

# District Disaster Management Plan Sheopur



Prepared by

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**Table 1: Abbreviations Table**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	ADM	Additional District Magistrate
2	ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
3	ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
4	AVFO	Assistant Veterinary Field Officer
5	BDMC	Block Level District Disaster Management Committee
6	BMPTC	Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council
7	BPL	Below Poverty Line
8	BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
9	BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
10	CBO	Community Based Organisation
11	CEO	Chief Executive Officer
12	CHC	Community Health Centre
13	CMHO	Chief Medical and Health Officer
14	DFO	District Forest Officer
15	DG	Diesel Generator
16	DM	District Magistrate
17	DM Act	Disaster Management Act
18	DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
19	DDMAC	District Disaster Management Advisory Committee
20	DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
21	DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
22	DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
23	DCR	District Control Room
24	DEOC	District Emergency Operations Center
25	DICT	District Level Incident Command Teams
26	DMT	Disaster Management Team
27	ESF	Emergency Support Functions
28	GPDMC	Gram Panchayat Level Disaster Management Committee
29	GoMP	Government of Madhya Pradesh
30	GoI	Government of India
31	GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
32	HVRC	Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk & Capacity
33	IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
34	ICP	Incident Command Post
35	ICS	Incident Command System
36	MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
37	MPEB	Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board
38	MPMKVVCL	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetriya Vidyutha Vitaran Company Limited
39	MPSDMA	Madhya Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority
40	MPW	Multi Purposes Worker

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<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
41	NCC	National Cadet Corp
42	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
43	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
44	NGO	Non Government Organisation
45	NSS	National Service Scheme
46	NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
47	ORS	Oral Rehydration Solutions/Salt
48	PDS	Public Distribution Shop
49	PHC	Primary Health Centre
50	PHE	Public Health Engineering
51	PPPP	Public Private Partnership Program
52	PWD	Public Works Department
53	PRO	Public Relationship Officer
54	RCC	Reinforced Concrete
55	RES	Rural Engineering Services
56	RTO	Regional Transport Officer
57	SDA	Sahariya Development Authority
58	SDOP	Sub-divisional Officer of Police
59	SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
60	SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
61	SHG	Self Help Group
62	SHC	Sub Health Centre
63	SGPA	School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis
64	SGSY	Swarna Jayanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana
65	SLR	Superintendent of Land Records
66	UADMC	Urban Area Disaster Management Committee
67	WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

**PART A: GENERAL**

## **A 1 Overview**

### **A 1.1 District Profile**

The Sheopur District is located in north of Madhya Pradesh State and is a part of Chambal division. Sheopur district was formed in the year 1998 and was a part of Morena district before its formation. This district is located in between 25<sup>0</sup>-15' to 25<sup>0</sup>-45' North Latitude and 76<sup>0</sup>-22' to 77<sup>0</sup>-02' East Longitude and covers an area of 6660.81 sq. km. This district is at a height of about 251.60 metre above the sea level. This district is bounded by Kota, Sawai Madhopur and Baran district, of Rajasthan State, in west; by Morena district in North and by Shivpuri district in East. This district is situated in the National Highway No. 13 which passes through Shivpuri – Sawai Madhopur and Kota.

Sheopur district is well connected by Road and Railway network. Sheopur is connected by regular bus services with Gwalior, Morena, Shivpuri and Kota and is connected with Gwalior with 200kms 610mm-guage railway line. The nearest airport to Sheopur is Gwalior. Chambal, Parvati, Kuno and Seep are the main rivers of the district. The total population of Sheopur district is about 6,87,952 and the main occupation of the people of this district is agriculture related activities. The art of woodcarving has flourished in district Sheopur and the beautifully embellished wooden ceilings, doors and lintels with finely carved designs are silent testimonials of its glory.

#### **A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions**

Sheopur district is into two sub divisions – Sheopur and Vijaypur. It consists of three blocks – Sheopur, Vijaypur and Karhal. This district consists of five tehsils – Sheopur, Baroda, Veerpur, Vijaypur and Karhal. The number of gram panchayats present in Sheopur district is 226 and the number of villages inhabited is 630. This district consists of total 16 Police Stations and 5 Police Chowkees. The total number of Post Offices present in the Sheopur district is 74. The distance of Sheopur district from some major cities as well as State capital are as follows:

- Bhopal – 457 Km.
- Shivpuri - 114 Km.
- Morena – 214 Km.
- Jhansi – 214 Km.
- Gwalior – 232 Km.
- Sawai Madhopur - 57 Km.
- Kota - 118 Km.

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**Table 2: Location and Administrative Division**

<b>Location (in degrees) -</b>	Lies between 25 <sup>0</sup> -15' to 25 <sup>0</sup> -45' North Latitude and 76 <sup>0</sup> -22' to 77 <sup>0</sup> -02' East Longitude. Located at 251.06 mt. above sea level
<b>District Area (in sq. kms.) -</b>	6,66,650 Hectare(6660.81 sq. km.)
<b>Administrative information-</b>	
<b>No. of sub divisions:</b>	2 (Sheopur, Vijaypur)
<b>No. of Tehsils:</b>	5 (Sheopur, Baroda, Karhal, Vijaypur, Veerpur)
<b>No. of Municipal Boards</b>	1 (Sheopur)
<b>No. of Blocks:</b>	3 (Sheopur, Vijaypur, Karhal)
<b>No. of Gram Panchayats:</b>	226
<b>No. of Villages:</b>	630 (Inhabited)
<b>No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Block wise):</b>	No. of Police Stations -> Sheopur District (16), Sheopur(3),Vijaypur(8), Karhal(5) No. of Police Chowkees -> Sheopur District (5), Sheopur(2), Vijaypur (0), Karhal(3) (See Annexure for details)
<b>No. of Post Offices(Block wise):</b>	Sheopur Block (37), Vijaypur (26), Karhal (11) Total Sheopur District (74)

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<b>Year of district formation:</b>	1998
<b>Name of adjacent districts:</b>	Shivpuri(M.P), Morena(M.P), Kota(Rajasthan), Baran (Rajasthan),Sawai Madhopur(Rajasthan)

Source: District statistical book 2010 and concerned Department

### **A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography**

The major rivers flowing through the district are Chambal and Parvati. Other rivers flowing through the district are Seep, Quari and Kuno. The water in these three river bodies get dried up during summers. The major source of irrigation in the district is by canal. The canal distribution channel is present in Sheopur and Vijaypur block while in Karhal block underground water and other water sources are utilized for irrigation purpose. The three dam present in the district are - Aawada Dam, Banjara Dam and Barda Dam. Apart from these dams there are about 25 minor dam/ stop dam present in the district. Awada dam is medium dam of capacity 45 Million Cu. Mt. and the villages getting benefit from this dam are 32 in numbers. The total forest cover area present in the district is about 3,61,940 Hectare. The forest department is divided into two divisions – General Forest Division and Kuno Forest Division.

**Table 3: Geography and Topography**

<b>Name of rivers and lakes:</b>	Chambal, Parvati, Kuno, Seep, Quari
<b>No. of dams, embankments:</b>	3 [Sheopur (Aawada Dam, Banjara Dam); Vijaypur (Barda Dam)], 19 [small/stop dam]
<b>Name of existing mountains:</b>	-
<b>Highest elevation (in meters):</b>	-
<b>Forest cover in the district:</b>	3,61,940 Hectare

Source: Revenue Department, Water Resource Department, April 2012

**A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics**

As per 2011 Census report, the total population of Sheopur district is 6,87,952; of which males population is 3,61,685 which constitute about 52.57% of the total population and female population is 3,26,267 which is 47.43% of the total population. The population density is 104 persons per square km. Male to female ratio is 1000:902. The total household in the district is 1,44,748 ( this data is as per 2011 census). The total number of families below poverty line is 63669 (This data is obtained from Food & Civil Supplies Department, May 2012). The main occupation of the people in the district is agriculture and the secondary occupation is labor. In Sheopur and Vijaypur block the dependency of people on agriculture and other activities related to agriculture is much than Karhal block. As in these two blocks are equipped with well connected canal system hence people are more engaged in agricultural activities. However in Karhal block people are more engaged in labor work. Apart from these some people are running their own business but the number of such people is very less. The craftsmen of the district are famous for their woodcarving work.

**Table 4: Demographic and socio economics**

<b>Total household:</b>	Sheopur District (1,44,748)
<b>Total population:</b>	6,87,952
<b>Male:</b>	3,61,685 (52.57%)
<b>Female:</b>	3,26,267 (47.43%)
<b>Population density:</b>	104 per sq. km.
<b>Income -</b>	
<b>Per capita income:</b>	Rs. 10662 (2006-07) at constant price of 1999-00



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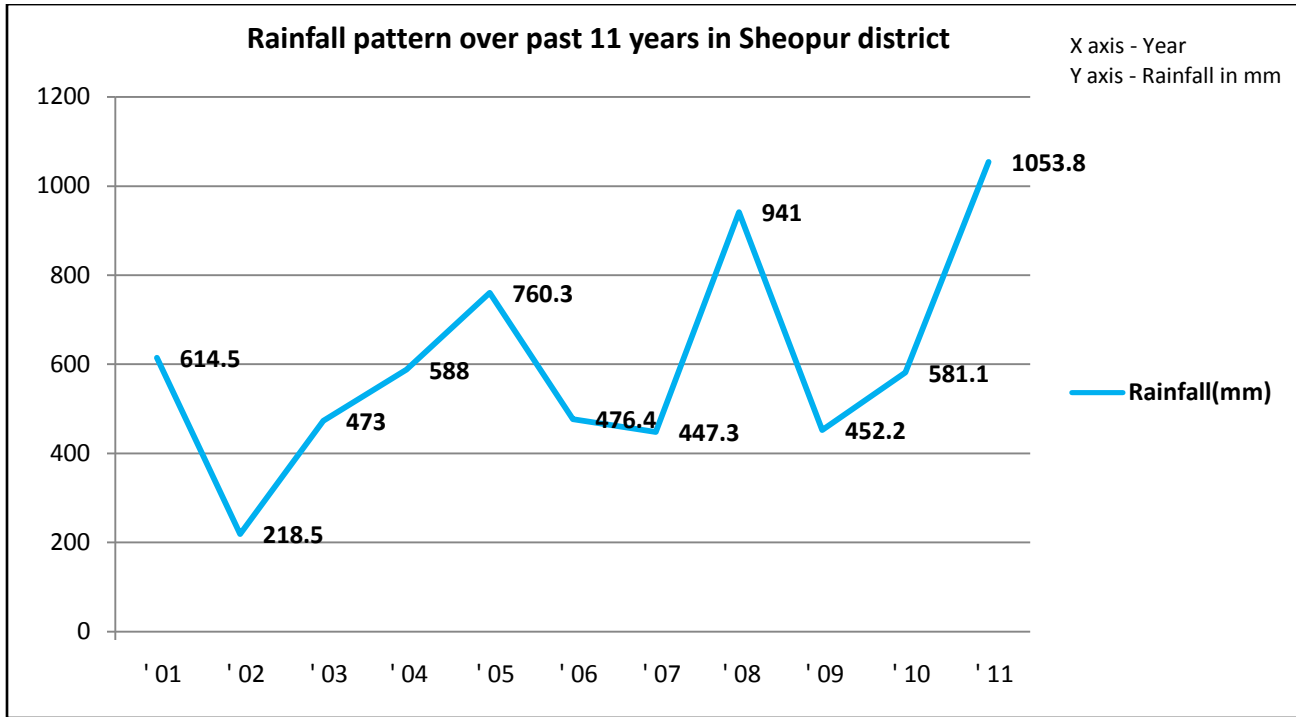
<b>Total APL, BPL families:</b>	APL Families: Sheopur District (74033), Sheopur (47443), Vijaypur (20808), Karhal (5782)  BPL Families: Sheopur District (63669), Sheopur (27820), Vijaypur (20526), Karhal (15323)
<b>Occupation -</b>	
<b>Main occupation of people:</b>	Agriculture (Sheopur and Vijaypur), Labor (Karhal)
<b>Secondary occupation of people:</b>	Labor (Sheopur and Vijaypur), Agriculture (Karhal)

Sources: District Statistics Handbook 2010, Census 2011, Food & Civil Supplies Department

### **A 1.1.4 Climate and weather**

The temperature in the district ranges from 4 °C to 48 °C. The maximum average temperature in the district is 48 °C and the minimum average temperature is 4.5 °C. The average rainfall in the district for the last 10 years has been 1035.8 mm. However the average annual rainfall for the district is 822.0 mm (as obtained from Land Record department). If the rainfall in a particular year is less than 50% of this average annual rainfall then the Government of M.P can declare the district as drought affected. The period considered for measuring the rainfall is from 1<sup>st</sup> June to 15<sup>th</sup> October. Below shown is a graph indicating the annual rainfall in the district for the past 11 years. From the graph we can see that in the year 2002 the annual rainfall received was 218.5 mm which is near about 25% of the average annual rainfall figure. In this year district was very much affected from drought.

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**Figure 1: Rainfall pattern in Sheopur district**

**Table 5: Climate and weather**

<b>Rainfall-</b>	
<b>Total annual rainfall of last year:</b>	Sheopur(1279.0 mm), Vijaypur (823.3 mm), Karhal (1005.0 mm)
<b>Average rainfall ( last 10 years):</b>	1035.8 mm (Sheopur District)
<b>Temperature-</b>	
<b>Average Maximum Temperature:</b>	48 °C
<b>Average Minimum Temperature:</b>	4.5 °C

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<b>Demarcation of crucial seasons-</b> Past 11 yrs record of rainfall (in mm)	<b>Year</b>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	<b>Rainfall</b>	614.5	218.5	473.0	588.0	760.3
<b>Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:</b>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	476.4	447.3	941.0	452.2	581.1	1053.8
<b>Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:</b>	Months of excess rainfall which can lead to flood like situation are from July to August					
	Months of water scarcity are from June to October. If the rainfall during this duration is less than 25% of the average normal rainfall then drought like situation will arise					

Source: Revenue Department, April 2012

### A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

The District Hospital of Sheopur district is located in Sheopur city. There are a total of 3 Community Health Centres (CHC), 9 primary health centres (PHC) and 90 sub health centres (SHC) present in Sheopur district. The district hospital has 100 beds while community health centres, primary health centres and sub health centres have 30, 10 and 1 beds in each centre respectively. There are around 184 medical stores present in the district. The total number of ambulances present in the district is 4. Apart from this, the district is equipped with 7- 8 **Janani Express** vehicle which are currently used for facilitating in the delivery of babies. Under the current operational system the whole district has been divided into 15 sectors and under each sector there will be 2- 3 Sub Health Centres. There is only one **blood bank centre** in the district and this is located in District Hospital, Sheopur. The in charge of this Blood bank centre is Dr. R.B.Goyal. Presently all the trauma related activities are been taken care of by doctors, ANM/MPW, ASHA workers and no trauma centre is present in the district, however one **trauma centre** is under construction in District Hospital, Sheopur and this trauma

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centre is expected to start operating from a period of 1 year from now. One of the major problems being faced by the Health department in the district is the vacant post of medical staff at various levels in health centres as well as in hospitals. Nearly in all PHC/SHC/CHC/District Hospital, the staff working is less than the actual position in the respective health centres /hospitals and because of this the health services in the district may get affected.

**Table 6: Block Wise Health Facilities**

S.No.	Block Name	No. of Primary Health Centers	No. of Community Health Centers	No. of Sub Health Centers	No. of Hospitals
1	Sheopur	5	1	33	1
2	Vijaypur	3	1	31	-
3	Karhal	1	1	26	-
4	Total	9	3	90	1

Source: CMHO, Sheopur, April 2012

### **A 1.1.6 Education**

The literacy rate of Sheopur district is 58.02 percent. Of this the male literacy rate is 70.30 percent and the female literacy rate is 44.45. There are a total of 1100 primary schools, 481 middle schools, 33 high schools and 57 higher secondary schools. There are no engineering and medical colleges in the district. There are total 11 non-professional colleges in the district. There are a total of 894 anganwadi centres in Sheopur district. The total numbers of students in Sheopur district are 395443 and the total numbers of teacher in all these institution are 5042.

**Table 7: Education**

<b>Literacy rate:</b>	58.02 (Sheopur District)
<b>Total Male (Literacy rate):</b>	70.30

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<b>Total Female (Literacy rate):</b>	44.45
<b>No. of Secondary schools:</b>	Sheopur District (57) , Sheopur(28), Vijaypur(16), Karhal(13)
<b>No. of High schools:</b>	Sheopur District (33) , Sheopur(17), Vijaypur(9), Karhal(7)
<b>No. of Middle schools:</b>	Sheopur District (481) , Sheopur(243), Vijaypur(143), Karhal(85)
<b>No. of Primary schools:</b>	Sheopur District (1100) , Sheopur(478), Vijaypur(365), Karhal(257)
<b>No. of Anganwaris:</b>	Sheopur District (894), Sheopur (372), Vijaypur (301), Karhal (248)
<b>No .of it is/ training centers:</b>	Sheopur District (1), Sheopur (1)
<b>No. of Engineering colleges:</b>	0
<b>No. of Medical colleges:</b>	0
<b>No. of Other colleges:</b>	Sheopur District (11), Sheopur (8), Vijaypur (3), Karhal (0)
<b>Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:</b>	Sheopur District (395443), Sheopur (175135), Vijaypur (144911), Karhal (75397)
<b>Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:</b>	Sheopur District (5042), Sheopur (2570), Vijaypur (1354), Karhal (1118)

Source: District Education Office, Women & Child Development Department, April 2012

**A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use**

In the district both Rabi as well as Kharif crops are grown. The season for growing Kharif crop starts from last week of June to 2<sup>nd</sup> week of July. While the season for growing Rabi crop starts from 1<sup>st</sup> week of October. The major Kharif crops grown in the district are Maize, Barley, Paddy, Beans, Arhar, Urad, Masoor and Tili. While the major Rabi crops grown in the district are Wheat, Gram, Groundnut, Peas and Mustard. The total land area under forest is 292883 Hectare. While the total area under barren and uncultivated land is 85283 Hectare, under cultivated land is 178289 Hectare and under pasture land is 7369 Hectare.

**Table 8: Agriculture and Land use**

<p><b>Cropping pattern -</b></p> <p><b>Type of major crops:</b></p> <p><b>Cropping seasons:</b></p>	<p>Kharif (Maize, Barley, Paddy, Beans, Pulses [Arhar, Urad, Masoor] and Oil seeds [ Tili])</p> <p>Rabi (Wheat, Gram, Groundnut, Peas, Oil Seeds [Mustard])</p>
<p><b>Land classifications-</b></p> <p><b>Forest land:</b></p> <p><b>Barren &amp; Uncultivated land:</b></p> <p><b>Cultivated land:</b></p> <p><b>Pasture land:</b></p>	<p>Sheopur District(292883 Hectare), Sheopur(27268 Hectare),Vijaypur (128991 Hectare), Karhal (136624 Hectare)</p> <p>Sheopur District(85283 Hectare), Sheopur(9232 Hectare),Vijaypur (67864 Hectare), Karhal (8187 Hectare)</p> <p>Sheopur District(178289 Hectare), Sheopur(103142 Hectare),Vijaypur (48158 Hectare), Karhal (26989 Hectare)</p> <p>Sheopur District(7369 Hectare), Sheopur(1613 Hectare),Vijaypur (2451 Hectare), Karhal (3305 Hectare)</p>

Source: Agriculture Department, April 2012

### **A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern**

In Sheopur district both types housing construction that is Kuccha as well as Pucca houses are present. The different material used for the construction of wall includes Mud/ Unburnt Brick, Stone, Burnt Brick, Concrete, Wood etc. Most of the households in the district have walls constructed using stone. This account for nearly 60.6% of the raw material used for the construction of the wall. The

different materials used for the construction of roof are Grass, Bamboo, Wood, Polythene, Tiles, Slate, Brick, Stone, and Concrete. Majority of the household's roof in the district are made constructed from Stone, brick and Concrete which accounts for 67.8% of the total material used for the construction of roof. Hence the total houses constructed using concrete comes to a figure of 8,569; houses constructed from bricks come to 1,542 and that from other material comes to 1,34,637. Most of the houses have construction up to Ground Floor or 1st floor. Very less Houses have construction up to 2nd floors.

**Table 9: Housing Pattern**

<b>Housing pattern-</b>	
<b>Type of housing construction:</b>	Both Kuccha as well as Pucca houses are present
<b>Type of material used:</b>	
<b>Material used for Roof:</b>	Grass, Bamboo, Wood, Polythene, Tiles, Slate, Brick, Stone, Concrete
<b>Material used for Wall:</b>	Mud/ Unburnt Brick Wall, Stone Wall, Burnt Brick Wall, Concrete Wall, Wood Wall
<b>Flooring types:</b>	G, G+1

Source: Sheopur BMPTC Map, Census 2001

### **A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups**

All the industries present in the district are private and are medium and small scale industries. Most of the industries operating in the district are related to manufacturing or processing of agricultural related products. The type of industries operating in the district includes Ice, Food Processing, Flour mills, Agricultural Equipments, Saw Mills, and Brick Manufacturing. All these industries are not big and hence cannot be classified into major accident hazard unit. The total capital employed in all these industries comes to 41.85 Lakh. The total number of units operating in the district is 201 units and the total man power employed in these units is 361. Of all these units the brick manufacturing units are the only polluting units. While giving permit to these units it is taken into consideration that these units should be located 20 metres away from residential place.



**Table 10: Industrial set ups**

<p><b>Total no. of industries (Govt., Semi Govt. and Pvt), Block wise</b></p> <p><b>a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:</b></p> <p><b>Total workforce involved in these industrial units:</b></p> <p><b>b) No. of Medium and small scale industries :</b></p> <p><b>Total manpower involved in these units:</b></p>	<p>All units are Private</p> <p>There are no major accidental hazard unit present in the block</p> <p>Sheopur (101 units), Karhal (40 units), Vijaypur( 60 units)</p> <p>Sheopur (182 employees), Karhal (69 employees), Vijaypur( 110 employees)</p>
<p><b>Any major accident occurred in any of the industrial units (Loss of life &gt;10, or Financial loss &gt; 1 Crore).</b></p>	<p>There are no instance of occurrence of any major accident in any of the industrial units</p>

Source: Commerce and Industries Department, April 2012

**A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network**

Sheopur district is very well connected with other districts through road as well as rail network. All the blocks can be reached through road while the rail connectivity is only in Sheopur and Vijaypur block. The rail network is a narrow gauge line connecting Sheopur and Gwalior district. The nearest air port is located in Gwalior city which is at a distance of 240 km. There are about 22 wireless stations present in the district and these wireless stations are located mostly in various police stations of the district. The mobile service provider operating in the district includes BSNL, Idea, Reliance,

Airtel etc. BSNL is the only landline service provider operating in the district. The total number of landline connection of BSNL in the district is 1405 and the number of telephone exchanges present in the district is 18. The internet in the district can be accessed by using broadband connectivity or using GPRS service provided by various service providers.

**Table 11: Transport and communication network**

<p><b>1) Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks:</b></p> <p><b>a) By Road</b></p> <p><b>b) By Rail</b></p> <p><b>c) By Air</b></p> <p><b>d) Waterways</b></p>	<p>Sheopur, Vijaypur, Karhal</p> <p>Sheopur, Vijaypur (narrow gauge)</p> <p>The nearest airport is located in Gwalior</p> <p>There are means of waterways connectivity available in the district</p>
<p><b>2) Communication network</b></p> <p><b>i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks</b></p> <p><b>ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block</b></p> <p><b>iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks</b></p>	<p>Sheopur (6), Vijaypur (8), Baroda (8)</p> <p>Landline Connection figure (BSNL)</p> <p>Sheopur(1200), Karhal (105), Vijaypur (100)</p> <p>Sheopur(475), Karhal (25), Vijaypur(25)</p>

Source: BSNL Sheopur, Police Department, April 2012

Major road and rail network has been shown in the detailed map enclosed in Annexure 8.6. The list of all the telephone exchanges has also been enclosed in the annexure.

**A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations**

There is no power generating station present in the district. Only two distributing stations of 132/33 KV are present in the district. The yearly requirement of the district is about 2800 Lakh units. While the maximum required power is about 80 MW. The percentage of outreach in the district is 70 – 80%. The alternative source of power generation available in the district is about 500 sets and of capacity 5- 10 KW.

**Table 12: Power stations and electricity installations**

<b>List of power stations in the district:</b>	No power generating stations available. 2 sub stations of 132/33 KV, one each in Sheopur and Vijaypur block
<b>Electricity outreach in the district:</b>	70 -80% outreach in the district
<b>Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:</b>	500 DG sets

Source: MPMKVVCL, Sheopur, April 2012

**A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots**

The major tourist spot in Sheopur district is Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary. Apart from this there are many places of historical as well religious significance present in the district. Sheopur Fort is one of the historical places to visit in Sheopur. This fort was made by the late Maharaj of Gwalior Jiwaji Rao Scindia. Now this fort has been developed into a museum displaying Sahariya (one of the tribal community of the district) community culture.

**Table 13: Major historical, religious places, tourist spots**

<p><b>List of historical places in the district:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheopur Fort</li> </ul> <p><b>List of religious centers in the district:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nagda Temple, Sheopur</li> <li>• Triveni Sangam, Manpur</li> <li>• Durga Temple, Durgapuri Village, Sheopur</li> <li>• Chikka-Chikka Hanuman Mandir, Vijaypur</li> <li>• Mazar Nimodapeer</li> <li>• Panwada Mata Mandir, Karhal</li> <li>• Manpur Mela</li> <li>• Tejaji Mela, Baroda</li> <li>• Dolgyaras, Sheopur</li> <li>• Idgah, Sheopur</li> <li>• Ganghod Mela, Sheopur</li> </ul> <p><b>List of the tourist spots in the district:</b></p> <p>Kuno Palpur Wild Life Sanctuary</p>	<p>300-400 footfalls per year</p> <p>5000-10000 footfalls during the fair</p> <p>25000-30000 footfalls during the fair</p> <p>5000-10000 footfalls during navratras</p> <p>10000 footfalls during the occasion</p> <p>10000 footfalls</p> <p>5000-10000 footfalls during navratras</p> <p>3000-4000 footfalls during the fair</p> <p>10000 footfalls during the fair</p> <p>50000 footfalls during the occasion</p> <p>10000 footfalls during the occasion</p> <p>4000-5000 footfalls during the fair</p> <p>50-75 footfall per day</p>
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Source: Historical Department, April 2012

### **A 1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan**

Any type of disaster, be it natural or manmade, leads to immense loss of life, and also causes damage to the property and the surrounding environment, to such an extent that the normal social and economic mechanism available to the society, gets disturbed.

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

Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (MPSDMA) provides guidelines to various entities involved in disaster management in the state to discharge their responsibilities more effectively.

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

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

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

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

### **A 1.3 Purpose of the Plan**

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

### **A 1.4 Key Objectives**

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

- Assess all risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters in the district

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

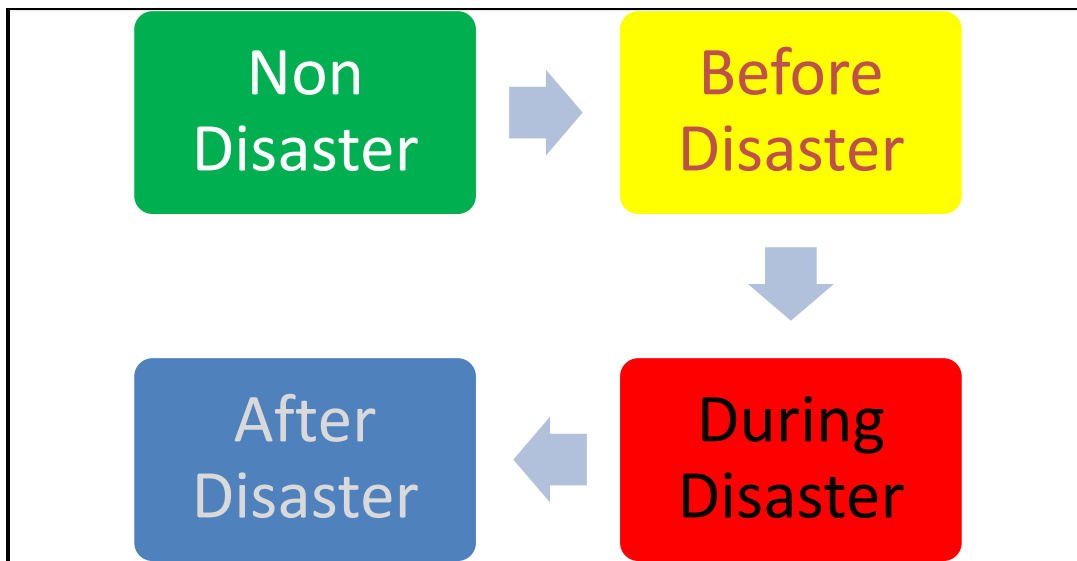
- To develop disaster management as a distinct management discipline and creation of a systematic and streamlined disaster management cadre

### **A 1.5 District Plan Approach**

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

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

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



**Figure 2: Disaster Cycle**

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

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

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

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

## **A 2 Institutional Arrangements**

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

### **A 2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)**

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 Sheopur district and co-chairperson of DDMA will be the CEO of Jila Parishad. The following structure for DDMA is recommended:

**Table 14: District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Functionaries</b>	<b>Role in DDMA</b>
1	Collector/DM	Chairperson
2	CEO of Jila Parishad	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 Janpat 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 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.

DDMC is already operating in the district and has been formed by the District Collector. This committee is currently working in the district for controlling situation aroused due to flood. Every year in the month of June a meeting is been organized to monitor the existing situation and to inform its members about their roles and responsibilities. Currently this committee has been formed to control flood situation however the same committee can be extended to control situation arising from other hazards. It is also recommended to include people from various NGO's and other research institute as members in the committee. Also the committee should meet at least twice in a year to monitor the preparedness level of the district in wake of any disaster. The following is the list of all the members of the DDMC.

**Table 15: District Disaster Management Committee**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Functionaries</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Office contact</b>	<b>Residence contact</b>
1	District Collector	Chairman, DDMC	Office of District Collector, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur	07530 – 220058	07530 – 220059 , 94251-71409
2	Superintendent of Police	Member, DDMC	Office of Superintendent of Police, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur	07530- 222400	07530-222401 , 94259-00399

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S.No.	Functionaries	Designation	Address	Office contact	Residence contact
3	Addl. Collector/ ADM	Member, DDMC	Collectorate, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur	07530- 223278	07530-222701 , 98260-60543
4	Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat, Sheopur	Member, DDMC	Zila Panchayat, Shivpuri Road , Sheopur	07530- 221240	07530-222240 , 94259-50685
5	Forest Conservator, Forest Range , Sheopur	Member, DDMC		07530- 220002	07530-220604 , 94247-91875
6	DFO, Kuno Wildlife, Forest Division Sheopur	Member, DDMC		07530- 220004	07530-223416 , 94247-91938
7	Executive Engineer, Water Supply Department, Sheopur	Member, DDMC	Office of Executive Engineer, Water Supply Department, Pali Road, Sheopur	07530- 222532	07530-222533 , 94244-03538
8	Executive Engineer, P.W.D, Sheopur	Member, DDMC	Office of Executive Engineer, P.W.D, Pali Road, Sheopur	07530- 223035	07530-220661 , 99265-89588

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<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Functionaries</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Office contact</b>	<b>Residence contact</b>
9	Executive Engineer, P.H.E, Sheopur	Member, DDMC	Office of Executive Engineer, P.H.E, Sheopur	07530- 222185	07530-223261 , 98261-61376
10	Executive Engineer (Rural) , MPMKVVCL , Sheopur	Member, DDMC	Office of DGM, MPMKVVCL, Anand Nagar, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur		94069-02390
11	Executive Engineer (Urban), MPMKVVCL, Sheopur	Member, DDMC	132/33 KV Substation, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur		94069-02379
12	In charge, Flood Control	Member, DDMC	Collectorate, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur	07530- 220006	
13	Sub Divisional Magistrate, Sheopur	Member, DDMC	Collectorate, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur	07530- 221158	98939-44785
14	Sub Divisional Magistrate, Karhal	Member, DDMC	Office of Sub Divisional Magistrate, Karhal	220181	94251-34394 , 99930-92500

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Functionaries</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Office contact</b>	<b>Residence contact</b>
15	Sub Divisional Magistrate, Vijaypur	Member, DDMC	Office of Sub Divisional Magistrate, Vijaypur	07528-266230	07528-266231, 94258-54620
16	Chief Medical and Health Officer	Member, DDMC	CMHO, District Hospital Sheopur	07530-220798	07530-221536 , 98263-29494
17	Deputy Director (Incharge), Veterinary Services, Sheopur	Member, DDMC		07530-220102	93009-69851
18	Civil Surgeon, District Hospital, Sheopur	Member, DDMC	District Hospital, Sheopur	07530-220252	07530-222540 , 99932-63981
19	Deputy Director, Fisheries Department, Sheopur	Member, DDMC			
20	Assistant District Food Officer, Sheopur	Member, DDMC	Food Department Collectorate, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur	07530-222322	94251-29103

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Functionaries</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Office contact</b>	<b>Residence contact</b>
21	Company Commander (Incharge)	Member, DDMC	District Homeguard Office, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur		98938-87428
22	Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Justice Department, Sheopur	Member, DDMC	Panchayat and Social Justice Department, Collectorate, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur	07530-220572	
23	Chief Executive Officer, Janpat Panchayat, Sheopur	Member, DDMC	Janpat Panchayat, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur		99268-69901
24	Tehsildar ,Sheopur	Member, DDMC	Tehsil Office, Collectorate, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur	07530-221011	07530-220014 , 94257-75932
25	Tehsildar , Vijaypur	Member, DDMC	Tehsil Office, Vijaypur		94254-82823
26	Tehsildar , Karhal	Member, DDMC	Tehsil Office, Karhal	262291	

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

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

**Table 16: District Control Room**

<b>Location of the DEOC / DCR:</b>	Collectorate Office, Shivpuri Road, Sheopur
<b>Involved agencies in DEOC / DCR, Roles and responsibilities of the officials / nodal persons (phase wise):</b>	Revenue Department, Sheopur ; P.W.D , Sheopur ;Forest Department, Sheopur
<b>Equipments installed (software and hardware):</b>	Telephone (07530-221158)

The current District Emergency Operation Centre is operating for managing flood control situation. However the same DEOC can be extended for managing other disaster situations.

In this plan the following District Emergency Operation Centre is proposed to be set up for Sheopur District:

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

The primary function of the DEOC is to implement the District Disaster Management Plan which includes coordination, data collection, operation management, record keeping, public information and resource management. For the effective management of resources, disaster supplies and other response activities, focal points or centers will have to be established. These points will have to be well networked starting from the State to the District and finally leading to the disaster site. Emergency Operations Centers at the State (SEOC) and the District (DEOC) and Incident Command Post (ICP) at the disaster site are the designated focal points that will coordinate overall activities and the flow of relief supplies from the State. The District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC)

will be maintained and run round the clock, which will expand to undertake and coordinate activities during a disaster. Once a warning or a First Information Report is received, the DEOC will become fully operational. During a disaster situation, the DEOC will be under direct command of the Deputy Commissioner or the designated person by him as the Chief of Operations.

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

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

### **Organizational Setup of DEOC**

The DEOC will comprise the following:

#### **1. DEOC In-charge**

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

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

#### **2. Operations Section**



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

- a) Handle requests for emergency personnel, equipment and other resources
- b) Designate responsibilities and duties for management of the DEOC
- c) Manage storage, handling and set-up of incoming equipment and personnel
- d) Ensure medical care, feeding and housing for DSEOC personnel
- e) Maintain documentation of resource inventories, allocation and availability.
- f) Manage finances for DEOC operations

### **3. Representatives in DEOC**

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

- Department of Public Works Department
- Department of Irrigation and Public Health
- Department of Town and Country Planning
- Department of Transport
- Department of Power
- Department of Home
- Department of Revenue
- Department of Food, civil supplies and consumer affairs
- Department of Rural development
- Department of Health
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Social Justice and Empowerment
- Department of Urban Development
- Department of Information and Public Relations
- Department of Finance
- Department of Industries
- Shimla Division-BSNL
- Red Cross Society

- Media
- NGO

Emergency Support Functions (ESF) have been established, to support the DEOC functions. Each ESF is headed by a lead department for coordinating the delivery of goods and services to the disaster area, and it is supported by various departments and agencies. During a disaster, the ESFs will be an integral part to carry out response activities. After a major disaster or emergency requiring district response, primary agencies, when directed by the DEOC will take actions to identify requirements and mobilize and deploy resources to the affected area and assist the DEOC in its response actions under fourteen ESFs

### **Location of DEOC**

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

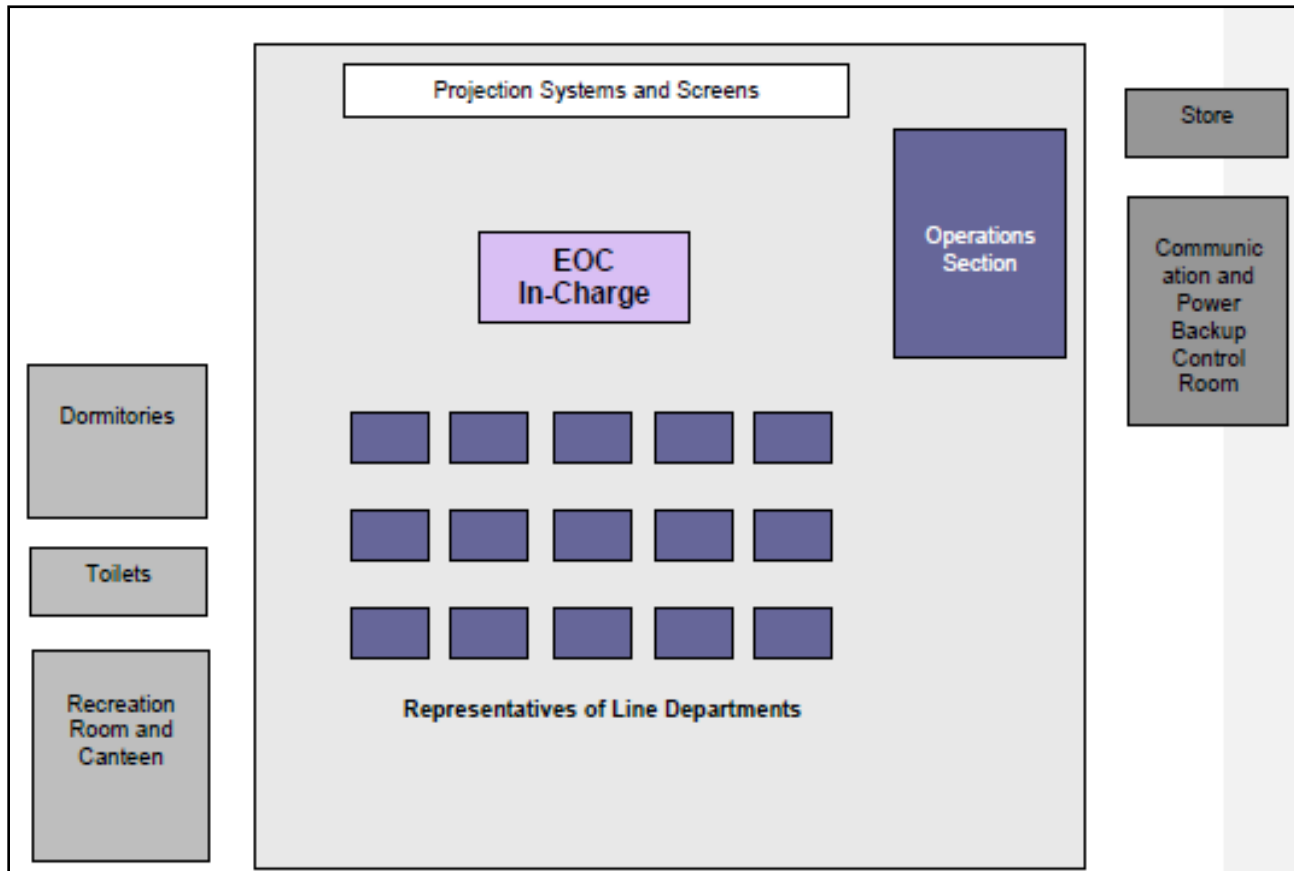
- The Chief of operations will initiate the activation of emergency services of the DEOC as established.
- Activation of the DEOC should immediately follow the declaration of a State District Level Emergency.
- The Individuals staffing the DEOC are responsible for establishing communications with their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

### **Back-up DEOC**

It is recommended that an alternate DEOC must also be established. It is suggested to setup the backup DEOC within the Collector office building, as most of the departmental heads sits there

### **DEOC Layout**

The DEOC will be organised comprising the below features in a user friendly layout and in a disaster resistant building. A suggested conceptual layout is given below.



**Figure 3: Conceptual Layout of Emergency Operations Centre**

### **Equipment Requirements**

The DEOC will need to operate round the clock, and may itself be subjected to adverse conditions due to the impact of disaster. It needs to be equipped with the following hardware and software for its efficient functioning:

1. Resource Inventories and databank of maps and plans at block and, district and state level on a GIS platform for quick retrieval and analysis.
2. State-of-art communication equipment for staying linked with the Chief Secretary's SEOC, Divisional Commissioner's office, district headquarters of line departments, district collectors of adjoining districts, field teams/Incident Command post sms, media, and national and international support agencies. These includes ham radio, satellite phones, mobile phones, hotline connections with state EOC, Printer-Scanner-Fax (Multi Utility Machine) and divisional commissioner and Video Conference Unit (NIC Video Conferencing Network Compatible)
3. A mobile command vehicle with communication equipment.
4. Workstations and communication lines for all representatives of the line ministries.

5. Radios and television sets tuned to different news channels and coverage.
6. Video conferencing facility.
7. Projection equipment and screens.
8. Emergency power backup.
9. Stock of drinking water, food, medicines, bedding and essential items required for personnel manning the DEOC for long time durations.

### **Resource Inventories**

Resource inventories are useful in quick retrieval of vital information regarding availability and sources of rescue and relief material and personnel during times of emergency.

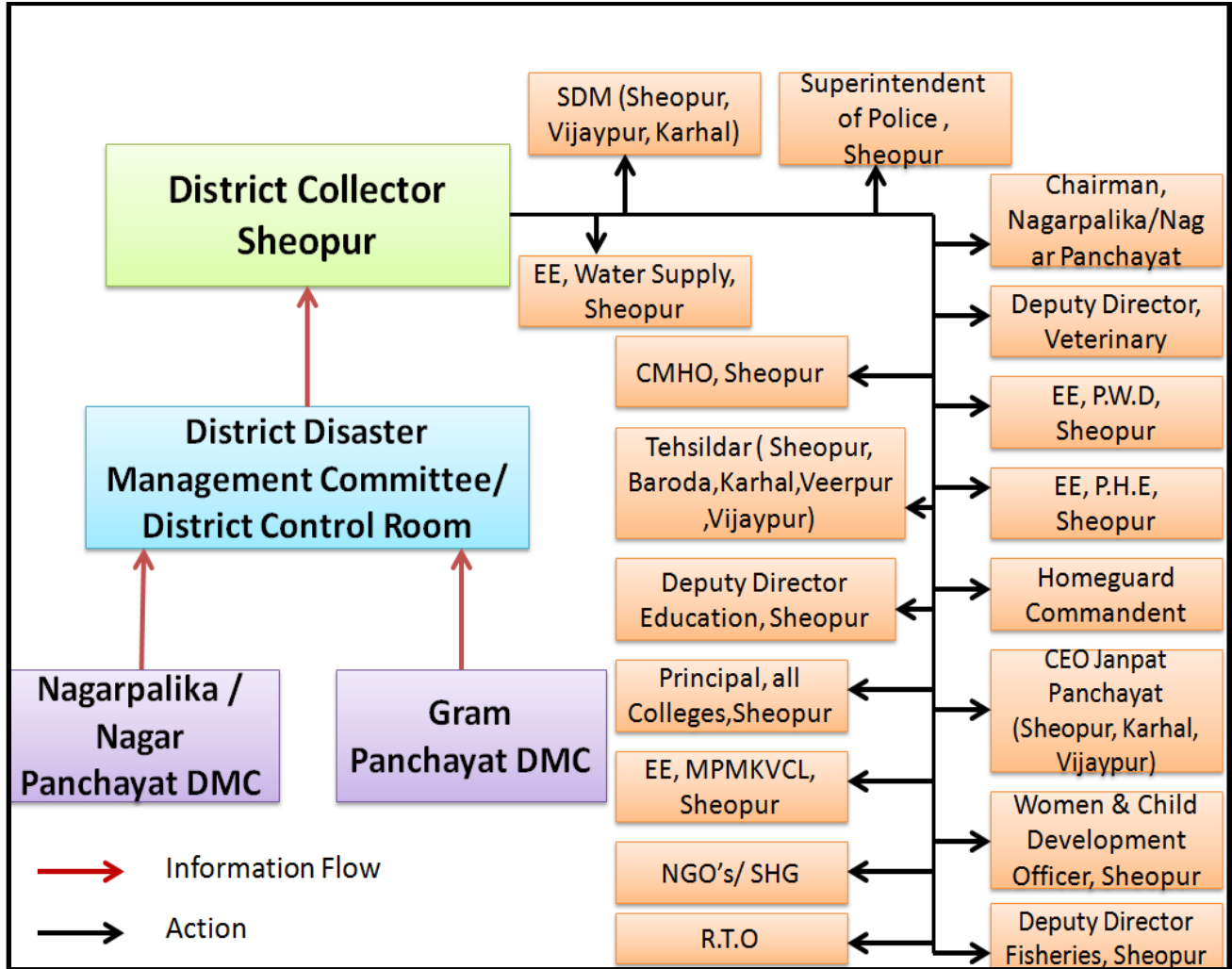
Resource inventories are essential elements of EOC operations. Such inventories will be prepared and maintained through regular updating at the State DEOC and District levels. DEOC will ensure that all the departments of the district update quarterly, their department related data on Ministry of Home Affairs (GoI), India Disaster Resource Network website. DEOC will update its resource databank from the website details along with the details received annually from the Block level disaster management plans. Inventories will include the following basic elements, and other locally relevant information:

1. Contact details of all personnel and organisations concerned with emergency management
2. List, with specifications and availability procedures, of all equipment that may be useful for responding to an emergency. This will include communication equipment, transport vehicles, earth moving equipment, cranes, and tools etc. that are available with agencies within the jurisdiction.
3. List, with specifications and rate schedules, of relief material that can be sourced from local aid agencies and markets. This will include dry ration, tents and bedding, clothing, utensils, first-aid items and other basic items.

### **A 2.4 District Disaster Information Management System**

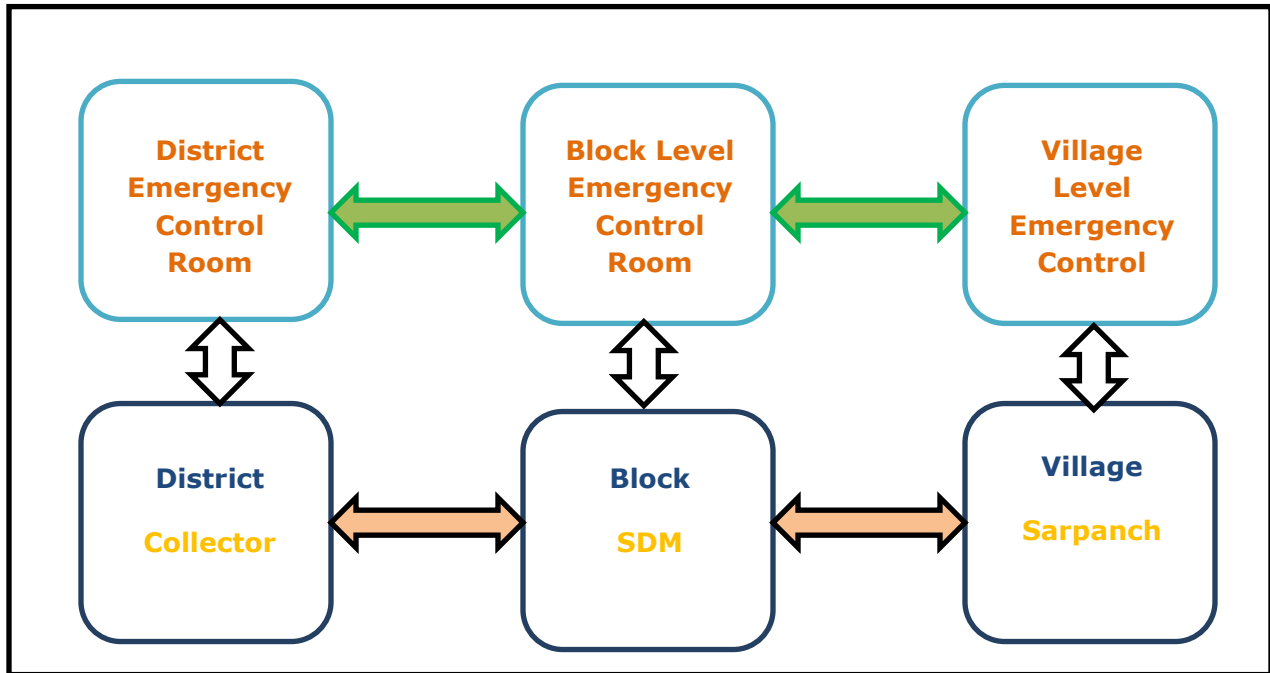
Information and guidelines during the disaster should flow from district to block to village level. For each stage there should be a control room and nodal officer appointed. At district level Collector and the concerned departments play an important role. At block level SDM and NGOs have a crucial role. At the village level sarpanch plays an important role. The current informational flow in the district is shown in the figure below:

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**



**Figure 4: Present District Disaster Informational Flow**

However the following informational flow system is proposed to be set up in the district:



**Figure 5: Proposed District Disaster Informational Flow**

The proposed district disaster informational flow will help the administration to work in a more coordinated and effective way at all levels.

### **A 2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee**

Presently no Urban Area Disaster Management Committee has been formed in the district. The following Urban Area Disaster Management Committee proposed for the district:

**Table 17: Urban Area Disaster Management Committee**

<b>Functionaries</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Nagarpalika Chairman	Chairman
Tehsildar – Vice Chairman	Vice Chairman
Chief Nagarpalika Officer	Secretary
SDOP	Member
Block Development Officer	Member

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Assistant Engineer/ Junior Engineer (MPEB)	Member
Assistant Engineer, P.W.D	Member

The roles and responsibility of this Urban DDMC includes - to coordinate, implement, creating awareness, increasing training and capacity, carrying out mock-drills at the urban level. Also the UADMC will be responsible for creating awareness among community about earthquake, flood resistant structures, harvesting techniques etc., preparing a list of resources (Public and private Sectors) available at short notice in case of emergency and monitoring of all the developmental activity going on in district and ensure that they satisfy building construction norms and regulations.

### **A 2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee**

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

- Planning
- Community Awareness
- Training and Capacity Building
- Preparedness before response and Mitigation Plan.

Presently no block level disaster management committee has been formed in the district. The following Block Level Disaster Management Committee is proposed for the district:

**Table 18: Block Level Disaster Management Committee**

<b>Functionaries</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Block Development Officer	Chairman
SHO (town inspector), Police Station	Member
Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti-Block	Member
Medical Officer In charge, Dispensaries	Member
Assistant Engineer/ Sub engineer, I&PH	Member
Assistant Engineer/ Sub engineer, PWD	Member
Assistant Engineer, MPEB	Member
Inspector, Food & Supplies	Member

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<b>Functionaries</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Platoon Commander, Home Guards	Member
Range Officer, Forests	Member
In charge, Fire Station	Member
Junior Engineer (JTO), Telecom	Member
Rural engineering (sub engineer)	Member
From two prominent NGO's working in the block in the field of Disaster Management	Member

The **roles and responsibility of this Block Level DDMC** includes - to coordinate, implement, Identification of Vulnerable areas at blocks level, creating awareness among local community about do's and don'ts at the time of disaster, increasing training and capacity, carrying out mock-drills at the urban level, preparing a data base of Vulnerable Household at block level, ensure that all the developmental activities in block like construction of dams, storage structures are flood, earthquake resistant, ensure capacity building and proper maintenance of equipment and preparation of a list of search and rescue equipment, relief material, and Man power available at short notice.

### **A 2.7 Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee**

Presently no Gram Panchayat level Disaster Management Committee has been formed in the district. The following Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee is proposed for the district:

**Table 19: Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee**

<b>Functionaries/Agency/Institutions</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Gram Sarpanch	Chairman
Secretary, Gram Panchayat	Secretary
Patwari	Member
M.P.W/A.N.M/Anganwari worker	Member



**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

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<b>Functionaries/Agency/Institutions</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Principal Middle/Primary School	Member
Gram Kotwar	Member
Two Member of Gram Panchayat nominated by Sarpanch	Member

The roles and responsibility of this Gram Panchayat Level DDMC includes - to coordinate, implement, creating awareness among communities about vulnerable sites, areas, increasing training and capacity, carrying out mock-drills at the gram level, communicating with District and Block level disaster management committee on receipt of any warning, Formation of Search and Rescue team, Relief Team, Primary Health Team, Disposal of dead body and cleaning team etc. at village level as per requirement.

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

**Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk & Capacity analysis (HVRC)** is the most important part of the plan as the entire planning process will be based on its outcome. Any error in identifying the frequency, magnitude and projected impact leads to incorrect identification of major hazard and hence an imperfect plan. The necessary outcomes of the HVRC analysis will be the type of hazards that the district is prone to, history of hazards, impact analysis of the worst case, the area, people and infrastructure that is prone to the risk of these hazards and their vulnerability of being damaged by such disasters due to their vulnerability characteristics. Vulnerability Assessment should deal with the natural, socio-economic vulnerability, housing vulnerability and the environmental vulnerability. After knowing the existing hazards and potential vulnerabilities, the risk analysis will be carried out. HVRC analysis will also include resource inventory/capacity analysis, preparedness analysis in terms of network of communication systems, public distribution systems, storage facilities, transportation facilities, medical facilities, fire stations, cyclone shelters with their capacity, presence of NGOs and other volunteers etc so as to enable quick response.

## **B 1 Hazard Assessment**

Sheopur district is vulnerable to various types of hazards. The major types of hazards to which the district is vulnerable are as follows:

- Flood
- Earthquake
- Dam breakage
- Residential Fire
- Forest Fire
- Stampede in Fair
- Road accidents
- Rail accidents
- Epidemic
- Drought
- Hailstorm

Brief descriptions about the entire potential hazard are as follows:

- **Earthquake:** As per seismology study, Sheopur district is situated in seismic **zone -2**. Hence the danger of earthquake hitting in Sheopur district is always there. However no history of any past disaster due to earthquake has been found in the district. In the earthquake prone technique handbook, publish by Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal in coordination with Madhya Pradesh government and Home Department, Government of India, it has been shown in the

figure 1.1 on page 3 of the book that earthquake of magnitude 5.5 and more have hit the area present on the border of Sheopur and Shivpuri district in the year 1926, 1929, 1930. However no information about any damage in this regard is available.

- **Flood:** In Sheopur district, every year flood like situation arises. The major reason for this is excess rainfall and release of water from Kota Barrage Dam, Rajasthan. The tehsils which majorly get affected from flood are Sheopur and Vijaypur tehsils.
- **Dam Breakage:** In Sheopur district dam breakage has also been identified as a potential hazard. The situation arising due to any leakage in dam or dam breakage can affect the low lying areas present near the dam. A brief description about the various dam and their capacities is given below:

**Table 20: Dam Capacity and Potentially Affected Area**

S.No.	Tehsil	Dam	Potentially Affected area
1	Sheopur	Banjara Dam Capacity is 2.58 Million Cubic Metre Awada Dam Capacity is 45 Million Cubic Metre	Ward No. 11, Roopnagar Area and affected population will be around 5000 Affected area includes Awada village, Sheopur city and other villages present in the downstream of the dam
2	Vijaypur	1. Barda Dam Capacity is 9.074 Million Cubic Metre 2. Kota Dam Capacity is 5.694 Million Cubic Metre	Benipura and affected population is 3000

- **Residential Fire:** This hazard has also been identified as a potential danger in the district. All the tehsil present in the district are vulnerable to residential fire. However no history of any major damage due to residential fire is present in the district.

- **Forest Fire:** This hazard has also been identified as a potential danger in the district. All the tehsil present in the district are vulnerable to forest fire. However no incidences of any major damage due to forest fire are present in the district.
- **Stampede in Fair:** Various places have been identified in the Sheopur districts which are vulnerable to ‘Stampede in Fair’. On various occasion huge gathering of people from various communities can be seen in such places. Hence in such places there has always been a danger of any uncertain incidence which can lead to stampede in such places. A brief description about major places have been given in the table below:

**Table 21: Stampede in Fair**

S.No.	Block	Occasion	Month and footfall
1	Sheopur	1. Triveni Sangam, Rameshwar Temple, Manpur 2. Dolgyaras 3. Durga Temple, Durgapuri 4. Shiv Mandir, Nagda 5. Idgah 6. Mazar Nimodapeer	1. During Kartik Purnima around 25000 – 30000 people gather at this place 2. This is organized during dolgyaras and around 50,000 people gather on this occasion 3. At this temple 5000- 10000 people gather during Navratras 4. At this temple 5000-10000 people gather during Shiv ratri 5. Around 10000 people gather at this place on the occasion of Id 6. Around 10000 people gather at this place on the occasion of Urs in the month of May
2	Vijaypur	1. Chimma-Chimma Hanuman Mandir	1. Around 20000-30000 people gather at this temple on second Tuesday of Badho

## DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)

S.No.	Block	Occasion	Month and footfall
3	Karhal	1. Panwada Mata Mandir	1. Around 10000-15000 people gather at this temple on the occasion of Chaitra Navratra

- **Road Accident:** This has also been identified as a potential danger in the district. However no incidences of any major accidents are present in the district.
- **Rail Accidents:** In Sheopur district Rail Accidents have also been identified as one of the potential danger. However there are no incidences of any major accidents in the past. This railway line is narrow gauge line from Gwalior. The list of major railway station is shown below:

**Table 22: Railway Station in Sheopur**

S.No.	Block	Railway Station	Distance (in km) from Sheopur Kalan Railway Station
1	Sheopur	1. Sheopur Kalan	1. 00
		2. Kojhipur	2. 35
2	Vijaypur	1. Ekadori	1. 55
		2. Veerpur	2. 77
3	Karhal	1. Girdharpur	1. 21

- **Epidemic:** This has also been identified as potential danger to Sheopur district. However in the past 25 years no such major epidemic has broke out. However every year cases of malaria are registered and in certain cases death have also been registered. From epidemic spread out view, blocks of Karhal and Vijaypur are more vulnerable. As these area are mainly inhabited by tribal population and also the population is sparsely populated. The below table shows the cases of malaria and the number of registered in those cases:

**Table 23: Malaria Incidence**

S.No.	Year	Population Affected	Malaria Incidence	Death
1	2006	135726	3	Nil
2	2007	392957	67	6

## **DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Population Affected</b>	<b>Malaria Incidence</b>	<b>Death</b>
3	2008	577235	60	8
4	2009	326891	20	1
5	2010	236360	7	0
6	2011	293529	8	3

Source: District Malaria Officer, Sheopur as on June 2012

- **Drought:** Due to less rainfall in the district, in some tehsil or gram drought like situation may get created. During summers most of the rivers get dried up except some big rivers like Chambal due to which there is less water available for drinking and for irrigation purpose. Almost all the areas of the district are vulnerable to drought. Such situation has arisen in the year **2002** (it was the worst drought hit year) during which the average annual rainfall was 218.5 mm which is less than 25% of the average annual rainfall.
- **Hailstorm:** This has also been identified as one of the potential danger to the district. Hail storm may cause damage to human as well as animal but the major damage has been caused to crop. Almost all the blocks of the district are vulnerable to Hailstorm. Damage due to Hailstorm has been Rs. 1, 37, 98,583 in the year 2010-11.

**B 1.1 History of Past Disaster**

**Table 24: History of past disasters**

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
<b>Flood</b>	1982 1986 1990 1991 1995 1996 2000 2005	Total affected villages were 30 and total affected area was 278.911 Hectare due to the flood in 2005	Loss of crop, Loss of connectivity, drinking water problem, routine activities get affected	In 2005 around 310 farmer got affected from the flood	No losses of livestock were reported	<b>Flood affected GP's are :</b> Jalapura, Adwar, Makhan Khedli, Dalarnakakar, Samarsa, Talawada, Jaini, Sevapur, Hasalpur, Bagadiya, Khir-Khiri, Jwasa, Uchakheda, Datarda, Vanvada, Lehchhoda, Gurnawada, Dalarnakalan, Manpur, Mewada, Nandapur, Jwalapur, Sonkala, Jwada, Panwada, Uttanwada, Radhapura, Kuhajapur, Turrakhurd, Datati, Suthara, Arondi, Nandigaon, Jinar chha, Varoli, Rijetha, Jumurdi, Nimach, Pancho, Gohar, Neharkheda, Vijaypur



**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>Type of hazard</b>	<b>Year of occurrence</b>	<b>Area affected</b>	<b>Impact on life</b>	<b>Livelihood</b>	<b>Livestock</b>	<b>Hazard prone zone in district</b>
<b>Hailstorm</b>	2007 2011	In 2007 total 58 villages were affected and total affected area was 9848.755 Hectare	Not much impact was there on human life	Due to the hailstorm in 2007 about 5996 farmers lost their crop which impacted their livelihood	No incidence of any harm to livestock were reported	Almost all the blocks get affected
<b>Drought</b>	2002-03 2003-04 2004-05	Almost the whole district got affected due to the 2002-30 drought	Not enough water for drinking and other purposes	Due to water scarcity farmers were affected a lot as they couldn't get water for irrigation	Livestock also get affected due to water scarcity as enough water was not available for drinking	Almost all the blocks get affected

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
<b>Epidemic (Malaria)</b>	2007 2008 2009 2011	Area which got affected are: Khitarpal ,Kanapur ,Nayagao n,Dawars a,Radep, Bagadwa h,Gujarg awadi,La hroney,S arplia, Salapura, Dikhtoli	Almost every year death are recorded due to malaria. In 2007, 6 death and in 2008 8 deaths were reported	Not much impact as most the medicine and treatment are borne by government	Livestock weren't got affected	<b>GP which got affected are :</b> Khitarpal,Kanapur,Nayagao n,Dawarsa,Radep,Firozpu ra, Bagadwah,Salapura
<b>Forest Fire</b>	2008 2009 2010 2011	In 2008 about 1955.2 Hectare and in 2009 1092.5 Hectare area got affected	No incidences of any impact on human life has been reported	No loss in forest products and flora and fauna	No incidences of any loss of livestock has been reported	Karhal, Sheopur, Budahera, Veerpur, Kuno Sanctuary

**B 1.2 Major Applicable Hazard**

**Table 25: Major applicable hazards**

<b>Type of applicable hazards</b>	<b>Hazard prone blocks (up to Gram Panchayat Level)</b>
<b>Flood</b>	Jalapura, Adwar, Makhan Khedli, Dalarnakakar, Samarsa, Talawada, Jaini, Sevapur, Hasalpur, Bagadiya, Khir-Khiri, Jwasa, Uchakheda, Datarada, Vanvada, Lehchhoda, Gurnawada, Dalarnakalan, Manpur, Mewada, Nandapur, Jwalapur, Soinkala, Jwada, Panwada, Uttanwada, Radhapura, Kuhajapur, Turrakhurd, Datati, Suthara, Arondi, Nandigaon, Jinarchha, Varoli, Rijetha, Jumurdi, Nimach, Pancho, Gohar, Neharkheda, Vijaypur
<b>Hailstorm</b>	Almost all the blocks of the district
<b>Malaria</b>	Vijaypur (Khitarpal); Sheopur( Kanapur, Nayagaon, Dawarsa, Radep, Baghuwah, Gujarwadi, Indrapuri); Karhal (Lahroney ,Sarpila ,Salapura ,Dikhtoli)
<b>Earthquake</b>	Sheopur lies in seismic zone 2 so the whole district is prone to earthquake
<b>Drought</b>	Almost all the blocks are prone to drought but Karhal block is more prone as this block doesn't have any major source of water
<b>Road / Rail Accident</b>	All the State Highways
<b>Stampede in Fair</b>	All the places where fair is been organized. Such place are Nagda Temple, Sheopur; Triveni Sangam, Manpur; Durga Temple, Durgapuri; Chimm-Chimma Hanuman Mandir, Vijaypur; Panwada Mata Mandir, Karhal; Manpur Mela, Manpur; Tejaji Mela, Baroda; Dolgyaras, Sheopur
<b>Forest Fire</b>	Karhal, Sheopur, Budahera, Veerapur, Kuno Sanctuary
<b>Dam Breakage</b>	The area present in the downstream of the dams. Areas which can get affected due to breakage of Awada Dam are Awada village, Sheopur City and other villages.

**B 1.3 Seasonality of Hazards**

**Table 26: Seasonality of hazards**

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood						Yes	Yes	Yes				
Drought	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hailstorm	Yes											Yes
Malaria						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Earthquake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Road/Rail Accident	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stampede in Fair		Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Forest Fire		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes						
Dam Breakage						Yes	Yes	Yes				

**B 2 Vulnerability Analysis**

Vulnerability analysis and risk assessment are essential for developing mitigation strategies and these analysis needs to come from the ground level to understand the local specific situation. The gram Panchayat, block level and urban bodies’ disaster management plans will help in getting this information. Special focus will be given to areas highly vulnerable to disasters triggered by climate change. The district administration should engage the local bodies, NGOs and local community in order to develop a realistic base ground assessments. Working with Panchayats, Block and the Zila Parishad, the Sheopur DDMA may periodically hold meetings to review local vulnerabilities or any signs of early warning of a potential disaster.

**Analysis:**

**Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability**

Sheopur district has several physical vulnerabilities. Every year due to heavy rainfall connectivity between various places is lost as the water flows over the bridges. Out of the entire three blocks, Sheopur block is most vulnerable. Some of the bridges which are vulnerable are – Datarda Bridge on Sheopur-Sawai Madhopur Road, Banwada bridge on Gwalior Road, Khatoli bridge on Sheopur-Kota road, Sesaipura bridge. Karhal block is also vulnerable because being a tribal area not all places in the block are well connected by proper road.

**Environmental/ Natural Vulnerability**

Natural vulnerability is present in Sheopur and Vijaypur block. In both these block major rivers of the district Chambal and Parvati are flowing and also the presence of various canals in these blocks make them more vulnerable to natural vulnerability. The animals in Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary present in Vijaypur block are also vulnerable to forest fire or any epidemic diseases. In Karhal block environmental vulnerability is because of forest trees that are vulnerable because of forest fire.

**Social Vulnerability**

Disasters deprive people of their jobs and hence their source of livelihood is lost which forces them to either migrate or switch their jobs. Each block is socially vulnerable as the district is prone to flood, earthquake, epidemics, forest fire, drought etc and so the population is always at risk. As compare to Sheopur and Vijaypur block, Karhal block is more vulnerable because being a tribal area and considering the fact that no major source of water present in this block, people of this block are more depended on labor work and hence short term migration is a common practice that the people have to do because there is no option left with them. This poses a great challenge of livelihood in front of the people of Karhal block.

**Economic Vulnerability**

In all the three blocks of the district people are mostly depended on agriculture related activities for their livelihood. Hence economic vulnerability is present in all block; as district is prone to flood, drought, etc. which directly affects agricultural productivity. This decrease livelihood options for villagers. In Karhal block people are more into labor activities. As less resources of water are available hence people are more depended on labor activities than on agricultural activities. Hence

Karhal is more prone to economic vulnerability. In Sheopur block other people are getting engaged in activities other than agriculture hence economic vulnerability is less here as compare to other blocks.

**Institutional Vulnerability**

It is present in all the blocks as there is absence of Disaster management Committee at block, tehsil level, and gram panchayat level. However as compare to Sheopur, Vijaypur and Karhal block are more vulnerable. Sheopur being the districts headquarter has the privilege of better institutional set up as compare to that of other blocks. Karhal block is mostly inhabited by tribal people hence there is very less awareness among the people regarding disasters and some places in this block being difficult to access make the situation bad. This makes Karhal block the most vulnerable block to institutional vulnerability.

**Table 27: Block wise vulnerability**

<b>Name of Block</b>	<b>Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability</b>	<b>Environmental / Natural vulnerability</b>	<b>Social vulnerability</b>	<b>Economic vulnerability</b>	<b>Institutional vulnerability</b>
Sheopur	Floods pose a severe threat to the vulnerable bridges and roads that are prone to get damaged during rains. Bridges like Datarda Bridge, Sesaipura Bridge, Khatoli bridge are more vulnerable to flood.	Chambal, Parvati and Seep rivers get flooded during rains.	Population in villages those are prone to floods. In Sheopur block 38 villages have been identified which are prone to floods. Also population is prone to different hazards like drought, accidents, fire etc.	Majority population is dependent on agriculture and thus the impact of flood is critical on their lives.	Sheopur being the district headquarter has the privilege of better institutional set up still there is absence of disaster management committee at urban, block as well as gram panchayat level

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>Name of Block</b>	<b>Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability</b>	<b>Environmental / Natural vulnerability</b>	<b>Social vulnerability</b>	<b>Economic vulnerability</b>	<b>Institutional vulnerability</b>
Vijaypur	Bridges in the villages that are prone to floods	Quari and Kuno rivers get flooded during rains.	Many people are illiterate and thus are unaware of the various hazards and thus without proper awareness they may land themselves in trouble.	Majority population is dependent on agriculture and thus the impact of flood is critical on their lives.	Absence of disaster management committee at urban, block as well as gram panchayat level



**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>Name of Block</b>	<b>Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability</b>	<b>Environmental / Natural vulnerability</b>	<b>Social vulnerability</b>	<b>Economic vulnerability</b>	<b>Institutional vulnerability</b>
Karhal	Roads and Houses. As this being a tribal area most of the people are staying in kachha houses which are more prone to fire. Also some places in the block are not connected due to lack of proper road. Some of the villages which are difficult to reach are Tiktoli, Bagh, Chakrana, Silori, Patari, Naavalpura, Hathedi, Nasir Gadh Sahrana	Forest present in this block are vulnerable to fire	Short term migration is a common practice that the people have to do because there is no option left with them.	Agriculture and Livelihood are affected	Less awareness among the people and the absence of disaster management committee at block as well as gram panchayat level makes this as the most vulnerable block

## B 3 Capacity Analysis

### B 3.1 Resource Inventory

**Table 28: Resource inventory**

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
<b>Emergency Search lights</b>	Two search lights are with Homeguard and 19 with Police Department	21	Govt	Shri Mahendra Sikarwar , Superidentent of Police, Sheopur 07530-222400(O), 94259-00399
<b>Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&amp;R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.</b>	15 jawans of Homeguard have been trained in Swimming, 496 Anganwari workers have trained in first aid. List of all the swimmers will be attached in the annexure	1)15(swimming) 2) 496(First Aid)	Govt	1)Shri Sanjay Singh, District Commander, Homeguard, Sheopur 97543-79992 2) Smt. Manorama Gadwal, District Women and Child Development Officer 98934-52742

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Govt, Private</b>	<b>Contact no. of nodal person/s</b>
<b>First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used</b>	All the necessary medicine and necessary equipment are maintained at each CHC, PHC and SHC		Govt.	Dr. (Shri) A.K .Mudgal, CMHO, Sheopur 07530 – 220798, 98263-29494
<b>Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores</b>	List of key hospitals, Doctors and medical store will be annexed in the annexure	1) Blood Bank (1), 2) Medical Stores (184)	1) Govt. 2) Private	Dr. (Shri) A.K. Mudgal, CMHO, Sheopur 07530 – 220798, 98263-29494
<b>Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB</b>	No Hydracrane is there in the district only bulldozer, JCB machines are available in the district	1) JCB Machine – 4 2) Bulldozer – 5	1) Private 2) Private	1) Executive Engineer, P.W.D, Sheopur 07530-223035, 99265-89588 2)Executive Engineer, Water Supply Department, Sheopur 07530-222532 , 94244-03538

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Govt, Private</b>	<b>Contact no. of nodal person/s</b>
<b>Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)</b>	Several vehicle such as car, jeep, matador, minibus, tractor can be used for logistics purpose	1) Buses – 42 2) Mini Bus – 24 3) Truck – 183 4) SchoolBus – 7	Govt. as well as private	RTO, Sheopur
<b>Total no. of boats (with info about capacity, size contacts of Orgn./owner etc)</b>	The carrying capacity of motor boat is from 10 - 12 persons.	Capacity(10 persons) – 1 Capacity(12 persons) – 2	Govt.	Shri Sanjay Singh, District Commander, Homeguard, Sheopur 97543-79992
<b>Availability of fire fighting equipments, Fire tenders</b>	Fire brigade are available with Nagarpalika Sheopur and Nagar Panchayat Baroda and Vijaypur	Sheopur (2), Baroda (1), Vijaypur (1)	Govt.	Shri V.K .Jain, Incharge CMO, Municipal Council Sheopur 9826513669
<b>List of PDS Shops</b>	There are a total of 198 PDS operating in the district	Sheopur (82), Vijaypur (67), Karhal (49)	Govt.	Shri Narayan Sharma, Assistant District Food Officer, Sheopur 07530-222322 , 94251-29103

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Govt, Private</b>	<b>Contact no. of nodal person/s</b>
<b>List of NGOs / CBOs</b>	List of NGOs will be annexed in the annexure	Sheopur (16), Karhal(5), Vijaypur (3)	Private	
<b>Veterinary Hospitals</b>	List of Veterinary Hospitals will be annexed in the annexure	Sheopur (9), Karhal (14), Vijaypur (12)	Govt.	Dr. K G. Trivedi, Deputy Director (Incharge), Veterinary Services, Sheopur 07530-220102, 93009-69851
<b>Telephone Exchange</b>	List of Telephone Exchange will be annexed in the annexure	18 Telephone exchanges of BSNL	Govt.	Mr. N.D. Ahirwar, AGM, BSNL Office, Sheopur
<b>List of petrol pumps (if possible)</b>	List of Petrol Pumps will be annexed in the annexure	13	Private	Shri Narayan Sharma, Assistant District Food Officer, Sheopur 07530-222322 , 94251-29103

## **B 4 Risks Assessment**

### **B 4.1 Potential impact of applicable hazards**

**Table 29: Potential impact of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities**

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>Type of hazard</b>	<b>Vulnerable areas *</b>	<b>Vulnerability</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Identified safer places *</b>
<b>Flood</b>	1) Jwalapur 2) Awani, Jawasa, Togni, Sirsod 3) Sheopur 4) Shundi, Jalapura, Jhopadi, Makhankhedli, Chhitakhedli, Ecchnakhedli, Jawad 5) Datardakalan, Malrana, Adusa, Lehchhoda, Mudala ka pada, Sada ka pada, Samarsa 6) Khir- Khiri, Biloni, Cholghata, Kherghata	Population of around 1,00,522 residing in these areas, Communication failure, Drinking water problem, Livestock safety issues	Loss of crop, so as livelihood and houses Loss of lives, livestock.	1) Soi 2) Manpur 3) Sheopur 4) Pandi 5) Datarda 6) Dodhar
<b>Hailstorm</b>	Sheopur Block, Karhal Block, Vijaypur Block	Population at risk, livestock safety issues, crops are destroyed	Loss of crop	
<b>Epidemic</b>	Vijaypur (Khitarpal); Sheopur( Kanapur, Nayagaon, Dawarsa, Radep, Baghuwah, Gujarwadi, Indrapuri); Karhal (Lahroney ,Sarpila ,Salapura ,Dikhtoli)	Population at risk and the affected population can be around 5,77,235	Loss of human life.	

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>Type of hazard</b>	<b>Vulnerable areas *</b>	<b>Vulnerability</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Identified safer places *</b>
<b>Drought</b>	Sheopur, Vijaypur, Karhal	Population at risk, drinking water problem, livestock safety issues, crops are destroyed	Loss of crop Loss of lives, livestock	
<b>Forest Fire</b>	Karhal, Sheopur, Budhera, Veerpur	Trees and wild animals at risk	Loss of wild animals and trees	
<b>Rail/Road Accident</b>	Sheopur, Vijaypur	Population at risk	Loss of human life	

#### **B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district**

The district of Sheopur is apparently “safe” in terms of disaster. There are very less high rise buildings which are to be taken special care of during the situations such as earthquakes.

The only disaster that is stressed upon is ‘Flood’ and a proper Flood relief cell is working in the district. The **Sheopur block** of the district is the **most risk prone block to flood**. The resources, which can utilised during search and rescue activities, present with the district are not enough to address any major uncertainty due to flood and also the resources which are present are not working properly. For example the motor boats present with district administration are not working properly. The motor boats need regular maintenance and should be checked regularly for its proper functioning. Along with the resources, reptiles present in the river also create hindrance in the rescue work. The homeguard jawans should be trained and should be equipped with advance resources so that the rescue activity can be carried out efficiently.

The district is also prone to drought as can be seen from the previous year rainfall pattern. However considering the fact that **Karhal block** has no major source of water available, this block is **more vulnerable to drought**. No special measures in terms of disasters like droughts are currently in place except reserve stock of food at fair price shops and there are water tankers for provision of water.

The presence of significant area under forest cover makes the **Sheopur and Kalhar blocks are more prone to forest fire**. The major reasons for forest fire are due to man made reasons. The local people should be made aware about the harmful effects of forest fire and the extent to which it can affect their livelihood.

So, the district needs an “Integrated Disaster Management Plan’ which incorporates all the probable disasters as well as ensures a smooth co-ordination in the affected area so as to minimize the damage to human life as well as other loss. In the subsequent section, a new plan is recommended for Sheopur which integrates ICS system considering all the disasters as well as abides by the guidelines of Disaster Management Act 2005.



## **PART C: DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING**

## **C 1 District Action Plans**

### **C 1.1 Mitigation Plan**

This part will mainly focus on various ways and means of reducing the impacts of disasters on the communities through damage prevention. Major focus will be given to disaster mitigation owing to its importance in reducing the losses. The mitigation plans will be specific for different kinds of hazards identified in HRVC section. Mitigation plans will be sector specific, and will deal with both aspects, structural & non-structural.

#### **C 1.1.1 Hazard Specific Mitigation Plans**

- **Earthquake :**

1) **Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- Identification and retrofitting of old and weak houses
- To enforce earthquake resistant principle strongly while the construction of house

2) **Non Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- Create Awareness – During earthquake to minimize the losses awareness regarding various issue should be spread among community/ government as well as non government organizations
- Organizing training and Workshop – To organize training and workshop for people engage in construction work like Civil Engineer, Architect, Contractor, Mason etc. so that these people will follow earthquake resistant principle while construction.

- **Flood:**

1) **Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- Identification of flood affected area based on past history
- To create embankments at places from where the water first enter flood affected area/ village.
- Construction of Check dam, Stop dam, Reservoir as per the necessity in the flood affected area
- To establish a information system between all the officers of major dams
- To make plans for the discharge of water from the flood affected area
- Construction of Structure for diverting the flow of flood water in flood affected area
- Afforestation activities to be implemented in flood affected area so as to prevent soil erosion
- To establish centres for measuring water level of major water resources

- To prepare map indicating flood affected area (villages, roads, cities), water flow direction and water discharge area.

**2) Non Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- To create awareness regarding how to reach safe shelter from an unsafe place
- To encourage people of flood affected area to take insurance policies
- To impart training and create awareness regarding among various Community groups of flood affected area

• **Dam Breakage:**

**1) Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- Inspection and complete the maintenance of dam before the monsoon
- To make arrangement for measuring the water level of river and nallah present in the downstream of the dam
- To make arrangement for temporary rehabilitation
- To make arrangement for diverting the water of the dam in case of emergency

**2) Non Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- To make coordination system between dam authorities and district administration officials
- To make arrangement for siren as per the requirement
- To identify areas present in the downstream of the dam and update them regularly

• **Forest Fire :**

**1) Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- Construction of trench to prevent fire from spreading
- Construction and Identification of water body

**2) Non Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- To get information about the fire point
- Formation of monitoring team
- To ensure availability of nearest fire brigade and water resources
- To identify habitat of animals and taking care to protect them
- To ensure safety for Tendu patta and Mahua collection centre with the help of Sarpanch and Secretary and enforcing a ban on carrying of inflammable items in forest range.

• **Stampede in Fair:**

1) **Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- Construction of barricades
- To make arrangement for dustbin
- Arranging for safe drinking water and construction of temporary and permanent toilets
- To ensure availability of medical facilities as well as ambulances
- Establish control room for giving information about the entry/exit plan and informing about missing person
- To ensure availability of CCT camera
- To ensure availability of metal detector gate

2) **Non Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- Formation of Fair organization committee and organizing regular meeting of the committee
- To make arrangement for stampede as well as rumors
- Availability of police force to control unseen circumstances

• **Epidemic :**

1) **Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- To make arrangement for the discharge of waste water and construction of proper drainage system
- Making arrangement for safe drinking water and construction of toilets
- Spraying of D.D.T and bleaching powder at regular interval
- Establishment of Primary Health Centre
- Disposal of death animal carcasses

2) **Non Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- To organize camp at regular interval in vulnerable areas
- To make arrangement for vaccinations
- To create awareness through various medium like Wall Painting, Drama(Nukkad Natak) etc.

• **Drought :**

1) **Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- Rain water is one of the major sources of water. During monsoon most of the rain water get wasted because of not utilizing proper rain water harvesting technique
- Construction of water bodies so as to store more water as well as regular cleaning of the water bodies
- Through 'Afforestation' drought can brought under control
- To inform farmers of the district about crops which need less water for growing

**2) Non Structural Mitigation Plans:** This includes the following-

- Identification of drought affected area
- Expansion of irrigation area
- Formation of drought relief fund at gram level
- To create awareness among community for better maintenance of water bodies
- To inform farmers about agriculture insurance and encourage them to insured their crops

**C 1.1.2 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes**

Disaster management is now no more confined to a particular department but it has now become responsibility of various departments to coordinate with other department and act proactively during the various phases of disaster management. Apart from focusing on preparedness plan various department should also focus on integrating various schemes with the risk reduction activities. This would not only save the extra effort and money spends on mitigation activities but will also lead to effective utilization of the schemes. The following activities have been or need to be considered in mainstreaming it into various development activities:

- The Disaster Management is also made compulsory to NSS / NCC students at college level. So that during disasters they can be called upon for certain help.
- Government officers, staff are also trained under disaster management, so that their skill will be helpful at the time of disaster.
- Various schemes like **MNREGA, SGSY (Swarna Jayanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana)**, Pension schemes for old people and physically challenged people can used for providing livelihood opportunities.

- Sheopur being identified as one of the 18 most backward district of M.P is granted with **Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)**. The fund granted under this scheme can be utilized for infrastructure development of various grams.
- Special fund is been allotted to Sheopur district under scheme **Sahariya Development Authority (SDA)** which is utilized for the upliftment of Sahariya Community – a local tribal community. Under this scheme fund will be utilized for the development of infrastructure and creating livelihood opportunities for Sahariya Community.
- Various Disaster Management courses have been offered in different institutions, colleges, universities taking its significance into account.
- Follow a Periodic Building assessment schedule and undertake the process of retrofitting of potentially weak buildings, unsafe infrastructures.
- Linking of proper sanitation and cooking gas facility with the financial aid given to beneficiaries under **INDIRA AWAS YOJANA (IAY)**. Under this, the second installment of the financial aid will be released only if proper arrangement for sanitation and cooking gas has been made.
- Under **SARVA SIKHSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)** whatever schools are being constructed should be earthquake resistant by following the proper guidelines. This should be instructed from the district SSA office. Also awareness should be spread at Gram Panchayat level about earthquake-resistant house by education department.
- **PDS** should be made very efficient and should play a critical role during the time of disaster. As the PDS have sufficient foods in stock for providing food during crisis.
- Under **PRADHANMANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY)**, proper communication should be established in Karhal block where transportation becomes vulnerable during rainy seasons. It should give special attention to the water logging area which is more affected during the rainy seasons. Roads should be constructed under this scheme in rural area for the proper communication from village to block. There are some are more affected during rainy seasons transportation become very difficult so these areas should get priority.
- In order to deal with the severe cases of Drought, the components of **NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSM)** should also to be linked based on the relevance and according to the needs of the sufferers, in line with the criteria of the mission.
- Integration of **MNREGA** with various construction as well as development activities to be carried out as a part of mitigation phase. This development or construction works include

building of roads, bridges, embankments of river, watershed management, biomass production 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.

- Various schemes like **Indira Awas Yojana, Chief Minister Awas Yojana, Apna Ghar Yojana** (under Backward Region Grant Fund) can be used for construction of safe shelter or rehabilitation purpose. **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)** should cover the pertinent issue of safe housing and shelters.

**IAY** is a Government of India social welfare program to provide housing for the rural poor in India. Under the scheme, financial assistance worth Rs. 45,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 48,500/- in difficult areas is provided for construction of houses. The houses are allotted in the name of the woman or jointly between husband and wife. The construction of the houses is the sole responsibility of the beneficiary and engagement of contractors is strictly prohibited. Sanitary latrine and smokeless chullah are required to be constructed along with each IAY house for which additional financial assistance is provided from Total Sanitation Campaign and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana respectively. This scheme will help during the preparedness phase as the people will be well equipped in infrastructure.

- 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.

- Special budget at district, taluka and village level should be allocated for training of various teams against disaster, purchasing of equipments to save the life and property of the people,

organizing mock drills to create awareness among the people, updating the disaster management plans, etc.

- Identify and interact with research institutions to evolve mitigation strategies
- Procedural steps for research, development and promotion of adoption of cost effective buildings should be framed and implemented
- Adherence of zoning laws, status of techno legal regime at district level, ensuring proper enforcement of existing regulations and acts should be emphasized on.
- While giving approval for construction work, Town planning or Nagar Nigam/Nagar Palika should enforce on following earthquake resistant and water harvesting principles.

Fund allocation should be made by Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat to carry out the following DRM activities:

- To train Search and Rescue, First Aid groups
- To create awareness among the people
- To procure search and rescue materials
- To evacuate and set up temporary shelter for disaster victims

### **C 1.1.3 Training & Capacity Building**

Training regarding mitigation activities has been given to government officials from various government departments by Disaster Institute of Management, Bhopal. Regular training of government employs and other stakeholders is recommended. The different government departments have different roles to play in disaster period. Training of each concerned department should be conducted through workshops, lectures with involvement of experts. It should be done on regular basis (at least once a year). For search and rescue operation home guard department is key agency, Mock Drills, First Aid Training, should be included in training module. Training Programme of common people should be programmed for Health care, sanitation and first Aid from village level to district level. Apart from training awareness, program for community should be organized. This can be done by walling, posters, street play, mass rallies, etc. Capacity building includes procurement of latest search and rescue equipment, man power arrangements etc. More youths should be promoted to join **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)**. Disaster management training is a mandatory subject of the training of the youth clubs who come under Nehru Yuva Kendra. The Disaster Management training is imparted to NSS / NCC/Scout guide students at college/school level, which equips them to help during a disaster. Hence, the number of NCC / NSS/Scout Guide students should



be increased and DDMA must keep a check on the quality of the training. Also the vacant positions in Police and Hospitals should be filled up. Apart from this, training related to rescue activities, which can be helpful during flood situation like swimming, has been given to jawans of Police as well as Homeguards. First aid training has been given to Aaganwari worker and they can be helping hand to Medical team before or at the time of epidemic spreadout. Training related to various search and rescue activities can be given to various NGO's and voluntary groups.

Recently Commandant 6 Battalion of National Disaster Force, Gandhinagar, Gujarat has been conducting various workshops and imparting training to communities/government/non government organizations/ students regarding minimizing losses during any disaster and creating awareness regarding first aid and relief and rescue activities. This workshop /training have been for a period 15 days under which identified flood affected villages will be covered.

#### **C 1.1.4 Community Initiatives**

Communities are always the first responders in the event of any disaster so this plan proposes community-led disaster management at panchayat levels.

Community initiative or responsiveness has been seen over the past in Sheopur district but all these initiatives needs to be more organized. This can be done by the setting up of disaster management committees and task forces at panchayat level, preparation and execution of panchayat disaster management plans, and conduct of regular trainings and mock drills at the grass root level in order to lessen the impact of disasters and to cultivate a culture of disaster mitigation, preparation, and quick responsiveness among members of the community.

Hence this plan will ensure Community participation to promote local ownership, address local needs, and promote volunteerism.

Such initiatives, besides enhancing capacity building of the community, it will also reduce the degree of risks associated with disaster and reduces the dependency on external agencies.

#### **C 1.1.5 Risk Management Funding**

The short & long term funding provisions for proposed mitigation activities, under the overall objective of risk management at district level is taken care of by revenue department

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.

### **C 1.2        Preparedness Plan**

Preparedness plan encompasses measures taken before a disaster event which are aimed at minimizing the loss of life, disruption of critical services, and damage by enabling governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations. Preparedness includes the formulation of viable emergency plans, the development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories, training of personnel, to build the capacities of local communities in order to safeguard their lives by taking appropriate action in the face of any disaster and to ensure that response agencies are able to reach out to potential damage zones in a prompt and coordinated manner. It may also embrace search and rescue measures as well as evacuation plans for areas that may be at risk from a recurring disaster.

### **C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response**

#### **General Preparedness Measures**

##### **1. Establishment of the Control Rooms**

The district administration should ensure the proper operation of control rooms. In Sheopur district Control Rooms are presently set up for controlling situations aroused due to flood. One control room is set up in Collector Office, Sheopur and another is set up in Office of Sub Divisional Magistrate/ Tehsil Office, Vijaypur. These control rooms are presently run by major line departments - Revenue, Forest, P.W.D, Fisheries. These control room coordinate with various department for the search and rescue and various other activities. The Flood Control Rooms can be used for controlling other hazards. More control room should be made operational at taluka level and the district administration should ensure proper coordination between various control rooms and other department.

##### **2. Updating Disaster Management Plan**

Disaster Management Plan needs to be updated at an interval of at most one year. This includes updating details about the skilled manpower and responsible authorities, their addresses and contact numbers, necessary equipments, medicinal stock, daily necessities, list of flood prone villages etc.

##### **3. Communication System**

Wireless sets should be provided at all Sub-division and Taluka Offices for effective communication of cyclone/heavy rainfall/flood and warning should be issued accordingly. Proper signage board should be planted along the road side warning the commuter about the danger, for example warning commuter not to cross the bridge if water is flowing over the bridge. But at times it has been seen that often such warning are ignored by the commuter. In such cases administration should temporarily ban any traffic over such bridges like the one has been taken for bridge in front of BANJARA Dam in Sheopur. Widespread community awareness campaign should be run informing the masses about any potential hazard and what precautions to be taken in such situations, that is what to do and what not to do.

##### **4. Training for Disaster Management Team Members**

Disaster Management Team should comprise of women and men volunteers and should be organized in various teams like Search and Rescue Teams, First Aid Teams and should be given training in these tasks. These teams will be formed locally and will help the district administration at the time of disaster. Currently no such disaster management teams exist in Sheopur district. These teams should be formed at various levels like gram level, tehsil level and should be given training at regular interval so that these teams can be used during disaster. The district administration should made efforts to provide regular training to these teams and maintained details of such team viz. name and address of each member, their contact number and the task in which they have been trained.

### **5. Community Awareness on Various Disasters**

Community should be made aware about various disasters. This awareness can be brought by organizing puppet show, dramas, distributing pamphlets, creating awareness through Aaganwari worker, ANM and MPW, various advertisements in newspaper and local radio channels. Awareness through puppet show and dramas has been able to create significant impact on the masses of Sheopur as compare to other means of spreading awareness. Some of the awareness includes the following:

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

### **Preparedness Plan of Health Department:**

Malaria has been identified as a potential hazard in Sheopur district and every year certain people get affected from malaria. To prevent malaria to become an epidemic, an awareness campaign is carried out by Health Department. Several vulnerable areas has been identified and in these areas, awareness is spread through puppet shows, workshop, drama (natak), pamphlet, wall painting, mosquito net is distributed to BPL families of disaster infected area. Workshop is carried out every month and in various gram. In this workshop ANM/MNP give some counseling to masses. Apart from spreading awareness ANM/MNP/ASHA goes to every house and test for patients suffering from malaria.

### **Preparedness Plan of Municipal Board:**

Before the onset of monsoon season, cleaning of sewage line, nallis and nallahs are carried out by Municipal Board so that these nalli and nallahs, don't get choked during monsoon. Apart from cleaning of nalli and nallah bleaching powder is spread on such places.

**C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts**

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

**Table 30: Hazard Predicting Agencies**

<b>Hazards</b>	<b>Prediction agencies</b>
<b>Flood</b>	Water Resource Department, Indian Metrological Department
<b>Drought</b>	Indian Metrological Department, Revenue
<b>Epidemics</b>	Health department and Veterinary Division
<b>Hailstorm</b>	Indian Metrological Department

**C.1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness**

- It is important to understand the nature of threat and the procedures to be adopted and must be incorporated as part of the evacuation plan in the Gram Panchayat, Block and Urban areas evacuation plans.

- Safe routes and safe shelters needs to be marked in relation to specific hazards, as in case of floods shelters at higher elevations are a must, but for earthquakes even the shelters in lower lying areas will do.
- All agencies involved in evacuation must have a common understanding of their roles and responsibilities in order to avoid confusion and panic in affected community.
- For appropriate security, law and order, evacuation should be undertaken with assistance from home department, community leaders/Village Panchayat Disaster Management Committee and Task Forces responsible for evacuation.
- 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.
- Evacuation team should separate into smaller groups targeting individually on different level of casualties. The unconscious and severely hurt should be given the top most priority. The people needing first aid come next who should be treated promptly.
- 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 Drill**

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 should be 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. In Sheopur no such mock drill are organized as of now because of resources and fund unavailability.

### **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.

#### **C 1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force**

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

#### **C 1.3.2 Crisis management direction & coordination**

All the crises management direction are been given by **District Collector**. Every year just before the onset of monsoon a meeting regarding disaster management control is held with all the Head of various departments. This meeting is been chaired by District Collector and in this meeting direction is been given to all department to be prepared for controlling the situation during the disaster especially flood. In Collector Office a District Control Room is formed which will coordinate with all other department. Any uncertain incidence is reported to District Control Room and from here the concerned department is been asked to reach the affected site and play their responsibilities.

#### **C 1.3.3 Incident Command System (ICS)**

There is no ICS system in place for the district currently, however the following plan is proposed:

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

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

1. Command
2. Operations
3. Logistics
4. Planning
5. Finance / Administration

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

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

**1. Incident Commander**

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

**2. Operations Section**

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

**3. Planning Section**

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

**4. Logistics Section**

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.

**District Level Incident Response**

At the district level, there will be one District Headquarters Team with the primary function of assisting the District Collector in handling tasks like general co-ordination, distribution of relief materials, media management and the overall logistics. Suitable officers from the district



administration will be carefully selected and professionally trained for the different ICS positions in order to constitute the District Level Incident Command Teams. (DICTs). The teams will focus on the operational aspects of response management, duly supported by other functions in ICS, e.g. Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, etc. The officers drawn for this assignment will be carefully selected by the District Collector depending upon their fitness, ability and aptitude for any of the DICT positions and they will be professionally trained to fulfill their assigned roles.

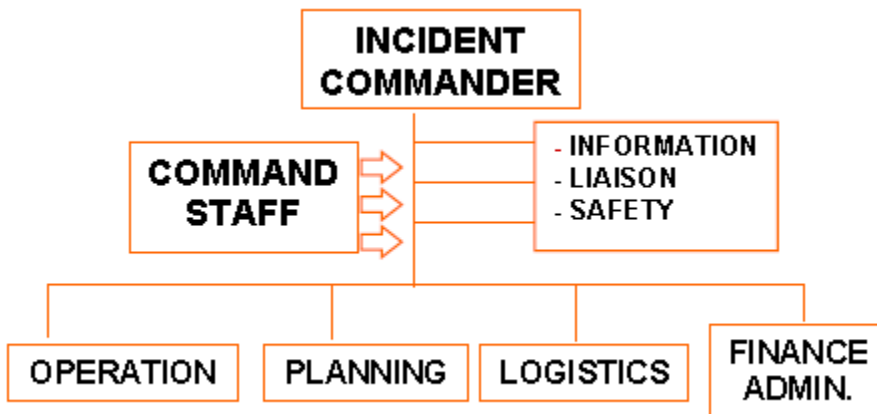
Arrangements will also be made for ensuring their mobilization in a time-bound manner for their deployment to the trouble spot. Due consideration for the appropriate level of seniority will be given while constituting the teams. The team personnel may be selected from the General

Administration / Revenue Department which traditionally handles disaster response in our country, the option to pick up willing and capable personnel from any other department for taking up specific positions in the DICT will be left open. For some positions, a suitable number of additional personnel will be trained as reserve for taking care of contingencies like transfers, promotions, etc.

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

**ICS Organization in Detail**

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



**Figure 6: Incident Command System**

## **Role and Responsibilities of ICS Staff**

The following represents the major responsibilities and duties of the Incident Commander.

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

### **Incident Commander**

#### **Major responsibilities and duties of Incident Commander**

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

#### **1. Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP)/ DEOC (District Emergency Operations Centre):**

The ICP will be wherever the Incident Commander is located. As the incident grows, it is important for the Commander to establish a fixed location for the ICP and to work from that location. The ICP provides a central coordination point from which the Incident Commander, Command Staff and Planning functions will normally operate.

The ICP can be any type of facility that is available and appropriate, e.g., vehicle, trailer, tent, an open area or a room in a building. The ICP may be located at the Incident Base if that facility has been established. Once established, the ICP should not be moved unless absolutely necessary.

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

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

## **2. Establish the Immediate Priorities**

First Priority is always safety of:

1. People involved in the incident
2. Responders
3. Other emergency workers
4. Bystanders

Second Priority: Incident Stabilization

Stabilization is normally tied directly to incident complexity.

When considering stabilizing the Incident Commander must:

1. Ensure life safety
2. Ensure Protection of life and property
3. Stay in Command
4. Manage resources efficiently and cost effectively

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

It is safe to say that all agencies employ some sequence of steps to meet incident-related goals and objectives. Several different approaches have been suggested. Some of these offered below:

#### **A. Know Agency Policy**

The Incident Commander may not always be an employee of the agency or jurisdiction experiencing an incident. Therefore he must be fully aware of agency policy.

This includes any operating or environmental restrictions, and any limits of authority.

Agencies will vary on how this policy is made known to the Incident Commander.

Agency policy can affect the establishment of incident objectives.

#### **B. Establish Incident Objectives**

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

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

#### **C. Develop Appropriate Strategy**

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

#### **D. Execute Tactical Direction**

Tactical Direction describes what must be accomplished within the selected strategies in order to achieve the incident objectives.

Tactical Direction consists of the following steps:

##### **1. Establish Tactics**

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

##### **2. Assign Resources**

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

##### **3. Monitor Performance**

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

#### **4. Monitor Scene Safety**

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

#### **5. Establish and Monitor Incident Organization**

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

#### **6. Manage Planning Meetings as Required**

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

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

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

#### **8. Approve Requests for Additional Resources or for the Release of Resources**

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

#### **9. Authorize Release of Information to the News Media**

The sophistication of modern news gathering methods and equipment make it very important that all incidents have procedures in place for managing the release of information to the media, as well as responding appropriately to media inquiries.

There are three important staff functions that are the responsibility of the Incident Commander unless Command Staff positions are established.

1. Public Information and media relations
2. Maintaining liaison with assisting and co-operating agencies
3. Ensuring safety

### **Information Officer**

The information officer is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations.

### **Reasons for the IC to designate an Information Officer**

1. An obvious high visibility or sensitive incident media demands for information may obstruct IC effectiveness.
2. Media capabilities to acquire their own information are increasing.
3. Reduces the risk of multiple sources releasing information.
4. Need to alert, warn or instruct the public
5. The Information Officer should consider the following when determining a location to work at the incident.
6. Be separate from the Command Post, but close enough to have access to information.
7. An area for media relations and press/media briefings must be established.
8. Information displays and press handouts may be required.
9. Tours and photo opportunities may have to be arranged.

### **Liaison Officer**

Incidents that are multi-jurisdictional, or have several Agencies involved, may require the establishment of the Liaison Officer position on the Command Staff.

The Liaison Officer is the contact for Agency Representatives assigned to the incident by assisting or co-operating agencies. These are personnel other than those on direct tactical assignments or those involved in an Unified Command.

### **Reasons for the IC to designate a Liaison Officer**

1. When several agencies send, or plan to send, agency representatives to an incident in support of their resources.
2. When the IC can no longer provide the time for individual co-ordination with each agency representative.

3. When it appears that two or more jurisdictions may become involved in the incident and the incident will require on-site liaison.

### **Safety Officer**

The Safety Officer's function on the Command Staff is to develop and recommend measures for assuring personnel safety, and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations.

Only one Safety Officer will be assigned for each incident. The Safety Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. Safety assistants may have specific responsibilities such as air operations, hazardous materials, etc. The Safety Officer will **correct unsafe** situations by working through the chain of command. However, the Safety Officer may exercise emergency authority to directly stop unsafe acts if personnel are in imminent life-threatening danger.

#### **C 1.3.3.1 Operational direction & coordination**

### **Role and Responsibilities of ICS General Staff (Proposed)**

#### **The General Staff consists of the following positions:**

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

### **Operations Section**

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

The Operations Section consists of the following components:

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

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

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

Resources can be used as:

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

## **2. Staging Areas**

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

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

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

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

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

## **Planning Section**

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 Resources Unit



2 Situation Unit

3 Documentation Unit

4 Demobilization Unit

**Common responsibilities of Unit Leaders are listed below:**

Obtain briefing from the Section Chief

Participate in incident

Determine current status of unit activities

Confirm dispatch and estimated time of arrival of staff and supplies

Assign specific duties to staff, supervise staff

Develop and implement accountability, safety, and security measures for personnel and resources

Supervise demobilization of the unit, including storage of supplies

Provide Supply Unit Leader with a list of supplies to be replenished

Maintain unit records, including Unit Log

**1. Resources Unit**

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

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

**2. Situation Unit**

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

### **3. Documentation Unit**

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

### **4. Demobilization Unit**

The Demobilization Unit is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan. On large incidents, demobilization can be quite complex, requiring a separate planning activity.

Planning for demobilization should begin at the early stages of an incident, particularly in the development of rosters of personnel and resources, thus ensuring the efficient and safe demobilization of all the resources.

### **5. Technical Specialists**

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

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

- Planning Section Chief
- A designated Unit Leader

Some examples of the more commonly used specialists are :

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

### **Logistics Section**

The Logistics Section is responsible for the following:

1. Facilities
2. Transportation

3. Communications
4. Supplies
5. Equipment maintenance and fueling
6. Food Services
7. Medical Services
8. Ordering Resources

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

Six Units may be established within the Logistics Section:

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

#### **C 1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment & reporting**

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, Tehsildar, 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.

Currently in Sheopur District, the Rapid Damage Assessment Team is formed at Tehsil level by **Revenue Department** as per the orders/direction received from the District Collector. This team comprised of the following authorities:

1. Patwari
2. Revenue Inspector

3. Tehsildar

4. Official from Agriculture Department (REO/ SEDO)

The Rapid Assessment Team visits the affected area and makes an assessment of the overall damage in that area. This assessment is then sent to District Collector through the Tehsildar of the respective Tehsil. This assessment is then forwarded to State Government for allotting required amount in proper head so as to distribute the amount among affected masses.

**Table 31: Risk Assessment Report Format**

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

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<i>Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil )</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Animals</i>	<i>Water source</i>	<i>Road and bridge</i>	<i>Power</i>	<i>Communication</i>	<i>Govt Building</i>	<i>Others</i>

**5 NEED ESTIMATES**

<i>Name of the Site (Village, Block Tehsil)</i>	<i>Medical Needs</i>	<i>Population requiring shelter</i>	<i>Clothes</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Sanitation</i>	<i>Any Other</i>

**6 ANY OTHER VITAL INFORMATION**

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

Food
First aid

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

	Machinery	
<b>8</b>	<b>Possible Secondary Affects:</b>	
.		
<b>9</b>	<b>NAME THE CONTACT PERSON:</b>	
1	AGENCY/ADDRESS:	
0	TELEPHONE NUMBER	
DATE:	SIGNATURE:	
FOR OFFICE PURPOSE:	REPORT NO.:	
ACTION TAKEN:		

**C 1.3.5 District Search & Rescue Team**

In Sheopur District, no 'Search and Rescue team' has been formed. Currently all search and rescue activity are been carried out by **Homeguard's jawan** only. The following team members are recommended to be the part of the team:

Table 32: District Search & Rescue Team

S.No.	Name and designation of trained S&R Team member
1	Policemen
2	Home guards (2 or more)
3	Swimmers
4	A construction engineer(P.W.D/R.E.S)
5	Driver
6	Any person with the prior experience of the disaster
7	A doctor or nurse or at least a person having first aid training like ANM/MPW/ASHA

### C 1.3.6 Medical response

The district has a dedicated Rapid Response Team (RRT) for dealing with unseen circumstances like epidemics (mostly Malaria). This team can further be used to deal with other disaster situation. Currently there are three RRT at each block and there is a RRT at district level. Under the current team structure, at each gram level there is dedicated ASHA and at each sub health centre level there are ANM and MPW. Apart from this the whole Sheopur district has been divided into 15 sectors and under each sector there are 6-8 grams. Whenever there is any information about any epidemic the first team to act is the ‘Sector Team’. If the sector team is not able to handle the situation the ‘Block Level Team’ and then ‘District Level Team’ will be called for helping ‘Sector Level Team’.

The **Health department** is also operating one Mobile Health Clinic, which is operating in Karhal block of the district. This Mobile Health Clinic is having a team of 1 Doctor, 1 Staff Nurse, 1 Lab Technician, 1 Compounder, 1 ANM/MPW, 1 Dresser. Further necessary medicine like ORS packet, Chloroclean Malaria Tablet, PCM Fever Tablet, Furazelatin Tablet etc. stock are maintained with each ASHA/ANM/MPW worker.

### C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

**District Transport Office** is having a list of all the vehicles which are in working condition and can be easily made available at the time of disaster. The fleet includes various Buses, Mini Buses, Truck and their numbers are as given below:

1. Buses (49)

2. Mini-Buses (24)

3. Truck (183)

An emergency stock of fuel for disasters is usually maintained at petrol pumps and this should be made mandatory. The list of the entire petrol pump present in the district is shown in the annexure.

### **C 1.3.8 Communications**

Sending all Out-Messages on behalf of Camp Officer of the Relief Camp. Data collection, record keeping, assistance in locating missing persons, information center, organization of information for Site Operations Center and on specific demands, maintaining In-Message and Out-Message register.

In addition, the following facilities should be made available in the communication room:

- Telephones
- Fax
- Intercom units
- VSAT connection
- PC with modem and printer
- Mobiles
- Photocopying machine
- Wireless

The media should handle such sensitive situation carefully as it may affect the victims mentally. The media should bring out the correct information in front of the masses and should not spread rumors. The correct numerical data should be published so that the public is not misguided.

### **C 1.3.9 Temporary shelter management**

The district administration especially **Revenue Department** will make arrangement for temporary shelter for the people of affected area. This temporary public shelter can be made in schools or municipal buildings where proper arrangement will be made for food, safe drinking water, health care facilities and sanitary facilities. These temporary shelters will be run by the administration until and unless no permanent shelters have been created for the people of affected area. In the temporary shelter the following points should be kept in consideration by the authorities as well as people living in the shelters:



- Stay in the temporary shelter until the local authorities say it's safe to leave
- Restrict smoking in the shelters and ensure that smoking materials are disposed off safely.
- Cooperate with the 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, food and other relief supplies including medical care, if required.

The list of temporary shelter has been shown in the annexure.

<b>Nodal Agency for temporary shelter mgmt.</b>	Revenue Department
<b>Supporting Agencies for temporary shelter mgmt.</b>	Police Department , Municipal Department, NGOs

### **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 are made by respective **Municipal Department**, for supply of pure drinking water, and to meet the other needs of water as well as timely addressal of sanitation requirements. In normal time the supply of drinking water is made through tube well/ river. While during the disaster time water supply is made through water tanker in the affected areas and also chlorine tablets are distributed for cleaning the water. All the sewage or drainage systems are cleaned regularly and special attention is given towards the cleaning of main nallah before the onset of monsoon. In the affected areas temporary sanitary arrangements are made. Apart from the regular cleaning of various nallah and sewage system, bleaching powder is also sprayed on areas susceptible to germination of harmful bacteria/mosquitoes/viruses.

<b>Nodal Agency for water and sanitation</b>	Municipal Department
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### **C 1.3.11 Law & order**

It is very important to maintain proper Law and Order situation in the affected area as this will create platform for other department to carry out the relief and rehabilitation work in the affected area. This responsibility, of maintaining proper law and order situation, is being taken care of by **Police**

**Department.** Police department is the first to take control of the situation and help other departments to play their responsibility properly and to carry out relief work without any hindrance during disaster period and safeguard the properties of the victim. The responsibility of the Police department also includes – proper distribution of relief material, assisting in evacuation of people to safe places, arrange for security at the relief camps/relief material storages, to ensure that the property of the people in the affected area is safe. Local Police Station force will reach the affected site first and if required extra police force from nearby station can be called for help.

<b>Nodal Agency for Law and Order</b>	Police Department
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**C 1.3.12 Animal care**

The **Animal Husbandry department** is responsible for taking care of preventing any disease among the cattle of the district during or after the disaster time. For the prevention of spreading any disease among cattle, every year in the month of April/May, vaccinations of various animals are done. Vaccines given to animal are as follows:

1. HS Vaccination for Buffalo
2. BQ Vaccination for Cow/Black Quarter
3. ETV Vaccination for Goat
4. FMD Vaccination for preventing Foot & Mouth Disease to spread

Apart from this preparedness activity, a control room is formed in the Collector Office, Sheopur at the time of disaster. This control room team consists of 6 members and its members are:

1. One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon
2. Three AVFO (Assistant Veterinary Field Officer)
3. Two Peons (Class IV)

After the disaster various camps are set up in affected area where necessary actions are taken by the medical team viz. vaccinations for preventing any disease to spread out and giving treatment to injured animals. Disposal of cattle carcass is done by Janpat Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat/ Nagar Palika. Thus the major function of Animal & Husbandry department is to treat the cattle with a view to restore public life, and arranging necessary equipments in the affected areas.

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<b>Nodal Agency</b>	Veterinary Department
<b>Supporting Agencies</b>	NGO

**C 1.3.13 Management of deceased**

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. Unidentified dead bodies are handed over to **Nagar Palika** after post mortem and also this process of doing post mortem is carried out only in case of suspicious death. 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.

<b>Nodal Agency</b>	Municipal Department
<b>Supporting Agency</b>	Police, Health Department

**C 1.3.14 Public grievances/missing person's search/media management**

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

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

**C 1.3.15 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. However never such private security agency have been called for controlling the situation as police department has been able to take control of the situation.

**C 1.3.16 NGOs & Voluntary (Self Help Group) organizations**

NGOs and voluntary organizations are the first to respond before any outside assistance can reach the disaster site. In certain disaster prone areas such NGO or SHG or a group of young volunteers can be formed and trained to undertake essential tasks which would reduce loss of life and property.

NGOs and Voluntary organizations would contribute in the following areas:

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

List of NGO's active in the district has been shown in the annexure.

**C 1.3.17 Relief management planning**

Relief management should be done carefully so that all the victims will be benefited from the limited resources and manpower. In this regard the following activities must be assigned to related desks while serving the people in disaster hit areas. Though it is clearly mentioned in the ICS, still the specific functions of the various desks are given below:

**Functions of Infrastructure Desk**

- Shelters for affected people with sanitation facilities
- Temporary structure for storage
- Kitchens
- Medical facilities

- Education facility
- Recreational facility
- Postal facility
- Temporary repairs to damaged infrastructure

**Functions of Logistics Desk**

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

**Functions of Health Desk**

1. Disposal of dead bodies
2. Disposal of carcasses
3. Disposal of waste and waste water
4. Treatment of the injured and the sick
5. Preventive medicine and anti-epidemic actions
6. Inspection of food, water supplies, sanitation and disposal of waste

**Functions of Communication and Information Management Desk**

1. Data collection
2. Record keeping
3. Assistance in locating missing persons
4. Information center
5. Organization of information for Site Operations Center and on specific Demands
6. Maintaining In-Message and Out-Message Register

7. Sending all Out-Messages on behalf of Camp Officer of the Relief Camp

**Functions of Operation Desk**

1. Salvage operations
2. Feeding center for two weeks to be set-up at the earliest

**A. Co-ordination with**

1. Site Operations Center
2. District Control Room
3. District administration staff in the area
4. NGOs
5. Private donors

**B. Manage**

1. Dispatch of all information (as per the formats) and subsequent demands to DCR/Site Operations Center
2. Organize shifts for staff and Supervision of the same

**C. General**

1. Maintenance of records (date of joining, period of service, leave record, overtime, etc) for all the persons deployed for relief work at operations center.
2. Get sanction for expenses for reimbursement from the DDM through Site Operations Center.

**Functions of Services Desk**

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

## **Functions of Resources Desk**

### **A. Maintenance of**

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

### **B. General**

1. All cash donations must be deposited with District Control Room and a receipt for the same should be obtained.
2. All material donations must be entered in stock register and made available for
3. Inspection to officer from the District Control Room or Site Operations Center.

Maintain record of all issue of cash vouchers and credit vouchers for petrol and diesel.

### **C 1.3.18 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. Administration should ensure that no such information should publish in the newspaper which can create panic among the masses. The nodal person will be the **Public Relation Officer**. He will coordinate with the local media to disseminate the right information. The various aspects of media management planning will include:

- The spokespersons will be given comprehensive training in dealing with the media. Correct reporting of the situation is an important confidence-building measure for the community.

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

<b>Nodal Agency for Media Management</b>
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Public Relation Department
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### **C 1.3.19 Fire Services**

As of now there is no dedicated Fire Service department in Sheopur district. In case of any incidence of fire it is the work of Municipal Department. Also no training is being given to the fireman. There



are four fire brigades available in 3 of the 5 tehsils of the district. There are two fire brigades available with Nagarpalika Sheopur and one each with Nagar Panchayat Baroda and Vijaypur.

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

<b>Nodal Agency for Fire Services</b>	Municipal Department
<b>Supporting Agencies for Fire Services</b>	Police, Homeguard, Medical

#### **C 1.3.20 Civil Defense and Home Guards**

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

#### **C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan**

Once the relief phase is over the next important phase to carry out is the recovery and reconstruction phase in the disaster affected areas. The Recovery and Reconstruction Plan includes both short-term and long-term activities.

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

Rehabilitation and reconstruction comes under recovery phase immediately after relief and rescue operation of the disaster. This post disaster phase continues until the life of the affected people comes to normal. This phase mainly covers damage assessment, disposal of debris, disbursement of assistance for houses, formulation of assistance packages, monitoring and review, relocation, town planning and development plans, awareness and capacity building, housing insurance, grievance redressal and social rehabilitation etc.

### **Post Disaster Reconstruction and Rehabilitation**

Post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation should pay attention to the following activities for speedy recovery in disaster hit areas. The contribution of both government as well as affected people is significant in dealing with the reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. Some of these activities include:

1. Damage assessment
2. Disposal of debris
3. Disbursement of assistance for houses
4. Formulation of assistance packages
5. Monitoring and review
6. Cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses
7. Relocation
8. Town planning and development plans
9. Reconstruction as Housing Replacement Policy
10. Awareness and capacity building
11. Housing insurance
12. Grievance redressal

### **Administrative Relief**

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

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

When a disaster is apprehended, the entire machinery of the district, including the officers from various departments, swings into action and maintains continuous contact with the disaster affected area.

#### **C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure**

Based on the degree of damage to the existing infrastructures, the PWD engineer will send their assessment to government along with the fund required to carry out the rehabilitation work. This

basic infrastructure includes roads, bridges, government buildings, parks etc. The reconstruction work can be done either by PWD department or by Gram Panchayat through Rural Engineering Services or through any government approved private agencies.

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

#### **C 1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure**

Reconstruction of damaged buildings will be addressed and supported through the advance tools like Insurance, Short-term Loans, and by any other important means, which are affordable. Apart from these advance tools various schemes like Indira Awas Yojana, Chief Minister Awas Yojana and Apna Ghar (under Backward Region Grant Fund) can be utilized for the reconstruction of private buildings. For restoration of other infrastructure development fund can be utilized under BRGF (Backward Region Grant Fund) scheme. This scheme has been announced for 18 most backward district of Madhya Pradesh and Sheopur is one of them.

Houses should be reconstructed in the disaster hit areas according to the following instructions:

1. Owner Driven Reconstruction
2. Public Private Partnership Program (PPPP)
3. Under the PPPP the houses are reconstructed by the NGO's for the beneficiaries to be registered in the joint names of the husband and wife.
4. While construction of houses water shed management and earthquake resistant principles should be followed.
5. All the houses should be insured.
6. Owner Driven Reconstruction
7. Financial, technical and material assistance provided by the government.
8. The designs for seismic reconstruction of houses provided by the government.
9. The material assistance provided through material banks at subsidized rates.
10. Design of 20 model houses provided to the public to choose from with an option to have one's own design.

**C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods**

Restoration of livelihoods in post disaster phase will 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. Most of the people in Sheopur are engaged in agrarian activities and other craftsmen activities. Sheopur district is famous for its crafts work. Various government schemes like MNREGA, SGSY (Swarna Jayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana) and Pension schemes can be utilize for providing livelihood to people of these district. Under the pension schemes, benefits will be given to Old people or Physically Challenged People.

**C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions**

Psycho social needs of the affected victims, including women and children will be taken care by special teams in the health department. The provision of trauma handling and social rehabilitation is very necessary from the point of view of restoration to normal life and should be specifically given priority in the after disaster recovery plan. Currently no such trauma center is operating in the district. All the psycho-social activities are been taken care of by Doctors, ANM/MPW/ASHA, various NGO's, local people. One traumatic center is under construction at District Hospital, Sheopur and will start operating one year from now.

**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, will be captured. The district level plan will be prepared, by incorporating the information, needs and local vulnerability, keeping in view the community participation at the sub district level.

**C 1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups**

Special needs of highly vulnerable groups including differently able persons, aged, children and women, will be taken care of, while addressing the preparedness and relief requirements of the

disaster victims. A specific strategy for addressing the risk reduction needs of these vulnerable groups will be developed by every line department in the district. These include:

**Disabled persons**

- Artificial limbs to be fitted.
- Modern wheelchairs, supportive devices should be provided.

**Children**

- Orphaned children should be fostered.
- Orphanages should be established.
- Child help lines should be established.

**Old Persons**

- Old Aged persons are given pension benefits.
- Old Age Homes established.

**Women**

- Introduction of Self Employment Schemes for Women.

**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. For this purpose regular climate change monitoring is done by IMD set up in Water Resource Department, Sheopur. This department is collecting data regularly about wind speed and its flow, temperature, rainfall measurement through various instrument like Barometer, Graph Sheet equipment etc. The data received from these instruments are constantly analyzed and any uncertain activity is been reported to District Administration.

**C 2 Standard Operating Procedures**

Standard Operating Procedures will be prepared with objective of making the concerned agencies / persons understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels. All concerned departments, divisions and agencies shall prepare their own action plans in respect of

their responsibilities. Emergency response teams will be kept ready by each department so that they can move to disaster site/affected area on short notice.

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

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

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

## **C 2.1 Standard Operating Procedures**

### **1) Department of Revenue and Relief**

<b>Non Disaster Time</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To appoint a nodal officer in the DEOC.</li><li>• Establish infrastructure for DEOC and maintain in state of readiness with all equipment in working order and all inventories updated.</li><li>• Train personnel on operations of DEOC.</li><li>• Ensure basic facilities for personnel who will work at district level for disaster response.</li><li>• To coordinate the preparedness functions of all line departments.</li><li>• Establish disaster management funding mechanisms to ensure adequate resources for preparedness work, and quick availability of resources for relief and rehabilitation when required.</li><li>• Ensure that all the Gram Panchayats, urban bodies and blocks prepare their disaster management plan.</li><li>• Coordinate with other state departments of state and centre for their disaster management plan at the district level and synchronise the same with the district disaster management plan.</li></ul>

## **DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

- Help District Administrators with additional resources for disaster preparedness, if necessary.
- On annual basis report to the SEC of the preparedness activities.
- To ensure that funds are being allocated under the District Disaster Mitigation Fund.
- To ensure that structural and non-structural mitigation measures are taken by all its department offices.

### **Warning Time**

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

### **During Disaster**

- Activate DEOC in full form.
- To coordinate and plan all activities with the ESFs.
- Conduct Rapid Assessment and launch Quick Response.
- Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief.
- Distribute emergency relief material to affected population.
- Coordinate all activities involved with emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, and bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of disasters.
- Coordinate NGO, INGO and international agencies interventions/support.

### **After Disaster**

- Organise initial and subsequent technical assessments of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of loss and damage and volume and nature of relief required.
- Keep the DDMA informed of the situation.
- Ensure supply of food, drinking water, medical supplies and other emergency items to the affected population.
- Visit and coordinate the implement of various rehabilitation programmes.
- Coordinate the activities of NGOs in relief and rehabilitation programmes.
- Allocate funds for the repair, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure after considering their overall loss and damage

## **2) Department of Home**

### **Non Disaster Time**

- Vulnerability map of the block / Tehsil
- Resource Inventory, Capacity analysis.
- List of cut off areas with safe route map for communication.
- Formulation/ Updation of Disaster Plan for the District.

### **Warning Time**

- List of storage facilities, dealers of food.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Control room setup/assignment of control room duty.</li><li>• Pre-positioning of staff for site operation centres.</li><li>• Pre-arrangements to be made as per the demand of various departments.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>During Disaster</b></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Arrangement of alternative communication/generator sets etc.</li><li>• Arrangement of vehicles/boats of for evacuation.</li><li>• Dissemination of warning/coordination with District Control room.</li><li>• Monitor the working of various departments and make frequent visits to disaster struck areas to cross-check.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>After Disaster</b></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record.</li><li>• Share experiences with all the departments.</li><li>• Continuous aid &amp; proper arrangements till situation is under control.</li><li>• Monitor that the Repair &amp; Restoration work is in progress as planned.</li><li>• Examine the performance reports of various departments.</li><li>• Examine the reports in order to make amendments and prepare a better strategy by taking inputs from all departments.</li></ul>

### 3) Department of Health

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Non Disaster Time</b></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check on the tasks done at Zila, Tehsil &amp; Block level</li><li>• Demarcate areas prone to epidemics and other similar disasters.</li><li>• Coordination with private health organisations</li><li>• Demarcate areas where medical camps can be set.</li><li>• Take regular inputs from Swastha Kendras about any unwanted/hostile conditions in terms of endemic/epidemic diseases.</li><li>• Awareness among people about diseases &amp; how can they be prevented from spreading.</li><li>• Generators to be made available in all major hospitals.</li><li>• Prepare a list of inventories required in case of disaster(vehicles/equipments/medicines)</li></ul>
<b>Warning Time</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Construction &amp; repair of IEC inventory.</li><li>• ORS &amp; other important medicines to be procured as requirement.</li><li>• Training of employees and people regarding the basic treatment in case of flood/loo/minor bruises etc.</li><li>• Procure necessary medicines for cases that are otherwise rare like snake bite, chlorine for cleaning water etc.</li><li>• Prepare mobile units for sensitive &amp; prone to be hit areas.</li><li>• Identification of sites in probable disaster areas for site operation areas</li></ul>
<b>During Disaster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Send task force with necessary medicines to affected areas.</li><li>• Procure required medical equipments &amp; medicines in case they fall short of it.</li><li>• Strong emphasis to be given to sensitive areas.</li></ul>



- Ensure that appropriate no of Staff/Doctors are present at the affected areas.
- Ensure cleanliness at the medical camps.
- Frequent checks on the Staff/Doctors on duty.
- Postmortem of dead bodies.

**After Disaster**

- Monitoring against spreading of diseases
- Continuous medical aid & proper arrangements till situation is under control
- Dead/Injured counselling
- Injured/handicapped to be treated and arrangement for healthy living facilities
- Provide healthy rehabilitation to disaster affected people.

**4) Department of Transport**

**Non Disaster Time**

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

**Warning Time**

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

**During Disaster**

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

**After Disaster**

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

**5) Department of Public Works**

**Non Disaster Time**

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

**Warning Time**

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

workshops.

**During Disaster**

- Provide assistance to the damage assessment teams for survey of damage to buildings and infrastructure.
- Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assist the drivers.
- Begin clearing roads. Assemble casual laborers to work with experienced staff and divide into work-gangs.
- Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community organizations and village disaster management committees.
- Undertake cleaning of ditches, grass cutting, burning or removal of debris, and the cutting of dangerous trees along the roadside in the affected area.
- Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
- As per the decisions of the District Emergency Operations Center undertake construction of temporary structures required, for organizing relief work and construction of relief camps, feeding centers, medical facilities, cattle camps and Incident Command Posts.
- If possible, a review of the extent of damage (by helicopter) should be arranged for the field Officer-in-Charge, in order to dispatch most efficiently road clearing crews, and determine the equipments needed.
- If people are evacuating an area, the evacuation routes should be checked and people assisted.
- Identify locations for setting up transit and relief camps, feeding centers and quantity of construction materials and inform DEOC accordingly.
- Take steps to clear debris and assist search and rescue teams.
- Provide sites for rehabilitation of affected population

**After Disaster**

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

**6) Department of Irrigation and Water Resources**

**Non Disaster Time**

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

such areas.

- Mark the maximum safe level of water at all the embankments of rivers, reservoirs and dams.

**Warning Time**

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

**During Disaster**

- Surveillance of flood hit/susceptible areas.
- Make announcements about the coming flood.
- Usage of advanced technology like GPS to calculate damage and the areas where maximum damage would occur.
- Safety of equipments of the Irrigation department to be maintained.
- Survey of major dams, embankments, bridges, channels etc is done.
- Emergency help services to areas where bank got broken.

**After Disaster**

- Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record.
- Surveillance for protection of people.
- Share experiences with the department.
- Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.
- Training of staff to minimize the loss of life/property.

**7) Department of Agriculture**

**Non Disaster Time**

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

**Warning Time**

- Provide timely warning to DEOC/DDMA about droughts.
- Check available stocks of equipments and materials which are likely to be most needed after the disaster.

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

**During Disaster**

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

**After Disaster**

- Quantify the loss and damage within the quickest possible time and finalize planning of agriculture rehabilitation.
- Ensure availability of adequate supply of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements.
- Assist farmers to re-establish their contacts with agriculture produce market and ensure that appropriate prices be offered to them.

**8) Department of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation**

**Non Disaster Time**

- Provide clean drinking water in all areas rural/urban.
- Regular cleaning of nalas and prevent them from choking.
- Facilitate proper drainage in all areas to prevent diseases.

**Warning Time**

- Proper arrangement of water tankers in good condition.
- Arrange for generators in advance.
- Make necessary arrangements of chlorine tablets for disaster prone/expected areas.
- Repair the platforms of tube wells if required and any other necessary repairs if required to avoid damage.

**During Disaster**

- Cleaning water sources and continuous monitoring.
- Supply of clean water at hospitals and medical camps.
- Provide water through water tankers wherever required.
- Provide emergency help to clean and start tube wells & other water sources.
- Repair of damaged water sources to be carried out.
- Aware people about how to keep the hand pumps free of microbial infections.

**After Disaster**

- Reinforcement & reconstruction of damaged sources and to keep records.
- Share experiences with the department.
- Training of employees.
- Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

**9) Department of Veterinary**

**Non Disaster Time**

- Communication establishment with district and Block / Tehsil control rooms and departmental offices within the division.
- Listing of club houses, schools, community centers that can be used as shelter for animals.

**Warning Time**

- Collect information from different areas and to act accordingly (Assignment of duties).
- Preparation of shelters in clubs, Schools, Halls etc, for animals and shifting them if necessary.
- Tagging the animals to avoid mix up and chaos.
- Getting proper stock of fodder for cattle.

**During Disaster**

- Veterinary Hospital & Veterinary Dispensary at every important place (thickly cattle populated areas) headed by the Veterinary Assistant/ Surgeon.
- Regular collection of situation report of the risk and vulnerable areas from the officers assign for the purpose.
- Replacement of affected cattle in the shelters/camps, collection of fecal waste and cleaning etc.
- Feeding the animals.

**After Disaster**

- Veterinary First Aid centre/stockman sub-centre at most of the areas to be made and all the wings should be ready to combat the situation.
- Getting the animals back to their owners and returning the stray ones to Nagar Maha Palika.
- Cleaning of temporary shelters.

**10) Department of Fire Service**

**Non Disaster Time**

- Strict enforcement of laws made for the security of Fire squad and proper proceedings to be done in case the law is violated.
- Regular check of equipments and procuring new ones as and when necessary.
- Demarcating Industries and areas susceptible to fire, events that are susceptible to fire etc.
- Aware people about their safety how to mitigate fire & its effects.
- Training of employees keeping their safety in mind.
- The blueprint of any building/house should not be accepted without proper Fire Safety measures.

<b>Warning Time</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Train people how to mitigate fire in early stages and foremost how to avoid it.</li><li>• Training of people on how to react in an emergency situation.</li><li>• Train staff and Raj Mistri's about latest Fire Fighting techniques</li></ul>
<b>During Disaster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Find a safe way to save people trapped in fire in a house/ building/ aero plane/ train/ industry/ boiler etc.</li><li>• Get control over fire and minimize damage in case of an explosion.</li><li>• Control the situation in case of gas leak or leakage of some dangerous chemical.</li></ul>
<b>After Disaster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Help other departments in search &amp; rescue and estimation of damage.</li><li>• Share experiences with the department.</li><li>• Training of employees about new disasters (related to fire) that can occur.</li><li>• Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.</li></ul>

### **11) Department of Telecommunications**

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

### **12) Home Guards**

<b>Non Disaster Time</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Get details of the staff with their address and phone numbers</li><li>• Arrange for details of fuel arrangement for ships-mechanized launches at the time of emergency.</li><li>• Do's and Don'ts to be observed during emergencies and details of priorities should be given</li></ul>

to the staff.

- Set up for evacuation of people from affected area of the river side area.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments should be procured.
- Prepare map showing rivers and the important routes
- Maintain communication equipments, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone and amplifiers with statistical data.
- Make a list of details of important telephone numbers of water supplies, control room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, Army Air force Navy camps and other sensitive places, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.
- Ensure the arrangement for transportation & evacuation of people from the affected areas.
- Prepare the action plan regarding repairs and alternative ways in case of disruption of transportation.
- Prepare plan showing the alternative routes and arrangement for transportation of goods etc; during emergencies.
- Inspect the garages and control point etc; which are damage prone.
- Make due arrangement for materials to restore the facilities in case the movement of the materials and goods on the ports are damaged.
- Prepare an action plan to avail on temporary bases, the technical personnel from the nearby district which is not affected.
- Collect the details of swimmers in the district.
- Make arrangement for sufficient fuel during emergency.

**Warning Time**

- Maintain the equipments available such as cranes, diesel generator, earth mover machines, de-dusting pumps, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, etc. which can be used during emergency and will ensure that those are in the working conditions.
- Take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital is not disrupted during calamities.
- Prepare a list of public properties related to transport department, which are in the damage prone area and will arrange in advance to minimize the damage.
- Specifically take action to ensure that the fishermen do not move out for fishing as well as sailing during the final warnings of flood, etc.
- Evacuate the fishermen to a safe place and if they deny, to get it done forcefully.
- Ensure that the warning signals are received in time and shown immediately to the people.

**During Disaster**

- Undertake the work of search and rescue and also the relief work
- Set up a temporary special control room and information centre at the main bus station.
- Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work
- Ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters.
- Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.
- Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency.



- Consult the liaison officer to close the ports and sailing in the rivers, which is damage prone or dangerous for the safety of the people as well as the property.
- Assist the administration to send the messages regarding warning to the remote area

**After Disaster**

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

**13) Rural Development Department**

**Non Disaster Time**

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the department and the district as the Disaster Management Focal Point.
- Develop a district disaster management plan for the department.
- Prepare maps showing population concentration and distribution of resources.
- Encourage disaster resistant technological practices in buildings and infrastructure.
- Encourage the people in earthquake prone areas to adopt earthquake resistant technologies.
- Report activities in periodic meetings of the district disaster management advisory committee and to DDMA.
- In coordination with PWD conduct regular training to the engineers of the department.
- Appoint one officer as focal point for mitigation activities
- On the basis of its developmental responsibility, liaise with other line departments and agencies for a coordinated mitigation approach.
- In coordination with the DDMA, conduct building assessments, identification of structural and non structural mitigation activities.
- Organize awareness programmes for BDO's, Panchayat secretaries and Gram Pradhans on structural and no-structural mitigation activities.

**Warning Time**

- Focal Point in department to keep in touch with the DEOC.
- Alert all concerned about impending disaster.
- Ensure safety of establishments, structures and equipment in the field
- Ensure formation of committee for rescue, relief and rehabilitation work and local volunteer teams.

**During Disaster**

- Ensure information flow from affected Gram Panchayats and maintain regular contact with DEOC (24 hrs).

- Support revenue department in establishing ICP's in the affected areas
- Ensure availability of drinking water at times of need.
- Provide necessary infrastructure to carry out relief works
- Assess initial damage

**After Disaster**

- Quantify the loss/damage
- Organize reconstruction of damaged houses on self help basis with local assets and materials received from the government.
- Take up repair/reconstruction work of infrastructure damaged by disaster

**14) Panchayat Raj**

**Non Disaster Time**

- Develop a disaster management plan for the department at district level & update it annually.
- Analyze the training needs of the department's personnel, which include its officials and elected representatives of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat samiti's and Zila Panchayat and organize trainings with the help of HIDM or other agencies.
- Conduct gram Panchayat level mock drills as part of preparedness.

**Warning Time**

- Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan
- Ensure that all the development schemes of the department have a mitigation component as an integral part

**During Disaster**

- Coordinate with local authorities and support the response efforts.
- Coordinate the support from unaffected gram Panchayats.

**After Disaster**

- Ensure proper distribution of reconstruction schemes and monitoring of the same during Block development committee and Zila Parishad meetings

**15) Forest Department**

**Non Disaster Time**

- Prepare a department disaster management plan for the district.
- Depute one liaison officer for disaster management.
- Forest Fire prone areas should be identified and extra vigilance be ensured in such cases.
- Depute one liaison officer within the department, who will be in contact with the SEOC during disasters.
- Every year pre-fire season meetings should be organized to take the stock of the preparedness at Range level
- Prepare & maintain forest lines
- Organize community awareness programs
- Train the Gram Panchayat disaster management committees in forest fire prevention, protection and control, especially in those gram Panchayat which are located at the fringes of

forest areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prepare mitigation plan for the department buildings and infrastructure.</li></ul>
<b>Warning Time</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A rapid response team will be established at division/sub-division/range level, which will have all tools and equipments readily available.</li><li>• Information regarding issue alerts to nearby population</li></ul>
<b>During Disaster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Respond within the department as per the department disaster management plan</li><li>• The liaison officer will coordinate with DEOC for information exchange &amp; also for requirements of resources to &amp; from DEOC</li></ul>
<b>After Disaster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Damage assessment and sharing of reports with DEOC</li></ul>

### 16) Department of Food & Civil Supplies

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

### 17) Electricity Department

<b>Non Disaster Time</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prepare and manage inventory for emergency operations.</li><li>• Training of electricity department workers and make sure that proper norms are being followed at the time of installation of various electric units/instruments.</li><li>• Make various applicable and implementable schemes regarding the setup and examination of electrical units/instruments.</li><li>• Make people aware so as to minimize the damage to life/limb caused due to electricity.</li></ul>

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

**18) Department of Education**

<b>Non Disaster Time – Preparedness</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify one Liaison Officer in the department at district level as Disaster Management Focal Point.</li><li>• Develop district level disaster management plan for the department</li><li>• In consultation with DDMA, state education directorate and state education board include disaster related subjects in the curricula in schools, and colleges.</li><li>• Arrange for training of teachers and students on Dm and school safety activities.</li><li>• Ensure that all schools and colleges develop their disaster management plans.</li><li>• Ensure that construction of all educational institutions in earthquake zones is earthquake resistant.</li><li>• Conduct regular mock drills in the educational institutes</li></ul>
<b>Non Disaster Time –Mitigation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify structural and non structural mitigation measures and get them implemented.</li><li>• In coordination with the SSA &amp;/or Public works department assess schools and colleges buildings conditions and place the proposal of retrofitting of the structurally unsafe buildings with the state education department and/or DDMA.</li></ul>

- Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation.
- Ensure that earthquake resistant features are included in new school buildings.

**During Disaster – Response**

- In the event of disaster, place required number of education institutions and their buildings, under the DEOC for use as emergency shelter and relief centre, if necessary.
- Students and staff trained as task forces as part of the school disaster management planning’s can provide local voluntary assistance for distribution of relief material and assistance to special needy people in the locality.

**After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation**

- Determine the extent of loss in educational institutions and submit the report to DDMA and state education department.

**19) Department of Industrial Health and Safety**

**Non Disaster Time –**

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the Department as the Disaster Management Focal Point at district level.
- Ensure all possible steps for the security of manpower, implements, stock, installations/factories etc.
- Prepare listing and locations of industries and establishments for possible sourcing of relief material during disasters in the district.
- Ensure training on preparedness programmes to be adopted at different levels for all manpower employed in factories and establishments in disaster vulnerable areas.
- Issue disaster management guidelines to all the industries and ensure on-site and off-site plans for all industries.
- Prepare and disseminate guidelines for the labor security and safety.
- Prepare and implement rules and regulations for industrial safety and hazardous waste management.
- Support the State Pollution Control Board to enforce the law for preventing environmental disaster in chemical industry or industries emitting toxic gases and effluents.
- Issue detailed instructions to the employees about their duties and responsibilities in precautionary, disaster and post-disaster stages of normal disaster.
- Prepare and disseminate public awareness material related to chemical accidents.
- Prepare & implement department’s mitigation plan for the district

**During Disaster**

- Evacuation of the workers from the Industrial are vicinity
- Request industries to provide emergency relief material such as food products, temporary shelter, medicines and medical equipment and search & rescue equipment.
- During any industrial disaster, respond as per the disaster management plan of the respective industry or as per the guidelines for the specific hazard involved in the event.

**After Disaster**

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

**20) Department of Urban Development**

**Non Disaster Time**

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

**Mitigation**

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as focal point for the mitigation activities.
- Coordinate with the DDMA for implementation of mitigation activities in the urban areas.
- Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan

**Alert and Warning Stage**

- In case of damage to offices, assist local authorities to establish and house important telecom equipment and officials at the earliest
- Setting up water point in key locations and in relief camps

**Response**

- Quick assessment of damaged areas and areas that can be used for relief camps for the displaced population
- Locate adequate relief camps based on survey of damage
- Clear areas for setting up relief camps
- Locate relief camps close to open traffic and transport links
- Set up relief camps and tents using innovative methods that save time
- Provide adequate and appropriate shelter to the entire population
- Coordinate with other ESFs in equipping shelter and relief sites with basic needs of communication and sanitation.
- Maintaining and providing clean water
- Procurement of clean drinking water.
- Coordinate with DEOC & ICP's for proper disposal of dead bodies in the urban areas.

**Recovery and rehabilitation**

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

## **21) Indian Red Cross and NGOs**

### **Non Disaster Time**

- Take steps for preparing community based disaster management plans with facilitation from DDMA.
- Identify volunteers in disaster prone areas and arrange for their training.
- Awareness raising programs, seminars and meetings with the people for improving their capacity to face disasters.
- Maintain contacts with District Administrators on its activities.
- Ensure road communication and pre-positioning of relief material as close as possible to disaster prone communities.

### **Alert and Warning Stage**

- Issue warning notice to all concerned including the preparedness programs Designate a liaison officer for maintaining link with the DEOC of the District.
- Keep the survey and relief team of head quarters on stand-by in readiness with required transport and equipment.
- Mobilise volunteers and issue instructions for sending them to potential disaster affected areas.
- Take part in evacuation programme of population with close cooperation of volunteers
- Coordinate with pre identified NGOs for possible joint operations.

### **During Disaster :**

- Ensure survey of loss and damage in affected areas and dispatch of relief teams from concerned Red Crescent Society Units.
- Assist the Province Government to determine loss, damage and needs related information.
- Give emergency assistance to disaster affected people especially in the following cases:
- Help in rescue and evacuation work, temporary shelter, first aid, food and clothing,
- Arrange for distribution of relief material received from Red Crescent Unit of areas not affected by disaster and from headquarters.
- Send request for requirement of relief and rehabilitation to the International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies (IFRC) after informing about loss and damage due to disaster.

### **After Disaster**

- Participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in special circumstances.
- Take steps for correct and effective evaluation of preparedness work and for correcting errors/weakness in such work.
- Extend Cooperation to the district EOC for disaster documentation.

## **C 2.2 Hazard specific SOPs for designated Departments and Teams**

### **Checklist of Various Departments**

#### **Preparedness Checklist for the District Collector**

1. Prepare of the DDMAP with the assistance of DDMC after setting up the DDMA for the district.
2. Set up District Control Room.
3. Under the DDMP, district level agencies would be responsible for directing field interventions through various agencies right from the stage of warning to relief and rehabilitation.
4. At the disaster site, specific tasks to manage the disaster will be performed.
5. Collector will be assisted by SOC (site operation control).
6. SOC will be headed by a Site Manager.
7. Site Manager will co-ordinate the activities at various camp sites and affected areas.
8. The site Operations Centre will report to the District Control Room.
9. The District Collector co-ordinate all the field responses which include, setting up Transit Camps, Relief Camps and Cattle Camps.

**Preparedness Checklist for the Police Department**

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Adequate warning mechanisms established for evacuation.
3. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
4. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.
5. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
6. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
7. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed

**Preparedness Checklist for the Health Department**

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.



5. A hospital plan for the facilities, equipment and staff of that particular hospital based on “The Guide to Health Management in Disasters” has been developed.
6. Hospital staff is aware of which hospital rooms / buildings are damage proof.
7. All the staff of the hospital has been informed about the possible disasters in the district, likely damages and effects, and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property.
8. An area of hospital identified for receiving large number for casualties.
9. Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed.
10. Field staff oriented about DDMP, standards of services, and procedures for tagging.
11. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
12. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

**Preparedness Checklist for Water Supply Department**

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. Adequate warning mechanisms for informing people to store an emergency supply of water have been developed.
6. Procedures established for the emergency distribution of water if existing supply is disrupted.
7. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
8. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

**Preparedness Checklist for Water Resource Department**

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.

5. Flood monitoring mechanisms can be activated in all flood prone areas
6. All staff is well aware of the precautions to be taken to protect their lives and personal property.
7. Each technical assistant has instructions and knows operating procedures for disaster conditions.
8. Methods of monitoring and impounding the levels in the tanks evolved.
9. Methods of alerting officers on other dam sites and the district control room, established.
10. Mechanisms evolved for forewarning settlements in the downstream, evacuation, coordination with other dam authorities.
11. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
12. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

**Preparedness Checklist for Telephone Department**

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
6. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

**Preparedness Checklist for PWD**

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. All officers are familiar with pre-disaster precautions and post-disaster procedures for road clearing and for defining safe evacuation routes where necessary.
6. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
7. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

**Preparedness Checklist for Animal Husbandry Department**

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. Hospital staff is aware of which hospital rooms / buildings are damage-proof.
6. All the staff of the veterinary hospitals and centres has been informed about the possible disasters, likely damages and effects, and information about the ways to protect life, equipment and property.
7. An area of the hospital identified for receiving large number of livestock.
8. Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed.
9. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.  
Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

**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.

## **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. A list of the major public and private sector units with facilities available with them is very useful during emergencies, which will be provided here in this section. Further, there are many private vendors within district, who can readily supply different relief materials within short notice. All those information will also be covered here in this section. The following private sectors can play an important role in disaster management:

- 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.

#### **C 4.1.2            Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations**

As per the information received, there are no NGO's or CBO's working exclusively in the area of disaster management. However, promotion of such local NGO's forms one of the major Non-

disaster time activities of this plan. Due to their proximity to community, they can act as a vital link between government and community particularly during emergencies.

**Role of NGO’s in Disaster Preparedness**

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

**Table 33: Role and Key Actions of NGO’s**

<b>Key Component</b>	<b>Roles and Key Actions of NGOs to facilitate and support</b>
Institutional Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitate formation and participate in district level task forces</li><li>• Advocate for establishment of DDMANGO Advisory Committee</li></ul>
Co-ordination Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assist in developing and participate in district level GO-NGO and Inter Agency Coordination mechanisms</li></ul>
Contingency Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assist in development, piloting, validation and updating of the district level contingency and preparedness plans</li></ul>
Capacity Needs Analysis and Standardized Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitate detailed assessment of current needs and capacities at district levels</li><li>• Facilitate Training and mock drills of different stakeholders</li></ul>
Hazard Monitoring, Forecasting and Early Warning (EW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish linkages with multiple stakeholders for hazard monitoring and provide last mile connectivity for EW dissemination</li></ul>

<b>Key Component</b>	<b>Roles and Key Actions of NGOs to facilitate and support</b>
Information & Knowledge Management & communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitate and establish mechanisms for public information dissemination before during and after disasters</li><li>• Collect, Manage and Process Data during and after disaster</li><li>• Research,develop,document and disseminate best practices for replicability and scale up</li></ul>

**Role of NGOs in Disaster Mitigation:**

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

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

disaster mitigation capacity building, and is a key area of work for NGOs. Awareness campaigns on safe construction and habitat development, and on sustainable development and environment friendly lifestyles are important.

**Role of NGOs in Disaster Response:**

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

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

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

**Water**

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

**Sanitation**

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

**Public Health Promotion**

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

**Vector Control**

- Solid Waste disposal

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

**Food Security and Nutrition**

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

**Shelter**

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

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

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

4) Assisting the handicapped that need special help.

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

**C 4.1.3 Religious Institutions**

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. However being considering this fact that in the district a significant presence of minority community population it is recommended not to make religious places as temporary shelter camp in certain areas like Sheopur block.



#### **C 4.1.4 Academic Institutions**

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

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

1. Disaster Management Institute,

Prayavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera Colony,

PB No. 563 Bhopal-462016, MP (India)

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

E-mail:dmi@dmibhopal.nic.in

#### **C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations**

There are many international humanitarian organizations that support government agencies worldwide during emergencies. However as the information received no such International Humanitarian Organizations are operating in the district and never any help has been taken by these organizations as the district has been able to manage with the resources available with them. The prominent international humanitarian organizations present in the district are:

1. Red Cross Society. Contact person of this is organization is Dr. O.P.Sharma
2. Manav Foundation, Anand Nagar, Sheopur. Contact person of this is organization is Mr. Shivkant Dubey (9827844872)
3. Humana People to People Organiastion, Karhal

#### **C 4.2 Responsibilities of the stakeholders**

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders include:

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

Being actively connected with the restoration and reconstruction process

**C 5 Inter- District Coordination Mechanisms**

During emergencies district may require support from other adjoining districts, which are not affected by disasters. For this the District EOC head can seek help from other districts through Divisional Commissioner or State EOC. Every year the DDMA meeting copy is also sent to adjoining district Collectors. The district irrigation department maintains a regular contact with Kota Barrage authorities. This coordination is very necessary because one of the major reasons for flood in Sheopur district is the release of water from Kota barrage. In 1996 the water was release from Kota Barrage without giving any prior information to district administration Sheopur. Thus this shows the importance of Inter- District Coordination mechanism. This mechanism can also be utilized for using resources of adjoining resources at the time of disaster. Below is the list of resources available with adjoining districts:

**Table 34: Resource present with adjoining Districts**

S. No.	District	Inflatable Boat	Motor Boat	Fishermen Boat	Steamer	Life Jacket	Lifebuoy	Pump	Rubber tube	Rope	Torch	First Aid Kit	Cease Fire
1	Morena	5	7	44	3	56	3	1	10	300 mt	10	3	-
2	Shivpuri	7	2	4	-	27	16	4	5	5 ban dal	5	6	5
3	Bhind	5	2	-	-	15	60	-	10	4 ban dal	-	-	-

This will be ensured at the disaster management plan formation stage itself by comparing the resource inventories and the vulnerability of the area.

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

### C 6 Intra- District Coordination Mechanisms

The recommended “integrated disaster management plan” follows ‘Top to Bottom’ approach that is the communities are the first one to response.

Then there are disaster management committees on Gram Panchayat level and block level upto the district level.

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

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

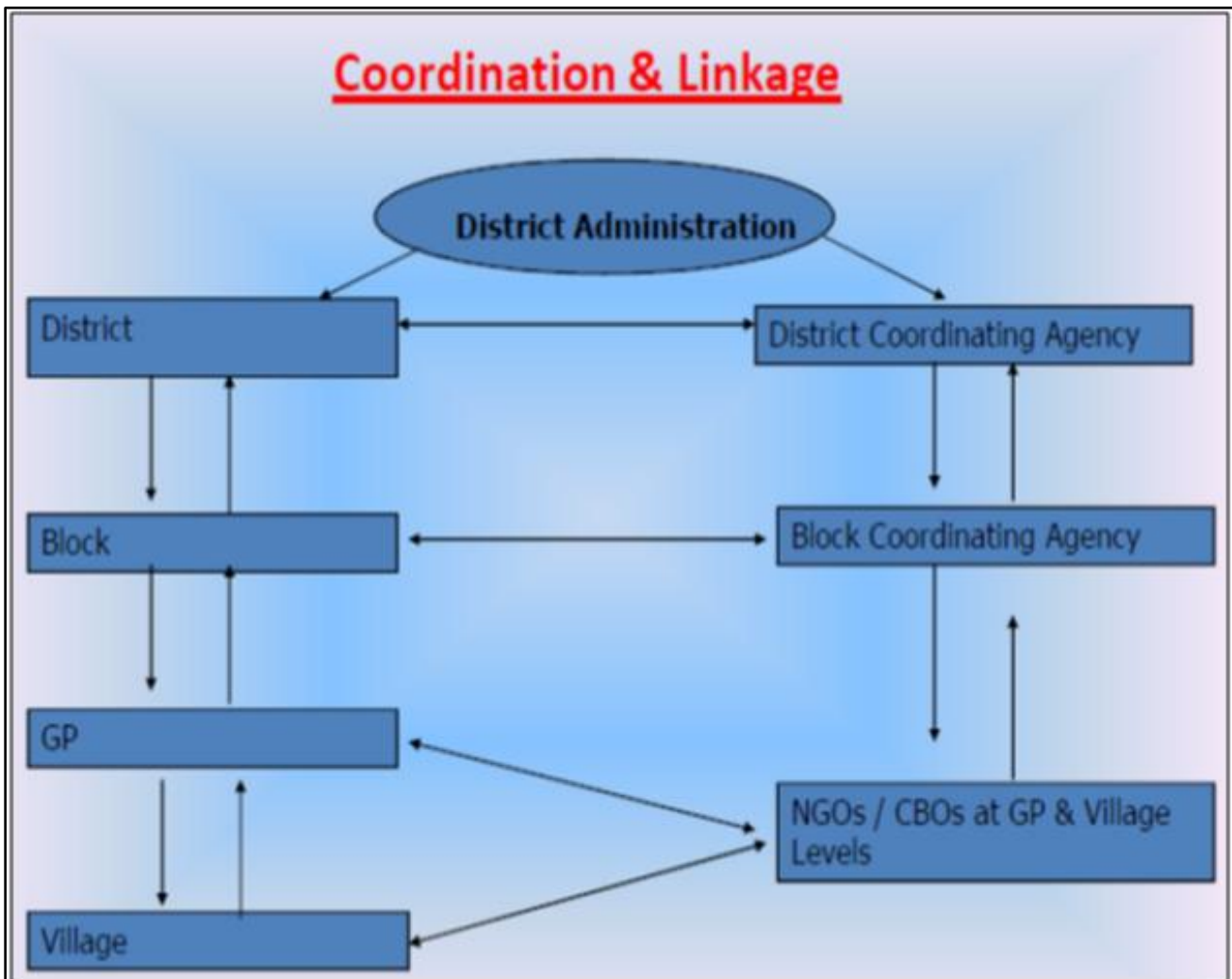


Figure 7: Coordination and Linkages

## **C 7            Dissemination of DM Plan**

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

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

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

### **C 7.1            Plan Evaluation**

The purpose of evaluation of DDMP is to determine

1. the adequacy of resources
2. co-ordination between various agencies
3. community participation
4. partnership with NGOs

The plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in

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

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

### **C 7.2            Plan Update**

The DDMP is a “living document” and the District 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

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. 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.

**C 8 Annexure**

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

**C 8.1 Media and information management**

**Table 35: List of News and Media present in the district**

<b>श्योपुर जिले के पत्रकारों के नाम, पता और मोबाइल नंबर</b>			
क्र.	नाम पत्रकार	समाचार पत्र का नाम और पता	मोबाइल नंबर
1.	श्री मनोज अग्रवाल	दैन. नई दुनिया, एसबीआई के पास, स्टेशन रोड,	94254-19100
2	श्री अतुल चौहान	यू.एन.आई. पीली कोठी, पाली रोड, श्योपुर	94251-96251
3	श्री बृजेश गर्ग	दैन. राज एक्सप्रेस, पूरुको बैंक के पास, मैन बाजार,	98267-12010
4	श्री जुगल शर्मा	दैन. बी.पी.एन टाइम्स, रामतलाई मंदिर के पास,	94251-96293
5	श्री जयपाल सिंह जादौन	दैन. नवभारत, पुरानी कलेक्ट्रेट के पास, श्योपुर	98260-17787
6	श्री सुरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल	दैन. स्वदेश, श्रीराम धर्मशाला, जयस्तंभ के पास,	94254-01410
7	श्री कुलदीप सारस्वत	दैन. भास्कर, रामतलाई मंदिर के पास, श्योपुर	93290-55896
8	श्री सुशील चौहान	दैन. जागरण, गैस एजेंसी के पास, श्योपुर	94251-96744
9	श्री ओम प्रताप सिंह राठौर	दैन. पीपुल्स समाचार, पाली रोड, श्योपुर	98262-61119
10	श्री राशद कुरेशी	दैन. आचरण, बडौदा रोड, श्योपुर	
11	श्री सत्यनारायण गोयल	दैन. आदित्याज, जीवन टॉकीज के पास, श्योपुर	98264-72741
12	श्री बालकृष्ण शर्मा	दैन. परिवार टुडे, राठौर मार्केट, गांधी पार्क, श्योपुर	94065-04173
13	श्री खेमराज दुबे	सहारा समय, म.प्र. कॉलेज के सामने, पाली रोड,	94251-96681
14	श्री मुशताक अहमद	सांध्य दैन. कूनो एक्सप्रेस, पुरानी कचहरी के पास,	94257-51877
15	श्री रामभजन रावत	दैन. समय जगत, कुवेर लॉज, गांधी पार्क, श्योपुर	98933-70176
16	श्री सेय्यद अख्तर अली	दैन. चंबलवाणी, जय स्तंभ, श्योपुर	94251-96564
17	श्री अनिल शर्मा	दैन. पत्रिका, गैस एजेंसी के पास, श्योपुर	94257-19988
18	श्री अश्विनी बालोठिया	प्रसार भारती, मैन बाजार, श्योपुर	98262-03297
19	श्री उमेश सक्सेना	इंसाइट टी.वी., पुरानी कचहरी के सामने, श्योपुर	94251-29835
20	श्री मोहन दत्त शर्मा	हिन्दुस्तान समाचार, श्रीराम धर्मशाला, श्योपुर	99267-56377
21	श्री नरेन्द्र सेनी	सा. श्योपुर आज, गैस एजेंसी के पास, श्योपुर	97521-39417
22	श्री महावीर गुप्ता	सा. श्योपुर हलधल, पुराना चिकित्सालय, श्योपुर	98262-23788
23	श्री राजकुमार शर्मा	सिटी चैनल, कुवेर लॉज, गांधी पार्क, श्योपुर	98262-28801

## **C 8.2 Important Contact numbers**

### **A) Contact Number of Important District Administration Official**

**Table 36: Contact Number of Important District Administration Official**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Phone No.</b>
1	Shri Dnyaneshwar. B.Patil	Collector	94251-71409
2	Shri Mahendra S Sikarwar	Superintendent of Police	94259-00399
3	Shri Nisar Ahmed	CEO, Zila Panchayat	94259-50685
4	Shri S.K. Chadhar	Forest Conservator, Forest Board Sheopur	94247-91875
5	Shri S.K.Mishra	Forest Board Officer Kuno Forest Board Sheopur	94247-91938
6	Shri J.C.Borasi	Addl. Collector	98260-60543
7	Shri Sanjay Kumar Singh	Addl. Superintendent of Police	97543-79992
8	Shri P.K.Srivastava	Joint Collector	944248-10654
9	Shri S.P.Singh	Deputy Collector	98938-39580
10	Shri Mahip Kishore Tejasvi	S.D.M Sheopur	83057-78278
11	Shri Narotam Prasad Bhargava	S.D.M Karhal	94251-34394
12	Shri S.B.S Chauhan	S.D.M Vijaypur	94258-54620
13	Shri S.S Karkhur	SLR	98939-44785
14	Shri Beniprasad Parashar	Tehsildar Sheopur	94257-75932
15	Shri K.K Tiwari	Tehsildar Karhal	262291
16	Smt. Amita Singh Tomar	Tehsildar Vijaypur	94254-82823
17	Shri Mahesh Gupta	Nayab Tehsildar Vijaypur	94254-08075
18	Shri B.B.Agnihotri	Incharge Tehsildar Veerpur	
19	Shri Abhishek Sharma	Tehsildar, Baroda	97548-22209
20	Shri B.R.Dohre	Nayab Tehsildar, Agra	
21	Shri Rambhajan Sharma	Nayab Tehsildar, Manpur	
22	Shri Arun Khagariya	SDOP, Sheopur	94250-12812

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Phone No.</b>
23	Shri J.P.Uike	SDOP, Baroda	94251-24338
24	Shri	SDOP, Veerpur	07535-268626
25	Shri K.K.Dixit	SDOP, Vijaypur	07528-266122
26	Shri S.N.Sinha	Executive Engineer, Rural Engineering Services	94251-27347
27	Shri N.R.Godiya	Executive Engineer, P.H.E	07530-222185
28	Shri S.K.Bansal	Executive Engineer, P.W.D	99265-89588
29	Shri Rakesh Agrawal	Executive Engineer, Water Resources	94244-03538
30	Shri R.R.Singh	General Manager, MPMKVCL	94069-02340
31	Shri C.K.Jain	Executive Engineer, MPMKVCL (Rural)	94069-02390
32	Shri A.K	Executive Engineer, MPMKVCL (Urban)	07530-222592
33	Shri A Mudgal	Chief Medical Officer	98263-29494
34	Shri A.R.Karoriya	Civil Surgeon	99932-63981
35	Shri Paramjeet Singh	District Education Officer	07530-222844
36	Shri K.C.Goyal	Jila Pariyogna Samanvyak D.P.C	98265-13650
37	Shri P.L.Goyal	District Treasury Officer	99819-47278
38	Shri R.C.Chauhan	Zila Abkari Adhikari	94251-02440
39	Smt. Manorama Gadwal	District Women and Child Development Officer	98934-52742
40	Shri S.P.Singh	District Planning Officer	99930-92500
41	Shri	District Statistics Officer	07530-220097
42	Shri Sitaram Kaushal	Executive Officer Antyavyavasi	92000-13049
43	Shri J.P.Rathore	Public Relationship Officer	94251-28667
44	Shri Ramveer Singh Badhoriya	Nodal Officer Cooperative Bank	98267-11632
45	Dr. Ashok Chourasiya	District Ayurvedic Officer	98935-83211



**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

S.No.	Name	Designation	Phone No.
46	Shri Waghmare	General Manager Commerce & Industry	94253-52697
47	Shri Narayan Sharma	Assistant District Food Officer	94251-29103
48	Shri K.G.Diwedi	Incharge Deputy Director, Vetenary Services	93009-69851

**B) List of NGO operating in the district**

**Table 37: List of NGO operating in the district**

S.No	Name of NGO	Address of NGO	Contact Person
1	Saahas Voluntary Society Sheopur	House of Dr. M.L.Gaud , Near Rojgaar Office, Block Colony, Sheopur	Shri Naveen Gupta 94251-11709
2	Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram, Karhal	Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram, Karhal	Shri Ransingh Parmar 07537-245027
3	M.P Vigyan Sabha Karhal	Gyan Vigyan Parisar, Badi Colony, Near Uchit Mulya Shop, Karhal	Shri Vishal Dubey 90980-76360 Shri S.R.Azad 94250-09257
4	Manav Foundation Sheopur	113 Anand Nagar Sheopur	Shri Pramod Sharma 98933-91969
5	Sahyog Support in Development Karhal	Infront of B.S.N.L Office Karhal	Smt. Uma Chaturvedi 98935-32325
6	Late Surendra Pratap Shiksha Samiti Baroda, Sheopur	Ward No. 1, Bus Stand, Baroda Block, Sheopur	Shri Mahavir Singh Sisodiya 98939-39341

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of NGO</b>	<b>Address of NGO</b>	<b>Contact Person</b>
7	Matrachaya Sansthan Sheopur	House of Dr. Omprakash Taksali, Tilak Marg, Sheopur	Shi Baskar Taksali 98266-10356
8	Dishali Shiksha Samiti	Maharana Pratap Nagar, behind Govt. Degree College, Pali Road,Sheopur	Smt. Chandrakala Chauhan 94257-40400
9	I.F.F.D.C Sheopur	0-5 Anand Nagar, Near Karuna Hospital, Sheopur	Shri K.G.Wankhede 9810057238
10	Ravindra Pratap Samaj Kalyan aevam Shodha Sansthan Vijaypur	S.14 Mandi Prangan Vijaypur	Shri Mahendra Bhardwaj
11	Sheopur Shiksha Prasar aevam Sahariya Kalyan Samiti	Shri Mukut Singh Jat ,Behind LIC Office Sheopur	Shri Mukut Singh 97524-71995
12	Bal Vidhya Mandir Samiti	Infront of Nursery, Pali Road Sheopur	Shri Anil Gupta 94257-51910 Shri Anand Prakash Gupta 98262-20410
13	Shri Ganaraj Seva Samiti Sheopur	Shri Ganaraj Sadan, Infront of Shri Ramakrishna Dharmashala , Pali Road, Sheopur	Shri Balmukund Sharma 98262-41914
14	Shri Ganesh aevam Jaibhim Shiksha Kalyan Samiti Sheopur	Ward No. 11, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Madyamik Mahavidhyalya, Infront of College, Pali Road, Sheopur	Shri Jugraj S Mehra 99262-67263
15	Shweta Shiksha Samiti Karhal	Ganeshganj Karhal	Shri Deepak Gupta 98933-16875

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of NGO</b>	<b>Address of NGO</b>	<b>Contact Person</b>
16	G.D Public School	G.D Public School Campus, Near Old Court , Kila Road Sheopur	Shri Umesh Saxena 94251-29835
17	Kanahiya Shiksha Prasar Samiti Veerpur, Vijaypur	House of Shri G.D Pathak, M.S Road, Veerpur, Vijaypur	Shri Dharmendra Pathak 98270-32588
18	Jagdish Singh Senger Shiksha aevam Samaj Kalyan Samiti Baroda	House of Shri Jagdish Singh Senger, Chota Bazaar Baroda	Shi Mohan Singh Senger 98938-26233
19	Sarvardharm Samanvya Seva Sansthan Sheopur	Nayabass Mevati Mohala Sheopur	Shri Anwar Hussain 98262-74772
20	Late Smt. Kamlesh Suman Sangathan Samiti Ekloda	Dixit Bhavan Gram vaa Post Ekloda, Vijaypur	Shri Gyanendra Dixit 98260-68747
21	Shri Shetrapal Bahuudeshiya Vikas Shikshan Sansthan	28 Anand Nagar Sheopur	Shri Shivom Meena 98265-96712
22	Maana Singh Seva Sansthan	Shri Rajendra Singh Sisodiya Gram Richi Post Pahela Tehsil Karhal	Shri Rajendra Singh Sisodiya 95755-91530
23	Ramdoot Sarkar Samiti	Near Hanuman Mill, Main Bazaar Sheopur	Shri Kamlesh Rathore 98265-13640
24	Shri Gannayak Yogya Sadhna aevam Accupression Samiti	Near Mahadev Mandir, Jati Chok, Saravaagi Mohala Sheopur	Shri Shailendra Sharma 98267-12081

**C) List of Telephone Exchange**

**Table 38: List of Telephone Exchange present in the district**

S.No.	Name of Exchange	Capacity
1	Bamoli Gusai	152
2	Baroda	764
3	Chandrapura	184
4	Dantarda	152
5	Dhodhar	152
6	Girdharpur	152
7	Hirni Khera	184
8	Janpura	152
9	Karhal	184
10	Manpur	184
11	Nagda	152
12	Pandola	152
13	Premsar	152
14	Sheopur	3668
15	Soin Kalan	152
16	Sonthwa	152
17	Tarra Kalan	152
18	Tillipur	152

**D) List of Petrol Pump**

**Table 39: List of Petrol Pump**

S.No.	Block	Location of the Petrol Pump
1	Sheopur	Shankar Das Raj Bahadur, Purana Bus Stand,Sheopur
2		Amit Automobile, Baroda Road
3		Parsediya Filling Station, Bhogi ka Chouraha, Pali Road
4		Maa Kuldevi Filling Station, Jat Khera, Pali Road
5		Paramsukh Filling Station, Gram Malada, Baroda Road, Sheopur
6		Gangadhar Filling Station, Gram Zaidi, Sheopur

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S.No.	Block	Location of the Petrol Pump
7		Puran Chand Filling Station, Gram Dodar, Sheopur
8		Bakebihari Filling Station, Gujargawadi, Baroda Road, Sheopur
9	Vijaypur	Jauwa Filling Station, M.S Road, Veerpur
10		Chattri Filling Station, Gram Ladpura, Taitra Road, Vijaypur
11		Sri Ram Kripa Filling Station, Gram Sharda, Veerpur
12	Karhal	Om Sai Kripa, Karhal
13		Dev Puriya Filling Station, Near Gurdwara, Shivpuri Road, Karhal

**E) List of Veterinary Hospital**

**Table 40: List of Veterinary Hospital**

S.No.	Name of the Hospital	Officer Incharge	Contact no.
1	Animal Hospital Chandrapura	Shri L.C.Rajoriya (AVFO)	9926264661
2	Animal Hospital Sahasram	Shri P.R.Kaushal (AVFO)	
3	Animal Hospital Aronda	Shri P.R.Kaushal (AVFO)	
4	Animal Hospital Magardha	Shri P.R.Kaushal (AVFO)	
5	Animal Hospital Rangunathpur	Shri M.P.Kaushal (AVFO)	
6	Animal Hospital Agra	Shri Umashankar Saiyam (AVFO)	
7	Animal Hospital Silipuri	Shri Chakresh Adivasi (AVFO)	9617423899
8	Animal Hospital Susvada	Shri Chakresh Adivasi (AVFO)	9617423899
9	Animal Hospital Khirkhiri	Shri Chakresh Adivasi (AVFO)	9617423899
10	Animal Hospital Bargawa	Shri M.L.Saral (AVFO)	8889762610
11	Animal Hospital Bukhari	Shri Bharat Singh Solanki	942562424
12	Animal Hospital Kalmi	Shri M.L.Saral (AVFO)	
13	Animal Hospital Sheopur	Dr. B.D.Jain (VAS) Shri Ranjit Singh Markam	7509486206 9179125429

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S.No.	Name of the Hospital	Officer Incharge	Contact no.
14	Animal Hospital Goras	Dr. Sanjay Shakya (VAS) Shri M.L.Saral(AVFO)	9981734892 8889762610
15	Animal Hospital Sesaipura	Dr. Sanjay Shakya (VAS) Shri M.L.Saral(AVFO)	9981734892 8889762610
16	Animal Hospital Occhapura	Dr. Gyanendra Singh Gehlot (VAS) Shri Umashankar Saiyam (AVFO)	9752869694
17	Animal Hospital Premsar	Shri Deepchandra Parte (AVFO)	9406985988
18	Animal Hospital Chandrapura	Shri H.R.Shakya (AVFO)	9893081484

**F) List of Swimmers**

**Table 41: List of Swimmers**

S.No.	Name	Contact No.
1	Sunder Lal	9009591318
2	Om Prakash Sharma	8109332413
3	Ramnath Sharma	9584495325
4	Ramji Lal	
5	Kamal Singh	
6	Ram Lakhan	
7	Mangal Singh	
8	Banwari Lal	
9	Peermal Singh	9752115582
10	Gopal Singh	
11	Ramratan Singh	
12	Ram Lakhan Sharma	
13	Rajbhadhur Singh	
14	Laxman Singh	
15	Parbat Singh	9977775842

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S.No.	Name	Contact No.
16	Bharat Lal	7697435819
17	Raghunandan Singh	
18	Girdhari Lal	
19	Rajesh Batham	9926299928
20	Tej Singh	

**G) List of Police Station**

**Table 42: List of Police Station**

S.No.	Police Station	In Charge	Office No.	Mobile No.
1	Sheopur	Shri Birendra Singh	07530-220038	9669747084
2	Manpur	Shri Kushal Singh		9827475700
3	Dodar	Shri Jagatpal Singh	252258	9893014872
4	Baroda	Shri S.H.Tiwari	07531-276227	9752149885
5	Awada	Shri Muna Singh Tomar		8959616505
6	Karhal	Shri Manish Sharma		9425191550
7	Sesaipura	Shri Abhishek Upadhyay		7697755677
8	Vargoan	Shri R.S.Jakheniya		9826277204
9	Vijaypur	Shri A.L.Azad		9479956199
10	Veerpur	Shri Bharat Singh		9977242518
11	Ragunathpur	Shri Jitendra verma		9753518233
12	Gasvani	Shri Devesh Singh		9584787784
13	Chilvani	Shri Ashok Sharma		8966823602
14	Agra	Shri Kapil Gupta		9691937547
15	Ochhapura	Shri Shivram Singh		9479996117
16	Magarda	Shri Rambir Sethiya		9926246199
17	Police Control Room Sheopur	Shri Ravindra Gautam	07530-221535	

**H) List of Police Chowkees**

**Table 43: List of Police Chowkees**

S.No.	Police Chowkee	Police Station	Incharge
1	Samarsa	Manpur	Shri V.S.Yadav
2	Puryapuri	Manpur	Shri Rajendra Singh
3	Pandola	Baroda	Shri Ramprasad
4	Susawada	Awada	Shri Jairam Saiyam

**I) List of Temporary Shelter Camp and their Incharge details**

**Table 44: List of Temporary Shelter Camp**

S.No.	Camp	Affected Area	Camp Incharge	Mobile No.
1	Soi	Jwalapur	Shri Rambhajan Sharma	9893938688
2	Manpur	Awani, Jawasa, Togni, Sirsod	Shri Raghunath Tyagi	8889482499
3	Sheopur	Sheopur	Shri Tarsisiyus Lakra	9993624436
4	Pandi	Shundi, Jalapura, Jhopadi, Makhankhedli, Chhitakhedli, Ecchnakhedli, Jawad	Shri Munnalal Jamhoriya	9926487039
5	Datarda	Datardakalan, Malrana, Adusa, Lehchhoda, Mudala ka pada, Sada ka pada, Samarsa	Shri Jaishriram Mahor	9826265047
6	Dodhar	Khir- Khiri, Biloni, Cholghata, Kherghata	Shri Subhod Bhagat Patwari	9425196394



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**J) List of Important Doctors and Member of Rapid Response Team**

**Table 45: List of Important Doctors**

S.No.	Name of team member	Designation	Contact no (off.)	Contact no (Res.)
<b>District Level Team</b>				
1	Dr. A.R.Karoriya	Clinician (Medicine or Pediatrics)	07530-220252	07530-221390, 99932-63981
2	Dr. Vishnu Garg	Clinician		54259-37622
3	Dr. R.B.Goyal	Pathologist	07530-220798	94251-28462
4	Dr. O.P.Verma	DMO	07530-221777	98067-63249
5	Dr. J.N.Saxena	Medical Officer	07530-220069	98262-42831
6	Dr. S.N.Udaypuriya	Medical Officer		98939-39373
7	Dr. R.B.Goyal	Pathologist	07530- 220798	94251-28462
<b>Block Level Team (Baroda)</b>				
1	Dr. S.R.Meena	Block Medical Officer		9425936662
2	Dr. R.K.Shakya	Medical Officer		9179667015
3	Mr. S.B.Kaurav	Compounder		
4	Mr. Badri Prasad Shivhare	Dresser		
5	Mr. Rajaram Adivasi	Ward Boy		
6	Mr. Raju	Driver		
<b>Block Level Team (Karhal)</b>				
1	Dr. M.C.Vyas	Block Medical Officer		94257-52302
2	Dr. A.K.Singh	Medical Officer		98275-45563
3	Mr. Arun Gupta	Compounder		
4	Mr. Mevaram Sharma	Ward Boy		
5	Mr. Kishori Lal	Driver		
<b>Block Level Team (Vijaypur)</b>				
1	Dr. Harish Shakya	Block Medical Officer		99267-73671

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S.No.	Name of team member	Designation	Contact no (off.)	Contact no (Res.)
2	Dr. Pravin Sharma	Medical Officer		95750-67170
3	Dr. Veer Singh Khare	Medical Officer		
4	Mr. R.N.Parashar	Compounder		
5	Mr. G.D.Jatav	Dresser		
6	Mr. Shivnarayan Batham	Ward Boy		
7	Mr. Bhagwan Singh	Driver		

**K) List of Blood Bank Centre**

**Table 46: List of Blood Bank Centre**

S.No.	Address	Incharge	Contact No.
1	Blood Bank Centre, District Hospital, Sheopur	Dr. R.B.Goyal	94251-28452 07530- 220798

**L) List of Medical Stores present in the district**

**Table 47: List of Medical Stores**

S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
1	Sheopur	eS- ikBd esfMdy LVksj djkg yftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh oklqns iq= Jh jkeHkjs'ks ikBd fu-djkg
2	Sheopur	eS- f'ko'kfDr esfMdks ';kiqjdyka ¼e0iz0½	Jh jktsUnzizlkn iq= Jh y{keu izlkn ukxnso
3	Sheopur	eS- ijkeaUn esfMdy LVksj gkWLihVy jksM ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh ij"kksRre n;ky xqlrk iq= Jh izse pUn xqlrk

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S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
4	Sheopur	eS- fxjkZt esfMdy LVksj ';ksiwjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh fxjkZt fd'kksj iq= Jh diwj pUnz vxzoky
5	Sheopur	eS-xkSj vkS"kh/kh HkMakj ekuiqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh vk'kkjke iq= Jh ';keyky xkSj
6	Sheopur	eS- [kaMsyoky esfMdy LVksj ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh izzeksn dqekj iq= Jh xkSjh'kdaj [kMsyoky
7	Sheopur	eS- feRry esfMdy LVksj <kasMj ftyk ';ksiqj ¼e0iz0½	Jh jkeHkjksls iq= Jh cnzhizlkn feRry
8	Sheopur	eS- nhid esfMdy LVksj <kasMj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh yhyk/kj feRry iq= Jh Hkjks"kyky feRry
9	Sheopur	eS vxzoky esfMdy LVksj pacy dksyksuh ftyk ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	ohjsUnz dqekj xqlrk iq= c`gekuUn xqlrk
10	Sheopur	eS vxzoky esfMdy LVksj ';ksiqj ¼e0iz0½	Jh cuckjh yky xxZ iq= jkepaUnz xxZ
11	Sheopur	eS ;ksxh M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj lkSgoka ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh egs'k pUnz ukFk iq= Jh jfo izlkn ukFk
12	Sheopur	eS xqlrk esfMdy LVksj gkWLihVy dsEi ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh egkohj izlkn iqa= Jh ckcwyky xqlrk
13	Sheopur	eS uouhr esfMdy LVksj ]';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh nqxxZ iq= Jh jkefd'kksj xxZ
14	Sheopur	eS vkj-,e-M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj esu jksM chjiqj ftyk ';kiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh eksgu yky iq= Jh NksVsyky lksuh

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
15	Sheopur	eS- xks;y esfMdy LVksj ikyh jksM ftyk ';ksiqj ¼e0iz0½	Jh laEHkwn;ky xks;y iq= Jh IR;ukjk;.k xks;y
16	Sheopur	eS- dsyk M <sup>a</sup> x gkml ikyh jksM ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh egs'k dqekj 'kekZ iq= Jh nsosUnz dqekj 'kekZ
17	Sheopur	eS-lekf/k;k esfMdy LVksj rjkZ dyku ftyk ';ksiqj ¼e0iz0½	Jh xksfoaUn izlkn 'kekZ iq= Jh cnzhizlkn 'kekZ
18	Sheopur	eS-xq:d`ik M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj `;keiqj ftyk ';ksiqj ¼e0iz0½	Jh `;kelUqnj caly iq= Jh loZuyky caly
19	Sheopur	eS-'kekZ M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj j?kqkFkiqj ftyk ';ksiqj ¼e0iz0½	Jh ujsUnz dqekj 'kekZ iq= Jh jkepju yky 'kekZ
20	Sheopur	eS-xq:d`ik M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj ekuiqj ftyk ';ksiqj ¼e0iz0½	Jh deyfd'kksj caly iq= Jh ljcuyky caly
21	Sheopur	eS- jke fogkjh enuyky ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh f'kojru iq= Jh jke fcykl fogkjh
22	Sheopur	eS- Jh xksiky esfMdy LVksj ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jkevorkj iq= Jh jkexksiky ukxksjh
23	Sheopur	eS- x.ks'k esfMdy LVksj ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh tequknkl iq= Jh iz;kxnkl eqUnzk
24	Sheopur	eS- Jh d`".kk esfMdy LVksj ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jktsUnz izlkn xqlrk
25	Sheopur	eS- jkt esfMdy ,tsUlh esu ekdsZV ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh vkseizdk'k iq= Jh f'koizlkn 'kekZ
26	Sheopur	eS- xqqlrk esfMdy LVksj ] ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh egkohj izlkn iq= Jh ckcwyky xqlrk

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S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
27	Sheopur	eS- xks;y esfMdy LVksj ] ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh vksseizdk'k xks;y
28	Sheopur	eS- fot;oxhZ; esfMdy LVksj ] xka/kh ikdZ] ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh izzdk'k ukjk;.k iq= Jh Hkxorh izlkn fot;oxhZ;
29	Sheopur	eS- xks;y esfMdy LVksj ] nqdku u- 27 t; LVEHk ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh guqekunkl iq= Jh rkjkpUn xks;y
30	Sheopur	eS- fo'kky esfMdy LVksj ] Vksih cktkj ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh ekufalg iq= Jh cnzhyky jkBkSj
31	Sheopur	eS- fd'kksj esfMdy LVksj ] ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jkefd'kksj xxZ
32	Sheopur	eS- x.ks'k ,tsUIh LVs'ku jksM ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh x.ks'k izlkn iq= nqxxZ izlkn xks;y
33	Sheopur	eS- xxZ esfMdy LVksj ikyh jksM ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh cStukFk iqq= Jh jes'k pUnz xxZ
34	Sheopur	eS- d`".kk esfMdy LVksj esu cktkj xka/kh pkSd ';ksiwjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh 'kEHkwn;ky iq= Jh IR;ukjk;.k xks;y
35	Sheopur	eS- ukxj esfMdy LVksj gkWLihVy jksM ';ksiwj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jherh }kfjdk iRuh Jh jkepju ukxj
36	Sheopur	eS- turk esfMdy LVksj ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh Hkhde pUnz iq= Jh jkexksiky ukxksjh

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S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
37	Sheopur	eS- feRry esfMdy LVksj ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jes'k pUnz feRry
38	Sheopur	eS- fouksn esfMdy LVksj ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh Økarhd`.k feRry
39	Sheopur	eS- mn; esfMdy LVksj ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh dSyk'k pUnz xqlrk
40	Sheopur	eS- [kku esfMdy LVksj ekuiqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh vCnqy tyhy iq= Jh NksVs [kku
41	Sheopur	eS- fot; esfMdy LVksj dksVZ jksM ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh cyjke iq= Jh fd'kuyky jkBkSj
42	Sheopur	eS- v'kksd esfMdy LVksj ikyh jksM ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh cuokjhyky iqq= Jh ';keyky IDISuk
43	Sheopur	eS- fxjkZt esfMdy LVksj okMZ u-3 fdyk jksM ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh ctajx yky iq= Jh Ihrkjke ekyh
44	Sheopur	eS- Hkxorh esfMdy LVksj xka/kh ikdZ ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh vyksd dqekj iq= Jh ckcwyky fot;xhZ;
45	Sheopur	eS- uUnfd'kksj esfMdy LVksj edMkonk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh uUnfd'kksj iq= Jh Ihrkjke oekZ
46	Sheopur	eS- U;q fxjkZt esfMdy LVksj MkW- lksudj iksfyl LVs'ku ds ihNs ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh c`ts'k iq= Jh diwj pUnz xxZ

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S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
47	Sheopur	eS- xkSre esfMdy LVksj] xkao lkSudyk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh dSyk'k pUnz iq= Jh dY;k.k pUnz 'kekZ
48	Sheopur	eS- jkds'k M <sup>a</sup> x gkml ]djkggy ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh 'kEHkw n;ky iq= jkeyky xks;y
49	Sheopur	eS- ckykth esfMdy LVksj dkWyst ds lkeus ikyh jksM ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh [ksejkt iq= Jh egkohj nqos
50	Sheopur	eS- psru esfMdy LVksj gkWLihVy jksM ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh psru vkuUn iq= Jh Jh ,l- ds- [k.Msyoky
51	Sheopur	eS- iwtk esfMdy LVksj ikyh jksM ftyk ';kwiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh eqds'k dqekj iq= Jh nsosUnz dqekj 'kekZ
52	Sheopur	eS- vxzoky M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj xkao MksMj rg0 ,.M ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh fxjkZt izlkn iq= Jh d`".k xksiky xks;y
53	Sheopur	eqds'k esMhdy LVksj fdyk jksM ';ksiqjdyk e-i-	eqds'k yky ckyksfFk;k iq= vksedkj yky
54	Sheopur	fnus'k esMhdy LVksj xzke /kkS/kj ftyk ';ksiqj	fnus'k dqekj xkSre iq= ujSUnz dqekj
55	Sheopur	gjh'k M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj xzke /kurjk ftyk ';ksiqj	gjh'k rus iq= jes'k pUnz
56	Sheopur	f_frd esMhdy LVksj eSu cktkj ftyk ';ksiqj	vfuy dqekj 'kekZ iq= v'kksd dqekj

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S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
57	Sheopur	ctjax esMhdy ,stsUIh okMZ u-7 ckykiqjk ';ksiqj	f nus'k dqekj xxZ iq= Lo- HkkxhjFk izlkn xxZ
58	Sheopur	xxZ esMhdy LVksj VksMh cktkj ftyk ';ksiqj	dey fd'kksj xxZ iq= uUnyky xxZ
59	Sheopur	dey M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj ikyh jksM lkykiqj ftyk ';ksiqj	Hkkjryky xks;y iq= fxjkZt izlkn
60	Sheopur	fxjkZt M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj eSu ekdsZV xzke o iksLV ekuiqj ftyk ';ksiqj	ukjk;.kyky xqlrk iq= dsnkjyky xqlrk
61	Sheopur	ij[k esMhdy ,stsUIh gkLihVy jksM ';ksiqj	jkts'k dqekj xqlrk iq= gjh'kadj xqlrk
62	Sheopur	f'koe esMhdy LVksj xka/kh dkyksuh okMZ ua-11 ftyk ';ksiqj	Hkhde pUnz xks;y iq= gqde pUnz xks;y
63	Sheopur	jkf/kdk esMhdy LVksj okMZ ua- 5 uxjikfydk ds ikl ';ksiqj	fufru xxZ iq= Jh jkefd'ku xxZ
64	Sheopur	[k.Msyoky QWkekZ xzsu e.Mh ikyh jksM ftyk ';ksiqj	vfuy [k.Mysoky iq= xkSjh'kadj
65	Sheopur	Jhjke esMhdy LVksj xzke fxj/kkjhiqjk ftyk ';ksiqj	gjheksgu oekZ iq= jkeukFk oekZ
66	Sheopur	Jhth esMhdy LVksj ikuMksyk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk	xksiVyky iq= ctjaxyky
67	Sheopur	vkj-ds- esMhdy LVksj xzke ISudyk ftyk ';ksiqj	eqjkjhyky f'kogjs iq= jkefd'ku
68	Sheopur	Jhjke esMhdy LVksj ckykiqjk jksM ftyk ';ksiqj	uhrw tSu iRuh v'kksd dqekj xqlrk



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S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
69	Sheopur	Jh ckykth esMhdy izselj ftyk ';ksiqj	jkeeqds'k eh.kk iq= jkedj.k eh.kk
70	Sheopur	valkjh esMhdy LVksj uxjikfydk ds ikL ';ksiqj	vijQ vyh valkjh iq= vyh eqn~nhu valkjh
71	Sheopur	ehuk esMhdy LVksj iapk;rh Hkou ds ikL izselj ftyk ';ksiqj	eerst eh.kk iq= iwju eh.kk
72	Sheopur	vrqy M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj xzke lsudyk ftyk ';ksiqj	y[ku flg 'kekZ iq= eoklhjke
73	Sheopur	f_rqdk esMhdy LVksj xzke ekuiqj ftyk ';ksiqj	iliwyky vk;Z iq= jkeizlkn vk;Z
74	Sheopur	pkSgku esMhdy ,stsUIh fjph gkml t; LrEHk ftyk ';ksiqj	psru pkSgku iq= xtsUnz flag
75	Sheopur	psru esMhdy LVksj ljdkjh gkLihVy jksM ';ksiqj	psru [k.Msyoky iq= ,l-,u- [k.Msyoky
76	Sheopur	ukenso M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj lksbZdyk ftyk ';ksiqj	eqds'k cuofj;k iq= nsoh'kadj
77	Sheopur	vkse esMhdy LVksj xzke /kurjk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk	czts'k 'kekZ iq= txnh'k izlkn 'kekZ
78	Sheopur	f'koe esMhdy LVksj iksLV fo/kjiqj ftyk ';ksiqj	nsosUnz iky tknkSu iq= cyohj iky tknkSu
79	Sheopur	foosd esMhdy LVksj okMZ u-6 uxjikfydk ';ksiqj	vfHk"ksd flag rksej iq= xtsUnz flag
80	Sheopur	ctjax esMhdy LVksj /kksrh ';ksiqjdyk	egkohj ISu iq= jk/ks';ke ISu

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S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
81	Sheopur	f'kogjs esMhdy LVksj eSujksM /kurjk ';ksiqjdyk	d`.kxksiky iq= jkepju f'kogjs
82	Sheopur	gjhvkse esMhdy iuMksyk eSu cktkj iuMksyk ftyk ';skiqj	gjhvkse f'kogjs iq= jkethyky f'kogjs
83	Sheopur	xkSre esMhdy LVksj eSu ekdsZV ekuiqj ';ksiqj	egs'k dqekj 'kekZ iq= ctjaxyky 'kekZ
84	Sheopur	esMhdy LVksj xzke ednkonk ftyk ';ksiqj	jathr eh.kk iq= jkefd'ku eh.kk
85	Sheopur	eukst esMhdy LVksj iqy /kkSfj;k jksM ';ksiqjdyk	eukst f'kogjs iq= uUn fd'kksj
86	Sheopur	iq"ik esMhdy LVksj tSu ekdsZV ';ksiqjdyk	ijekuUn xqlrk iq= jkeukjk;.k xqlrk
87	Sheopur	f'kogjs esMhdy LVksj ugj ds ikl ikyhjksM ';ksiqjdyk	izdk'k f'kgojs iq= th-,y- f'kogjs
88	Sheopur	gfjvkse esMhdy LVksj ukukckn ftyk ';ksiqj	jkds'k dqekj eh.kk iq= chjoy eh.kk
89	Sheopur	R;kxh esMhdy LVksj okMZ ua-11 ednhuxj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk	v'kksd dqekj R;kxh iq= dqWvjiky R;kxh
90	Sheopur	t;guqeku esMhdy LVksj pUniqjk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk	j?kquUnu cSjkxh iq= lhrkjk cSjkxh
91	Sheopur	eS- fdju esfMdy LVksj dEiuhj xsV ds lkeus cMksSnk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh 'kEHkwn;ky 'kekZ iq= Jh uUnwyky 'kekZ fu- cMksSnk

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
92	Sheopur	eS- xksre esfMdy LVksj cMksSnk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh vkeizdk'k 'kekZZ iq= Jh xksoj/kuyky xkSre fu- cMkSnk
93	Sheopur	eS- xqlrk esfMdy LVksj cMksnk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh ih-,y-xqqlrk
94	Sheopur	eS- 'kekZ esfMdy LVksj cMksnk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jk/ks';ke 'kekZ
95	Sheopur	eS- IR;k esfMdy LVksj cMkSnk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh IR;ukjk;.k iq= Jh dYywjke xqlrk
96	Sheopur	eS- iksjoky esfMdy LVksj gkWLihVy ds lkeus cMkSnk jksM ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh fnus'k dqekj iq= Jh ckcwyky xqlrk
97	Sheopur	eS- euh"k esfMdy LVksj cMkSnk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh euh"k iq= Jh 'kEHkwn;ky 'kqDyk
98	Sheopur	eS- fr:irh esfMdy LVksj gkWLihVy jksM cMksSnk ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh cnzhizlkn iq= Jh vkj-ds- f'kogjs
99	Sheopur	vfer M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj ICth e.Mh jksM cMkSnk ftyk ';ksiqj	vfer dqekj IDISuk iq= cuokjhyky
100	Sheopur	vkse esMhdy LVksj eSu cktkj cMkSnk ftyk ';kskqij	y{ehukjk;.k ukek iq= eksguyky
101	Sheopur	vkjrh esMhdy LVksj xzke vtkiqjk cMkSnk iqjk jksM ftyk ';ksiqj	cnzhizlkn 'kekZ iq= 'kadjyky 'kekZ

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
102	Sheopur	uhjt esMhdy LVksj nqdku ua- 1dEiuh njoktk cMkSnk ftyk ';ksiqj	j?kquUnu izlkn 'kekZ iq= eakxhyky
103	Sheopur	ckykh esMhdy LVksj cMkSnk ftyk ';ksiqj	fxjh'k dqekj iq= jkefd'ku f'kogjs
104	Sheopur	fueZy esMhdy LVksj edcjk jksM cMkSnk ftyk ';ksiqj	txnh'k izlkn f'ogjs iq= jkefd'ku f'kogjs
105	Sheopur	eh.kk esMhdy LVksj cMkSnk ftyk ';ksiqj	dSyk'k pUnz jkor iq= 'kadjyky
106	Sheopur	f'koe esMhdy LVksj irk jrksnu njoktk] esu ekdsZV cMkSnk ftyk ';ksiqj	Jh nhid xqlrk S/o ?ku';ke xqlrk
107	Sheopur	vxzoky esMhdy LVksj irk iqjkuh lCth e.M] cl LVS.M] ';ksiqj	Jh jkts'k xxZ S/o Jh jk/ks';ke xxZ
108	Sheopur	ctjax esMhdy LVksj irk eSu cktkj] djkgj ftyk ';ksiqj	Jh gfjvkse 'kekZ S/o y{ehukjk;.k 'kekZ
109	Sheopur	ekj vEcs lsYl dkiksZjs'ku irk ';ksiqj	Jh izz'kkUr dqekj xkSre S/o xq:nr xkSre
110	Sheopur	fr:irh esMhdy LVksj irk uoxzg eafnj ds lkeus fdyk jksM uxj] ';ksiqj	Jh ftrsUnz 'kekZ S/o ckcwyky th 'kekZ
111	Sheopur	fouk;d esMhdy LVksj irk cMkSnk] rg- cMkSnk ftyk ';ksiqj	Jh iznhi 'kekZ S/o d`.kk xksiky 'kekZ

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
112	Sheopur	,l-,u- esMhdkst irk cM+ksnkjksM+ xzke pUnziqjk ftyk ';ksiqj	Jh jke Hkjr eh.kk S/o ukjk;.k eh.kk
113	Sheopur	fxjkZt esMhdy LVksj irk eSu ekdsZV] ekuiqj ftyk ';ksiqj	Jh vkse izdk'k xqlrk S/o Jh dsnkj yky xqlrk
114	Sheopur	iou esMhdy LVksj irk okbZikl xzke vtqiijk ftyk ';ksiqj	Jh iou ukxj S/o izse 'kadj ukxj
115	Sheopur	Jh eqjyh esMhdy LVksj irk ';ksiqj	Jh jktsUnz 'kekZ S/o Jh fl;kjke 'kekZ
116	Sheopur	;'k M <sup>a</sup> x gkml] xzke vtqiijk ftyk ';ksiqj	Jh euksgj yky 'kekZ S/o Jh d`ik 'kadj 'kekZ
117	Sheopur	jsM ØkWl esMhdy LVksj] u;k ftyk pfdRIky; fcfYaMx ';ksiqj	Jh vks-ih- 'kekZ
118	Sheopur	ekj ihrkEcjk esMhdy LVksj] u;k ftyk pfdRIky; ds ihNs ';ksiqj	Jh vkuan xxZ S/o Jh :i fd'kksj xxZZ
119	Sheopur	eukst esMhdy LVksj cl LVS.M ikyh jksM ftyk ';ksiqjdyk	Jh eukst dqekj 'kekZ S/o Jh gjh 'kekZ
120	Sheopur	Jh x.ks'k esMhdy LVksj] cl LVs.M ikyh jksM] ';ksiqj	Jh ftrsUnz dqekj f=osnh S/o Jh x.ks'k jke f=osnh
121	Sheopur	U;w uouhr esMhdy LVksj] u;k ftyk pfdRIky; ds ihNs] ';ksiqj	Jh fofiu xxZ S/o Jh nqkxZ izlkn xxZ
122	Sheopur	ds- Vh- gsYFk ds;j] fxjkZt ?kkV] ';ksiqj	Jh eu eksgu flag jkor S/o Jh izgkn flag jkor
123	Sheopur	LokfLFkd M <sup>a</sup> x ,tsUlh] fxjkZt ?kkV] ';ksiqj	Jh vjfoan esgjk S/o Jh egsUnz esgjk

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
124	Sheopur	lw;kZ esMhdy LVksj] u;k cal xqtZj egksYyk] ';ksiqj	Jh nhid xqlrk S/o Jh jksUnz xqlrk
125	Sheopur	f'ko esMhdy LVksj] cxj jkssM cMksnk] ftyk ';ksiqj	Jh dfiy dqekj S/o Jh eqjyh
126	Sheopur	xksfoan esMhdy LVksj] cl LVs.M ds ikI] cMksnk ';ksiqj	Jh iou dqekj S/o Jh lwjt ey
127	Sheopur	Jh ukFk esMhdy LVksj] VksMh cktkj] ';ksiqj	Jh lq'khy [kUMsyoky S/o Jh jkes'oj n;ky
128	Sheopur	jk?kosUnz esMhdy LVksj] ICth e.Mh VksMh ctkkj] ';ksiqj	Jh jk?kossUn xxZZ S/o Jh IEHkwn;ky
129	Sheopur	efyd esMhdkst] tkek efLtn ds ikI] ICth e.Mh] ';ksiqj	Jh vCnqy ekfBu gQht
130	Sheopur	Jh dq".kk esMhdy LVksj] dEiuh njoktk cMkSnk ';ksiqj	Jh lqjs'k dqekj S/o Jh vkse izdk'k xkSre
131	Sheopur	xksj esMhdy ,tsUIh] ikyh jksM] ';ksiqj	Jh lqjt xkSj S/o Jh eqUuk yky
132	Sheopur	d`".kk esMhdy LVksj] ?kkslys ds ikI] ikyh jksM] ';ksiqj	Jh 'kEHkwn;ky xks;y S/o Jh IR;ukjk;.k xks;y
133	Sheopur	U;w xks;y esMhdy LVksj] ulZjh ds ikI] ikyh jksM] ';ksiqj	Jh izeksn dqekj xks;y S/o Jh IR; ukjk;.k
134	Sheopur	f=:irh ckykth esMhdy LVksj] dEiuh njcktk gkWLihVy jksM] cMkSnk ';kiqj	Jh fiadh f'kogjs s/o Jh xzh'k dqekj f'kogjs

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
135	Vijaypur	eS-vfcadk esfMdy LVksj bdyksn fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh Ihrkjke iq= Jh jkeHkjs'ks cS'; fu- fot;iqj
136	Vijaypur	eS- f'ko'kfDr esfMdks ';kiqjdyka ¼e0iz0½	Jh jktsUnzizlkn iq= Jh y{keu izlkn ukxnso
137	Vijaypur	esS- tknksu M <sup>a</sup> x gkml fot; iqj ftyk ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jkepUnz flag iq= Jh n'kjFk flag tknksu
138	Vijaypur	eS sxqlrk esfMdy LVksj e.Mh fot;iqj ftyk ';kiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jktdqekj iq= Jh ek[kuyky xqlrk
139	Vijaypur	eS- xks;y esfMdy LVksj fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jkeizlkn iq= Jh jru yky xks;y
140	Vijaypur	eS- fpjksathyky d".k xksiky j?kqkFk iqj rg0 fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½ ¼e0iz0½	Jh fpjkssthyky iq= Jh d`.k xksiky xqlrk
141	Vijaypur	eS- egs'k esfMdy LVksj j?kqkFk iqj rg0 fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jkep.j.k yky iq= Jh HkkxhjFk xqlrk
142	Vijaypur	eS- v'kksd esfMdy LVksj fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh v'kksd dqekj iq= Jh cnzhizlkn caly
143	Vijaypur	eS- egs'k esfMdy LVksj ] fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh egs'k dqekj iq= Jh fxj/kkjhyky xks;y
144	Vijaypur	eS- gjh esfMdy LVksj ] xksgrk rg0 fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh gjhfoyk'k iq= Jh dsnkkyky xqlrk

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
145	Vijaypur	eS- caly esfMdy LVksj ] jsLV gkml fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh eksguyky iq= Jh txUukFk izlkn caly
146	Vijaypur	eS- iksiqyj esfMdy LVksj ] fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh vkseizdk'k iq= Jh prqHkZqt xks;y
147	Vijaypur	eS- eaxy esfMdy LVksj ] fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh xksiky nkl eaxy
148	Vijaypur	eS- yo esfMdy LVksj ';keiqj rg0 fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jes'k pUnzz iq= jkepjujky cekZ
149	Vijaypur	eS- egky{eh esfMdy LVksj fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh iou iq= Jh egs'kdqekj xks;y
150	Vijaypur	eS- 'kdaj esfMdy LVksj fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiwj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh vfuy dqekj iq= Jh nkeksnj xqlrk
151	Vijaypur	eS- IR; esfMdy LVksj fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiwj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh n'kzu yky xqlrk
152	Vijaypur	eS- eaxy esfMdy LVksj j?kqukFkiqj rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiwj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh Hkjks"khyky xqlrk
153	Vijaypur	eS- dSyk'k esfMdy LVksj fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh dSyk'kpUnz iq= Jh ckcwyky xqlrk
154	Vijaypur	eS- xqlrk esfMdy LVksj fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh gjh'kdaj xqlrk
155	Vijaypur	eS- jk/kk M <sup>a</sup> x gkml xksgrk rg0 fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh fouksn dqekj iq= Jh ekaaxhyky feRry



**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
156	Vijaypur	eS- y[ku esfMdy LVksj fot;ij ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh 'kkdhj vyh iq= 'kkghn vyh
157	Vijaypur	eS- xxZ esfMdy LVksj fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh deyfd'kksj iq= Jh ekaxhyky xqlrk
158	Vijaypur	eS- xksiky esfMdy LVksj vkSNkiqjk rg0 fot; iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh czztxksiky iq= Jh ';keyky 'kekZ
159	Vijaypur	eS- jkor esfMdy LVksj j?qkukFk iqj rg0 fot; iqj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh cwanhyky iq= Jh rgykjke jkmr
160	Vijaypur	eS- jktsUnZ esfMdy LVksj xksgrk rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiwjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jktsUnzizlkn eaxy
161	Vijaypur	fouksn esMdy LVksj ohjiqj rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	fouksn dqekj lksuh iq= jkeLo:lk lksuh
162	Vijaypur	ctjax esMhdy LVksj ohjiqj rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	fnus'k dqekj caly iq= Hkxorh izlkn cly
163	Vijaypur	iou M <sup>a</sup> x gkml f'koijjh fot;iqj jksM] fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	iou dqekj clay iq= X;klhyky caly
164	Vijaypur	vka'kw esMhdy LVksj xzke ohjiqj rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';skiqj	ukxsUnz eksgu fla?ky iq= 'kadjyky
165	Vijaypur	jksfgr esMhdy LVksj fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	cqlqns0 xqlrk iq= jkepjujyky

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
166	Vijaypur	caly esMhdy LVksj xzke bdyks/k rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	ds'ko dqekj clay iq= jathyky
167	Vijaypur	f'ko esMhdy LVksj fot;iqj rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	jtkjke jkBksj iq= gjhizlkn jkBksj
168	Vijaypur	fouksn esMhdy LVksj xzke j?kqukFkiqjk rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqjs	deys'k dqekj 'kekZ iq= feJhyky
169	Vijaypur	t'kehu esMhdy LVksj gkLihVy ds ikI fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	gehn [kkWu iq= tgwj [kku
170	Vijaypur	vxzoky M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj xksyEcj ds ikI j?kqukFkiqj rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	jkts'k dqekj xqlrk iq= jk/ks';ke
171	Vijaypur	mek M <sup>a</sup> x LVksj buYaV vkWQ jsLVgkml rg-fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	euh"k dqekj xqlrk iq= lqjs'k pUnz
172	Vijaypur	ctjax esMhdy LVksj xzke j?kqukFkiqj rg-fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	egs'k dqekj xxZ iq= HkkxhjFk izlkn xxZ
173	Vijaypur	jkBksj esMhdy LVksj ,e-,l-jksM fot;iqj ftyk ';skqiqj	Hkokuh'kadj jkBksj iq= Jhfuokl jkBksj
174	Vijaypur	xhrk esMhdy ,stsUlh xat eksgYyk fot;iqj ftyk ';skiqj	euh"k dqekj eqaxy iq= jes'k dqekj
175	Vijaypur	iou esMhdy LVksj f'koiqjh jksM fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	iou dqekj xkSj iq= jkeoju
176	Vijaypur	gf"kJr esMhdy LVksj ohjiqj rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	latho dqekj xkSj iq= th-ih- xkSj

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

S.No.	Block	Medical Store Name and Address	Owner 's Name
177	Vijaypur	lksuh esMhdy LVksj j?kqukFkiqj rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	f'kojke Lo.kZdkj iq= ?ku';ke
178	Vijaypur	iadt esMhdy LVksj ohjiqj rg- fot;iqj ftyk ';ksiqj	iadt dqekj lksuh iq= gjh'kadj lksuh
179	Vijaypur	eS- uohu esfMdks cMkSnk ftyk ';kiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh dSyk'k pUnz xqlrk iq= Jh dY;k.k pUnz xqlrk fu- cMkSnk
180	Vijaypur	esS- tknksu M <sup>a</sup> x gkml fot; iqj ftyk ';ksiqj dyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh jkepUnz flag iq= Jh n'kjFk flag tknksu
181	Karhal	eS- vt; esfMdy LVksj ] djkgj ftyk ';ksiqjdyk ¼e0iz0½	Jh lat; dqekj iq= Jh jkethyky f=ikVh
182	Karhal	f'ko vkse sesMhdy LVksj djkgj ftyk ';ksiqj	f'kovkse ikBd iq= jkeHkjks"ks
183	Karhal	vt; esMhdy LVksj] djgky ';ksiqj	Jh lat; dqekj f=ikBh
184	Karhal	caly esMhdy LVksj xzke esu cktkj djgky ftyk ';ksiqj	Jh jkds'k dqekj caly s/o Jh gqdqe pUnz

**M) Block wise Health Centre details**

**Table 48: Block wise Health Centre details**

Block Name		Hospital	Community Health Centers	Primary Health Centers	Sub Health Centers
Sheopur	No. of Hospital/ CHC/PHC/SHC	1	1	5	33

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>Block Name</b>		<b>Hospital</b>	<b>Community Health Centers</b>	<b>Primary Health Centers</b>	<b>Sub Health Centers</b>
	No. of medical officers	22	4	4	N.A
	No. of nurses, compounders (medical/paramedical staff)	54 (50 nurses, 4 Compounders)	2 (1 nurses, 1 compounders)	8 (3 nurses, 5 compounders)	30 (30 nurses)
	No. of available ambulances	1	1	N.A	N.A
	No. of beds	100	30	50	33
	No. of medical Store	134			
<b>Vijaypur</b>	No. of Hospital/CHC/PHC/SHC	N.A	1	3	31
	No. of medical officers	N.A	4	3	N.A
	No. of nurses, compounders (medical/paramedical staff)	N.A	4 (2 nurses, 2 compounders)	6 (3 nurses, 3 compounders)	27 (27 nurses )
	No. of available ambulances	N.A	1	N.A	N.A
	No. of beds	N.A	30	30	31
	No. of medical Store	46			
<b>Karhal</b>	No. of Hospital/CHC/PHC/SHC	N.A	1	1	26
	No. of medical officers	N.A	3	1	N.A

**DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)**

<b>Block Name</b>		<b>Hospital</b>	<b>Community Health Centers</b>	<b>Primary Health Centers</b>	<b>Sub Health Centers</b>
	No. of nurses, compounders (medical/paramedical staff)	N.A	2 (2 nurses)	1 (1 compounders)	19 (19 nurses)
	No. of available ambulances	N.A	1	N.A	N.A
	No. of beds	N.A	30	10	26
	No. of medical Store	4			

Source: CMHO, Sheopur; Drug Inspector, Gwalior, April 2012

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

### C 8.3.1 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.

### **C 8.3.2 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**

## *DISTRICT SHEOPUR (M.P)*

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

C 8.4 Detailed Maps

A) Map of Sheopur District

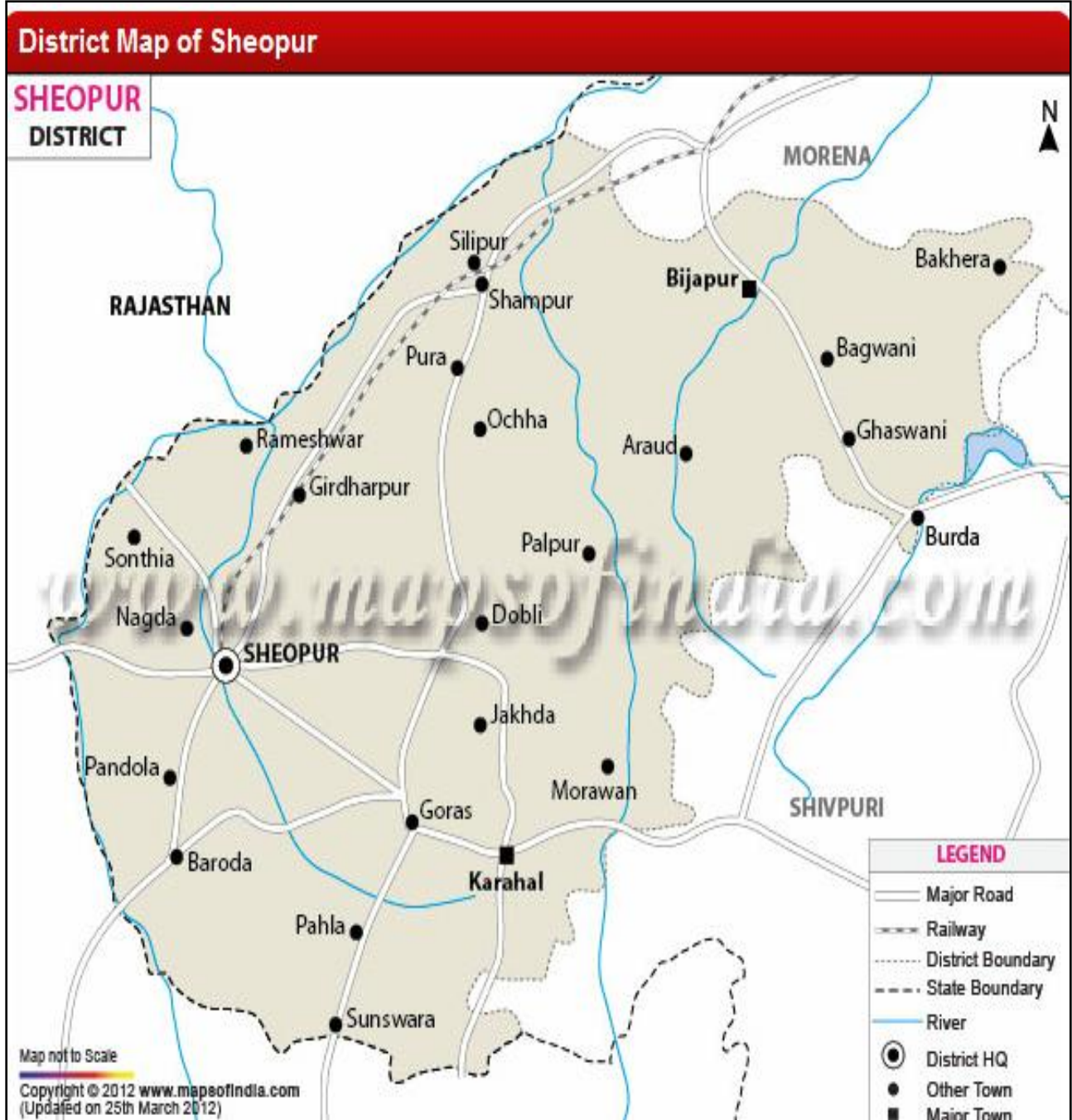


Figure 8: District Map of Sheopur

B) Earthquake Zone Map

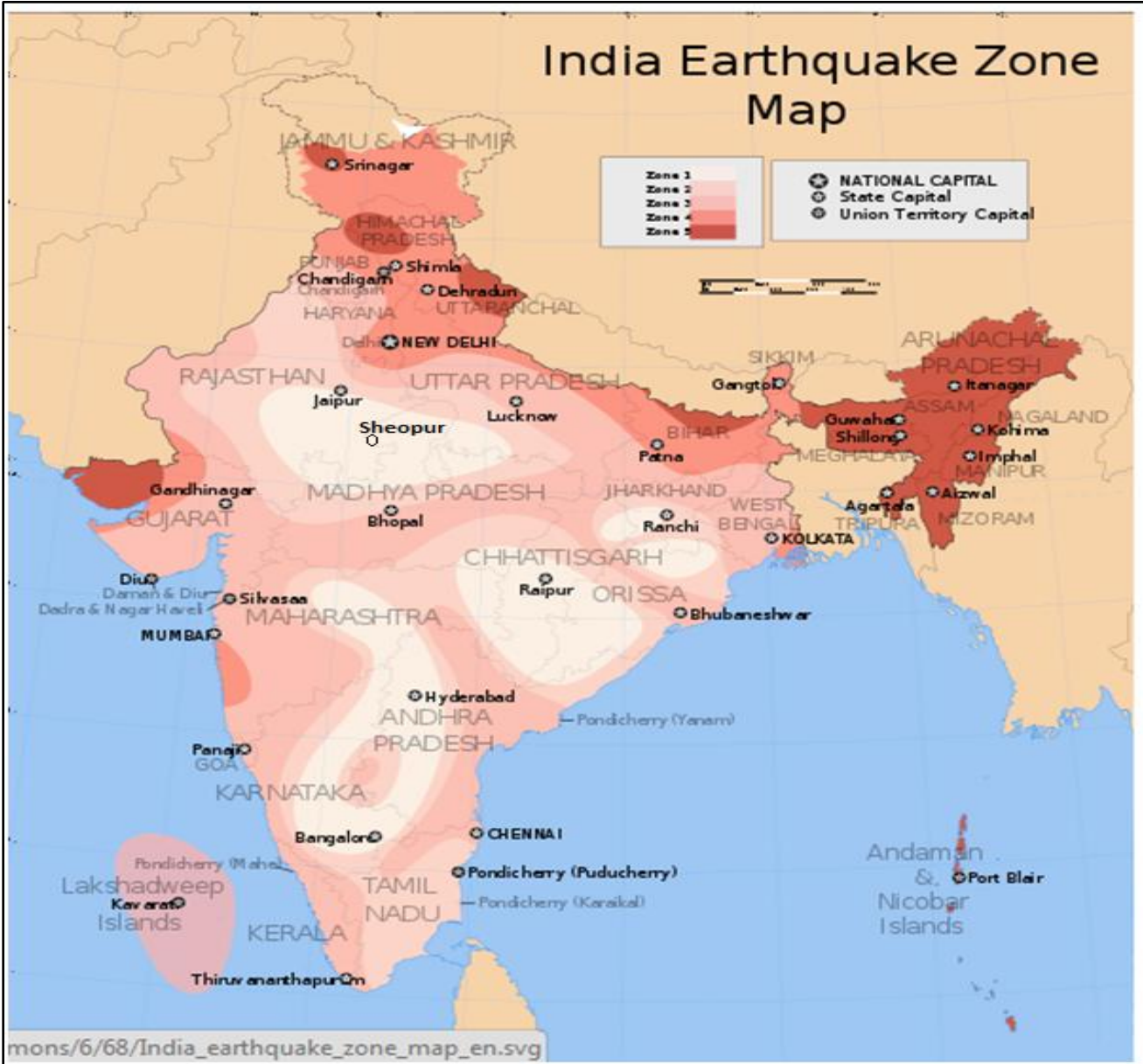


Figure 9: Seismic Zone Map



C) Karhal Tehsil Map

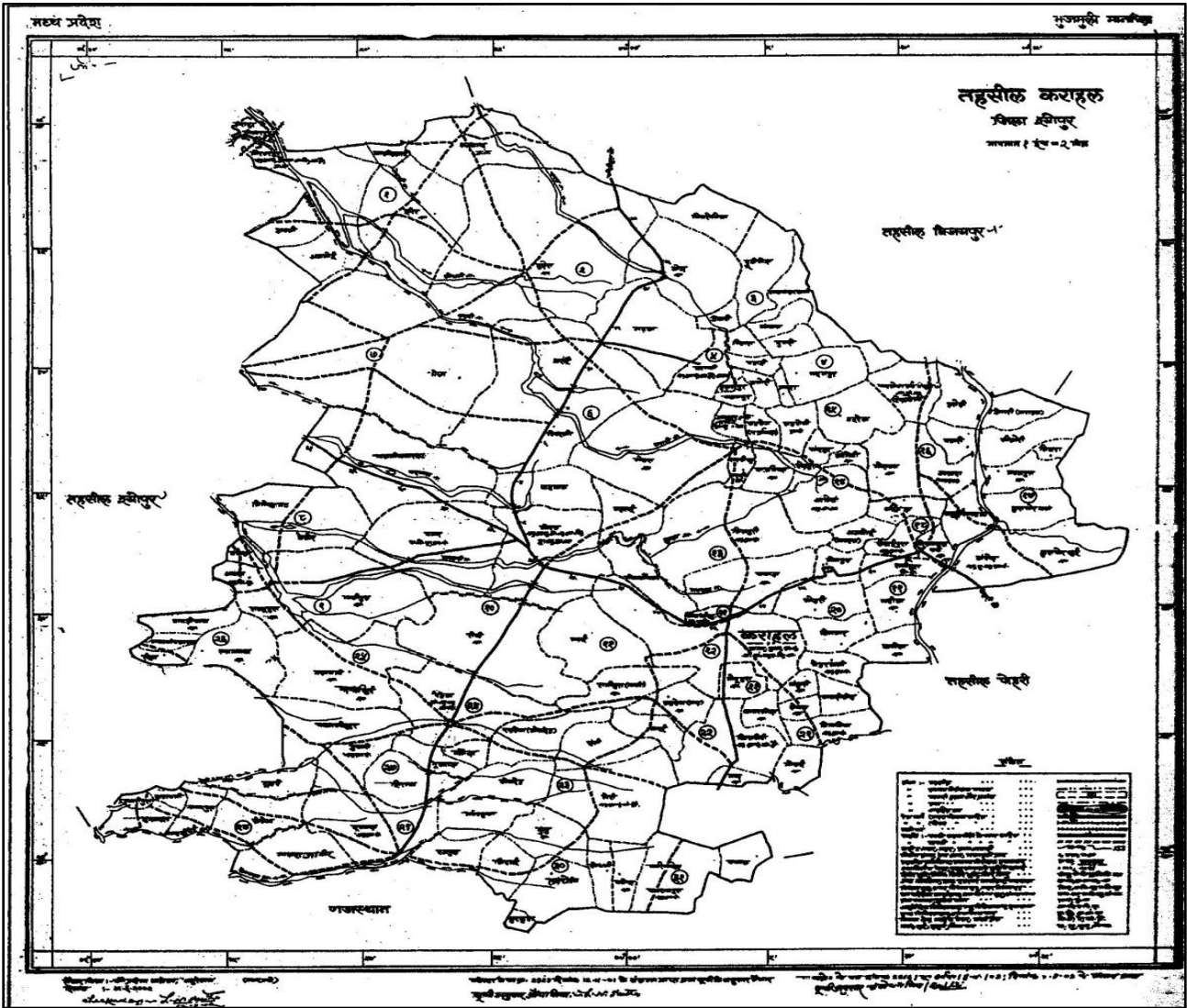


Figure 10: Karhal Tehsil Map

D) Vijaypur Tehsil Map

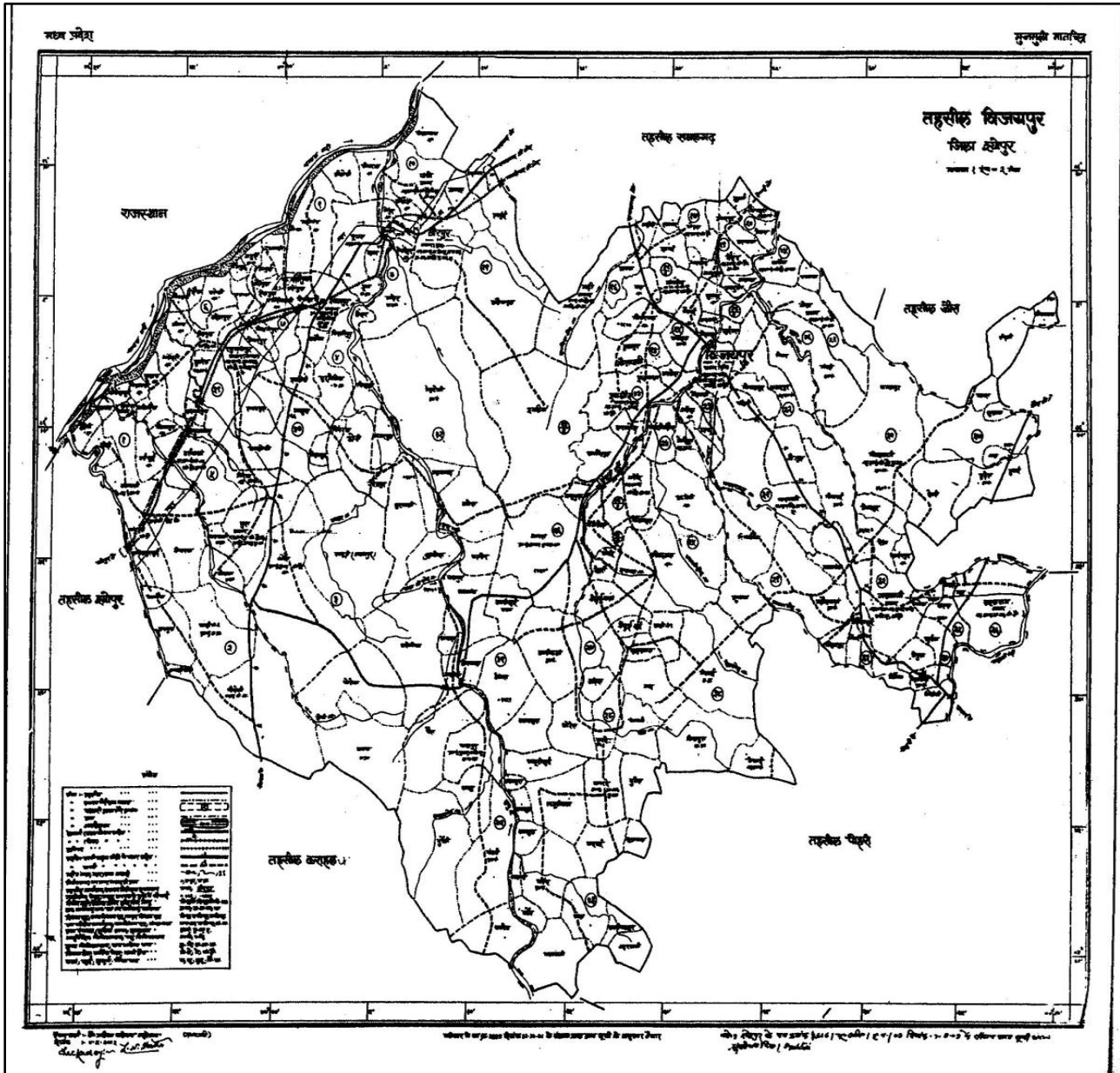


Figure 11: Vijaypur Tehsil Map

E) Sheopur Tehsil Map

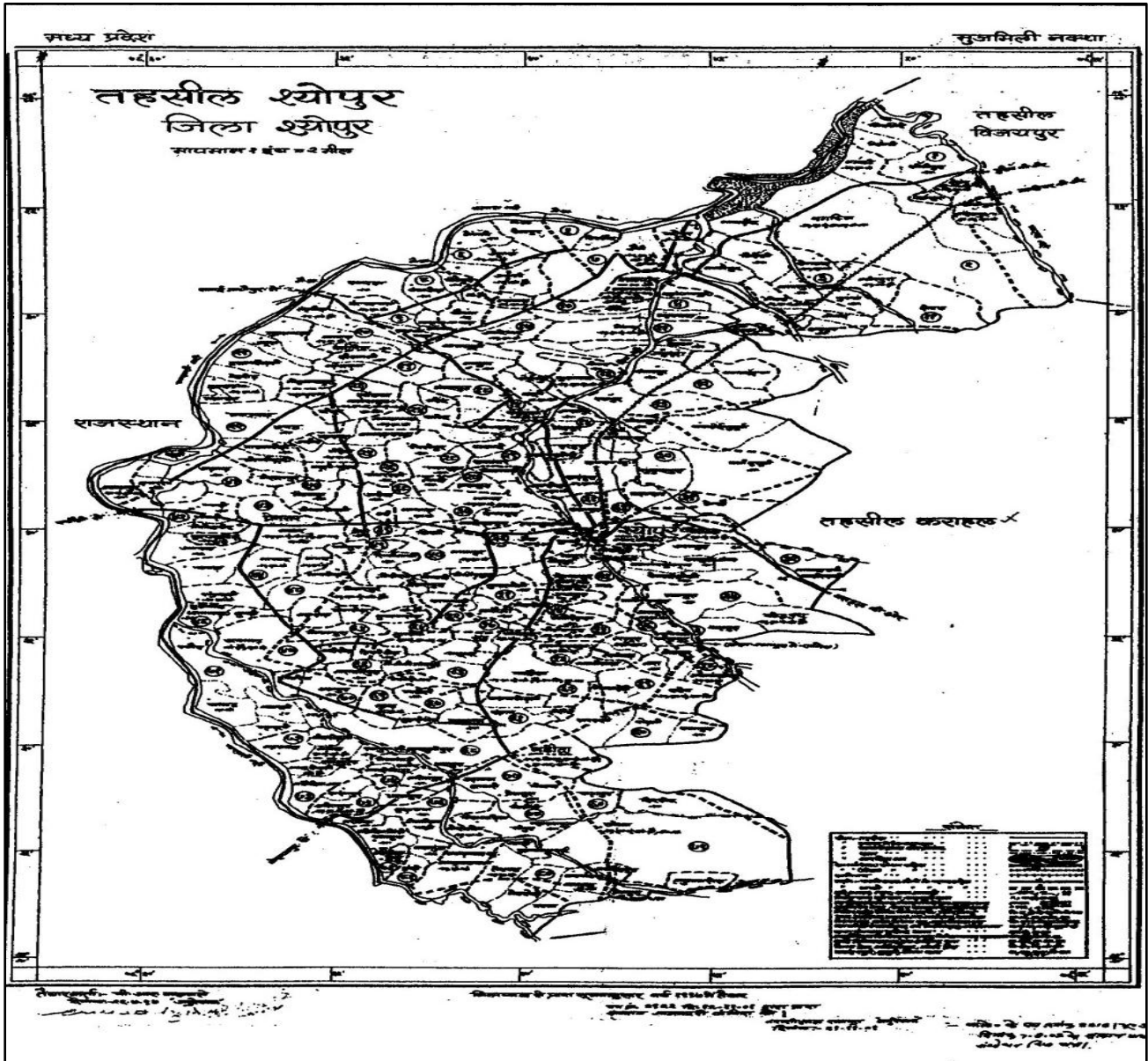


Figure 12: Sheopur Tehsil Map

F) Map Indicating Health Facilities in the District

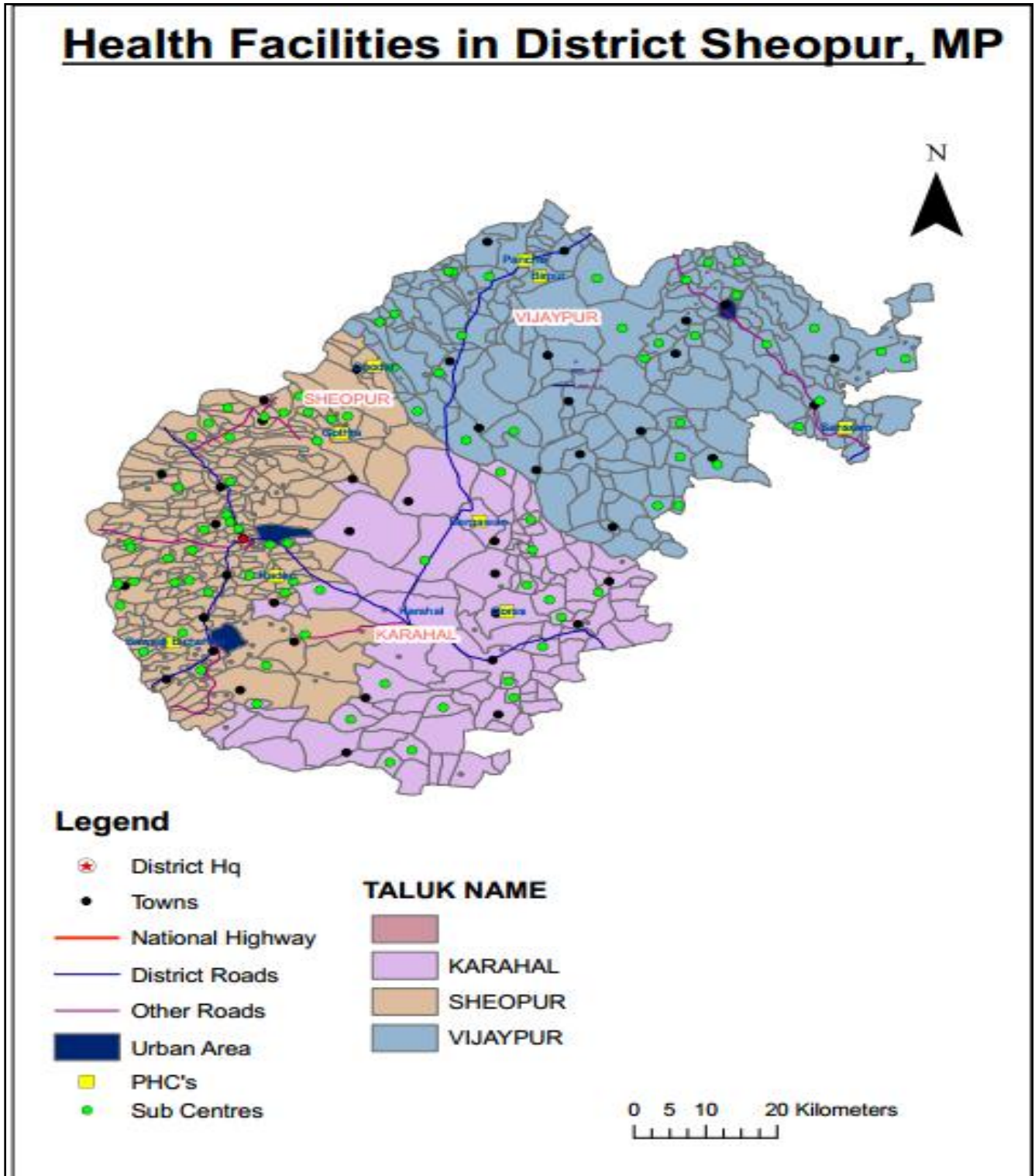


Figure 13: Map Indicating Health Facilities in the District

G) Map Showing Flood Affected Area

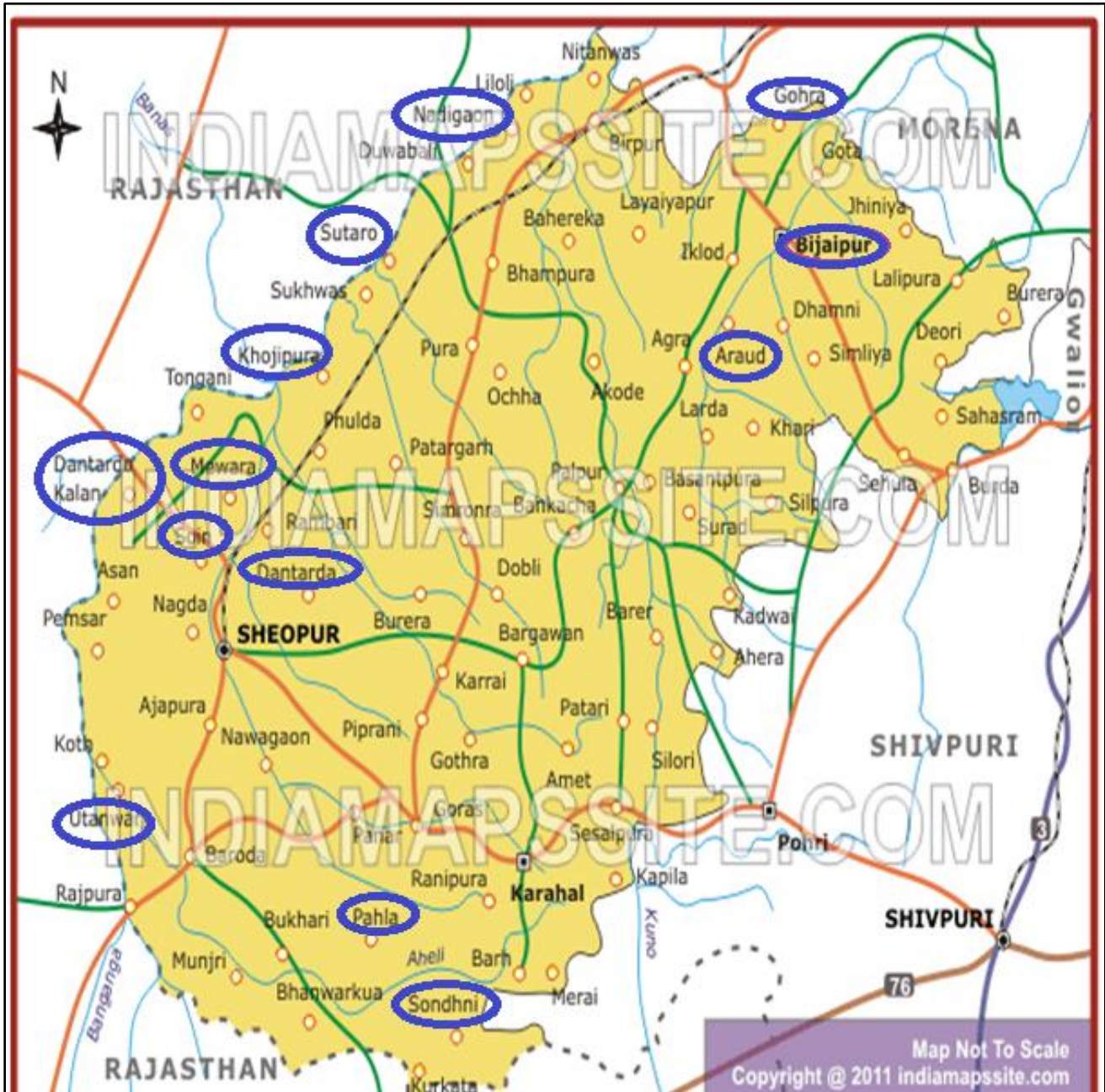


Figure 14: Flood Affected Area

H) Map Showing Blood Bank and Fire Brigade Station in the district

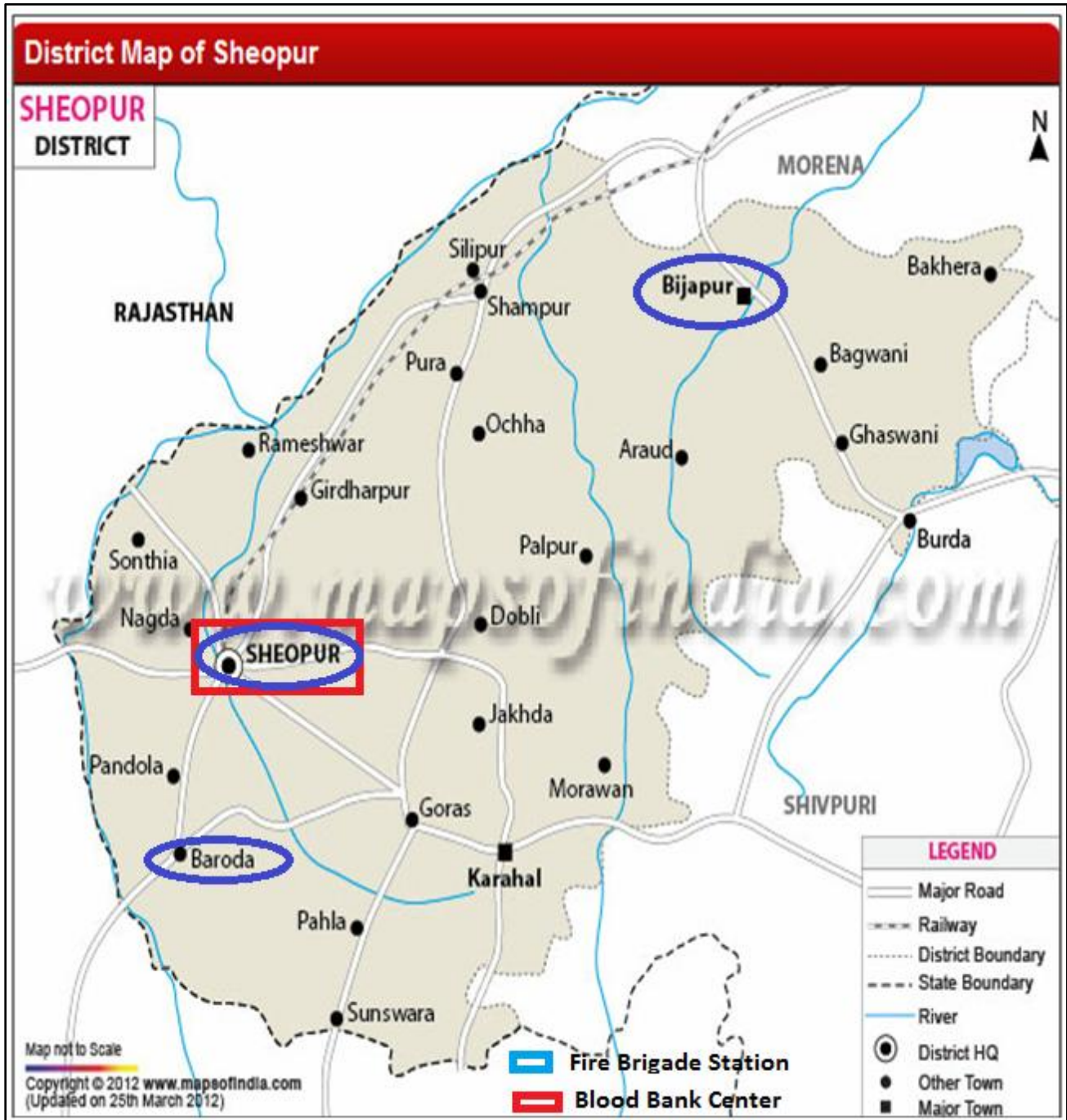


Figure 15: Map Showing Blood Bank and Fire Brigade position in the district

Blood Bank centre is shown with red color in the map

Fire Brigade is available with Municipal Corporation Sheopur, Baroda and Vijaypur and is indicated with blue color in the map