन हो सभी प्रकार के प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से जिसमें आग लगने के कारण जलने से हुई पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि भी सम्मिलित हैं, के लिये निम्नानुसार आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता राशि देय होगी:-

(क) पशुहानि के लिए-

	(राशि रु. में प्रति पशु)
1 बैल/ भैंस/ घोड़ा	6000 (रुपये छः हजार)
2 गाय	3000 (रुपये तीन हजार)
3 बकरी/ भेड़	800 (रुपये आठ सौ)
4 ऊट	6000 (रुपये छः हजार)
5 गधा	2000 (रुपये दो हजार)
6 सुअर	1500 (रुपये एक हजार पांच सौ)
7 बच्चा- भैंस, घोड़ा, गाय, ऊट	1000 (रुपये एक हजार)
8 बच्चा- भेड़, बकरी, सुअर, गधा	250 (रुपये दो सौ पचास)

(ख) पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि के लिए-

	(राशि रु. में प्रति पक्षी)
9 मुर्गी/मुर्गा (10 सप्ताह से अधिक आयु के)	40 (रुपये चालीस)
10 चूजा (4 से 10 सप्ताह तक की आयु के)	20 (रुपये बीस)

(1) उपरोक्तानुसार अनुदान सहायता सभी प्रकार के प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से हुई पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि के लिए देय होगी। इसमें आग के कारण जलने से हुई पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि सम्मिलित मानी जाए।

(2) एक से अधिक पशु/पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि की स्थिति में प्रत्येक पशु/ पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि का उपरोक्तानुसार निर्धारित मापदण्ड के आधार पर प्रभावित व्यक्ति को सहायता मिलेगी।

(3) प्राकृतिक प्रकोप या उनसे उत्पन्न घास, भूसे या पानी की कमी के कारण पशु मृत्यु हुई है तो इस परिपत्र के अंतर्गत ऐसी पशु/ पक्षी (मुर्गी/मुर्गा) हानि के लिए भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी, किन्तु ऐसे मामले में कलेक्टर पूर्ण जांच कर पशुपालन विभाग से परामर्श कर तथा स्वयं के समाधान के बाद प्रमाणित करेंगे।

RBC 6-4 paripatra

- 8 -

दुकान के नष्ट हो जाने से जीविकोपार्जन के अन्य सभी साधनों से वार्षिक आय रुपये 35,000/- (रुपये पैंतीस हजार) से अधिक न हो,-

(क) अधिकतम रुपये 6,000/- (रुपये छः हजार) तक प्रति दुकानदार

आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता दी जायेगी; और

(ख) रुपये 25,000/- (रुपये पच्चीस हजार) तक ऋण स्वीकृत किया जा सकेगा।

(2) उपर्युक्त ऋण मांग संख्या 58-शीर्ष 6245-दैवी विपत्तियों के संबंध में राहत के लिए कर्ज के अंतर्गत विकलनीय होगा।

(ग्यारह) अस्थायी राहत कैम्पों में निःशुल्क रहने एवं भोजन की व्यवस्था-

प्राकृतिक प्रकोप या अग्नि दुर्घटना के कारण पीड़ितों को तत्काल राहत के रूप में अस्थायी कैम्पों में रखा जाना आवश्यक हो तो कलेक्टर ऐसी स्थिति में अधिकतम सात दिनों तक अस्थायी कैम्प चलाने की स्वीकृति दे सकेंगे। इस प्रकार के अस्थायी कैम्पों को चलाने के लिए प्रत्येक पीड़ित व्यक्ति के लिए प्रतिदिन रुपये 20/- (रुपये बीस मात्र) भोजन आदि की व्यवस्था हेतु व्यय किए जा सकेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त अस्थायी कैम्प के लिए की गई व्यवस्था पर हुए वास्तविक व्ययों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए कलेक्टर अधिकृत रहेंगे।

संभागायुक्त अस्थायी कैम्प चलाने की अवधि में आवश्यकतानुसार वृद्धि की अनुमति दे सकेंगे, किन्तु ऐसे अस्थायी कैम्प अधिकतम 15 दिवस तक चलाये जायेंगे।

विशेष परिस्थितियों में संभागायुक्त के प्रस्ताव पर राज्य शासन की अनुमति से 15 दिवस से अधिक अवधि के लिए अस्थायी कैम्प चलाये जा सकेंगे।

(बारह) बाढ़ व तूफान से प्रभावित मछुआरों को दी जाने वाली सहायता-

बाढ़ व तूफान से प्रभावित मछली पकड़ने वालों की नावों (जो मशीन से संचालित न हों व जिनका बीमा न कराया गया हो), डोंगियों, मछली पकड़ने के जालों तथा अन्य उपकरणों को हुई हानि के लिए निम्नानुसार सहायता अनुदान दिया जाएगा :-

1	नाव नष्ट होने पर	क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 12000/- (रुपये बारह हजार)
2	जाल या डोंगी नष्ट होने पर	क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 4000/- (रुपये चार हजार)
3	जाल या अन्य उपकरणों की मरम्मत के लिए	क्षति के आंकलन के आधार पर अधिकतम रुपये 2000/- (रुपये दो हजार)

RBC 6-4 paripatra

- 13 -

C 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District

C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

Many private and public sector units have equipments and skilled human resource, which could be used during response and recovery phase.

Public Sector: *The Indian Railways* has a strong Disaster Management System in place which can be looked upon as a model for the accident prevention in the district. There should be proper coordination with railway department in case of a disaster. Other public sector units are mentioned in list given below.

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. PWD department has the list of such contractors and vendors.
- Hospitals in private sectors can act as essential stakeholders due to their infrastructure and specialty. List of private hospitals with their resource capacity has been mentioned in the Annexure.
- The companies such as **SECL** and **OPM** can be of great help in case of any disaster as they have substantial amount of resources with them.

The name and resource inventory in these private as well as public sector companies has been mentioned in Annexure part in detail.

C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations:

Local NGOs and CBOs, due to their proximity to community, can act as a vital link between government and community particularly during emergencies. **(List of NGO's is in Annexure).**

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:

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

Role of NGOs in Disaster Mitigation:

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

- 1) Disasters cause long term and secondary impacts through their impact on livelihoods, and thus this needs to be a priority for mitigation action. NGOs can play a critical role for identification of options and supplementary livelihoods to enhance overall livelihood

security. Sensitization and training of local groups, formation of SHGs, establishing linkages with financial institutions, material suppliers and markets are priority

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

Role of NGOs in Disaster Response:

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

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

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

Water

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

Sanitation

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

- Design and commissioning of drainage facilities.

Public Health Promotion

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

Vector Control

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

Food Security and Nutrition

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

Shelter

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

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

C 4.1.3 Religious Institutions:

There are number of religious institutions with infrastructural facilities and committed work force. These facilities can be used as shelters during disasters and the work force could be used as volunteers during response and recovery activities. This religious institute also has their Samitis or committee for the management of institute. Details of all these institutions and allied information is provided here.

Table 47: List of Religious Institution

S.No.	NAME OF THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION	Block
1)	Ban Ganga	Sohagpur
2)	Virat Temple, Sohagpur	Sohagpur
3)	Kankali Devi Temple	Sohagpur
4)	Jain temple	Sohagpur
5)	Kshir Sagar	Khairha, Sohagpur
6)	Gurudwara	Sohagpur
7)	Hanuman Temple	Sohagpur
8)	Durga Temple	near head post office, Sohagpur
9)	Mosque	Sohagpur
10)	Dargah	Pali road, Sohagpur
11)	Durga Temple	Near bus stand, Beohari
12)	Church	Singhpur road, Sohagpur
13)	Ram Janki Temple	Mohan nath pond, Sohagpur
14)	Bhathia Devi Temple	Near Jaitpur, Burhar
15)	Gayatri Temple	Sohapur

C 4.1.4 Academic Institutions:

Academic institutions within the district and also outside the district could help with subject specific expertise for disaster management planning.

There is no disaster management academic institution within district. But there are institutions outside the district. The name and contact no. is as follows:

- 1) **Disaster Management Institute**, Prayavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera Colony, PB No. 563
Bhopal-462016, MP (India) **Tel:**+91-755-2466715, 2461538, 2461348, 293592, Fax: +91-755-2466653, **E-mail:**dmi@dmibhopal.nic.in
- 2) **Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Project**, Collector and District Magistrate,
Office of The Collector, JABALPUR, PIN CODE : 482001, Madhya Pradesh (India), Tel.:
+91.761-2624100 / Fax: +91.761-2624200, Email.: dmjabalpur@mp.nic.in

The Scouts and NCC (Battalion no. - 3MPbn Rewa 444) students' help may be used during disaster for relief and rescue operation of the people. In colleges, such groups are formed and trained every year in disaster management. So, proper coordination should be developed with the college authorities to get timely help from them. The different colleges in the different blocks of the district can be approached for the getting help of NCC students as they have the records of all the students. NCC officer of district could be approached for the purpose:

• Vimal Sharma	NCC Off	240351	83497 90089
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C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:

There are many international humanitarian organizations that support government agencies worldwide during emergencies. These agencies as per their mandates support during the different phases of the disaster management cycle.

1. UNICEF

Mr. Deep Pandey	Divisional Consultant	90397 77265
Mr. Rajeve Bharadvaj	Unicef Officer	94251 36810

2. **Red Cross Society:** This organization work mainly on the training and relief work. This organization is integrated with district administration so in every school and college working and give training on first aid and mitigation skills during disaster time.

Mr. Amarnath Singh	President, Red Cross, Shahdol	94250 68770
Mr. Sanjay Pandey	Red cross Society	94251 83248

Mr. S. K. Singh	Archeologists, Rewa	94250 08766
	Care Taker Virat Temple	

C 4.2 Responsibilities of the stakeholders

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders are following:

1. Participation in the community awareness programmes.
2. Helping of poor, disabled and needy persons.
3. Coordinating with the Search and rescue team.
4. Providing all the available facilities with them to the disaster affected victims.
5. Volunteering to organize and maintain the relief centers.
6. Working with the Disaster team in restoration of livelihoods.
7. Being actively connected with the restoration and reconstruction process.
8. Keep watch on the community development programmes so that community strength could be maintain through these programmes.
9. Motivate the disaster management activities in own locality.
10. Helping in identifying hazard in local areas.
11. Informing local authorities about those hazards.
12. Keep good connection with district control room through proper communication channel.

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

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. Like in Shahdol we see Joint mechanism to deal with flood in Beohari block. The Ban Sagar Dam is in the border of Shahdol, Rewa and Satna. Therefore the ban sagar officials make flood working plan for each year with the coordination of these district administration. The same can be applied in the other disasters also.

As Umaria and Anup Pur were the part of Shahdol initially so there is nice coordination mechanism is in place. Still many government department functions are operated in the head offices in the

Shahdol so they keep the data for both Umaria and Anup pur. These departments are such as BSNL office, Postal services, Health department data with district data manager etc. Some time in case of major fire case Shahdol fire services are called for help in district like Anup pur.

The divisional heads can help in this regard so here is the important contact no. that could be helpful during the disaster situation by forming inter-district communication channel.

Table 48: Contact number of Main Officials of Neighboring District

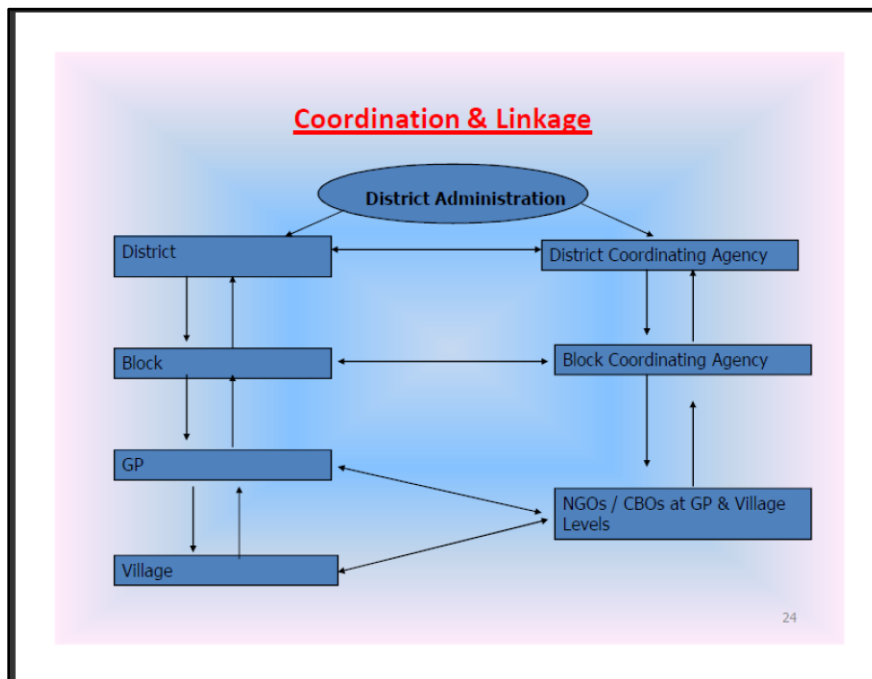
S.No.	Name	Designation	Contact no.
1)	Mr. G.R.Mira	IGP Office, Rewa	9425055790(o); 07662- 255566/255568(R) Fax- 241971
2)		Head clerk, IGP office	9425357407
3)		Steno, IGP office	9755023550
4)		DIGP office, Rewa	07662- 258100/258101(R) Fax- 241793

Table 49: Contact no. of border area Govt. Rest Houses of Neighboring Districts

S.No.	Name of the rest house	Contact no.
1)	Circuit House Sidhi	07822-252219
2)	Circuit House Rajniwas, Rewa	07622-251490
3)	Gulab club rest house, Rewa	07662-255220
4)	Jayant Club rest house, Rewa	07662-516181
5)	Circuit House, Satna	07672-223208
6)	P.W.D. rest house, Umaria	07652-222204
7)	Forest rest house, Panna	07732-254006, 250748

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

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



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 different levels;

1. National disaster Management Authority (NDMA), multilateral agencies (aid agencies), SDMA/SEC, state line departments and defense services.
2. To the district authorities, government departments, NGOs and other agencies and institutions within the district
3. Through community participation programme like Sreet Play, Nukkad natak, Drama etc.
4. With the help of NCC/Scouts student, govt. can disseminate the plan at various ward and village level.
5. By organizing various training and capacity building programmes.
6. By local religious and ethnic groups.
7. Through mass media to the general public.
8. Disaster management including first-aid & rescue & evacuation as a compulsory part of school, college, educational institutions (both techno-tech) curriculum starting from primary level.
9. Equipping each PHC/CHC/ hospitals to provide training in first-aid round the year & making it compulsory for all citizens to learn first –aid.
10. One center school/college in each GP, two at block & four at district equipped to provide training in rescue & evacuation round the year.

C 7.1 Plan Evaluation

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

C 7.2 Plan Update

The frequency of updating the plan (DDMP) will be mentioned (it should be every year, as per DM Act.) 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.

C 8 Annexure**C 8.1 Important Contact numbers**

Emergency No. in fire Station: 101, 9425427973, 07652248511

Emergency No. in Police Station: 100, 07652245898

Emergency No. in Hospital: 07652241240

Table 50: Important contact numbers

S. No.	Designation	Name	Landline No.	Mobile No.
1.	District Collector	Mr. Neeraj Dubey	07652-241700, 240050	9425679288
2.	SP	Mr. Pradeep Khare	07652-245100 07652-245101	94250 85107
3.	Addl. SP	Mrs. Rasna Thakur	241525,245230	94251 79123
4.	ADM	Mr. S. N. Shukla	07652-245340 07652-240027	09425137923
5.	District Informatics Officer	Mr. Amit Lamba	07652-240883	-
6.	Joint Collector	Mr. S. N. Shukla	07652-245200	09425137923
7.	Deputy Collector	Mr. S. K. Ahirwar	0765-2241002	9425893988
8.	SDM Sohagpur	Mr. Gajendra Singh	07652-245348 07652-245161	9424700996
9.	SDM Beohari	Mr. B. L. Saket	07650-262237 07650-262237	9425899711

10.	SDM Jaisingh nagar	Mr. Vimlesh Singh	07651-221437 07652-245210	9893078251
11.	SDM Jaitpur	Mr. K. Arav Badole	07652-245200 07652-245014	9926651207
12.	District Commandant Home Guard	Mr. L. N. Bagari	07652-240324 07652-245890	9669633410
13.	Mining Officer	Mr. R. P. Bhadkaria	07652-241118	99267 11041
14.	CEO, Zila Panchayat	Mr. Amar Pal Singh	07652-241467 07652-241477	9425471657, 96301 07085
15.	Treasury Officer	Mr. Neelkamal	07652-242163, 245318	94070 14374
16.	Food & Supply Officer	Miss Sukrati Singh	07652-245225 07652-245014	89590 47188
17.	District Planning Officer	Mr. P. S. Dhurve	07652-245239 07652-240334	-
18.	Dy. Director, Public Relation	Mr. G. S. Marskole	07652-240353 07652-241382	89624 77747
19.	Tehsil Dar Jaisingh nagar	Mr. Bhagirath Lahri	221217	94254 65202
20.	Tehsil Dar Sohagpur	Mr. S. N. Mishra	245348	9425887801, 9754974222
21.	Tehsil Dar Beohari	Mr. Vijay Kumar Dwivedi	07650&262237	9425836451
22.	Tehsil Dar Jaitpur	Mr. Manoj Kumar Dubey	07657&272229	9893417323
23.	Tehsildar Burhar	Mr. Kshama Soni		9425169993
24.	Chief Forest Officer	Mr. Prashant Kumar IFS	245335,240189,245361	94247 94400

25.	DFO, north division	Mr. A. S. Tiwari IFS	245167,240167,245167	94247 94401
26.	DFO, south division	Mr. Nijam Khuraishi IFS	240304,241411,240304	94247 94430
27.	Regional Transport Officer	Mr. Arvind Singh	240305	99268 85347 90099 59494
28.	Educational Officer, Shahdol	Mr. N. D. Sonwani	245032	94258 91053

S. No.	Designation	Name	Mobile No.	Landline No.
1.	Chief Medical & Health Officer (CMHO)	Dr Umesh Namdeo	9425180581	07652-245256
2.	Civil Surgeon	Dr T N Chaturvedi	9425022038	07652-241240
3.	District Ayurvedic Officer	Dr. Satya Prakash Mishra	93290 33952	244152
4.	District Immunization Officer(DIO)	Dr T N Chaturvedi	9425022038	07652-241240
5.	District Program Manager(DPM)	Mr. Siddhart Tiwari	9424397472	07652-248078
6.	District Cold Chain Handler	Mr. Rambhan Singh		
7.	DPO (ICDS)	Mr. M.L.Mehra	9425184228	07652-241538
8.	BMO Burhar	Dr. K. K. Gautam	251797	94251 82094
9.	BMO Gohparu	Dr. R. K. Shukla	266325	98931 03829
10.	BMO Jaisingh Nagar	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	221270	99934 03555
11.	BMO Beohari	Dr. J. N. Pandey	262263	94258 31402
12.	Distt cold chain Machnic/Refrigerator mach.	Mr. I.P.Sahu	7697977131	
13.	Epidemiologist D.S.O.	Dr. R.K.Singh		07652-244860

South East Central Railway

Mr. N. Ghosh	Area Manager Railway	231682	97528 76908
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Mr. Pankaj Chaube	Asst. Engineer	230382,303822	97528 76213
Mr. A. C. Tudu	Station manager	244790,230763	97528 76778

Post Office & Akashwani

Mr. K. K. Dixit	Post Office	245259	245169,245323	94069 14297
	Director, Akashwani	245063	245286	
Mr. J. P. Yadav	Astt. Eng., Akashwani	245063	245286	8989446863
Mr. Ratanakar Bharti	Program Officer	240782		7389240717

Ban Sagar Pariyojna, Devlond

Mr. B. B. Srivastava	Admin., Bansagar	225699	07662225805	9479480422
M Sharad Srivastava	☐ Pakka Bandh			98273 83746
Dr. N. P. Mishra	Devlond	268522	268988	94250 47316
Mr SBS Parihar	SE Canal Rewa			94243 37370
Mr. R. C. Tiwari	SDO Dam			94258 31773

Central Schools

Smt. Manju Srivastava	Prin. Navodadaya Vidyalaya	290209	290209	
Mr. S. Krishna	Prin. Kendriya Vidyalaya	245360	245260	94255 95533

Private & Public Company's Contact No.

S. No.	Department Name	Contact Person	Contact No. (07652)
1.	Orient paper mills(OPM) Amlai	N. K. Shah, CEO Mr. Jayant	286275, 286277,286274

		Srivastava, HR Manager Mr. Ram Lakhan Shukla, PRO	94254 71811, 286277 94254 73440, 286275
2.	SECL Sohagpur	Mr. A. K. Mittal, General Manager Mr. S. Nagchari, Sub Asistant Manager	250302 (O),250343 (O), 94255 33401 94255 33411, 282335
3.	Signal & Tele Communication	SE (Tele) Shahdol	244391,231640
4.	BSNL	Mr. Kailash Nayak	240400,230300
5.	Electrical Traction Distribution	Divisional Electrical Engineer (TRD)	244154
6.	HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	Mr. G.C. JAIN	07652-286266,07652- 286562
7.	Electrical Traction Distribution	Divisional Electrical Engineer (TRD)	244154
8.	Water Resources Division No. 2 Shahdol	Mr. R. K. Patel Exe. Eng.	7354359021(M),245894, 240314
9.	Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly	Sr. DME	
10.	Public Helth Engineering Department	Mr. S. R. Kulaste, E.E.	89824 45432,240307 (O),245279 (R)
11.	District Executive Force	D. Srinivasa Rao	07652-245100,07652

	Shahdol		245101
12.	MPEB	Mr. R. B. Vaishya, EE	8269121830, 245017, 245018

Important College Prinipal's Contact No.

S. No.	Name of Principal	College	Contact No.
1.	Dr. S. K. Saxena	Pandit Shambhu Nath Shukla PG College Shahdol,	240917,94251 80755
2.	Dr. Mukesh Tiwari	Girls' mahavidyala	9424378177, 245110
3.	Dr. Ashok Sharaf	Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Shahdol	240306, 94254 71834
4.	Dr. Mandvi Sharan	10. Sanskrit mahavidyalay	248471, 98260 65388
5.	Dr. Deenbandhu Mishra	3. Govt.Mahavidyalaya 4. Beohari	262235,94258 92011
6.	Dr. B. K. Pandey	5. Govt.Mahavidyalaya Jaisingh Nagar	221288
7.			
8.	Mr. Vikas khare	1. Govt.Mahavidyalaya Jaitpur	272262,94243 69788
9.	Dr. Gopal Tiwari	6. Govt.Mahavidyalaya Burhar	251771,99932 22828

10.	Mr. H. S. Pandey	Polytechnique College, Shahdol	94258 09026,241876,241496,241542
11.	Mr. V. M. Singh	ITI Shahdol	97558 29462,98267 22393
12.	Mr. Shakti Singh	Mining Survery	94070 70258

C 8.2 District profile Support files

Table 51: List Police Stations and Outposts in Shahdol

S.No.	Name of the Police Station	Contact Person	Office Phone
1.	AJK Shahdol	R. S. Baghel	07652-245108
2.	Amlai	Mr. Sashikant Shukla	07652-250250
3.	Beohari	Mr. Bhupendra Singh	07650-262222
4.	Burhar	Devesh Pathak	07652-260032
5.	Devlaund	Mr. Gyanendra singh	07650-268510
6.	Dhanpuri	Mukesh Avindra	07652-250280
7.	Gohparu	K. P .Tripathi	07652-266488
8.	Jaisingh Nagar	R. M. Mishra	07651-221232
9.	Jaitpur	G. K. Shandiley	07657-272230

10.	Kotwali Shahdol	C. G. Dwivedi	07652-245222
11.	Sidhi	S. N. Singh	07652-290100

Outposts

S.No.	Name of the Outposts	Contact Person	Phone
1.	Darshila(Jaitpur)	G. K. Shandiley	07657-272230
2.	Jhikbijuri(Jaitpur)	G. K. Shandiley	07657-272230
3.	Keshwahi(Burhar)	B.P. Pandey	9009255068
4.	Khariya(Burhar)	S. B. Singh	07652-288280

Table 52: **Rain fall data year wise**

S. No.	Block Name	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
6.	Sohagpur	1019.4	1010.1	921.0	824.6	777.0	1191.5
7.	Burhar	1200.4	914.0	1291.0	727.0	788.0	1114.2
8.	Ghohparu	823.0	766.5	768.0	767.0	798.0	1574.0
9.	Jai Singhpur	1147.0	968.0	948.0	974.0	1078.0	1554.0
10.	Beohari	982.8	584.0	1044.0	642.0	675.0	1108.0
Total	967.65 mm	1034.52	848.52	994.4	796.92	823.2	1308.34

Table 53: **List of Private and Gov. Hospitals and related information**

No.	Police Station	Hospital of Name	Teph. No	Ambulance	Bed
1	Shahdol				

	1	Govt. Hospital Shahdol	07652240394	05	222
	2	Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital Shahdol	-	01	30
	3	Christian hospital	07652230072	02	50
	4	Vijay Kiran Hospital Indra Chowk Shahdol	07652230072	-	-
	5	Sobha Memorial Hospital Singhpur Road Shahdol	07652231399	-	11
	6	Dr. Saraff Hospital Main Road Shahdol	07652240060	-	12
	7	Shiri Ram Hospital Shahdol	07652248272	-	16
	8	Virat Art Dresser Pandwnagar Shahdol	07652242394	-	-
	9	Mundada Hospital Pandwnagar Shahdol	07652241834	-	10
	10	Sai Kripa Hospital Jaystambha Chowk	07652248909	-	07
2	Jaisingh Nagar				
	1	Govt. Hospital Jaysingh Nagar	-	01	20
	2	Govt. Hospital Gohparu	07656266325	01	30
	3	Govt. Hospital Ahmjoar	07651222516	-	10
3	Beohari				
	1	Govt. Hospital Beohari	07650262263	01	30
4	Amlai				
	1	Central Hospital Amlai		05	130
	2	E.S.I. Hospital OPM		01	12
	3	Roungta colony Dispensary (Attached to Central Hospital)		01	-
5	Dhanpuri				
	1	Govt. Hospital Dhanpuri	07652250699	-	30
6	Jaitpur				
	1	PHC Jaitpur		-	08
	2	AHC Jaitpur		-	-
	3	PHC Rasmohni		-	08

	4	PHC Jhikbijuri		-	08
7	Devlond		268563		
	1	Govt. Hospital PHC Bansagar Devlond, Khad		-	05
8	Burhar				
	1	PHC Burhar	07652251797	01	22
	2	Private Parmat Sah Hospital Buhar		-	17
	3	Amali OCM Dispensary Regional colony Burhar		-	-

Table 54: Gov. Hospitals' Detail

District Hospital	No. of medical officers: No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): No. of available ambulances: 3 No. of beds: 300
Sub health centre (SHC):	No. of medical officers: No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):2 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: 0
Primary Health Center (PHC):	No. of medical officers:1 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff):6 No. of available ambulances:1 No. of beds: 6
Community Health Centers (CHCs):	No. of medical officers: 4+6 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 30
Total No. of medical stores: 240	1. Beohari-45 2. Burhar-58 3. Sohagpur-107 4. Jai Singhnagar-28

Table 55: List of Banks in Shahdol

Name of Bank	Total branches in the District	Phone no. of Head Office / Branch Name, Shahdol
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	22	07652-245000
STATE BANK OF INDIA	8	07652-241460
ALLAHABAD BANK	5	07652-222426
BANK OF BARODA	3	07652-240358
UNION BANK OF INDIA	3	07652-240389
CANARA BANK	1	07652-240685
Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank	9	07652-245168,241774
Shahdol Kshetriya Gramin Bank	18	-

Table 56: List of Dams/Embankments

S. No.	Block /Sub Division	Project Name	Project Type	Contact Person of SDOs/Mob. No.
1.	Beohari	Akhetpur	Tank	Mr. A. K. Tripathi, 8989499323
2.	Beohari	Charkhri	Tank	
3.	Beohari	Chhateni	Tank	
4.	Beohari	Deori	Tank	
5.	Beohari	Hathwar	LIS	
6.	Beohari	Hirwar	Tank	
7.	Beohari	Jamodi	Tank	
8.	Beohari	Khadda	Tank	
9.	Beohari	Mau	Tank	
10.	Beohari	Shahargarh	Diversion	

11.	Beohari	Umargarh	Tank	
12.	Jaisingh Nagar	Amjhor	Tank	Mr. R. S. Nut, 9424365093
13.	Jaisingh Nagar	Ataria	Tank	
14.	Jaisingh Nagar	Bijiha	Tank	
15.	Jaisingh Nagar	Binaika	Tank	
16.	Jaisingh Nagar	Chudda	Tank	
17.	Jaisingh Nagar	Jhiriya	Tank	
18.	Jaisingh Nagar	Kanadi	Tank	
19.	Jaisingh Nagar	Kudri	Tank	
20.	Jaisingh Nagar	Lakhnouti	Tank	
21.	Jaisingh Nagar	Mohni	Tank	
22.	Jaisingh Nagar	Podi	Tank	
23.	Jaisingh Nagar	Chitraon	Tank	
24.	Jaisingh Nagar	Chundi	Diversion	
25.	No. 1	Bagaiha	Tank	Mr. Manoj Tiwari, 9827589588
26.	No. 1	Barmaniya	Tank	
27.	No. 1	Buchki	Tank	
28.	No. 1	Devdaha	Diversion	
29.	No. 1	Duladar	Tank	
30.	No. 1	Karkat	Tank	
31.	No. 1	Khannoudhi	Tank	
32.	No. 1	Kuni	Tank	
33.	No. 1	Silpari	Tank	

34.	No. 1	Uchehara	Tank	
35.	No. 2	Bandhwatola	Tank	Mr. Manoj Tiwari, 9827589588
36.	No. 2	Bargawa	Diversion	
37.	No. 2	Bhikampur	Tank	
38.	No. 2	Birahuli	Tank	
39.	No. 2	Ghisli	Diversion	
40.	No. 2	Ghugri	Tank	
41.	No. 2	Harhi	Tank	
42.	No. 2	Harridih	Tank	
43.	No. 2	Karchul	Tank	
44.	No. 2	Karhi	Tank	
45.	No. 2	Padmaniya	Tank	
46.	No. 2	Rupoula	Tank	
47.	No. 2	Semra	Tank	
48.	No. 2	Sidli	Tank	
49.	No. 3	Chandaniya	Tank	Mr. I. D. Pandey, 9424619942
50.	No. 3	Chhatwai	Tank	
51.	No. 3	Gahira	LIS	
52.	No. 3	Gortara	Tank	
53.	No. 3	Hardi	Tank	
54.	No. 3	Jhiriya	LIS	
55.	No. 3	Jodhpur	Tank	
56.	No. 3	Karkati	Tank	

57.	No. 3	Kathotiya	Tank	
58.	No. 3	Koni	LIS	
59.	No. 3	Maghgawa	Tank	
60.	No. 3	Maghgawa	Diversion	
61.	No. 3	Maika	Tank	
62.	No. 3	Maikee	Tank	
63.	No. 3	Mithouri	Tank	
64.	No. 3	Nargara	Diversion	
65.	No. 3	Pongri	Tank	
66.	No. 3	Ramsagar	Tank	
67.	No. 3	Sagra	Tank	
68.	No. 3	Semariya	Tank	
69.	No. 3	Singhpur	Diversion	
70.	No. 3	Bandhwa	Tank	

***Sub Division No. 1 refers to Gohparu block, No. 2 refers to Burhar and No. 3 refers to Sohagpur. But as this is nomenclature of WRD dept. I prefer to write as it is. Also now No. 2 and No. 1 are merged as one so it has one SDO.**

Table 57: List of Post Offices

S. No.	OFFICE NAME	OFFICE STATUS	PINCODE	Block
1	Shahdol H.O	Head Post Office	484001	Sohagpur
2	Amlai Colliery S.O	Sub Post Office	484886	Burhar
3	Amlai Paper Mills S.O	Sub Post Office	484117	Burhar
4	Bansagar(Deolong) S.O	Sub Post Office	484776	Beohari
5	Beohari S.O	Sub Post Office	484774	Beohari
6	Bijuri S.O	Sub Post Office	484440	
7	Burhar S.O	Sub Post Office	484110	Burhar

8	Dhanpuri S.O	Sub Post Office	484114	Sohagpur
9	Dhanpuri Colliery NDT S.O	Sub Post Office	484114	Sohagpur
10	Gohparu S.O	Sub Post Office	484770	Gohparu
11	Jaisingh Nagar S.O	Sub Post Office	484771	Jaisingh Nagar
12	Jaitpur S.O	Sub Post Office	484669	Jaitpur
13	Shahdol Bus Stand NDT S.O	Sub Post Office	484001	Sohagpur
14	Shahdol Ganesh ganj NDTS.O	Sub Post Office	484001	Sohagpur
15	Shahdol Gharola NDT S.O	Sub Post Office	484001	Sohagpur
16	Shahdol R.S. S.O	Sub Post Office	484001	Sohagpur
17	Shahdol Balpurwa NDT S.O	Sub Post Office	484001	Sohagpur

Table 58: **List of Major Hazardous industries**

S. No.	Name of Company & Address	Industry Type	No. of Workers
1.	Orient Paper Mill, Amlai ,Burhar Contact No.:Mr. A. K. Jain, Dy. GM Phone: 07652-286275/286277(O) Fax: 07652-286274	Paper Insustry	113
2.	Archson Chemicals, Industrial Institue, Narsaraha Shahdol	Chemical Industry 1. Sodium Sulphate 2. Sodium Bichromate 3. Basic Chromium 4. Chromic Acid	29
3.	S. R. Pharmaceuticals, Industrial Institute, Narsaraha Shahdol	Chemical Industry 1. Phenol	5

4.	A. B. Chemicals, Industrial Institute, Narsaraha Shahdol	Chemical Industry 1. Sodium Sulphate 2. Sodium Dichromate	17
5.	J. P. Chemicals, Industrial Institute, Narsaraha Shahdol	Chemical Industry 1. Calcium Chloride	14
6.	Anand Chloride Amlai Road, Burhar	Chemical Industry 1. Calcium Chloride	30
7.	Priya Wood Industries, , Industrial Institute, Narsaraha Shahdol	Wood Furniture	9
8.	Heera Food Product, Vill.- Chunia, Po.- Sinduri, Shohagpur	Food Industry 1. Murmura	7
9.	Gurunanak Industries, Industrial Institute, Narsaraha Shahdol	Pulp Board	6

Table 59: **List of Electricity Sub Station**

S. No.	Substation Name(33/11 KV)	AE/JE Name	Contact No.	Block
1.	Singhpur	R. D. Chaturvedi	9425185305	Sohagpur
2.	Pole factory , Shahdol	Suman Bharti	9425185510	
3.	Shahdol	Suman Bharti	9425185510	

4.	Dhanpuri	R. S. Tripathi	9425185293	
5.	Keshwahi	R. S. Tripathi	9425185291	Burhar
6.	Keshauri	R. S. Tripathi	9425185291	
7.	Behohari	M. P. Vishwakarma	9425185509	Beohari
8.	Budwa	M. P. Vishwakarma	9425185314	
9.	Ban Sagar	M. P. Vishwakarma	9425185314	
10.	Papoundh	B. K. Gupta	9425185326	
11.	Jait pur	N. K. Tiwari	9425185294	Gohparu
12.	Gohparu	J. P. Chaturvedi	9425185306	
13.	Chuhari	J. P. Chaturvedi	9425185306	
14.	Khanaudhi	J. P. Chaturvedi	9425185306	
15.	Jaisingh Nagar	B. K. Gupta	9425185326	Jaisingh Nagar
16.	Sidi	B. K. Gupta	9425185326	
17.	Karki	B. K. Gupta	9425185326	

Table 60: **List of Fire Stations**

S. No.	Name of Institue	CMOs	No. of Water fire Brigade	Telephone
1.	Nagar Palika Shahdol	Mr. Sudhakar singh	2	07 652-245175
2.	Nagar Palika Dhanpuri	Mr. Ravi Karan Tripathi	1	07652-250318
3.	Nagar Palika Burhar	Mr. Niwas Sharma	1	07652-260081
4.	Nagar Palika Jaisingh Nagar	Mr. Brmha nand Sukla	1	07652-221237

5.	Nagar Panchayat Beohari	Mr. Dadu Lal Singh	1	07652-262239
6.	Nagar Panchayat Khand	Mr. Onkar Gupta	1	07652-268656
7.	Orient Paper Mill Amlai	Mr. A. K. Jain, Dy. GM	1	07652-286381
8.	SECL Sohagpur		1	07652-283351

Table 61: List of Fire equipments in Nagar Palikas & Nagar Panchayats:

S. No	The equipment Name	Nagar palika Shahdol	Nagar palika Dhanpur	Nagar Panchayat Burhar	Nagar Panchayat Jaisingh Nagar	Nagar Panchayat Beohari	Nagar Panchayat Khand
1.	Delivery Horse pipe(63mm)	15	8	4	4	2	2
2.	Delivery Section Pipe (100 mm)	6	4	2	2	2	2
3.	Foam tenders DCP for Electricity fire (5kg.)	2	0	0	0	0	0
4.	ABC extinguishers MAP for any fire	6 (5 of 10 kg., 1 of 5 kg.)	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Foam Chemical protein for petrol/Diesel fire	200 litre	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gun metal branch	2	1	1	1	1	1

Table 62: Block Wise List of Different Veterinary Hospital:

S. No.	Veterinary Hospital	Block Wise list					Total
		Sohagpur	Burhar	Gohparu	Jaisingh Nagar	Beohari	
1	i'kq fpdfRlky;	3	4	1	2	4	14
2	i'kq vkS" k/kky;	5	12	7	12	4	40
3	d`f=e xHkkZ/kku dsUnz	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	d`f=e xHkkZ/kku midsUnz	12	4	2	0	0	18
5	eq[; xzke [k.M	0	0	0	1	1	2
6	eq[; xzke bdkbZ	0	0	0	10	10	20
7	jksx vuqla/kku 'kkyk	1	0	0	0	0	1
8	dsUnh; okh;Z laxzgky;	1	0	0	0	0	1
9	jkuh[ksr mUewyu ;kstuk	1	0	0	0	0	1
10	pfyr i'kq fpdfRlk bdkbZ	1	0	0	0	0	1
11	i'kq fo#tky;	0	0	0	1	0	1
12	'kkldh; dqDdqV iz{ks=	1	0	0	0	0	1
13	'kkldh; dqDdqV iz{ks=	1	0	0	0	0	1
		27	20	10	26	19	102

Source : Veterinary department
Data as on May 2012

Table 63: List of Telephone Exchanges

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of SDCA	Name of Telephone Exchange

1.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	Bangwar
2.	Beohari	Beohari	Beohari
3.	Beohari	Beohari	Budwa
4.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	Burhar
5.	Beohari	Beohari	Devlond
6.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	Dhanpuri
7.	Jasinghnagar	Khannoudhi	Gohparu
8.	Jasinghnagar	Jasinghnagar	Jaisinghnagar
9.	Jaithpur	Jaithpur	Jaithpur
10.	Jaithpur	Jaithpur	Keshwahi
11.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	OPM Amlai
12.	Beoharihari	Beohari	Papond
13.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	Rajendra
14.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	Rungta
15.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	Sanjaynagar
16.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	Shahdol
17.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	Shahdol RSU I
18.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	Shahdol RSUII
19.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	Singhpur
20.	Sohagpur	Sohagpur	Vivekngr

Table 64: List of Trained Swimmers with Homeguard



S. No.	Sainik No.	Name	Moblie No.
1.	53	Sheetal Prasad	9179140652
2.	55	Rama Shankar Dwivedi	-
3.	56	Ganesh Prasad	9589162921
4.	73	Kamla Prasad	7869540277
5.	80	Ganesh Singh	-
6.	90	Motilal Patel	9755045614
7.	94	Ram Naresh Loni	9755433478
8.	98	Ram baksh Patel	-
9.	103	Ram Raj Tiwari	-
10.	105	Shiv Kumar Gautam	9685238818
11.	107	Gulab Singh	975337636
12.	113	Chandra Shekhar Patel	8349222405
13.	119	Chokhe lal	9685568282
14.	131	Mragendra Sigh	9329135094
15.	132	Bhal Chandra Singh	9617878335
16.	137	Chandra Bhan Mishra	9300657411
17.	138	Shalendra Singh	9752858688
18.	141	Jagadeesh Prasad	9669363941
19.	144	Mahavir Yadav	9993896813
20.	146	Narendra Yadav	9981470719
21.	148	Bahudeshiya Sharan singh	9589715686
22.	154	Kamlesh Prasad	9977241793
23.	164	Milan singh	-

24.	109	Ram Jiyavan Patel	9179984610
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Table 65: **List of Petrol Pumps**

Sr. No.	Name of Proprietor & Petrol Pump	Address of Petrol Pump	Name of Block
1.	Dilip Saravagi	Near Nagar Palika	Urban Shohagpur
2.	Ravi	Near Old Bus Stand	Urban Shohagpur
3.	Gopi Ram	Near Jai Stambh Chawk	Urban Shohagpur
4.	Chandra Shekhar Sharma	Near Balpurwa Bus Stand	Urban Shohagpur
5.	Kopariha Filling Station	Near Balpurwa Bypass Road	Urban Shohagpur
6.	Dilip Saravagi	BanGanga ground bypass Road	Urban Shohagpur
7.	Maheep Singh, Vill. Koni	Rewa-Shahdol Road	Rural Shohagpur
8.	Ravi Vishan Dasani	Gortara Burhar Road	Rural Shohagpur
9.	Harish Arora	Jamua Ajad Road Lines Burhar Road	Rural Shohagpur
10.	Dixit Filling Station	Kanchan pur Burhar Road	Rural Shohagpur
11.	Saravgi's Reliance Co.	Burhar -Road	Burhar
12.	Khandelwal Petrol pump	Burhar-Dhanpuri Road	Burhar
13.	Baghel Service	Station Burhar-Dhanpuri Road	Burhar
14.	Katkona	Burhar-Shahdol Road	Burhar
15.	Indralal Righwani, Prakash automobile	Near Burhar Rest House	Burhar
16.	Mukesh Chaturvedi	Vijay Auto Mobile, Burhar	Burhar

17.	Prehlad ram Prem Prakash chamadia	Near Railway Bridge Burhar-Dhanpuri Road	Burhar
18.	Orient Paper Mill	Amlai	Burhar
19.	Jitendra Gupta	Keshwahi Kotma Road	Burhar
20.	Gohparu	Shahdol-Rewa road	Gohparu
21.	Shri Ram Petroleum	Rewa Road	Jaisingh Nagar
22.	Kesharwani Petrol Pump	Rewa Road	Beohari
23.	Budwa Service Stationm	Rewa-Sidi tiraha	Beohari
24.	Digvijay Singh	Rewa Road Devlond	Beohari
25.	Kishan Ganga Sewa Kendra	Devlond	Beohari

Table 66: **Details of wireless sets available in the police department and their distribution :**

S.N	Name of unit	HB 20 w	HB 2 w	LB 20 w	LB 2 w
1	PS kotwali Shahdol	01	65	-	-
2	“ Burhar	01	05	-	-
3	“ Dhanpuri	01	10	-	-
4	“ Amlai	01	05	-	-
5	“ Jaitpur	01	01	-	-
6	“ Jaisinghnagar	03	03	-	-
7	" Gohapuru	01	01	-	-
8	" Sidhi	01	00	-	-
SN	Name of unit	HB 20 w	HB 2 w	LB 20 w	LB 2 w
9	“ Beohari	04	06	-	-
10	“ Deolond	01	02	-	-

11	AJK	00	01	-	-
12	Police Line	01	02	-	-
13	OP Khairaha	01	01		
14	OP Keshwahi	01	01		
15	OP Jheekbijuri	01	01		
16	OP Darshila	01	00	-	-
18	Wireless sets issued for mobile vehicles and man pack sets for officers + Revenue officers	36	14	-	-
	Wireless head quarter	04	03	-	-
	Wireless store	65	93	Nil	Nil
	Total :-	125	214		

Table 67: **Details of police vehicles available and its distribution:**

SN	Name of officers/PS	Heavy	Medium	Light	Motor cycle
1	IG SDL	00	00	01	01
2	DIG SDL	00	00	02	01
3	Supdt. Of police SDL	00	00	01	00
4	Addl. S.P. SDL	00	00	01	00
5	Dy. S.P. HQ. SDL	00	00	01	00
6	Dy. S.P. AJK	00	00	01	00
7	SDOP Beohari	00	00	01	00
8	“ Dhanpuri	00	01	01	00
9	P.S. AJK SDL	00	00	01	00

10	Kotwali Shahdol	00	01	01	05
11	P.S. Burhar	00	00	01	01
12	P.S. Dhanpuri	00	00	01	00
13	P.S. Amali	00	00	01	01
14	P.S. Jaitpur	00	00	01	01
15	P.S. JaisinghNagar	00	00	01	01
16	P.S. Gohaparu	00	00	01	00
17	P.S. Sidhi	00	00	01	00
18	P.S. Beohari	00	01	01	01
19	P.S. Devlond	00	00	01	01
20	OP Keshwahi	00	00	01	00
21	OP Darshila	00	00	00	01
22	OP Khairaha	00	00	01	00
23	OP Jheekbijuri	00	00	01	01
24	Police Control Room SDL	01	04	05	00
25	F.S.L. SDL	00	00	01	00
26	D.S.B. SDL	00	00	00	01
27	S.B. SDL	00	00	01	01
28	Regerve	00	00	00	00
29	Police Line SDL	04	06	03	01
30	P.S. Traffic SDL	00	00	01	01
	Total :-	05	13	34	19

Table 68: List of Vetenary Hospitals & Doctors :

S. No.	Docotr's Name	Place	Mob. No.
1.	MkW- vkbZ-t-s xkSre	jkuh[ksr 'kgMksy	9425344402
2.	MkW- thrsUnz flag	eksckby ;wfuV lksgkxiqj	9425180922
3.	MkW- ih-lh- oekZ	lk'kq fpdfRIky; t;flaguxj	9425180922
4.	MkW- vks-ih- falg	lk'kq fpdfRIky; tSriqj	9425180642
5.	MkW- okbZih- frokjh	jksx vuq- 'kkyk 'kgMksy	9425809692
6.	MkW- ;w-ds-feJk	rjy u=tu la;a=	9425180650
7.	MkW- vkj-Mh- nqcs	lk'kq fpdfRIky; 'kgMksy	9425180881
8.	MkW- vkj-ds- ikBd	rjy u=tu la;a= 'kgMksy	9826197628
9.	MkW- v'kksd dqekj flag	lk'kq fpdfRIky; cq<+kj	9425874431
10.	MkW- ch-Mh- fjosnh	lk'kq fpdfRIky; /kuiqjh	9424171417
11.	MkW- ,e-ds- fjosnh	lk'kq fpdfRIky; 'kgMksy	9826367708
12.	MkW- ih-ds- feJk	lk'kq fpdfRIky; C;kSgkjh	9425831788
13.	MkW- ds-ds- 'kekZ	Mh-Mh-Ogh-,l- dk;kZy;	9425891602
14.	MkW- uouhr fo'odekZ	lk'kq fpdfRIky; ds'kokgh	9630963074
15.	MkW- ckysUnz izlkn 'kqDyk	lk'kq fpdfRIky; xksgik:	9755277197
16.	MkW- ds-ch- flag	izca/kd 'kk-dq-iz{ks= 'kgMksy	9425186573
17.	MkW- iq"isUnz flag	'kk-dq-iz- 'kgMksy	9425473089
18.	MkW- lkdsr feJk	eq[; xzke [k.M t;flaguxj	9826610708
19.	MkW- ,l0lh0 f=ikBh	lk'kq fpdfRIky; cq+qM+ok	9329467022

Table 69: **Following is the list of Resources that home guard and police department emphasized to install in the district to face the disaster like flood aptly:**

Ø0	lkexzh	vuqekfur nj	vuqekfur jkf'k
1	cjlkrrh	500¾00 izfr ux	25000¾00 ¼50 lsV½
2	cjlkrrh twrk	300¾00 izfr ux	15000¾00 ¼50 lsV½
3	Nkrk	150¾00 izfr ux	7500¾00 ¼50 lsV½
4	ykbQ tSdsV	1200¾00 izfr ux	60000¾00 ¼50 lsV½

5	ykbQ ckW;	2500¾00 izfr ux	125000¾00 ¼50 lsV½
6	VkpZ ¼lpZ ykbV½	1000¾00 izfr ux	50000¾00 ¼50 lsV½
7	jLlk yk;yksu	90¾00 izfr fdyks	2700¾00 ¼30 fdyks½
8	isVªkseSDI	500¾00 izfr ux	25000¾00 ¼50 lsV½
9	Vkjksfyu VsaV	4500¾00 izfr ux	45000¾00 ¼10 lsV½
10	ykmM gsyj	2500¾00 izfr ux	12500¾00 ¼10 lsV½
11	cksV 2 ,pih& 3,pih	250000¾00 izfr ux	250000¾00 ¼01 ux½
12	xksrk[kksj gsrq ekuns;	250¾00 izfr O;fDr izfrfnu ¼10 xksrk[kksj gsrq ekg½	75000¾00 izfr ekg
13	tujsVj	25000¾00 izfr ux ¼2 ux½	50000¾00 ¼02 lsV½
14	Hkkstu iSdsV gsrq	100¾00 izfr fnu ¼50 O;fDr;ksa ds fy;s½	150000¾00 izfr ekg
15	izf'k{k.k	15000¾00	150000¾00
16	Mhty	500 yhVj	20000¾00
17	ckYVh ,oa ex	150¾00 izfr ux	1500¾00 ¼10 lsV½
	;ksx&		929200¾00

- **bl dk izLrko i= dz0@iq0v0@'kg0@jf{kr fujh{kD@LVksj@1619@09 fnukad 29-06-09 ds ek;/e ls Hkstk x;k gS A**

Table 70: List of NGO's

Ø0	fo0[ak0	laLFkk dk uke	v;{k@lfpo	nwj-@eks-
1	lksgkxiqj	ladYi lfefr	jes'k ikaMs; @ v'kksd prqosZnh	9301549974
2	lksgkxiqj	lgthou lfefr	Mka- xq:nkl vxzoky @ MkWa-fxj/kj ekFkudj	9425180901
3	lksgkxiqj	eksukfylvk efgyk fodkl ,oa izf'k{k.k lfefr	Jhefr jsuw xqlrk@ Jh vt; xqlrk	9826601606
4	lksgkxiqj	Hkkjrh; efgyk cky fodkl lfefr	Jh jkds'k dq0 tk;loky @Jhefr 'kf'k fo'odekZ	9425427632
5	lksgkxiqj	Jh jke'khy lfefr	Jh jekdkr 'kqDyk@ Jh lqjsUnz nqcs	9425471754

6	lksgkxiqj	;wFk ;wfu;u Qkj MsoyiesUV vkQ gz;wesfuVh	Jh gseUr flg@ Jh lfpu xqlrk	9425181701 9425181317
7	lksgkxiqj	esgukt iq:"k ,oa efgyk fodkl dkS'ky mUu;u lfevr	rjUuqe valkj @ eatw lkxj	9826414536
8	lksgkxiqj	n`f"V ;qod dY;k.k lfevr	iz.k; flg@ uhys'k fuxe	9425330901 9425344742
9	lksgkxiqj	i;kZoj.k eap fojkV Hkou	Jh ,0 ih0 'kqDyk@ Jh egar feJk	9301367672
10	lksgkxiqj	vk/kkjf'kyk lkslk;Vh	Jh vfuy iztkifr @ Jh vt; JhokLro	9424701433
11	lksgkxiqj	e/kq efgyk cky fodkl ,oa izf'k{k.k lfevr	e/kqw fo'odekZ @ ehuk{kh fo'odekZ	9301102542
12	lksgkxiqj	VkbZEl lkslk;Vh 'kgMksy	luhy dqekj@ lqfer lkno	9826307279
13	lksgkxiqj	lrxq: fe'ku	larks"k 'kqDyk	9435331041 98268371951
14	lksgkxiqj	jkoy efgyk dY;k.k lfevr	miek jkoy@jks'k jk?ko	9926749549 9926361988
15	lksgkxiqj	lqxe tufgr laLFkku	'kSys'k tSu@gfjvkse [kjs	9425172206
16	cq<+kj	lly loZ jpukRed lfevr	reUuk [kku@vt; 'kekZ	9826388343
17	lksgkxiqj	e0iz0 jkT; ;qqok fodkl ifj"kn	panszs'k f}osnh @ ,0ih0 f}osnh	9424776603 9826779517
18	lksgkxiqj	;qxkUj 'kks/k ,oa lsok lfevr	Jh izoh.k flg@ vukfedk flg	9827591675] 07652&230352
19	lksgkxiqj	eerk efgyk ,oa iq:"k fodkl dkS'ky izf'k{k.k lfevr	Jh lrh'k xqlrk@eerk xqlrk	9425870830] 9300513818
20	lksgkxiqj	niZ.k f'k{kk lfevr	Jh nqxxZ izlkn lksuh @ Jh lq/khj dq0 lksuh	9893689063
21	cq<+kj	iSyokg xzkeh.k vkfnoklh fodkl lfevr	Jh fouksn dqekj flg@ Jh ';keyky flg	9993461286] 9425469882
22	lksgkxiqj	vkn'kZ lekt lsok lfevr	'kf'k xkSre @ ITtu nhf{kr	9425183095
23	lksgkxiqj	vxzlj xzke lfevr	Jh jkenyqkjs frokj @ Jh/kj xxZ	9893096257] 07651&280221
24	lksgkxiqj	vk'kh"k efgyk tkxj.k lfevr	Jh ohjsUnz jko @ Jh foDVksfj;k jke	9826817474] 07652&240725] 07652&245185
25	lksgkxiqj	laLdkj dY;k.k tu lfevr	Jhefr Lusgyrk feJk @Jh jks'k f=ikBh	07652&241299
26	lksgkxiqj	izsj.kk ;qok fodkl	Jh lq'khy 'kekZ@ Jh	9826074130

		lfeFr	lqHkk"K 'kekZ	9826674273
27	cq<+kj	xzke fodkl lfeFr dBkSfr;k	Jh vHk; jkt flg @ Jh v'kksd flg	07652&295028] 9893933128] 9329487853
28	cq<+kj	eankfduh cgqm)s'kh; lfeFr	Jhefr eankfduh 'kekZ	9329537835
29	lksgkxiqj	vk'khZokn fodkl ifj"kn	Jh vkj-ih-JhokLro @ Jh- ts-ih- JhokLro	07652&248474
30	lksgkxiqj	jaxys[ku laLFkku	Jhefr jek lkgw	07652&244781
31	lksgkxiqj	LojkT; tudY;k.k lsok lfeFr	nso dqekj feJk @ Jh lat; dqekj frokjH	9425182481
32	lksgkxiqj	dks;ykapy fodkl ifj"kn	Jh fouksn xqlrk @ Jh lqnh 'kqDyk	9826971055 07652&245822
33	lksgkxiqj	tudY;k.k xzkeh.k fodkl dsUnz	Jhefr lqlsesjh Qkafll @Jhefr yksfjVl selu	9827783351 9827250377
34	lksgkxiqj	jks'kuH efgyk ,oa fodkl lfeFr	Jhefr lq/kk iz/kku @Jhefr eq[rjh csxe	9993407480
35	cq<+kj	voLFkh f'k{k lfeFr	,u- th- voLFkh @ lfjrk f+=ikBh	07652&287373
36	lksgkxiqj	uxj fodkl lfeFr	Jh ,e-,l-[kku ¼iklk½ @Jh jktDqekj xqlrk	9826262734 9425870844
37	lksgkxiqj	ekaVs'kjh cky eafnj	uhye [kjs@ Jhefr eerk [kjs	07652&240261] 9993407382
38	cq<+kj	panz'ks[kj lsok laLFkku	Jh f'koukj;.k flg @ Jh fou; flg	9826853760
39	cq<+kj	migkj fu%'kDr izf'k{k.k iquZokl o 'kks/k laLFkku	Jh jhosUnz izlkn 'kqDyk@ Jh v'kksd flg	9826216842] 9425472484
40	lksgkxiqj	V ^a sfuax bLafVVz;wV vkWaq dEl;wVj ,tqds'ku 'kgMksy	Jhefr dYiuk vxzoky @ Jh lur f=ikBh Jhefr xhrk 'kekZ	9425181964] 9425180964
41	lksgkxiqj	luk<z; ckzEg.k lekt lsok lfeFr	Jh ckcwyky 'kekZ @ Jh lat; dVks ¼v'kksd 'kekZ½	9425180743] 9425180964
42	cq<+kj	tufn'kk dY;k.k lfeFr	jkf'kn [kku @ jkQs [kku	9425472373
43	lksgkxiqj	ladYi cgqm)s'kh; dY;k.k lfeFr	Jhefr lqeu 'kekZ @ lat; 'kekZ	9926374540] 9425362946
44	lksgkxiqj	vfnfr lsok laLFkku 'kgMksy	Jhefr ljst frokjH@ ,e-,e- ekftn	9993972597] 07652&230797
45	xksgik:	f'kokuh cky dY;k.k f'k{k lfeFr	dk'kh izlkn xqlrk @ lat; xqlrk	9754631550] 9993453755
46	t;flaguxj	ctjax lsok lfeFr	lqjs'k prqosZnh] @jksUnz prqZosZnh	9893767286

47	cq<+kj	Jh eka eksrh eqds'k f'k{k.k lfefr	Jherh 'kdqUryk 'kekZ @Jh vkseizdk'k f}osnh	9425183259
48	lksgkxiqj	eka dadkyh Isok laLFkku	izoh.k ukenso]@ fouksn ukenso	9926444005
49	lksgkxiqj	Igsyh efgyk fodkl dkS'ky izf'k{k.k laLFkku	'kfeZyk xqlrk @ lhek xqlrk	9301648115
50	lksgkxiqj	Lojk"V ^a tudY;k.k lfefr	misUnz /kj f}osnh @ Jhefr gzn;k f}osnh	9425439660
51	cq<+kj	ekul foKku ,oa vuqla/kku laLFkku	Jo.k dqekj feJ @jk?kosUnz dqekj feJ	9926783044] 9926421434
52	lksgkxiqj	vk'n'kZ ukjh eaMy	mfeZyk dVkjS @ dq-lq/kk dVkjS	9425344903
53	xksgik:	tu laxzke ;qok eaMy	jk?kosUnz lksuh @ lathr flg xkSre	9893201987
54	cq<+kj	ljksdkj f'k{kk ,oa lkekftd dY;k.k lfefr	Mka- ;w-,l-frokjh]@ MkWa vk'kqrks"k frokjh	9407323296
55	lksgkxiqj	frokjh ckck ;qok e.My lfefr iapxkao	jke Hktu ukfir]@ larks"k ukfir	9300923308
56	cq<+kj	ekSgjh {ks=h; fodkl lfefr	Jh fot; flg]@ x.ks'k 'kekZ	9826197558
57	C;kSgkjh	Jh lqnZ'ku flg tu fodkl lfefr	ftrsUnz flg c?ksy@ Jhefr vkHkk flg	9893563015
58	lksgkxiqj	rqylh lkekftd ,oa f'k{k.k laLFkku lfefr	'ks[kj [kku]@ okfgn [kku	9977149856]9977025032
59	lksgkxiqj	n'kZu ;qok lfefr	gfjn'kZu ukenso]@ v'kksd dqekjh	9329288257
60	xksgik:	i`Foh jkt xkSj lekt Isok laLFkku lfefr mefj;k	Jh x;knhu ;kno]@ jktcgksj ;kno	9685665380
61	lksgkxiqj	NRrhix<+h yksd dyk i`Fkd dyk ,aoa xhr laxhr eaMy	Jh yYyw Jhokl]@ Jhefr lkfo=h jkBkSj	8120292739] 9669961039
62	vuqiiwj	ueZnkapy f'k{kk fudsru laLFkku	jek 'kadj frokjh]@ Ogh ,y- 'kqDyk	9753629795
63	lksgkxiqj	fodYi f'k{kk ,oa fodkl lfefr	Jhefr Nk;k f}osnh]@ Mh-ds- f}osnh	9425869919
64	Hkksiky	lksYMj fodkl ;qok eap 8711 @2000	fodkl cFkek	9406686191] 09753551246
65	lksgkxiqj	dY;k.kh osyQs;j lkslk;Vh 'kgMksy	Jhefr dY;k.kh oktis;h @ uhjt feJk	9424214948
66	lksgkxiqj	vkfnoklh i;kZoj.k tu psruk lfefr [kksYgkM+	Jhefr NqYyw ckbZ cSxk] @tequk cSxk	fuy

67	lksgkxiqj	vyhIk [kq'kh lkekftd lfeFr	Ik;uk ckuks]@ glhuk	9827013059
68	lksgkxiqj	lksukapy ;qok fodkl lfeFr jksgfu;k	Jh vjfoan prqosZnh@ vt; flag c?ksy	9179457065] 9406750729
69	lksgkxiqj	izszsj.kk ^fodykax iquZokl ,oa ekufld fodkl dsUnz	Jhefr e/kwJh jk;	9425180552
70	lksgkxiqj	t; eka fojkVs'oJh fodkl lfeFr	Jhefr jktdqekjh xqlrk] @ Jh f'kodqekj xqlrk	07652&322231
71	lksgkxiqj	fl;k jkst xkMsZu ,.M esfM'kuy lykUVs'ku lfeFr	fl;k nqykjh iVsy]@ KkusUnz flg iVsy	07652&240506] 9826660963]
72	cq<+kj	tsfuFk vkWQ ,Eiksfjl ¼tsM-vks-bZ-½	dYiuk feJk]@ izos'k >k	9713090623
73	lh/kh	ih0th0,u0 cky dY;k.k lfeFr	Jo.k dqekj feJk @v'kksd dqekj frokjh	9755088438] 9407801340
74	lksgkxiqj	elhZ lkslk;Vh	Jh lq;'k jkt]@ ;ksxs'k ;kno	9009472243] 9425183457
75	lksgkxiqj	vkuane lsok laLFkku lfeFr	,u-,e- Hkxsfj;k]@ jes'k dqekj	9425844322] 9425183022
76	lksgkxiqj	laLdkj f'k{kk lfeFr	uoksn pijk]@ jhrs'k ik.Ms;	9425844380]942 5844102
77		Hkfxuh fuosfnrk f'k{kk} lfeFr	jathr flg]@ Mh-oh-JhokLro	9425006867] 9425183203]942 5006867
78	xksgik:	f'ko'kadj laxhr dyk e.Myh&xzke [kUukS/kh	lqjsUnz izlkn feJk@ Jhiky dq'kokgk	9424634259]961 7367214]975543 3596
79	lksgkxiqj	pkeq.Mk egkjk; lekftd U;k; ,oa fodkl ifj"kn	dkyhpj.k pkS/kjh@ vkuUn dqekj pkS/kjh	9406735961
80	lksgkxiqj	e/kq DyLVj MsoyiesUV lfoZl lkslkbVh	e/kqpUnk feL=h@ csyefr;k ckbZ	9302270208] 07652248532
81	cq<+kj	Lianu tu lsok lfeFr	foKku flag@jks'k feJ`	9407065144] 9713056046] 9425182010
82	lksgkxiqj	ds;j losZ lkslkbVh	MkW-Jherh d:.kk flag@ nhid dqekj feJ	8425182517] 07652241476
83	lksgkxiqj	if.Mr Jh nhun;ky tu dY;k.k ,oa fodkl lfeFr 'kgMksy e-iz-	Jh v'kksd voLFkh@ Jh lquhy voLFkh	9009471950] 9407812522] 07898274522
84	lksgkxiqj	IEHkkxh; dzakfUr ;qok lekt Isoh lfeFr	larks" k pkScs @ Jherh js[kk ikBd	9200216241

85	lksgkxiqj	vk'kk vf'ou efgyk cky fodkl lfevr	MkW- v'ouh 'kekZ@ Jherh js[kk mik/;k;	9926314868
86	cq<+kj	uo ;qok ys[ksjk lsok laLFkku lfevr	Jh deys'k y[ksjk@ Jh jfo y[ksjk	9424683926
87	C;kSgkj	ltx lekt lsok lfevr ¼Qksj ,l½	Jh ljkLorhpUnz fo k@ Jh ns'kcU/kq fou;	9981930729] 9893120852
88	cq<+kj	,drk f'k{kk lfevr	Jh 'kad"kZ.k frokj@ Jh lurks" k frokj	9826895364
89	lksgkxiqj	uC;k Qkm.Ms'ku	Jh fufu dqekj tSu@ Jh fou; f=osnh	07652&241094 9425181786
90	lksgkxiqj	iFk izxfr lekt dY;k.k lfevr	MkW-jktjks'koj ik.Ms; lqnhi pdzorhZ	9893393714 9926324917 9993498302
91	lksgkxiqj	mRre f'ko lfevr iBjk	Jh cslkgu flag Jh mRre flag	8889378801 9329017497
92	cq<+kj	ljdkjs dyk mnwZ ,tqds'ku lkslk;Vh	eUlwj vkye v'kjQh xqyke eqLrQk v'kjQh	07652-250826 9425182026
93	cq<+kj	xjhc uokt ,T;wds'ku lkslkVh	eks-'kelqnnhu eks-vtth [kku	9981036787
94	lksgkxiqj	tkyik f'k{kk lfevr	Jh iznhi dqekj f}osnh Jh gjh'k dqekj ukfir	9617878915
95	lksgkxiqj	mxe QkmUMs'ku	Jh feukUlqq eLrk	8879757666
96	lksgkxiqj	lksukapy tu lfevr	Jhefr eerk lksuh	9826567254
97	lksgkxiqj	t; fodkl lekt lsoh lfevr	xtsUnz dqekj prqosnhZ	9179167951
98	lksgkxiqj	Tokykeq[kh laLd`r mPprj ek;/fed fo ky; pVgk	tuknZu izlkn mik/;k;	9752376224
99	lksgkxiqj	xk;=h efgyk cky fodkl f'k{kk izlkj lfevr	xksfoUn izlkn nqcs	9926314868
100	lksgkxiqj	jkedyh iwtk osYQs;j lkslk;Vh	f=yksdh ukFk xxZ	8989972811

*Source: Jan Abhiyan Parishad, Shahdol

*The highlighted NGOs' working area is only Shahdol while other NGO's working area is Whole MP.

C 8.3 Inventory of Resources

1. India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) :

India Disaster Resource Network is an online inventory designed as a decision making tool for the Government administrators and crisis managers to coordinate effective emergency response operations in the shortest possible time.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has developed a web-based database of resource named India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN). IT can be accessed by anyone and its direct link is <http://idrn.gov.in/publicaccess/countryquerypublic.asp>. One can also access it by clicking on the Quick link to inventory of disaster response resources on the IDRN site (idrn.gov.in).

The data in the IDRN has shown that there is availability of important disaster related resources in private as well as government PSU's in the district. The list consists the following order-

Table 71: Inventory of Resources with private and public companies

1. Fire fighting resource
2. Health resource
3. Nuclear Biological & Chemical Disaster Resource
4. Telecommunication Resource
5. Transportation Resource
6. Search & Rescue Resource

1. Fire Fighting:

DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM:ABC Type DESCRIPTION:ABC Type	DEPT NAME: Electrical General CONTACT ADDR:SEE / 4 / SDL TELEPHONE:293,291	QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM:ABC Type DESCRIPTION:Fire Figting	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE:PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM:Clothing - Chemical protective (A, B, C) DESCRIPTION:FOR CHEMICAL SPILLS	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE:Govt LOCATION:AMLAI

ITEM: Clothing - Chemical protective (A, B, C) DESCRIPTION:Clothing - Chemical protective (A,B,C)	DEPT NAME: signal & Tele Communication	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:shahdol DATE OF UPDATE:2/9/2004
ITEM: CO2 Type DESCRIPTION:FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: CO2 Type DESCRIPTION:FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-15Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: CO2 Type DESCRIPTION:Fire figting	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: CO2 Type DESCRIPTION:CO2 Type	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-16Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM: CO2 Type DESCRIPTION:Co2 type	DEPT NAME: BSNL CONTACT ADDR:Kailash Nayak	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Switch Room Telephone Exchange Shahdol
ITEM: DCP Type DESCRIPTION:DCP Type	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: DCP Type DESCRIPTION:FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-98Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: DCP Type DESCRIPTION:DCP Type	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: DCP Type DESCRIPTION:FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-15Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: DCP Type DESCRIPTION:DPC Type	DEPT NAME: signal & Tele Communication	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Shahdol
ITEM: Extension Ladder DESCRIPTION:EXTENSION TYPE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Extension Ladder DESCRIPTION:Extension Ladder	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Extension Ladder DESCRIPTION:EXTENSION TYPE	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Extension Ladder DESCRIPTION:Extension Ladder	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-17Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Extension Ladder DESCRIPTION:riding	DEPT NAME: SECL CONTACT ADDR:General	QUANTITY-8Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Fire Tender DESCRIPTION:Fire figting	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Rescue Station
ITEM: Fire Tender DESCRIPTION:FIRE TENDER	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai

ITEM: Foam Type DESCRIPTION:FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-35Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Foam Type DESCRIPTION:FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-13Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Foam Type DESCRIPTION:Foam Type	DEPT NAME: BSNL CONTACT ADDR:Kailash Nayak	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Battery Room T/Exch. shahdol
ITEM: Foam Type DESCRIPTION:Fire figting	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Foam Type DESCRIPTION:Foam Type	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM: Rescue Tender DESCRIPTION:Rescue	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Rescue Station
ITEM: Suit - fire approach DESCRIPTION:Suit Fire approach	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECLry	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Suit - fire entry DESCRIPTION:aluminized	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Suit - fire proximity DESCRIPTION:Fire proximity	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Rescue Station (Burhar)

2. Health Services:

DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: Lab technicians DESCRIPTION:LAB TECHNICIAN X-RAY TECHNICIAN	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Not Availble
ITEM: Medical first responders DESCRIPTION:SRI MATTULAL CHAUHAN	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Not Availble
ITEM: Mobile lab service DESCRIPTION:MOBILE TYPE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Mobile medical van DESCRIPTION:Medical	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Hospital (BCH)
ITEM: Mobile medical van DESCRIPTION:Mobile medical van	DEPT NAME: SEC Rly - Hospital Shahdol	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Hospital Shahdol

ITEM: Portable ECG DESCRIPTION:Medical	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Hospital (BCH)
ITEM: Portable ECG DESCRIPTION:Portable ECG	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Health Officer Shahdol	QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:shahdol
ITEM: Portable oxygen cylinders DESCRIPTION:PORTABLE TYPE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Portable oxygen cylinders DESCRIPTION:Reviving	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Hospital
ITEM: Portable oxygen cylinders DESCRIPTION:PORTABLE TYPE	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Portable oxygen cylinders DESCRIPTION:Portable oxygen cylinders	DEPT NAME: SEC Rly - Hospital Shahdol	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Hospital Shahdol
ITEM: Portable oxygen cylinders DESCRIPTION:Portable oxygen cylinders	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Health Officer Shahdol	QUANTITY-16Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:shahdol
ITEM: Portable suction unit DESCRIPTION:Portable suction unit	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Health Officer Shahdol	QUANTITY-20Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:shahdol
ITEM: Portable suction unit DESCRIPTION:Medical	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Hospital (BCH)
ITEM: Portable ultrasound DESCRIPTION:Medical	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Hospital (BCH)
ITEM: Water filter DESCRIPTION:Medical	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Hospital (BCH)
ITEM: Water tank DESCRIPTION:rotational Moulded Polythen water storage Tank	DEPT NAME: Public Helth Engineering Department	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:sub division store
ITEM: Water tank DESCRIPTION:STATIONARY TYPE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Water tank DESCRIPTION:Medical	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Hospital (BCH)

3. Nuclear Biological & Chemical Disaster Resource

DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: Capping kit - for chlorine leak DESCRIPTION:YOKE AND HOOD TYPE	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI

ITEM: Containers of soda ash and hydroxide DESCRIPTION:FIXED STORAGE TANK	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: First aid kit as per MFR DESCRIPTION:BOX TYPE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-15Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: First aid kit as per MFR DESCRIPTION:BOX TYPE	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: First aid kit NBC type A DESCRIPTION:BOX TYPE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: LEL Meter DESCRIPTION:PORTABLE	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Monitor - for chemical agents DESCRIPTION:PORTABLE FOR CHLORINE	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Monitor - for contamination DESCRIPTION:PH METER	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: PH meter DESCRIPTION:PORTABLE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: PH meter DESCRIPTION:PORTABLE	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: PH meter DESCRIPTION:type 335	DEPT NAME: Public Helth Engineering Department	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Central lab shahdol
ITEM: PH tester DESCRIPTION:POTABLE	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: PH tester DESCRIPTION:PORTABLE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Plastic drums DESCRIPTION:PLASTIC DRUMS	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-20Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Search and Rescue Teams for NBC Disasters DESCRIPTION:SRI H.L.SHARMA SRI G.PRASAD SRI P.N.YADAV	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Not Availble

4. Telecommunication

ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: HF Sets Static DESCRIPTION:100 W	DEPT NAME: District Executive Force Shahdol	QUANTITY-03Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Shahdol
ITEM: VHF Sets Mobile DESCRIPTION:VHF Sets Mobile	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: VHF Sets Mobile DESCRIPTION:Commnication	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: VHF Sets Static DESCRIPTION:Commnication	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-8Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: VHF Sets Static DESCRIPTION:VHF Sets Static	DEPT NAME: signal & Tele Communication	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:shahdol
ITEM: VHF Sets Static DESCRIPTION:VHF Sets Static	DEPT NAME: signal & Tele Communication	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Accident Relife Train
ITEM: VHF Sets Static DESCRIPTION:20/25 W	DEPT NAME: District Executive Force Shahdol	QUANTITY-54Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Shahdol
ITEM: Walkie Talkie Sets DESCRIPTION:02/05 W	DEPT NAME: District Executive Force Shahdol	QUANTITY-135Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Shahdol
ITEM: Walkie Talkie Sets DESCRIPTION:Walkie Talkie Sets	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:rly shahdol
ITEM: Walkie Talkie Sets DESCRIPTION:Walkie Talkie Sets	DEPT NAME: signal & Tele Communication	QUANTITY-46Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Shahdol
ITEM: Walkie Talkie Sets DESCRIPTION:Commnication	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-20Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Walkie Talkie Sets DESCRIPTION:Walkie Talkie Sets	DEPT NAME: signal & Tele Communication	QUANTITY-14Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Accident Relife Train

5. Transportation:

DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: 4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:vechicle 4 wheel drive	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Health Officer Shahdol	QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:shahdol
ITEM: 4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:4 wheel drive vehicle	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:rly shahdol
ITEM: 4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:Transport	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area

ITEM: Bus DESCRIPTION:Transport	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Heavy Truck DESCRIPTION:Transport	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Light Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION:Transport	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Light Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION:Light Ambulance Van	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Health Officer Shahdol	QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:R.Gram,Anuppur,Jaithari, Shahdol
ITEM: Light Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION:LIGHT AMBULANCE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Light Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION:LIGHT ANBULANCE	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Light Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION:MARUTI VAN	DEPT NAME: District Executive Force Shahdol	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Shahdol
ITEM: Matador DESCRIPTION:Transport	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Matador DESCRIPTION:Swaraj majda	DEPT NAME: Public Helth Engineering Department	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:sub division
ITEM: Matador DESCRIPTION:Matador	DEPT NAME: BSNL CONTACT ADDR:Kailash Nayak	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Tel. Exch. Shahdol
ITEM: Mini Bus DESCRIPTION:Mini Bus	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Health Officer Shahdol	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:shahdol
ITEM: Tractor DESCRIPTION:TRACTOR	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Tractor DESCRIPTION:TRACTOR	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Trailer DESCRIPTION:TRAILER	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Truck DESCRIPTION:Truck	DEPT NAME: Water Resources Dept. Bansagar CONTACT ADDR:Shri R.A. Shukla TELEPHONE:268531,	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Department Bansagar
ITEM: Truck DESCRIPTION:MEDIUM SIZE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Truck DESCRIPTION:Truck	DEPT NAME: Water Resources Division No 2 Shahdol CONTACT ADDR:Shri R.V. Pandey Exe. Eng. TELEPHONE:240314,245894	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Division shahdol

ITEM: Truck DESCRIPTION:truck	DEPT NAME: BSNL CONTACT ADDR:Kailash Nayak	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Tele. Exch. Shahdol
ITEM: Truck DESCRIPTION:Truck	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Water Tanker - Medium capacity DESCRIPTION:TAKER	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai

6. Search & Rescue:

COUNTRY WIDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE INVENTORY		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
ITEM: Bolt cutters (Shears) DESCRIPTION:Bolt cutters	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-8Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Bulldozers wheeled/chain DESCRIPTION:Bulldozers wheeled / chain	DEPT NAME: Water Resources Dept. Bansagar CONTACT ADDR:Shri R.A. Shukla TELEPHONE:268531,	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Department Bansagar
ITEM: Bulldozers wheeled/chain DESCRIPTION:chain type	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Bulldozers wheeled/chain DESCRIPTION:doing	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-12Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Chain tackle DESCRIPTION:chain block	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-30Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Chain tackle DESCRIPTION:CHAIN BLOCK	DEPT NAME: HJL.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Chain tackle DESCRIPTION:Chain tackle	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Chains - 6 feet (3 ton lift) DESCRIPTION:chain blocks	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-30Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Chains - 6 feet (3 ton lift) DESCRIPTION:Culting	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Chipping Hammer DESCRIPTION:CHIPPING HAMMER	DEPT NAME: HJL.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Chipping Hammer DESCRIPTION:chipping hammer	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-20Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai

ITEM: Chipping Hammer DESCRIPTION:Chipping Hammer	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Cold Cutters DESCRIPTION:Cold Cutters	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:rly shahdol
ITEM: Cranes - Heavy Duty, Fork type DESCRIPTION:Culting	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Crescent/adjustable wrenches DESCRIPTION:Crescent/adjustable wrenches	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distri Bution	QUANTITY-97Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM: Crescent/adjustable wrenches DESCRIPTION:Crescent / adjustable wrenches	DEPT NAME: Electrical General CONTACT ADDR:SEE / 4 / SDL TELEPHONE:293,291	QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM: Crescent/adjustable wrenches DESCRIPTION:adjustable wrench	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-20Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Crescent/adjustable wrenches DESCRIPTION:ADJUSTABLE WRENCH	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop- GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-7Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Crescent/adjustable wrenches DESCRIPTION:Crescent / adjustable wrenches	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Cutters- Hydraulic DESCRIPTION:Cutters Hydraulic	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM: Dumper DESCRIPTION:dumper	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Earth movers DESCRIPTION:terex	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Earth movers DESCRIPTION:PAY LOADER	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop- GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Earth movers DESCRIPTION:excavation	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Electric Drill DESCRIPTION:electric Drill	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distri Bution	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Electric Drill DESCRIPTION:PORTABLE TYPE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:amlai
ITEM: Electric Drill DESCRIPTION:Drilling (Crowler)	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-06Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of area
ITEM: Electric Drill DESCRIPTION:PORTABLE TYPE	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop- GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Electric Generator (10 kv) DESCRIPTION:Electric Generator	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol

ITEM: Electric Generator (10 kv) DESCRIPTION:Electric Generator	DEPT NAME: Electrical General CONTACT ADDR:SEE / 4 / SDL TELEPHONE:293,291	QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM: Gas Cutters DESCRIPTION:OXY-ACETYLENE TYPE	DEPT NAME: HJL.Prop- GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Gas Cutters DESCRIPTION:OXY-ACETYLENE TYPE	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-12Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Gas Cutters DESCRIPTION:Gas Cutters	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM: Gas Cutters DESCRIPTION:For Matel cutting	DEPT NAME: SECL CONTACT ADDR:General Manager Shohagpur Area	QUANTITY-15Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Units of Area
ITEM: Gloves-Rubber, Tested up to 25, 000 volt DESCRIPTION:Gloves-Rubber	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-48Pairs SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:rly shahdol
ITEM: Heavy Axe DESCRIPTION:Heavy Axe	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly TELEPHONE:0,	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Inflatable Light Tower DESCRIPTION:Inflatable Light Tower	DEPT NAME: Electrical General CONTACT ADDR:SEE / 4 / SDL TELEPHONE:293,291	QUANTITY-5Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM: Iron shod levers, 10 ft. Long DESCRIPTION:iron rod	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Jack with 5 ton lift DESCRIPTION:mechanical type	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amla	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Jack with 5 ton lift DESCRIPTION:Lefiting	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area(OCM)
ITEM: Jack with 5 ton lift DESCRIPTION:Jack with 5 tone lift	DEPT NAME: Engg. SEC Rly Shahdol CONTACT ADDR:ADEN / SDL SB (P.Way) Sdl TELEPHONE:244391,67222 (Rly)	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Jack with 5 ton lift DESCRIPTION:MECHANICAL TYPE	DEPT NAME: HJL.Prop- GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Lifting tackle - 3 ton DESCRIPTION:Lifting tackle	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Lifting tackle - 3 ton DESCRIPTION:CHAIN BLOCKS	DEPT NAME: HJL.Prop- GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Lifting tackle - 3 ton DESCRIPTION:chain blocks	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-30Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Light Mast DESCRIPTION:Ligting	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-02Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area

ITEM: Set of rope tackle (3 sheave - 2 sheave) DESCRIPTION:Set of rope tackle (3 sheave - 2 sheave)	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Set of rope tackle (3 sheave - 2 sheave) DESCRIPTION:rope and pulley type	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Set of rope tackle (3 sheave - 2 sheave) DESCRIPTION:ROPE AND PULLEY TYPE	DEPT NAME: HJI.Prop-GMMCO LTD	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:AMLAI
ITEM: Sledge hammer DESCRIPTION:Sledge hammer	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly	QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Sledge hammer DESCRIPTION:Sledge hammer	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Slotted Screwdrivers DESCRIPTION:Slotted Screwdrivers	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-12Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM: Smoke Blower and Exhauster DESCRIPTION:Smoke Blower and Exhauster	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM: Smoke Blower and Exhauster DESCRIPTION:Ventiline	DEPT NAME: SECL	QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION:Unit of Area
ITEM: Smoke Blower and Exhauster DESCRIPTION:petrol driven	DEPT NAME: orient paper mills Amlai	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Amlai
ITEM: Spreaders-Hydraulic DESCRIPTION:Spreaders Hydraulic	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly Shahdol
ITEM: Stretcher harness (set) DESCRIPTION:Stretcher harness (set)	DEPT NAME: Electrical Traction Distribution	QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol
ITEM: Two handled cross cut-saw DESCRIPTION:Two handled cross cut – saw	DEPT NAME: Mechanical c&w Shahdol SECRly	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION:Rly shahdol

2. India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN):

India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) is a web portal, that offers a broad array of resources and services, such as knowledge collaboration, networking, maps, emergency contact information system and several other valuable information related to natural disasters. It provides a platform to share knowledge and create an environment to learn about disaster management through interactive process. The main goal of IDKN is to create an easy to use unified point of access to disaster management knowledge and services and facilitate in accelerated and improved quality of disaster mitigation and response. IDKN is a part of South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN). For more details please visit <http://saarc-sadkn.org/countries/india/default.aspx> And <http://nidm.gov.in/idkn.asp>.

C 8.4 Media and information management

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

Table 72: Media and information management

S. No.	Name of Media	Name of contact person	Contact No.
1.	vkdk'kok.kh 'kgMksy	vfuy dqekj y[ksjk	07652&245063] 245286
2.	bZ0Vh0Ogh0 U;wt	&	9407317202
3.	lgkjk le;	Mk0W uphdsrk	94252362818
4.	nwjn'kZu	vjfoUn ik.Ms;	9425187123
5.	nSfud HkkLdj	';ke JhokLro	9425362926
6.	le;	gjsUnz feJk	9425892143
7.	nSfud Hkkjrh	dSyk'k pUnz vxzoky	9425448183
8.	ns'k cU/kq	vt; frokjh	9425182707
9.	uo Lons'k	jktsUnz f=ikBh	9425184146
10	flVh dscy	jfo 'kqDyk	9425184194
11	5 LVj dscy	izdk'k lksuh	9425809195

S. No.	Office Name	Designation of HOD	Phone
1.	Doordarshan High Power Transmitter, Shahdol	Station Engineer	07652-240336
2.	Doordarshan Maintenance Centre, Shahdol	Station Engineer	07652-248850

Ø-	uke	in uke	lepkj&i=@psuy @ U;wt ,tsUlh dk uke	nwjHkk "k Øekad	eksckby uEcj	
1	Jh dSyk'kpUnz vxzoky	laiknd	nS- Hkkjrh 'kgMksy	24027 4		
2	Jh pUnz'ks[kj f=ikBh	laiknd	nS- le; 'kgMksy	24422 4	942518102 5	94253628 10
3	Jh pUnz'ks[kj vxzoky	iz/kku laiknd	nS-Hkkjrh 'kgMksy	24027 4	942518057 4	
4	Jh d:.ks'k pUnz ik.Ms;	laiknd	'kgMksyVkbE l	24032 3	990779000 9	
5	Jh vjfoUn ik.Ms;	laoknnkr k	izlkj Hkkjrh	23078 0	942518127 3	
6	Jh jkevorkj xqlrk	laoknnkr k	;w- ,u- vkbZ-	24189 9	942580918 4	
7	Jh jkosUnz 'kqDyk	laoknnkr k	lgjkj le;	24124 1	942518061 6	
8	Jh /khjsUnz fuxe	laoknnkr k	bZ-,e- ,l-		942518310 9	99932183 3
9	Jh f'koukjk;.k f=IkBh	laoknnkr k	gfjHkwfe	24444 9	942554022 1	98935988 07
10	Jh fouksn 'kqDyk	laoknnkr k	ubZ nqfu;k tcyiqj	23010 9	907430989 9	93008321 07
11	Jh dSyky'k ykyokuh	laoknnkr k	jkt,Dlizsl	24840 1	999301907 0	
12	Jh IkSjHk ik.Ms;	laoknnkr k	if=dk	24822 0	942584425 1	
13	Jh jktsUnz f=ikBh	laoknnkr	uo Lons'k	24089	942518414	

		k		1	6	
14	Jh ,- ih- frokjh	laoknnkr k	dhfrZizHkk		942536283 9	
15	Jh gqISu vyh	laoknnkr k	Qkbo LVkj		942437836 0	
16	Jh vt; frokjh	laoknnkr k	foU?;Hkkjr		942518270 2	94246347 77
17	Jh lUrks"k pkScs	laoknnkr k	e- iz- dVuh	24519 7	920021624 1	
18	Jh larks"k 'kqDyk	laoknnkr k	vktrd		942533104 1	90743230 93
19	Jh vkj- Mh- iVsy	laoknnkr k	le; txr		942495367 4	
20	Jh latho fuxe	laoknnkr k	nSfud dhfrZ ØkafUr		942502365 8	
21	Jh yqdeku vyh	laoknnkr k	ubZnqfu;k Hkksiky		942506779 7	
22	Jh jek'kadj mik;/k;	laoknnkr k	HkkLdj	24483 6	942534439 9	
23	Jh fou; frokjh	laoknnkr k	NDTV	24577 1	942518419 4	94067760 25
24	Jh jkgqy flag	laoknnkr k	nSfud tkxj.k		940781252 2	78982745 22
25	Jh nsos'k JhokLro	laoknnkr k	Lora=er		940675739 6	99263249 54
26	IS;n fldUnj vyh	laoknnkr k	bZ Vhoh		940731720 2	
27	Jh lkfnd [kku	laoknnkr k	,l Hkkjr		992654202 8	

28	eks- 'kbZn	laoknnkr k	ih-Vh-vkbZ-	23123 3	942433489 2	98260553 07
29	Jh vf[kys'k ik.Ms;	laoknnkr k	LVkj lekpkj	24015 5	943436270 2	
30	Jh f=yksdh ukFk xxZ	laoknnkr k	ns'kcU/kq lruk		930066461 3	
31	Jh jkgqy frokjh	laoknnkr k	uoHkkjr		930322443 4	
32	Jh vfHkrko 'kekZ	laoknnkr k	vktkn U;wt			
33	Jh usehukFk dqjsZ	laoknnkr k	tcyiqj ,Dlizsl		982601238 6	
34	Jh jek'kadj feJk		ihiqYl lekpkj		968574611 0	
35	Jh ykypUn dqUnukuh	laiknd	lk- lksukapy		942518162 3	96305720 76
36	Jherh izHkk f}osnh	laiknd	lk- iztk	24028 9		
37	Jh foeys'k ik.Ms;	laoknnkr k	lh VkbEl		940781313 0	
38	Jh tqcSj vgen	laoknnkr k	Vhoh 20		942586979 7	
39	Jh fouksn f=ikBh	laoknnkr k	lk/kuk U;wt		930083064 0	97524326 94
40	Jh in~es'k pUn xqlrk	v/;{k ftyk	i=dkj la?k		942499516 3	
41	Jh fnus'k vxzoky	mi laiknd	nS- le; 'kgMksy	24025 9	942534483 7	

42	Jh lqjsUnz 'kekZ	mi laiknd	nS- le; 'kgMksy	23068 2	942536272 7	
4 3	Jh vt; tk;loky	mi laiknd	nS- Hkkjrh 'kgMksy		942544818 3	
44	Jh lqHkk"k 'kekZ	mi laiknd	nS- Hkkjrh 'kgMksy		942587027 4	
45	Jh vk'kh"k dVkjs	mi laiknd	nS- Hkkjrh 'kgMksy			
46	Jh o`ts'k fljekSj	mi laiknd	nS- HkkLdj	24130 5	942589214 3	
47	Jh vejsUnz JhokLro	lg laoknnkrk	gfjHkwfe	24444 9	940732560 1	
48	Jh uhjt Jhokl	lg laoknnkrk	ubZ nqfu;k	23010 9	942538489 7	

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

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

Do's and Don'ts

EARTHQUAKES

What to Do Before an Earthquake

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

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

Have a disaster emergency kit ready

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

Develop an emergency communication plan

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

Help your community get ready

1. Publish a special section in your local newspaper with emergency information on earthquakes. Localize the information by printing the phone numbers of local emergency services offices and hospitals.
2. Conduct a week-long series on locating hazards in the home.

3. Work with local emergency services and officials to prepare special reports for people with mobility impairments on what to do during an earthquake.
 4. Provide tips on conducting earthquake drills in the home.
 5. Interview representatives of the gas, electric, and water companies about shutting off utilities.
- Work together in your community to apply your knowledge to building codes, retrofitting programmes, hazard hunts, and neighborhood and family emergency plans.

What to Do during an Earthquake

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

If indoors

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

If outdoors

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

If in a moving vehicle

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

If trapped under debris

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

After an earthquake

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

Flood

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Driving Flood Facts

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

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

After a Flood

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

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

Flood: Know Your Terms

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

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

You and Your Family

Dos

- Educate your children wife and other family member in respect of natural and manmade disasters and other crises. In case of your being unaware, take help of Civil Defense and

Home Guard organization and other NGOs. Develop habit in you and your children to spare 1% of 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.

Don'ts

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

Your Place of Work

Dos

- Your mode of travel by car, bus, train and taxi be known to your people.
- High rises buildings must check their electric and water supplies and organize periodic mockup drills for fire fighting and escape routes.
- Drills for bomb blast, threats be organized and practiced.
- Air/Helicopter evacuation be examined and organized from selected rooftops of high rises.

- Firefighting equipment be kept serviceable and periodic check is effected.
- Office societies be organized and prepared to coordinate such emergencies of fire brigade, medical help and other assistance. Such people be nominated and they should guide relief.
- Everyone must know use of fire extinguisher in emergency.
- Security guards are trained to coordinate in such crises.

Dos

During Transit

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

Don'ts

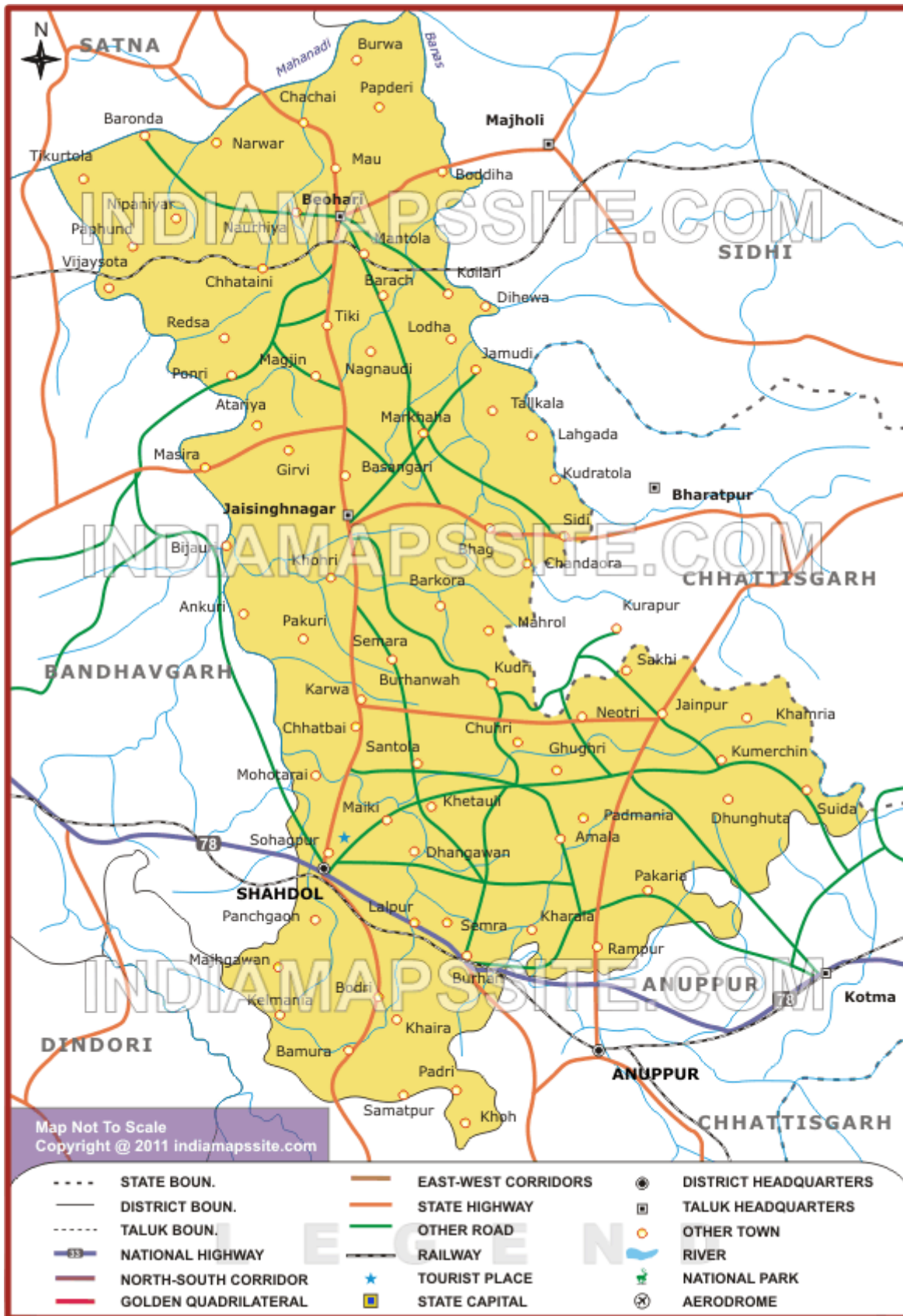
- Do not touch any suspicious object. Report to concerned people.
- Do not crowd the object.
- Passengers should not accept parcels from unknown persons in hurry while boarding train or bus.

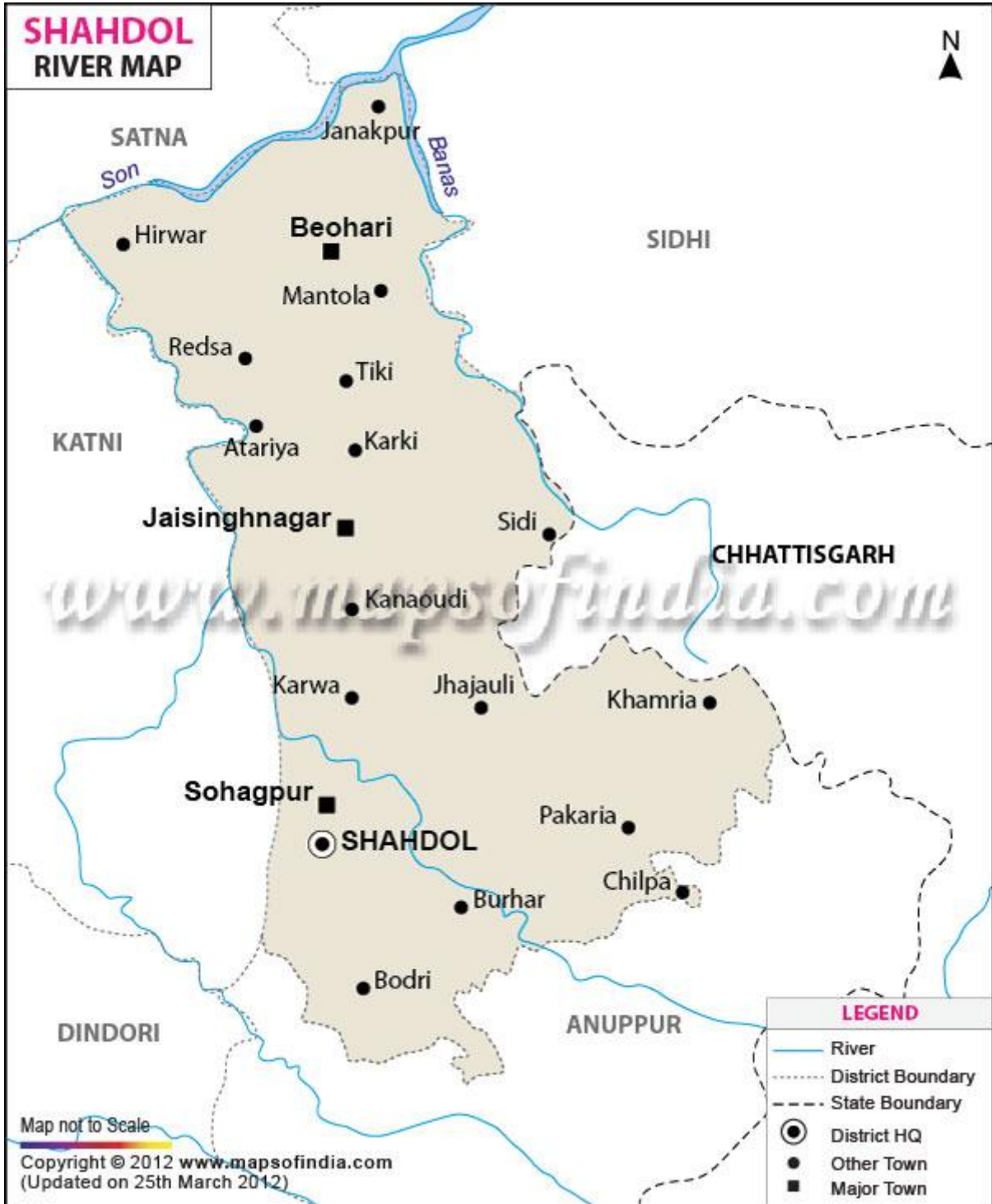
C 8.6 Detailed Maps

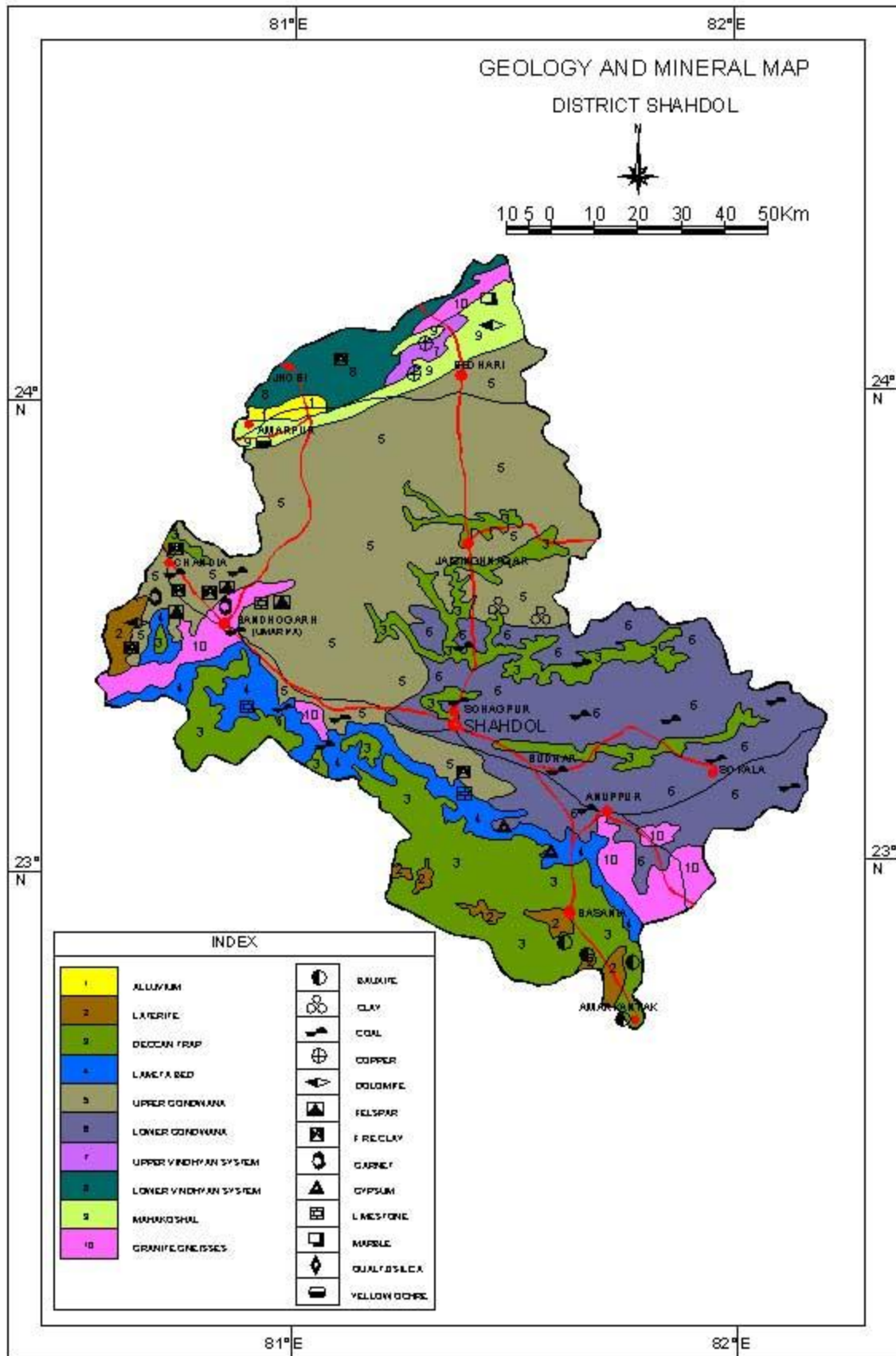
The maps are very helpful in the time of disaster as it gives one shot view of the resources and potential capacities of a required region. The block wise maps give more extensive and detailed local view of the place. The Detailed Maps are given below depicting the following Aspects:

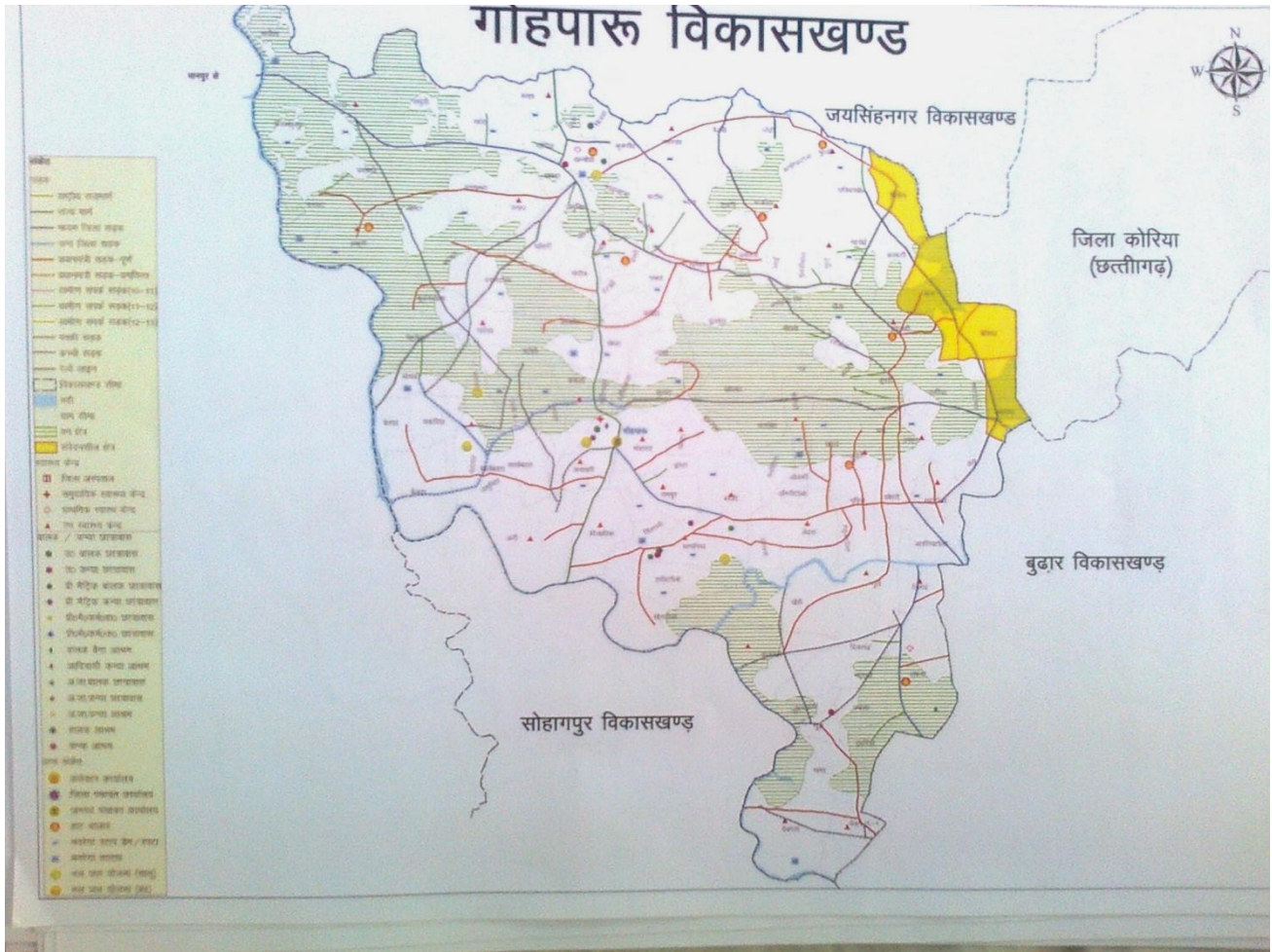
1. The Road and Rail Network of Shahdol
2. The River Map of Shahdol

3. The Geography and Mineral Map of Shahdol
4. The Shahdol Map as Whole depicting the following parameters-
 1. Forest Area
 2. Different types of roads such as kachi or pakki, National highway, PM roads, State Highway etc.
 3. Hospitals such as PHCs, CHCs, SHCs
 4. Hostels or Ashrams based on its different types
 5. Hot Bazaars
 6. MNREGA Stop Dams & Ponds
 7. Hand pumps
 8. Gov offices
5. Block wise Maps of Shahdol district are attached showing the **Naxalite affected or sensitive Areas (highlighted in yellow).**
6. **Flood Prone Area with position of boats by Ban Sagar officials**
7. **Eathquake prone Areas**
8. Health Fecilities in Sahdol
9. Hazarodous industries in Shahdol



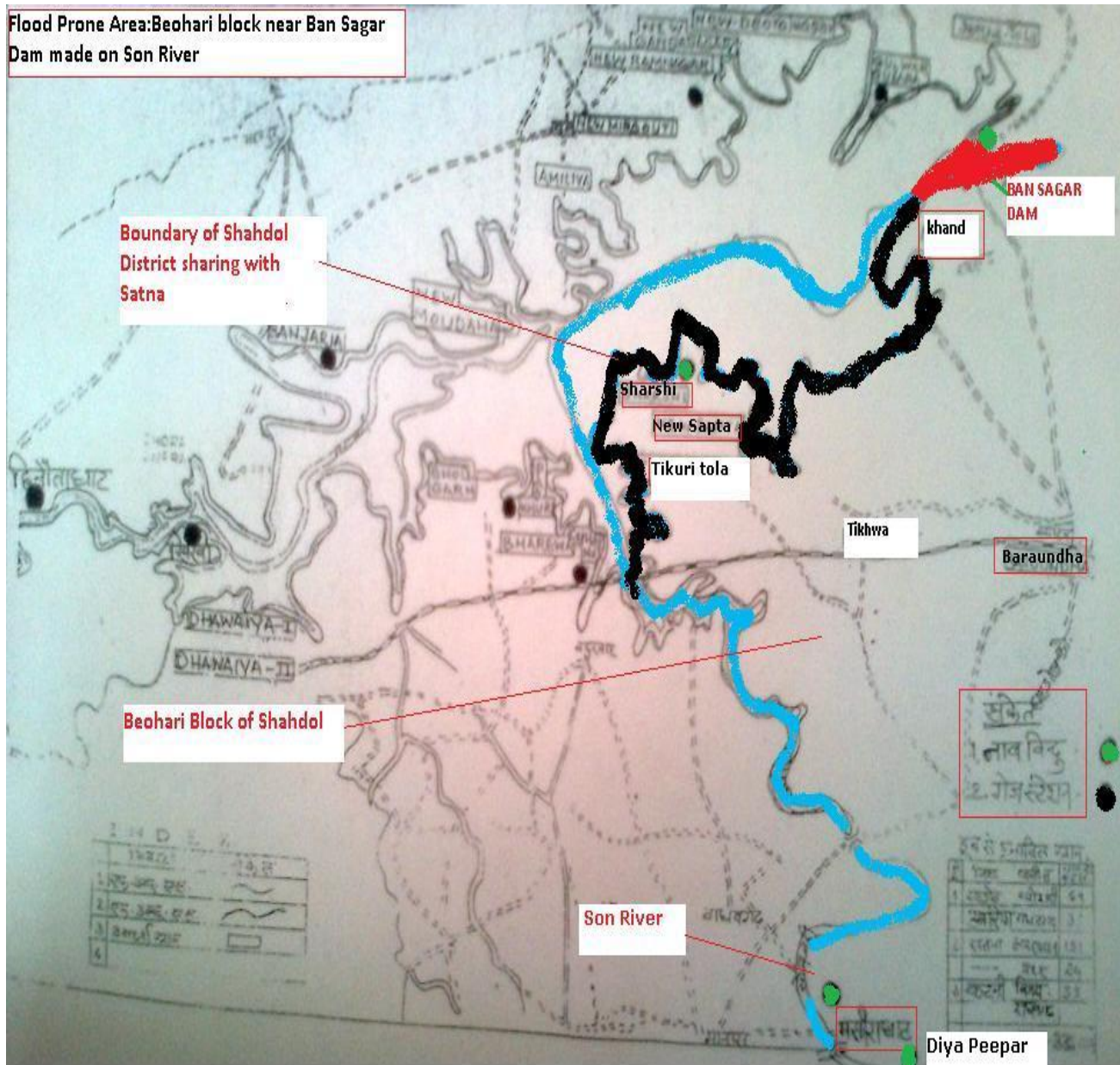


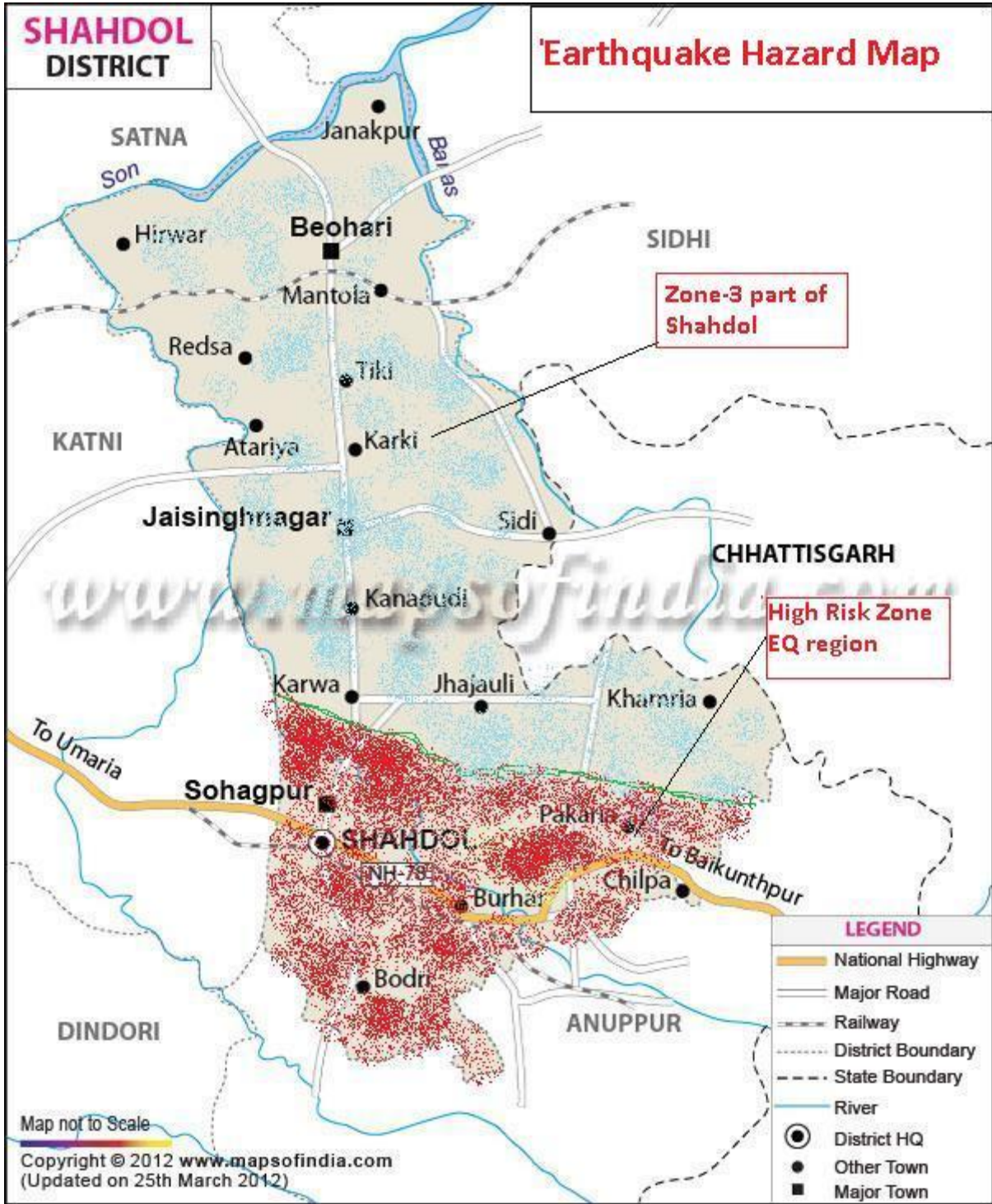


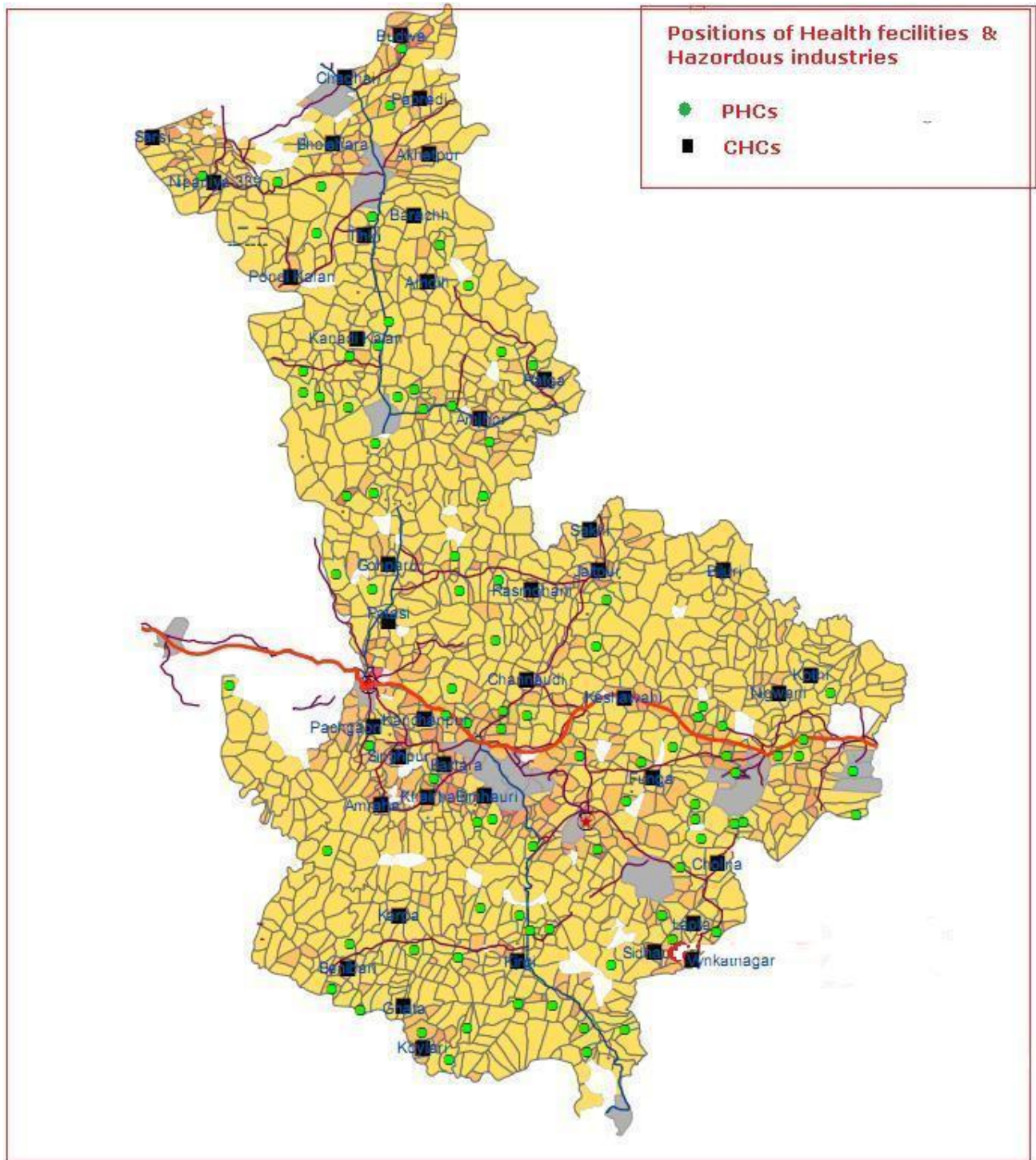




Flood Prone Area: Beohari block near Ban Sagar Dam made on Son River









BLOOD BANKS & TRAUMA CENTRE



