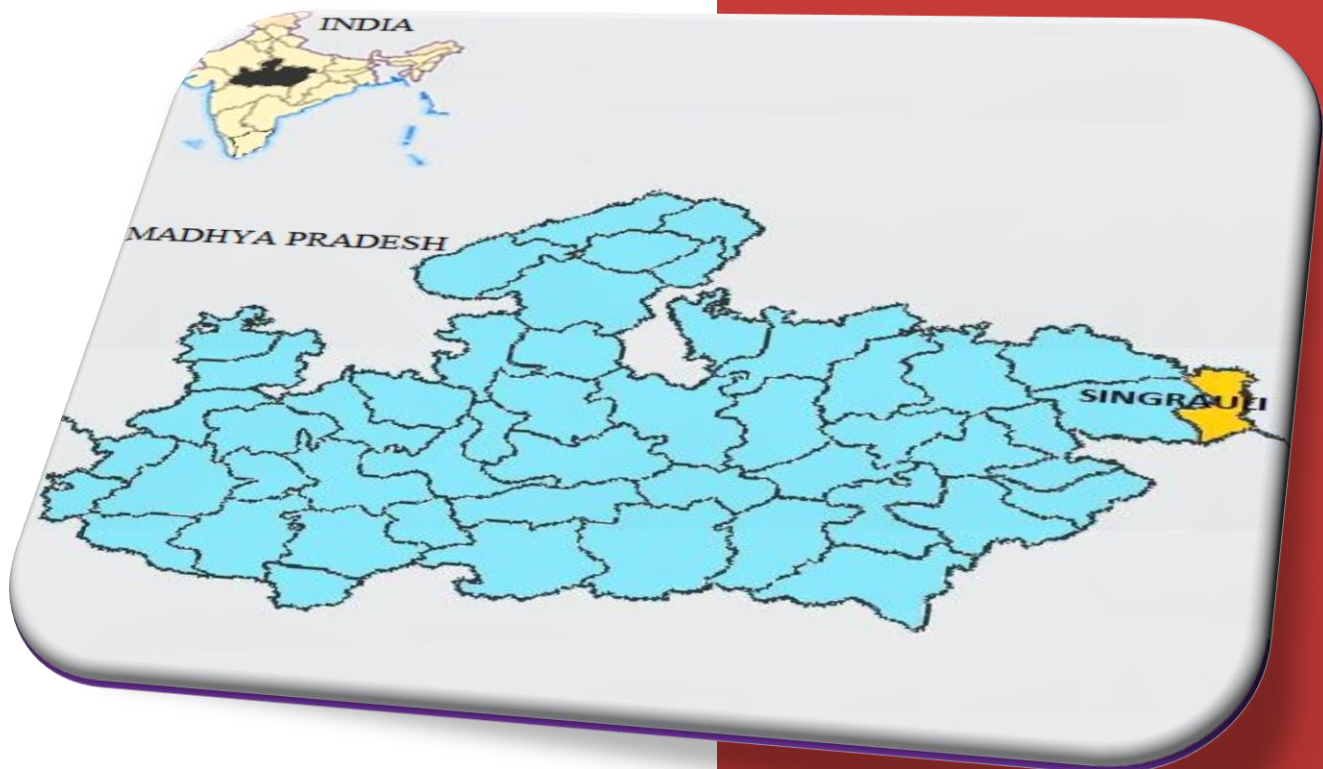


2012

SINGRAULI District Disaster Management Plan [DDMP]



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PREFACE

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to extend my deep gratitude to Dr. H.P. Dikshit, Director General and Shri Akhilesh Argal, Director (Governance) of MPSGGPA, Director (Policy Analysis) Dr. S.M. Haider Rizvi, Gaurav Khare (Project officer, Knowledge Management) and other SGPA officials, whose constant support like accommodation, guidance and insightful inputs on District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) helped me, to complete this Plan successfully. The DDMP would never have been possible without their constant efforts to ensure that I understand all the concepts thoroughly, and am working on the right track.

I express my heartfelt and sincere gratitude to Mr. Amit tuteja, Sunish Jose and Seeds Technical Services, who has provided useful Technical information, for the study several times. Without their constant and unending support and tolerance this Plan would never have been possible.

I am also indebted to Collector of Singrauli Mr. M. Selvendran (IAS), All Singrauli district Collectorate officials, Industries officials, Local People and officials of Line department of Singrauli district for lending support to me in the form of valuable information and time, which was crucial for me for the successful completion of the DDMP undertaken.

I would also like to give my special thanks to fellow Interns for their valuable suggestions on DDMP.

Lastly, I would like to thank all people who are not mentioned here, but who have in some way or the other helped me complete my research.

Duration: 15th May to 15th July 2012

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADM	Additional District Magistrate
A.N.M.	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
A.S.P.	Assistant Superintendent of Police
BDMC	Block Disaster Management Committee
B.M.O.	Block Medical Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CEE	Chief Executive Engineer
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CDVO	Chief District Veterinary Officer
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CIND	Climate induced natural disasters
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
C.M. & H.O.	Chief Medical and Health officer
CRED	Centre for Research of Epidemiology of Disaster
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSP	Circle Superintendent of Police
DB	Dainik Bhaskar Group
DCR	District Control Room
DEO	District Education officer
DEOC	District Emergency Operations Center
DFO	District Forest Officer
DIO	District Information officer
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee

DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DICT	District level Incident Command Teams
DM	Disaster Management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
DPRO	District Public Relation Officer
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
EE	Executive Engineer
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
GP	Gram Panchayat
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
ICT	Incident Command Team
IDRN	India disaster Response network
IDKN	India disaster Knowledge network
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
IT	Information Technology
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
HQ	Head Quarter
L.H.V.	Lady Health Visitor
MC	Municipal Corporation
MDR	Major District Road
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MPEB	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board
MPLAND	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund
MPSDMP	Madhya Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority
M.T.	Metric Ton

MW	Mega Watt
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCL	Northern Coal Field Ltd.
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIC	National Informatics Center
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
N.H.	National Highway
NSS	National Service Scheme
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
ODR	Other District Road
PHC	Public Health Centre
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PSU	Public Sector Unit
PWD	Public Work Department
QRT	Quick Response Teams
RD/UD	Rural Development/Urban Development
RI	Reserve Inspector
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RTO	Road Transport Officer
S.A.D.O.	Senior Agriculture Development Officer
S.D.M.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate
SDO	Sub Divisional Officer
SEC	State Executive Committee
SLR	Superintendent of Land Records
SOC	Site Operations Centre
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSA	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

T.I.	Traffic Inspector
ULB	Urban Local Body
UNISDR	UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
VHF	Very High Frequency
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
ZP	Zillah Panchayat

District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

1. GENERAL

i. INTRODUCTION

Natural Disasters are known to mankind before it evolved and will happen afterwards also. It reminds us of a meteorite that had hit the earth which eventually wiped off the entire dinosaurs, million years ago. Today, also we witness them in the form of Earthquake, Floods, Landslides, Cyclones, Wildfires, Avalanches, Cloudburst, Heat and cold waves and the tsunamis (giant tidal waves). Many countries have suffered loss of human lives and damage to property; their economic losses have been in million dollars. Thus, disasters not only kill people, but also have tremendous effect on economy. It enhances the poverty of an already poor country and makes it impoverish. In disasters, it is the poor and under privileged, who are the worst affected, they tend to lose their shelter, livelihood and become more impoverished.

a) Need for Disaster management

Data on disaster occurrence, its effect upon people and its cost to countries, are primary inputs to analyze the temporal and geographical trends in disaster impact. Disaster losses, provide the basis for identifying where, and to what extent, the potentially negative outcomes embedded in the concept of risk is realized. They help to understand where, and to whom, disaster risk becomes impact. They also provide the basis for risk assessment processes, a departing point for the application of disaster reduction measures. – UN ISDR

Development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built into development process. Investments in mitigation are more cost effective than expenditure on relief and rehabilitation. Prevention and mitigation contribute to lasting improvement in safety and are essential to integrated disaster management. Disaster response alone is not sufficient as it yields only temporary results at very high cost. So emphasis must be on Disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, which help in achieving objectivity of vulnerability reduction.

b) What is a Disaster?

“A **Disaster** is a sudden, calamitous event that causes serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human material economic or environmental losses and impacts which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.”

---- UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, (UNISDR)

A Disaster is a "Situation or event, which overwhelms local capacity, necessitating a request to national or international level for external assistance; an unforeseen and often sudden event that causes great damage, destruction and human suffering".

----- Centre for Research of Epidemiology of Disaster (CRED), Belgium

c) **Hazard:** is a natural physical event which has a potential to convert into a disaster, causing widespread injury or deaths and damage to public or private property or the environment.

d) **Vulnerability:** means inability to resist a hazard or respond when a disaster has occurred. It depends on several factors such as people's age and state of health, local environmental and sanitary conditions, as well as on the quality and state of local buildings and their location with respect to any hazards.

--- UNISDR

e) Disaster Preparedness:

Pre-disaster activities that are undertaken within the context of disaster risk management and are based on sound risk analysis. This includes the development/enhancement of an overall preparedness strategy, policy, institutional structure, warning and forecasting capabilities, and plans that define measures geared to helping at-risk communities safeguard their lives and assets by being alert to hazards and taking appropriate action in the face of an imminent threat or an actual disaster.

f) Disaster risk reduction (DRR), attempts to look back at the root causes of risks and vulnerabilities in a society, state, town or even a single household. Factors can be broad or specific, depending on the scope of risk and vulnerability assessments.

g) Natural hazard: Natural process or phenomenon that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

The **Natural disasters** were split into 3 specific groups:

1. **Hydro-meteorological disasters:** Floods and wave surges, storms, droughts and related disasters (extreme temperatures and forest/scrub fires), and landslides & avalanches;
2. **Geophysical disasters:** Earthquakes & tsunamis and volcanic eruptions;
3. **Biological disasters:** Epidemics and insect infestations.

h) Manmade disasters:

Disasters due to human activities could be unintentional, but lack of safety measures and abiding by certain safety rules and regulations. Most of these (barring coordinated terrorist activities) are due to certain accidents. Terrorism, Bomb blast, Wars, Riots, technology related, Accidents (Road, Ship, Air), Chemical and Nuclear, Industrial accidents etc.

i) The Indian scenario:

India has been vulnerable to many disasters in the past both natural and man-made. Nearly, 60% of the landmass is prone to earthquake, 8% for cyclones (east and west coast) and 68% for drought. Some of them are mentioned below along with number of people dead and the economic losses incurred.

ii) Natural disasters in India

1. **Latur earthquake**, Sept. 1993, magnitude 6.4 and 20,000 dead and 30,000 injured.
2. **Orissa super cyclone**, Oct 1999, 15,000 dead 275,000 homes destroyed and 8,119 injured and 4.9 billion dollars loss.
3. **Gujarat earthquake**, Jan 2001, magnitude 7.7 and 20,000 dead and 167,000 injured and 400,000 homes destroyed and 5.5 billion dollars loss.
4. **South Asian Tsunami**, Dec 2004, magnitude 9.3 and 12,405 dead, 5,640 missing and 647,599 homeless.
5. **Cyclone Aila**, 25 May 2009, 325 dead and 8,000 missing, one million homeless and loss of 552.6 million dollars and 7,000 infected with diarrhea due to floods.

iii) Man-made disasters in India:

1. **Bhopal gas tragedy**, Dec 1984 and 3,787 dead and 558,125 affected with disabling injuries.
2. **Gujarat riots**, Mar 2002
3. **Serial bomb blast**, Mumbai, Mar 1993
4. **Bomb blast in suburban trains**, Mumbai, Jul 2006
5. **Terrorist attack**, Mumbai, Nov 2008
6. **Air plane accident**, Mangalore, May 2010

Thus, we can notice that most of the disasters have occurred within the last two decades, and the frequency, intensity and magnitude of the disasters are ever increasing.

iv) National disaster management (NDMA) Act, 2005:

The National emergency management authority was constituted in Aug 1999, which submitted a report in 2001, to have separate department for Disaster management in India Government enacted the National

disaster management act on 23rd Dec 2005, which lead to the creation of National disaster management authority (NDMA).

v) Nodal ministries responsible for various categories of disasters:

1. Earthquakes and Tsunami	MHA/Ministry of Earth Sciences/IMD
2. Floods	MHA/Ministry of Water Resources/CWC
3. Cyclones	MHA/Ministry of Earth Sciences/IMD
4. Drought	Ministry of Agriculture
5. Biological Disasters	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
6. Chemical Disasters	Ministry of Environment & Forests
7. Nuclear Disasters	Department of Atomic Energy
8. Air Accidents	Ministry of Civil Aviation
9. Railway Accidents	Ministry of Railways
10. Terrorism, bomblast, Riots	Ministry of Home Affairs'

vi) Importance of Multi-hazard Management Plan

It is apparent that this district is prone to natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, landslides etc. Also, it cannot ignore the man-made disasters. So the district plan is designed as per the present need and the major strategies to respond to any unexpected situation have also been considered. In the multi-hazard district plan, all the disasters will be handled properly following the given response mechanism, like ICS, use of resource inventory, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), keeping coordination with the line agencies and proper community based awareness activities. SOP of line departments is designed to make them alert. It highlights their role and responsibilities during, after and normal time of the disaster.

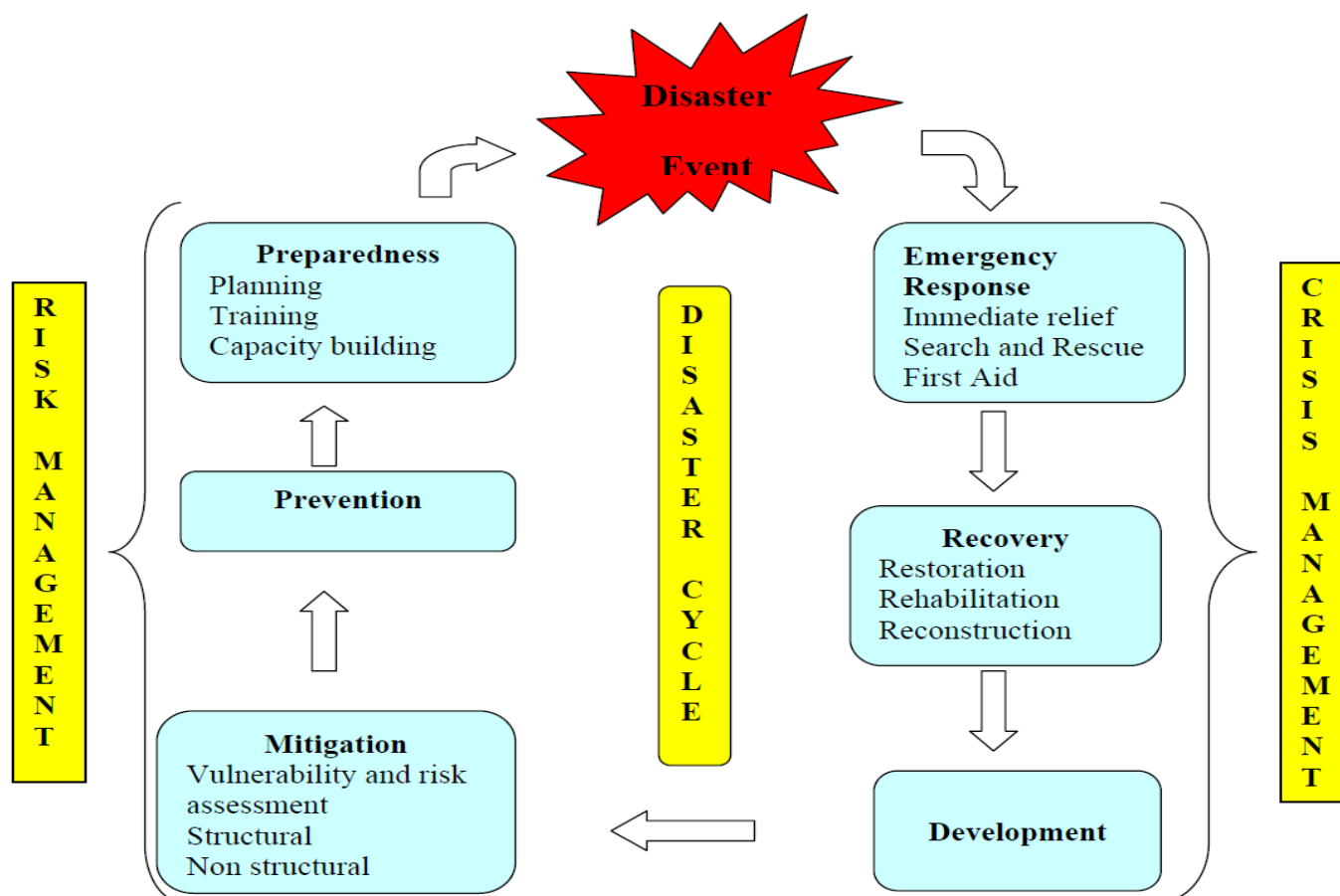
a. The main features of multi-hazard plan are: -

- a) It gives importance to all the disasters equally and helps to mitigate the situation beforehand.
- b) All the departments are assigned with their proper role and responsibilities, which are clearly indicated in the SOPs.
- c) The District administration has to be alert round the year as disasters may occur anytime, anywhere in the district, irrespective of time and location.

b. Disaster Management Cycle:

In multi-hazard response plan, the disaster management cycle has a significant role to play. The four stages of disaster cycle have their own importance in terms of their implementation during, after and before the occurrence of any disaster.

Figure 1(a):



d) Pre disaster activities

1. Policy development and National, State, district, local level disaster organization formation
2. Vulnerability and capacity assessment
3. Prevention and mitigation
4. Preparedness, planning and training

e) Emergency activities

1. Warning (beginning before the actual event)
2. Evacuation, search and rescue
3. Emergency assistance (relief) – food, water, shelter, medical aid etc.

f) Post disaster activities

1. Repair and restoration of life lines (power, telecommunications, water transportation)
2. Reconstruction and rehabilitation

vii) Mitigation methods:

i. Structural measures:

Any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impact of hazards, which include engineering measures and construction of hazard-resistant and protective structures and infrastructure. --- NDMA (2005)

ii. Nonstructural measures:

Non engineered measures to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards such as education, training and emergency planning, capacity development, general public awareness, early warning system, hazard vulnerability risk analysis, communication mechanism etc.

--- NDMA (2005)

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Singrauli is the 50th district of Madhya Pradesh. It was granted district status on 24th May 2008, with its headquarters at Waidhan to fulfill the aspirations of people of this place. It has been formed after dividing it from Sidhi district. Singrauli has three tehsils namely Singrauli, Deosar and Chitrangi. It has three development blocks by the same name. Singrauli town is a Municipal Corporation with a population of about 2 lakhs. The population of Singrauli district is about 11 lakhs. Singrauli is fast emerging as the power hub of India, especially for electric power and coal and therefore locally it is also called as Urjanchal (a Hindi word which means land of energy). The total installed capacity of all thermal power plants at Singrauli is around 10% total installed capacity of India.

1.1.1. History:

The area in the eastern part of the state of MP and the adjoining southern part of Sonebhadra district in the state of UP is collectively known as Singrauli. Singrauli is emerging as India's Energy capital, the place earlier known as Shringavali, named after the sage Shringi, was once upon a time covered with dense and unnavigable forests and inhabited by wild animals. The place was considered so treacherous that it was used by the Kings of Rewa State, who ruled the area till 1947, as an open air prison for detaining errant civilians and officers.

Just two generations ago, small holders were tending their parcels of land here, and the original inhabitants were gathering honey and herbs in the forest. In the late fifties, a large scale dam banked up the water of the River Rihand. The dam known as Govind Vallabh Pant Sagar, was inaugurated by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1962. Later, rich coal deposits spread over an area of 2200 km² in the state of M.P. (eastern part of Sidhi District) and U.P. (southern part of Sonebhadra District) were discovered close to the artificial lake that could be used to generate electricity.

Location and administrative divisions:

Singrauli district is located on the border of eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. The district is having its boundary with U.P. and Jharkhand state. Its location made its position important in terms of intrastate transportation system. It is newly formed district which came into existence in the year 2008. This district is also known as the power zone of the state. Because it has enormous coal reserve and power generating Industries which makes this place most important in terms of non-renewable energy resources. It has its own pros and cons of its location like Naxalism is one problem which provoked with its location on border line as well as its mineral resources. Apart from this problem, district has enormous scope for the development as its population is not

Table: 1.1.1

Location (in degrees) -24⁰07'N 82⁰23'E	Latitude – 24.32456; Longitude – 82.69165
District Area (in hectares) -	567486
Administrative information-	
No. of sub divisions:	3
No. of Tehsils:	5
No. of Municipal Boards	1
No. of Blocks:	3
No. of Gram Panchayats:	316
No. of Villages:	738
No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Block wise):	Police station – 9 Police Chowkees – 11
No. of Post Offices(Block wise):	Waidhan – 26 Deosar- 25 Chitrangi- 27
Year of district formation:	24 th May 2008
Name of adjacent districts:	In West Sidhi district of M.P.; In north and east Mirzapur, Sonbhadra district of U.P.; In South Sarguja and Koriya district of Chhatisgarh
Source – India Administrative division 2011	

1.1.2. Geography and Topography:

The geography and topography of Singrauli district is basically mountainous and having seasonal and perennial rivers like Son, Gopad, Mayar etc. Singrauli district has major area under forest and had typical slopes which make difficult terrain. As this district is newly formed district so the process of developmet takes time in this district.

Table: 1.1.2

Name of rivers and lakes:	Son river, Gopad river, Mahaan river, Kachani river, Mayaar river, Gohwaiya river, Rihand River, Kanchan, Chalki, Kanjas, Silhor, Bijul, Kamjhawan, bukuru, Juri, Kahkan, Badhaniaya Nala.
No. of dams, embankments:	Rihand dam, Obra dam, Kaachan dam, Badwani dam, Tippa Jharia dam.
Hills	Silyari, Chela Pahar, Chhuiya, Kharawan, Uska, Chokra, Vihara, Teldah, Burma Pahar, Tarkedei

Name of existing mountains:

Rock cut caves (Moda caves); Painted rock shelters (Ranimachi, Dholagiri and Goura rocks in Chitrangi block).

Any other important element:

Rakashganda fall, Neelkanth river and fall, Kudargarh fall.

1.1.3. Demographic and socio economics:

In 2011, Singrauli had population of 1,178,132 of which male and female were 614,885 and 563,247 respectively. There was change of 28.03 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Singrauli District recorded increase of 38.60 percent to its population compared to 1991. The initial provisional data suggest a density of 208 in 2011 compared to 162 of 2001. Total area under Singrauli district is of about 5,675 sq.km.

Average literacy rate of Singrauli in 2011 were 62.36 compared to 49.25 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 73.79 and 49.86 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 65.45 and 31.52 in Singrauli District. Total literate in Singrauli District were 607,268 of which male and female were 375,260 and 232,008 respectively. In 2001, Singrauli District had 356,524 in its total region.

With regards to Sex Ratio in Singrauli, it stood at 916 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 922. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate.

In census enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including Singrauli. There were total 204,255 children under age of 0-6 against 196,253 of 2001 census. Of total 204,255 male and female were 106,355 and 97,900 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 921 compared to 955 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 17.34 percent of Singrauli District compared to 21.33 percent of 2001. There was net change of -3.99 percent in this compared to previous census of India. Singrauli District population constituted 1.62 percent of total Madhya Pradesh population. In 2001 census, this figure for Singrauli District was at 1.62 percent of Madhya Pradesh population.

The living standard of tribals is very simple. Their houses are made of mud, bamboo sticks, and paddy straw and local tiles. Tribal men wear Dhoti, Bandi, Fatohi and head gear. Women wear saree named kaansh saree in the local dialect. The saree is always of body colour. Women in tribal community prefer to get their body parts hands, legs and neck encovered with colours, They wear different kinds of ornaments made of bamboo, seeds and metals. They have greate faith upon traditional remady (like Jhar-Phunk, Totka-Tona, Jadi Buti).

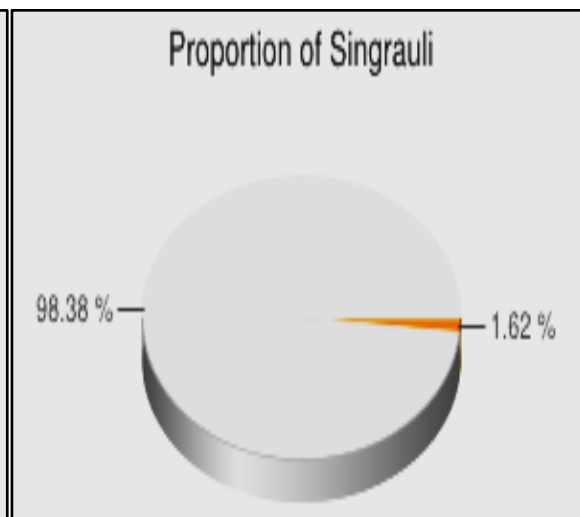
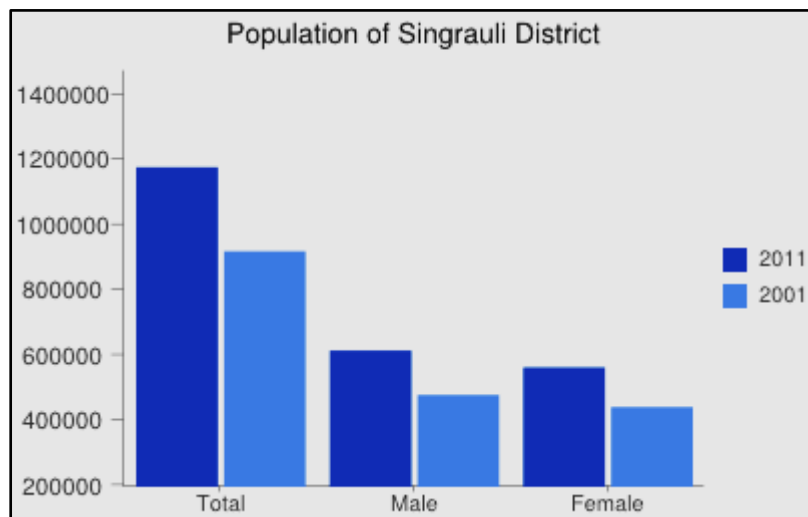
Name	Status	Population census 1991-03-01	Population census 2001-03-01	Population census 2011-02-09
Singrauli	District	663,998	920,169	1,178,132

Area: 5,675 km² – Density: 207.6 inh./km² [2011] – Change: +2.52%/year [2001 → 2011]

Source - <http://www.citypopulation.de/php/india-admin.php?adm2id=D2346>

Table: A1.1.3

Total household:	127877												
Total population:	1178132 (rural- 951304; urban- 226828)												
Male:	614885												
Female:	563247												
Population density (per sq. k.m.)	Deosar: 134 Chitrangi: 133 Waidhan: 220 District: 206												
Sex Ratio:	916/1000 (female/male)												
Population in age group 0-6	204255 (M-106355;F-97900)												
Income -													
Per capita income:	1868 (source M.P. HDI 2007, http://www.dif.mp.gov.in/mphdr%5CHDITable_E_1995.pdf)												
Total APL, BPL families: (Households)	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>BPL</th> <th>APL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chitrangi:</td> <td>41647</td> <td>22201</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deosar:</td> <td>32398</td> <td>21747</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waidhan:</td> <td>30891</td> <td>19353</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		BPL	APL	Chitrangi:	41647	22201	Deosar:	32398	21747	Waidhan:	30891	19353
	BPL	APL											
Chitrangi:	41647	22201											
Deosar:	32398	21747											
Waidhan:	30891	19353											
Main occupation of people:	Agriculture, Daily wage laborer, construction workers.												
Secondary occupation of people:	Kirana shops, grocery shops, small businesses, poultry, fisheries etc.												



Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	80.75 %	19.25 %
Total Population	951,304	226,828
Male Population	494,152	120,733
Female Population	457,152	106,095
Sex Ratio	925	879
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	922	913
Child Population (0-6)	173,972	30,283
Male Child(0-6)	90,526	15,829
Female Child(0-6)	83,446	14,454
Child Percentage (0-6)	18.29 %	13.35 %
Male Child Percentage	18.32 %	13.11 %
Female Child Percentage	18.25 %	13.62 %
Literates	454,773	152,495
Male Literates	284,570	90,690
Female Literates	170,203	61,805
Average Literacy	58.50 %	77.59 %
Male Literacy	70.50 %	86.45 %
Female Literacy	45.54 %	67.44 %

(Source – Census 2011; Access on 29/06/2012; <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/330-singrauli.html>)

Major Occupational Groups

S.No.	Block	Agriculture		Agricultural Labour		Cottage Industries		Others		% of Working pop. to tot. Pop
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
6	Deosar	37869	16795	6026	5720	923	217	5000	307	49.29
7	Chitrangi	37575	16054	8099	7785	567	147	4486	460	49.20
8	Waidhan	43695	15860	8600	5731	841	231	27665	1702	45.60

(Source-District Statistical Book, 2009-10)

1.1.4. Climate and weather:

The climate of Singrauli is tropical type of climate that is why summers have very high temperature and winter has very low temperature. This is also rain deficit area so there is very less rainfall in rainy season. There is also several drought in past years occurred in this area.

Table: 1.1.4

Rainfall-	
Total annual rainfall of last year:	1602.2mm (1/06/ 2011 – 15/10/2011)
Average rainfall (last 10 years):	1232.1mm
Temperature-	
Average Maximum Temperature:	42 ⁰ C
Average Minimum Temperature:	7.5 ⁰ C
Demarcation of crucial seasons-	
Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:	July and August
Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:	May and June

(Source-District Statistical Book, 2009-10)

1.1.5. Health (Medical):

Since Singrauli is a newly formed district it is in the process of its infrastructure development hence the District Hospital is undergoing major renovations. Currently the number of health facilities in the district is not sufficient to meet the needs the whole population of 11lakhs. Chitrangi block remains ignored since the terrains are difficult and the facilities are largely under-equipped in terms of human resource in the institutions. Out of the total of 154 SHC's in the district 31 SHC (block-wise details are given below in the table) do not have a building of their own; hence the service delivery is compromised. Since they have to function from limited space and cannot expand the current spaces. There are no vehicles available at the PHC level. Hence in case of emergencies vehicles are called from the nearby CHC and then the patient is transported to a higher facility. Shortage of human resource is one of the biggest challenges currently faced by the public health institutions in the district. Due to absence of Blood Bank management of complicated cases is also not being done at the facility.

Table 5: Health Infrastructure in the District

Health Facility	Numbers
District Hospital	1
Community Health Center	6
Primary Health Center	14
Sub Health Center	157
Mobile Medical Unit	1

Source: District Programme Management Unit

Source - http://mohfw.nic.in/NRHM/District/district_of_madhya_pradesh.htm**Table: 1.1.5**

Block name	No. of medical officers	No. of nurses	No. of compounders	No. of Trained staff for communicable diseases	No. of other paramedical staff	No. of ambulances
Deosar	5	30	3	55	22	1
Chitrangi	2	42	1	53	18	1
Waidhan	9	45	3	62	28	2

(Source-District Statistical Book, 2009-10)

Block wise Details of the Available Health Services

S.No.	Block	Allopathic Hospitals	Aur. /Unani Hospitals	PHCs	Sub PHCs	Private nursing homes/clinic	Total no. of Beds
1	Deosar	3	3	5	47	1	110
2	Chitrangi	2	6	5	48	-	90
3	Waidhan	2	5	4	60	11	564

(Source-District Statistical Book, 2009-10)

1.1.6. Education:

The status of education in Singrauli district is not so good because the female literacy rate is only 49.9% whereas male literacy rate is 73.3%. So here is stark difference between man and woman education status. There are good schools in the district like DPS, Central schools, St. Thomas school etc. but all these school are captured by industrial employee's sons and girls. So the status of govt. primary and secondary school is not so good. As the status of girl enrolment in higher secondary education is very less.

Table: 1.1.6

No. of Anganwaris:	Waidhan – 503; Deosar – 475; Chitrangi – 473
No. of it is/ training centers:	No training center in singrauli, singrauli training center is in Sidhi and Jabalpur. (Source: Women and child development office)
No. of Engineering colleges:	1 (govt.)
No. of Medical colleges:	Nil
Literacy rate	73.8% (M-73.8; F-49.9)

Status of Schools in Singrauli District

S.No.	Block	Primary School	Middle Schools	High Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Colleges	Commercial and other schools	Other Residential schools
1.	Deosar	444	150	24	12	1	-	11
2.	Chitrangi	461	111	38	13	-	-	7
3.	Waidhan	477	131	23	12	4	2	5

(Source-District Education officer, 2012)

DISTRICT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION : 2009-10

S.No.	School category	Total schools		Rural schools		Total enrolment		Teachers	
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
1.	Primary only	1,364	41	1,290	34	171,740	3,319	2,617	108
2.	Primary with Upper Primary	1	202	0	119	614	55,159	10	865
3.	Upper Primary only	373	3	345	2	58,375	581	824	16

(Source – SSA Elementary education; http://www.dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Publications%202009-10/DRC%202009-10/DRC2009-10-Vol-I_final-from_press.pdf)

Total Number of student in All Educational Institutions

S.No.	Educational Institutions	Male	Female	Total
1.	Primary School	96055	89791	185846
2.	Middle Schools	27457	21374	48831
3.	High Schools	7698	5112	12810
4.	Higher Secondary Schools	1670	957	2627
5.	Colleges	1830	1608	3438
6.	Commercial and other schools	30	6	36

7.	Other Residential schools	-	-	1008
8.	Total	134740	118848	254596

(Source-District Education officer, 2012)

Total Number of Teachers in All Educational Institutions

S.No.	Educational Institutions	Total
1.	Primary School	2960
2.	Middle Schools	1485
3.	High Schools	1127
4.	Higher Secondary Schools	180
5.	Colleges	22
6.	Commercial and other schools	5
7.	Other Residential schools	28
8.	Total	5807

(Source-District Education officer, 2012)

1.1.7. Agriculture and Land use:

The agriculture of Singrauli is totally dependent on monsoon and river water. There is double and single cropped area. So from this we can say that there is good level of soil fertility in spite of mountainous region. Wheat and Rice is the major crop of this area. The Soil type is like Balui, Domat, and Singo soil found here. The land use is mainly agriculture and also for the mining works like some of the areas are mineral abundant so they are under industrial mining.

Table: 1.1.7

Cropping pattern - Type of major crops:	Kharif crops: Arhar, Jawar, Makka, Wheat, til.; Rabi crops: Rice, Grams, Alsi, Rai Musturd, Masoor.
Cropping seasons:	Kharif and Rabi
Double cropped Area:	56998 hectare
Single crop area:	227590 hectare
Irrigated Land:	29070 hectare
Land classifications-	
Forest land:	11902 hectare
Barren & Uncultivated land:	10912 hectare (barren); 62471 hectare (uncultivated land)
Cultivated land:	172729 hectare

Recurrent flood hit area:	Chitrangi: Harma, Fulkesh, Baradi and neighboring villages near the bank of Son river.
Drought hit area:	Chitrangi, Bargawa, Mada and Morwa (Waidhan) in 2009.

(Source: Land and agriculture department, 2012)

The Coalfield:

The Singrauli Coalfield is located between latitudes 24°12' N and 23°47' N. It is spread over nearly 2,200 square kilometers (850 sq. mi) but only a small part of the coalfield, around 220 square kilometers (85 sq. mi), has been identified as promising by the Geological Survey of India. The north-eastern part of the coalfield sits on a plateau with an altitude of 500m above mean sea level, well above the lower plains of 280m altitude. The coal reserves in the north-eastern part of Singrauli coalfield, covering an area of around 220 km², is 9,121 million tones, out of which 2,724 million tones are proved reserves and the rest is inferred or indicated. Important coal seams in this part of Singrauli coalfield are: Jhingurda (130–162 m thick), Purewa (8–25 m thick) and Turra (12–22 m thick). Qualitatively, the products of these seams are generally high moisture (6-9 per cent) and high ash (17-40 per cent) coals. The volatile matter ranges from 25-30 per cent. The calorific value of the coal varies from 4,200-5,900 Kcal/kg.

(Source-Wikipedia; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singrauli_Coalfield)

1.1.8. Housing Pattern:

The housing pattern of Singrauli district is combination of cement, brick, mud, bamboo, plastic, tin etc. As this area is in tribal majority so most of the houses in rural areas are kuchha (means not having cement, mortar, concrete and iron in their house material composition). There are local names like Jhopary, Khaprial etc. for these kuchha houses.

Table: 1.1.8

Housing pattern- Total no. of Houses:	193734
Type of housing construction:	Kuccha/ pucca houses.
Type of material used:	RCC/Brick/Bamboo/Mud/Grash/Thatch/Plastic/polythene/stone packed with mortar/Unburnt brick/tin shade.
Flooring types: (Ground and above)	E, F, G, H, I type flooring made.

(Source: PWD, 2012)

1.1.9. Industrial set ups:

Singrauli is known as the power zone of India. So here are power generating companies like NTPC, Reliance, Essar, DB Power etc. These companies are based on coal energy as this area is abundant of coal reserves. The major coal mining company is NCL which includes 7 open cast mining areas within the district itself. This area produces about 10% of total electricity of whole India.

Table: 1.1.9

S.No.	Industry Name	Total workforce involved
1.	Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project (Reliance Energy Limited- now Reliance power Ltd.)	6895
2.	Essar Power MP Limited	4211
3.	Mahan Almunium and Captive Power Project (Hindalco Industries Limited)	9895
4.	Jaypee Nigrie Thermal Power Project	3814
5.	DB Power (M.P.) Limited	414
6.	Chitrangi Power Limited (Reliance Energy Limited)	85
7.	NTPC Limited (2,000 MW in Shakti nagar, 3300 MW in vindhyanagar and 3000 in Rihandnagar)	2295

(Source: Labour department, 2012)

1.1.10. Transport and communication network:

Transportation of Singrauli is not so good. As there is no state transport so the private players exist who have their own timing and provisions. There is also only one national highway i.e. N.H. 75 and no any state highway. There are Major and other district roads which connects all villages and blocks of the district. Due to miscellaneous terrain of district, the transport is not so good. There are good no. network providing companies like Reliance, Idea, Airtel, BSNL etc. so here is no problem of telephone and mobile connectivity.

Table: 1.1.10

<p>1) Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks:</p> <p>a) By Road: N.H. 75 (Rewa to Ranchi) – 110k.m.; MDR (MAJOR DISTRICT ROAD) (Bargawa to Waidhan) – 27k.m.; Major district Road (MDR) – 284.6k.m.; Other District Road (ODR) – 123.6k.m.; Village Road – 418.14k.m.</p> <p>b) By Rail: Singrauli Railway station; Bargawa Railway station; Shaktinagar Rly station; Anpara Rly station.</p> <p>c) By Air: Nearby Varanasi domestic airport; Muirpur airport a private owned by hindalco is used by private jet and chartered planes</p>	
<p>2) Communication network</p> <p>i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks</p>	<p>9</p> <p>Telephone – 2732</p>

ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in Singrauli district	Mobile - 58732
iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks	Available at every block headquarter
iv) No. of HAM Radio Stations in the blocks	No radio station; station is in Rewa

(Source: District control room and BSNL, 2012)

Block wise Length of Roads

Block	Pucca Road	Kuccha Road	Total Roads (In Kms.)
Deosar	289.70	261.72	551.42
Chitrangi	306.90	477.87	784.77
Waidhan	258.54	683.40	941.85

(Source-District Statistical Book, 2009-10)

1.1.11. Power stations and electricity installations:

As this district is known as the power zone of India so here is the status of electricity is good in comparison to other district but the problem of regular power cut is in practice. There is also good no. electrified villages and very few doesn't have electricity due to difficult terrain.

Table 1.1.11

List of power stations in the district: 132/32 kb sub station	2
33/11 kb sub station	19
Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:	NTPC, Hydrothermal power

Block wise Detail of the Number of Electrified Villages

S.No.	Block	No. Of Inhabited villages	Number of Village Panchayat	Number of Electrified villages
1	Deosar	215	97	215
2	Chitrangi	311	115	298
3	Waidhan	272	104	252

(Source-Electricity department, 2009-10)

1.1.12. Major historical, religious places, tourist spots:

The famous temples of Singrauli are Hanuman Mandir of Jhingurdah about 8 kilometers from the city and Jwala Mukhi about 15 km from Singrauli Rly. Station also there is Gayatri temple & Shiv Mandir, situated at Vindhyanagar, 15 km from Singrauli. Jagannath Temple, Jayanta, is a famous Hindu shrine. The best known festivals in this area are Durga pooja and during Deepawli in Hanuman mandir a grand mela is organised. Nuri mosque at Waidhan is the biggest mosque around city.

List of historical places in the district:

S.No.	Name Of The Historical Places	Address	No. Of People Per Year
1)	Rock cut caves	Mada	Approx 1 lakh

List of religious centers in the district:

S.No.	Name Of The Religious Institution	Address	No. Of People Per Day
2)	St.Mary's Catholic Church, Fr.Thomas	Deosar	Approx 50
3)	Hanuman Mandir	Near Jaystamb, Waidhan	Approx 500
4)	Shivdham mandir	Near PWD rest house, Waidhan	Approx 500
5)	Jaljaliya devi	Mada	Approx 300
6)	Shemara baba mandir	Near Vindhyanagar	Approx 500
7)	Neelkanth mandir	Dhari, Mada	Approx 500
8)	Duraghatta Temple	Deosar	Approx 1000

A.5.3 List of the tourist spots in the district:

S.No.	Name Of The Tourist Spots	Address	No. Of People Per Year
1)	Lake park	vindhya Nagar	Approx 1 lakh
2)	Rose garden	Jayant Project	Approx 50 Thousands
3)	Neelkanth river and fall	Gidher, Waidhan	Approx 25 Thousands
4)	Rajiv Gandhi national park	Baghdara, Chitrangi	Approx 25 Thousands

(Source: <http://www.singrauli.nic.in/> & <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singrauli>)

List of Festivals and Holidays

S.No.	Name Of The Festivals	Govt. Holidays and duration
1)	Diwali	13 th November (1 day)
2)	Holi	8 th March(1 day)
3)	Desahara and Durga pooja	24 th October(1 day)
4)	Id	20 th August(1 day)
5)	Christmas day	25 th December(1 day)
6)	Gurunanak jayanti	28 th November(1 day)
7)	Rakshabandhan	2 nd August (1 day)
8)	Mahashivratri	20 th February(1 day)
9)	Makarsankranti	14 th January(1 day)
10)	Singrauli Mahotsav	22 nd – 24 th May (No holiday)
11)	Mahavir jayanti	5 th April (1 day)
12)	Good Friday	6 th April(1 day)
13)	Dr. Ambedkar jayanti/vaishakhi	14 th April(1 day)
14)	Janmastami	10 th August(1 day)
15)	Independence day	15 th August(1 day)
16)	Gandhi jayanti	2 nd October (1 day)
17)	Idujuha	27 th October(1 day)
18)	Maharshi valmiki jayanti	28 th October(1 day)

(Source – Govt. of M.P. 2012 calendar of holidays)

1.2. Scopes and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan

Any type of disaster is 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.

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.

1.4. Key Objectives

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

- Assess all risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters in the district
- Promoting prevention and preparedness by ensuring that Disaster Management (DM) receives the highest priority at all levels in the district.
- Prevention and minimization of loss of human lives and property by gearing up preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively
- Assisting the line departments, Block administration, urban bodies and community in developing coping skills for disaster management & Ensuring that community is the most important stakeholder in the DM process.

- To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish and maintain effective systems for responding to disasters
- Developing convergence of action in addressing, preventing and mitigating disasters and to equip with maximum possible relief measures and to resort to pre-disaster, during and post-disaster steps.
- To establish and maintain a proactive programme of risk reduction, this programme being implemented through existing sectoral and inter-sectoral development programmes 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

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.

2. Institutional Arrangements:

District Plan Approach:

The District Disaster Management Plan considers the understanding of hazards and disasters, their behavior, and the risks they pose to the community as fundamental to achieving successful disaster management. Thus, the strategy for implementing the DDMA emphasizes an integrated approach to disaster management, covering the following phases of managing disasters as essential components of any disaster management program:

1. Pre-disaster Phase
2. Disaster/ Impact Phase
3. Post-disaster Phase

In order to carry out the prescribed activities contained within this policy, the GoMP has defined a framework of operation for a set of agencies that play a key role in disaster management. The MPSDMP envisages a Disaster Management framework where the following entities play significant roles:

- i. District Disaster Management Authority;
- ii. Local Authorities, including Municipal Corporations, District, Blocks, Gram Panchayats
- iii. Voluntary agencies, including NGOs;
- iv. Public sector,
- v. Private sector;
- vi. Cooperative
- vii. Community etc.

The implementation framework is based on the premise that disaster management is not a separate sector or discipline but an approach to solving problems that facilitates disaster management, harnessing the skills and resources across stakeholders.

Therefore, a key element of the policy framework is to leverage the resources and capability of existing entities and build new capabilities, wherever necessary. While for most activities, the implementation agencies remain the local authorities and Government functionaries, at the District level, DDMA provides the overall direction and guidance that keeps the focus of various entities on disaster management.

Madhya Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (MPSDMA):

As per sub-section (1) of section 14 of Disaster Management Act 2005, the Madhya Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (MPSDMA) was setup and notified vide no. F 35-115-206-C-1 Dated September 5th, 2007. The Madhya Pradesh Disaster Management Authority is chaired by honorable Chief Minister of the State. The Minister of Finance, Revenue, Public Health and Family Welfare, Public administration and development, Commerce industry and employment, PWD and Home Department are the members of the MPSDMA. The department of Home, Government of Madhya Pradesh is the nodal department of the Authority.

State Executive Committee (SEC):

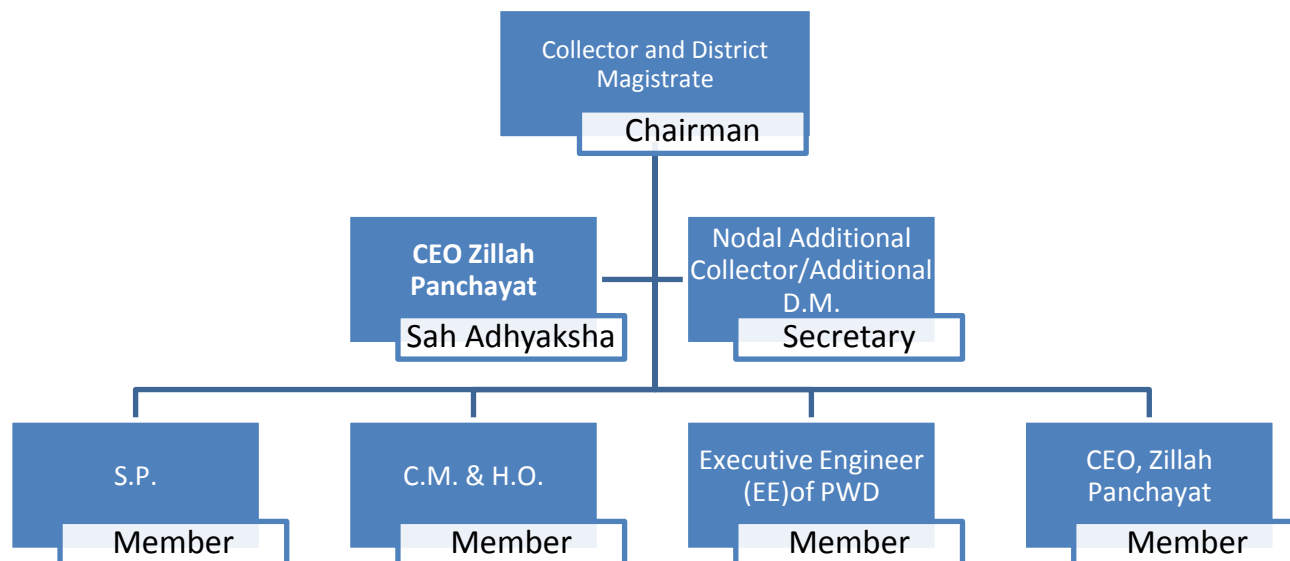
As per subsection (1) of section 20 of Disaster Management Act 2005, the State Executive Committee of State Disaster Management Authority has been constituted to carry out the work of SDMA. The SEC is chaired by the Chief Secretary of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The SEC is notified via no. F 35-115-2006-C-1 dated September 5th 2007. Later the SEC is reconstituted via order no. F-19-17/2006/1/4 dated December 22nd 2010.

2.1. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):

As per the subsection (1) of section 25 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 the District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted and notified via no. F 35-115-2006-C-1 dated September 5th 2007. The District Disaster Management Authority is chaired by the Collector and co-chaired by the Chairman of Zilla Panchayat of the respective district.

Objectives of DDMP:

1. To prevent loss of human life and property damage
2. To study, analyze and evaluate the disasters
3. To identify the vulnerable locations and do the vulnerability and risk analysis
4. To improve preparedness, prevention and mitigation at district level
5. To ascertain the status of existing resources and facilities available
6. To recommend appropriate strategies and responses to deal with future disasters

A.6.2.5 Institutional Structure of DDMA**2.2. District Disaster Management Committee****Table: 2.1.1**

Functionaries	Names	Designation	Address	Office contact	Residence contact
DM / DC	Mr. M. Selvendran	Chairman, DDMC	Collector office, Majan mod, Waidhan, Singrauli, M.P.	234540, 9425821181 (M)	244110
Chairman of Zillah Panchayat	MRS. RADHEY SINGH	Sah Adhyaksha	Zillah Panchayat, Near Thana, Waidhan, Singrauli	9893323738 (M)	
Nodal Additional Collector/Additional D.M.	MR. N.K. JAIN	Member Secretary, DDMA	Collector office, Majan mod, Waidhan, Singrauli, M.P.	9425168413 (M)	
S.P.	MR. ICSHAD WALI (IPS)	Member, DDMA	S.P. Office, Near Majan Mod, Waidhan, Singrauli	234601	9977786888(M)
C.M. & H.O.	MR. S.K.	Member,	Zillah Hospital,	999372223	

	ALAM	DDMA	Waidhan, Singrauli	(M)	
Executive Engineer (EE) of PWD	MR. H.L. SHAH	Member, DDMA	PWD office, Near District Court, Waidhan, Singrauli	9425185013 (M)	9926009814 (M)
CEO, Zillah Panchayat	MR. MANOJ KHATRI	Member, DDMA	Zillah Panchayat, Near Thana, Waidhan, Singrauli	234686, 7898290344 (M), 9425859477 (M)	

Functions of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):

1. DDMA to act as the district planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM and take measures in accordance with the guidelines lay down by NDMA and SDMA.
2. Prepare district disaster management including response plan.
3. Coordinate implementation of national policies, state policies, national plan, state plan and district plan.
4. Take measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation of its effects through departments at district level and local authorities.
5. Examine construction standards; ensure communication systems; involve NGOs and take all operational measures.
6. Ensuring that prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities are carried out in accordance with the appropriate guidelines;
7. Providing inputs to MPSDMA relating to various aspects of disaster management, including early warnings, status of preparedness etc.
8. Ensuring that relevant officials in the district possess the knowledge to deal with disaster management issues;
9. Developing an appropriate relief implementation strategy for the district, taking into account the unique circumstances of the district and prevailing gaps in institutional capacity and resources of the district;
10. Facilitating and co-coordinating with local Government bodies to ensure that pre-disaster DM activities in the district are carried out optimally;
11. Facilitating community training, awareness programmes and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, NGOs, and the private sector;
12. Establishing adequate inter-department coordination on issues related to disaster management;
13. Reviewing emergency plans and guidelines;
14. Involving the community in the planning and development process;
15. Ensuring that local authorities, including Municipal Corporations, Gram Panchayats etc. in the district, are involved in developing their own mitigation strategies;
16. Ensuring appropriate linkage between DM activities and planning activities;
17. Revisiting/ reassessing contingency plans related to disaster management;
18. Ensuring that proper communications systems are in place, and contingency plans maximize the involvement of local agencies;

19. Ensuring that DM related equipment, especially fire-fighting equipment is well maintained and ready to use.
20. Other key responsibilities as stipulated in DM Act 2005

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

Roles of relevant agencies:

Emergency relief measures and relief in the immediate aftermath of a disaster is primarily carried out by MPSDMA. As far as possible, the relevant Government departments and district administration shall carry out their functions in accordance with the appropriate action plan developed under the guidance of MPSDMA.

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):

In this phase, the DDMA is responsible for all activities related to disaster management for the district, including the following:

- a. Recommend to the State Government, declaration of disaster;
- b. Undertake and supervise emergency relief measures and relief operations in the district, with assistance of other relevant Government departments, local authorities, voluntary agencies, community groups etc;
- c. Assess need for additional resources and coordinate with the MPSDMA for accessing statewide resources, if required.

Local Authorities:

Local Authorities, including Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, District, Block, and Gram Panchayats etc. would follow appropriate guidelines and procedures in undertaking emergency relief measures and relief activities, under the overall supervision and direction of the Secretary, SDMA or the DDMA.

Private Sector:

The private sector would participate in the emergency relief measures and relief activities under the overall supervision and direction of the Secretary, MPSDMA or the Chairman of DDMA. Based on the training and other capacity-building inputs received from MPSDMA and other authorities, they should be able to mobilize resources immediately and commence emergency relief measures and relief at the earliest, if required. They should also actively provide relevant information regarding magnitude of effect of disaster, need for additional resources etc. They should also co-operate with relevant authorities in the conduct of a preliminary damage assessment etc.

Community Groups and Voluntary agencies:

Local community and voluntary agencies including NGOs are usually the first responders in the aftermath of a disaster. The community and voluntary agencies should undertake rescue and relief measures immediately, to the extent possible on their own, before the district or the state administration steps-in. After the intervention of the district or state administration they should continue the works of rescue and relief under the overall direction and supervision of the MPSDMA or the DDMA. They should work in close coordination with DDMA/Secretary, MPSDMA to avoid duplication and ensure equity. They should take a pro-active role in assisting the victims of disaster and should provide inputs to relevant authorities as to the magnitude of effect of disaster, need for additional resources etc. They should also co-operate with relevant authorities in the conduct of a preliminary damage assessment etc.

2.3. District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) / District Control Room (DCR)**Table: 2.3**

Location of the DEOC / DCR:	Control room, Police station & District collector office, Waidhan
Equipments installed (software and hardware):	Wireless & Telephone

Involved agencies in DEOC / DCR, Roles and responsibilities of the officials / nodal persons:**A.6.5.1 District Control Room (DCR):**

The District Control Room, under the control of the district collector, will be the nerve center. It has been set up

- To monitor
- Co-ordinate
- Implement the actions for disaster management

It works throughout the year and orders the various departments to work as per the directions during the disaster.

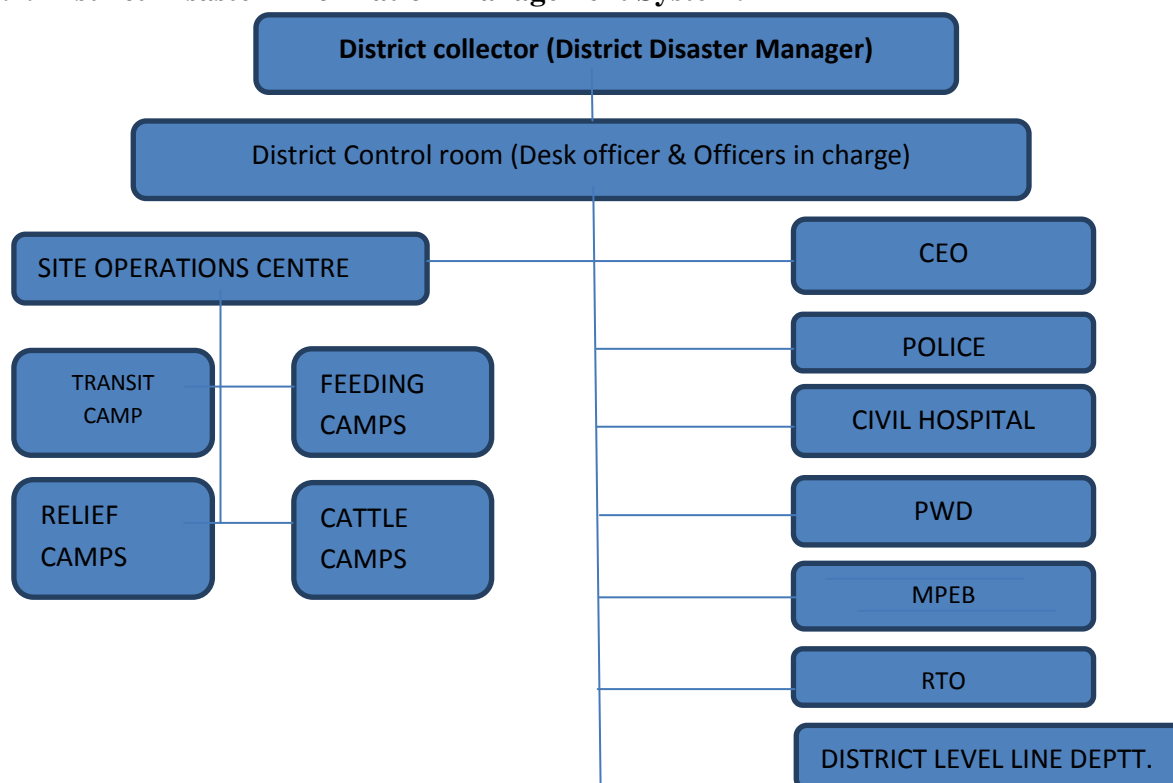
Communication Mechanism:

On the basis of reports from the possible disaster site, or on the warning from the agencies competent to issue such a warning, or on the receipt of warning or alert from Emergency Operations Center, the Collector will exercise the powers and responsibilities of the District Disaster Manager.

The list of the agencies competent for issuing warning or alert is given below:

The warning or occurrence of disaster will be communicated to

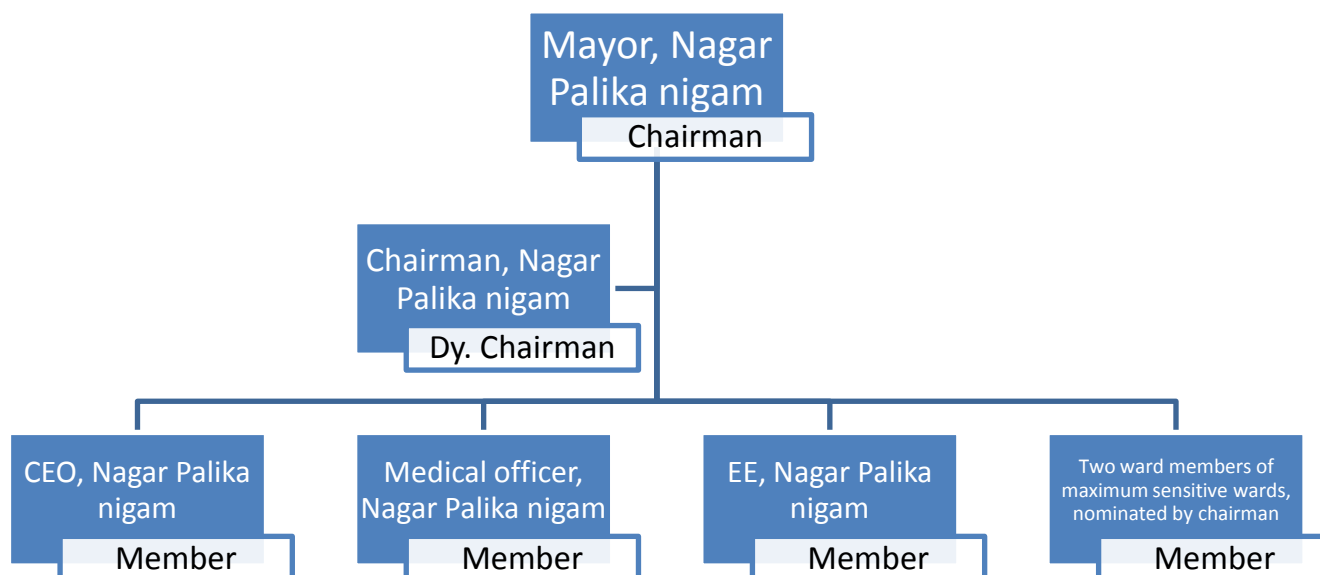
- Chief Secretary, Relief Commissioner, Emergency Operation Center
- Office of Divisional Commissioner
- All district level officials, Municipal Councils
- The Officials of central government located within the district
- Non-officials viz; Guardian Minister of the district, Mayor, ZP President, MPs, Local units of the Defense Services.

2.4. District Disaster Information Management System:

2.5. Urban Area Disaster Management Committee:

Table: 2.5

Date of inception of Urban DDMC, Location	2009
Roles and responsibilities of Urban DDMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of existing disaster at local level. • Listing and mapping of sensitive areas, families and recognition of communities. • Ensuring the available human as well as machinery resources which are required during disaster situations. • Capacity improvement of human and proper maintenance of machine equipments. • Informing local communities about different types of disasters and also aware them about dos and I's during disaster situation. • Preparation of local level disaster management plan and edit that plan in district disaster management plan and also Updation plan at every one year on regular basis. • On the basis of need, establishment of advisory committee. • Establishment of different types of groups and their training according to the activities involved in any type of disaster. • Integration of structural and nonstructural disaster management will be initiated in local level development process.

Structure of Urban area DMC

S.NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	OFFICE	CONTACT NO.
1.	Mrs. Renu shah	Mayor, Nagar nigam		9425176997
2.	Mr. Vijay kumar Baish	Chairman, Nagar nigam	07805-234652	9425928202/9977058695
3.	Mr. Prakash 36aidhan vyas	CEO, Nagar nigam		9425928202
4.	Mr. Vinay kumar singh	M.O., Nagar nigam		9425179191
5.	Mr. A.K. Singh	E.E., Nagar nigam		9425178627@8959591009

2.6. Block Level Disaster Management Committee:

Table 2.6

Date of inception of Block level DMC, Location	2009
Roles and responsibilities of Block level DMC:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of existing disaster at local level. • Listing and mapping of sensitive areas, families and recognition of communities. • Ensuring the available human as well as machinery resources which are required during disaster situations. • Capacity improvement of human and proper maintenance of machine equipments. • Informing local communities about different types of disasters and also aware them about dos and I's during disaster situation. • Preparation of local level disaster management plan and edit that plan in district disaster management plan and also Updation plan at every one year on regular basis. • On the basis of need, establishment of advisory committee. • Establishment of different types of groups and their training according to the activities involved in any type of disaster. • Integration of structural and nonstructural disaster management will be initiated in local level development process. 	

Waidhan Block DMC

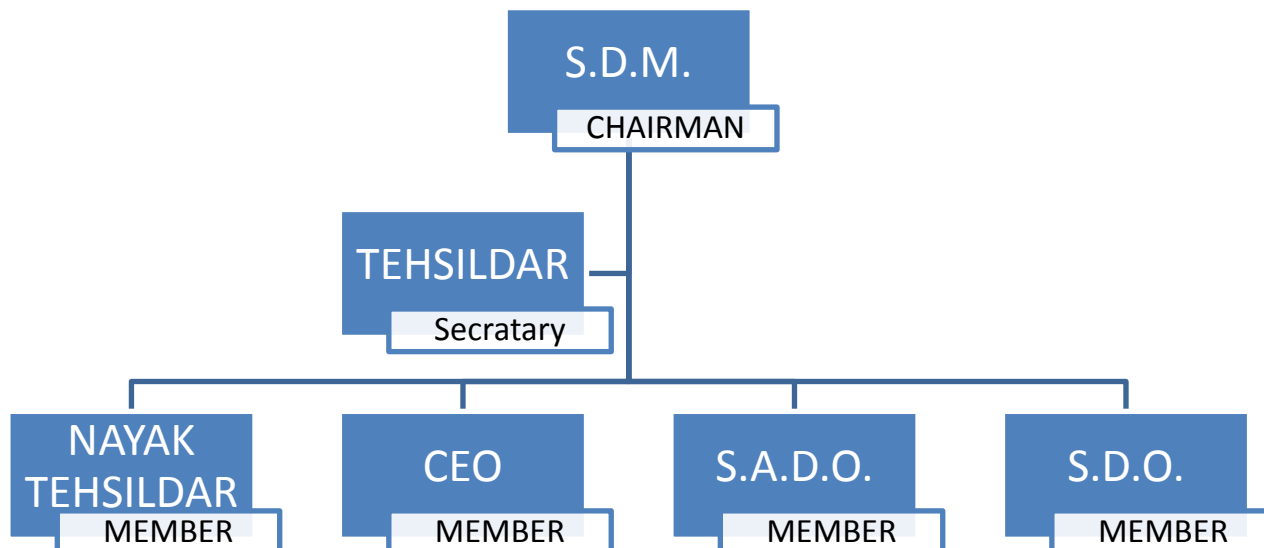
S.NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	OFFICE	CONTACT NO.
1.	Mr. N.L.Samrath	S.D.M.	07805-233225	9424616615
2.	Mr. Vikas Singh/ Mr. Vivek gupta	Tehsildar		9425028458/9575336880
3.	Mr. V.P. Pandey	Nayak Tehsildar		8959857804
4.	Mr. T.B. Singh	CEO		9617930144
5.	Mr.S.K.Srivastava	S.D.O.		9424793526
6.	Mr.Sangram singh Baghela	S.A.D.O.		9826363480

Deosar Block DMC

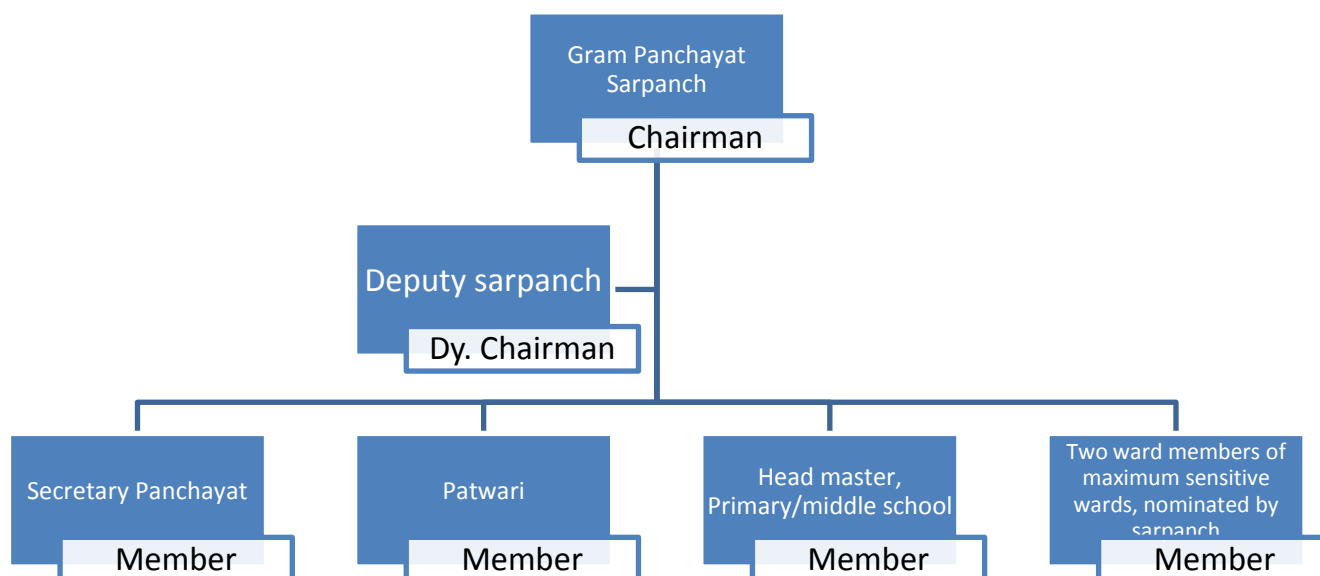
S.NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.
1.	Mr. R.P. Tripathi	S.D.M.	9425454999
2.	Mr. Upendra singh chauhan	Tehsildar	9630252900
3.	Mr. Ashok Mishra, Mr. Sudhakar singh	Nayak Tehsildar	/9425179832
4.	Mr.R.M.Pathak	C.E.O.	8827867922/9425811319
5.	Mr. Rajiv Mishra	S.D.O.	9424793528
6.	Mr. M.P. Kumhar	S.A.D.O.	9893903836

CHITRANGI BLOCK DMC

S.NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.
1.	Mr. U.S.Maravi	S.D.M.	9425377989
2.	Mr. R.G.Marko, Mr. Y.S. Tomar	Tehsildar	9424385804/9425361946
3.	Mr. M.M. Mishra	C.E.O.	9424723007/7869639626
4.	Mr. R.N. Verma	S.D.O.	9424793527
5.	Mr. U.P. Sharma	S.A.D.O.	9752255116

**2.7. Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee:****Table: A.8**

Date of inception of Gram Panchayat level DMC, Location	2009
Roles and responsibilities of Gram Panchayat DDMC	Planning, Awareness, Training and capacity building, Preparedness and mitigation, Implementation



HAZARD, VULNERABILITY
ASSESSMENT AND RISK PROFILING
(HVRC)

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

The State of Madhya Pradesh is vulnerable to natural disasters owing to its unique geo-climatic features. The major natural hazards for the State are earthquake, floods, drought, fire, etc. The State is also vulnerable to manmade disaster. There are more than 400 industries are working in various districts. The State has witnessed a great manmade disaster such as the Bhopal Gas Tragedy 3rd December, 1984 etc. These disasters result in loss of life and property – public and private – and disrupt economic activity, besides causing immense misery and hardship to the affected population.

Disasters are of many types. The High Powered Committee (HPC) constituted by the Central Government has identified thirty-one disasters and grouped them in five categories. On the basis of available, data disasters frequently occurring in the State are as follows:

1. Drought
2. Floods
3. Earthquake
4. Hailstorm
5. Fire
6. Industrial and chemical disasters
7. Accidents
8. Epidemic
9. Land Slide
10. Cyber
11. Naxalism and other manmade disasters etc.

The Vulnerability of Madhya Pradesh:

The Madhya Pradesh vulnerable to various natural and manmade disasters. Looking towards the vulnerability it's very important to address all in a holistic manner for sustainable development. There are 28 districts that come under Zone –III and 22 districts come under Zone – II of Earthquake. Likewise in last 26 years there are 32 districts of the State affected from the flood and around 7 districts highly affected from drought.

In Singrauli, an accident of Chemical blast took place in 2009 in which about 22 people died so this incident prevails district administration to prepare disaster management plan to prevent future similar accidents. Under this plan, district administration identified following disasters which are frequent in district.

1. Hazard Assessment

1.1. Major applicable hazards

1. **Flood:** Singrauli district flood affected villages are all nearby Son and Gopad River and the identification of these villages were done as mentioned in the above lists. Due to increased water level, there are always chances of flood in these areas.
2. **Drought:** Since last one decade district faced low rainfall that is why in the year 2009-10 was declared as drought year for all the three blocks. In these areas agriculture was affected with its cascading effect on livelihood of common people. Due to this district administration got relief fund from state relief fund to combat with this drought situation so at that time administration started employment generation programmes as well as food distribution along with water and other need related materials. The most vulnerable area in the district for the drought situation is Chitrangi and some part of the Waidhan block because these are mountainous area where water run away that is ground water didn't recharged so the situation like dryness of ponds, wells and tube wells took place in these areas. So in this case water and sanitation, fisheries, agriculture, land and forest department of district and block level did the base line

work like preparation of watershed management, plantation, canals and sewer for better availability of water for agricultural, drinking and other purposes.

3. **Earthquake:** According seismic map Singrauli district is in seismic zone 2. So here are the chances of earthquake. But from the available data there is no incidence of earthquake since last one decade. But nearby district Jabalpur was once badly affected by earthquake with the heavy loss of property. So with the keeping in view to these types of destruction in nearby areas earthquake resistance houses are made in the district at all level.
4. **Industrial accidents:** There are many big and small industries are established in the district. In which NTPC/NCL along with ultra-mega power plants are major establishment. There are 7 open cast mining projects of NCL are operated in district itself. In these projects blasting is taking place on regular basis and in this area there is existence of explosive material supply units to these blasting. In which there is always scope of accidents. In 2009, there was blast in Rajasthan explosive company in Baliyari which killed 22 people on spot. So there is need of special attention on their disaster management by each and every company especially on industrial safety. Along with it, there should be need of training and awareness with in laborers and common man. The list of Industries is attached in annexure 8.2. There should be pre training and awareness of nearby people to these industries about upcoming disaster.
5. **Domestic and forest fire:** In this respect singrauli district is totally sensitive. Because there is dense forest in all the blocks of this district along with its tribal population whose houses are in between these dense forests. The main important mineral in this area is coal which is found in these dense forests. Hence in this respect there is need of special precaution. Because any small fire can be converted into big disaster like woods on fired coal. In this respect there is need of awareness and training.
6. **Road accidents:** N.H. 75 crossed district through Morwa and Bargawa. And there are many important roads which connects this district with U.P., Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. On which due to busy traffic there were frequent accidents took places. And due to increased pressure of industrialization of singrauli urban area and increased population, there is sudden in increase in road accidents. This is also important point in the sense of disaster due to this at any time in district there may be occurrence of emergency situation. In this respect there is need of road repairing and also need of more awareness and sensitiveness on road traffic safety precaution among people. There are many reports came in which small accidents became the problematic situation of law and order. To prevent from this situation there is not only spread of awareness among people but also there is strict implementation of traffic rules and safety tips so that people these rules and tips can become habits of public.
7. **Rail accidents:** Mainly singrauli district is connected with Kolkata Jabalpur train route. And there is availability of internal rail networks for coal transportation between different units of NCL and NTPC within district. In which sometimes accidents occurred during coal transportation in these internal rail networks. In this respect there is necessity to aware people nearby railway lines and also to ensure implementation the railway traffic safety rules.
8. **Epidemic:** In district during monsoon season, there are sometimes water borne diseases and malaria related epidemics occurred. And there are far most regions where every year, occurrence of epidemics took place. So in this respect there is necessity of awareness and training about epidemics by existing health services in these areas. These areas should be recognized and plan to be prepare for their health related safety by health department of district.
9. **Hailstorm:** There is occurrence of hailstorm at every one or two years in district. Due to this there is loss of crops as well as livestock. To prevent from this there is no preparedness measures. But to reduce the loss, there is need of awareness and training among villagers.
10. **Snake biting:** Snake biting is considered as disaster in the district. Mostly the cases of snake biting occurred during rainy season when farmers are working in water filled farms with naked feet. The vulnerable area in snake biting is Chitrangi block because major reports are registered in this block only. So there is need proper preparedness in this case with proper availability of anti-snake venom syrup at CHC, PHC and Sub-PHC level so that more and more life can be saved.

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone blocks (and also if possible GPs)
<p>Flood</p> <p>earthquake</p> <p>drought</p> <p>hailstorm</p> <p>fire, industrial & chemical disasters, mining related accidents</p> <p>Rail/ road accidents</p> <p>Epidemic</p> <p>environmental hazard</p> <p>Naxalism</p> <p>Snake biting</p> <p>Bridge related accidents</p>	<p>Block Chitrangi: Village – Kharma, Foolkesh, Baradi, Khairpur, Balakhand, Kuthali, Bichhi, Khairhani, Maachi, Khurd, Maachikala, Baraa, Lohdar, Kyontali, Gadwa, Badram, Khaidaar, Gudgaon, Barwadih, Devara, Panwaar, Rajawaar, Tarkaaria, Chitawal, Rehda, Khatai, Chikani, Gaangi, Khairaa, Dharauli, Varadi, and Barhat. (Total 29 villages affected, Thana Chitrangi and Gadwa), Major river in these areas are Gopad and Son.</p> <p>In 1997, Jabalpur earthquake, hits Singrauli district (earthquake zone 2), no loss took place.</p> <p>Singrauli district is under drought prone area.</p> <p>Occur at every 2 – 3 years and affected mostly crops and agriculture in whole district.</p> <p>Chitrangi, Deosar, NCL Jayant, vindhyanagar (Waidhan Block) (Hydrogen and chlorine storage at large scale in vindhyanagar super thermal power station and 7 open cast mining projects) is prone to industrial disaster (Frequently accident takes place); Fire catch in forest villages (11 villages are in forest in singrauli district) causes agricultural and property loss.</p> <p>On N.H. 75 and N.H. 6, frequently accident took place in urban area of Singrauli i.e. Waidhan (mostly accidents are with big trucks and machines of Industries), Train accidents are rare in the area.</p> <p>Malaria and water borne diseases during rainy season. Yet no epidemic found.</p> <p>Pollution near the area of Coal mining industries (NCL, NTPC, Essar etc.) like Coal ashes, carbon di oxide etc.</p> <p>Near Mada which is Chhattisgarh border in Waidhan block is vulnerable to nasalizes and some of the evidences also found in these areas.</p> <p>In area under forest, i.e. Chitrangi block is having most area under forest so that is more prone to snake biting.</p> <p>There is no record related damaging and breaking of bridges.</p>

1.2 History of past disasters:

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
Illegal Coal mining	2012	Village-Chingi tola, Waidhan	5 people died under mining cave	No employment for family	-	Coal mining area near chingi village, waidhan
Chemical blast in Explosive industry	2009	Baliyari in Waidhan block	22 people dead	Industries get damaged, employment get affected	-	Chemical Industries in Baliyari, Waidhan
Drought in whole district	2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010	Whole district	Livestock affected, malnutrition, IMR (4% decrease in 0-6 year child population from 2001-10) Source-2011 population census.	Agriculture production get affected, labourers and farmers get more affected	-	Singrauli district
Road accident, Bus drowned in Kachani river due to tyre burst	2004-5	Near Kachani village on Kachani river bridge	16 people died	Psychological and social crisis, employment problem	-	Near Waidhan, on small bridges

1.3 Seasonality of hazards

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood							✓	✓	✓			
drought				✓	✓	✓						
hailstorm		✓	✓									
Epidemic							✓	✓	✓			
fire				✓	✓	✓						
Festival related accidents			✓							✓	✓	
Industrial, mining and chemical related accidents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Breaking of Bridge							✓	✓	✓			
Rail and road accidents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Snake biting							✓	✓	✓	✓		

2. Vulnerability Analysis

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

Natural Vulnerability: The most vulnerable block to this district is Chitrangi and Waidhan because of the large area covered by Son, Gopad and Rihand rivers in this block.

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

migration is seen in Chitrangi, Deosar and Waidhan Blocks. For the same reason they happened to work in NCL, NTPC, ESSAR, DB Power and Sainik Coal Mine get affected by Coal Ashes which finally lead to many diseases. Each block is socially vulnerable as the district is prone to flood, drought, epidemics, fire, etc and so the population is always at risk.

Economic Vulnerability: It is present in all block; As District is prone to epidemic, flood, drought, that directly affects agricultural productivity this decrease livelihood options for villagers and their source of income is not permanent.

Institutional Vulnerability: There is strong need to create awareness among community regarding health and safety, Absence of relief Team at village level creates a disastrous situation for villagers. Absence of Disaster management Personnel at District, block, tehsil level, and gram Panchayat level creates a disastrous situation. There is health risk in blocks as Health services are poor in each block. Institutional Vulnerability is present in all blocks because of absence of block level disaster management experts.

Table 2 Block wise vulnerability

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental / Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
Waidhan	Govind Vallabh Pant sagar (Rihand Dam), Road – N.H. 75 (Rewa to Ranchi) – 110k.m.; MDR (MAJOR DISTRICT ROAD) (Bargawa to Waidhan) – 27k.m. Industries – NCL, NTPC, , Mahan coal Ltd., Sasan ultra Mega thermal project Vulnerable bridges and roads those are prone to get damaged during rains & also earthquake.	River – Rihand, Gopad, Bijul, Mayar, Biniyaab Canal – Paarewa, Chatka nala, Garda nala; get flooded during rains. Poor Waste Management System Leads to epidemic. Mineral – Illegal coal mining and stealing of coal lead to loss of life	Many people are illiterate and thus are unaware of the various hazards and thus without proper awareness they may land themselves in trouble. S.C. – 58231(M-29904, F-28327); S.T. – 79399 (M-40828, F-38571)	Houses near river area are at risk. Farmers and Agricultural labors both lose their jobs for a long time and thus the govt. needs to seek some way to restore their livelihoods. The block suffers from industrial pollution and thus severe losses are incurred in public health.	Lack of institutional support like separate institution for managing industrial accidents, Lack of specialized personals in disaster management, Lack of separate fire station; Lack of offices of health and safety department.
Chitrangi	Industries – Chitrangi Power project Vulnerable bridges and	River – Son get flooded during rains. Poor Waste	Many people are illiterate	Houses near river area are at	Lack of specialized personals in disaster management, Lack of

	roads those are prone to get damaged during rains & also earthquake.	Management System Leads to epidemic. Mineral – Illegal coal mining and stealing of coal lead to loss of life	and thus are unaware of the various hazards and thus without proper awareness they may land themselves in trouble. S.C. – 26621(M-13750, F-12871); S.T. – 113644 (M-58783, F-54861)	risk. Farmers and Agricultural labors both lose their jobs for a long time and thus the govt. needs to seek some way to restore their livelihoods BPL families – 41647	separate fire station, Lack of flood relief center, Lack of boats and other important materials for flood situations; Lack of anti-venom syrup at PHC and Sub PHC level.
Deosar	Industries – DB Power Ltd., Jaypee Nigrie Super Thermal Power Plant, Jaypee Nigrie Super Thermal Power Plant, Hindalco Industries (Aditya Birla group) Vulnerable bridges and roads that is prone to get damaged during rains & also earthquake.	River – Gopad Mineral – coal	Many people are illiterate and thus are unaware of the various hazards and thus without proper awareness they may land themselves in trouble. S.C. – 31080(M-15792, F-15288); S.T. – 103766 (M-52658, F-51108)	Due to frequent drought in this block. Short term migration is a common practice that the people have to do because there is no option left with them. This block is frequently getting affected by drought. Because of this there is huge economical loss. So	Lack of specialized personals in disaster management, Lack of separate fire station

farmers
and
Agricultural
labors both
lose their
jobs for a
long time.

LIST OF MAJOR ACCIDENT HAZARD INDUSTRIES

DISTRICT	PLACE	INDUSTRY	HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL	Threshold Limit for Storing Hazardous Chemical (M.T)	Inventory Stored (M.T)	
					Storing Capacity	Licensed Quantity
Singrauli	Vindhyanagar	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Plant.	Chlorine Hydrogen	10.0 8.28	25.0 -	25.0 -
Singrauli		S.M.S. Bulk Explosives Plant, Singrauli	Ammonium Nitrate	700.00	-	-

(Source-Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal; <http://www.hrdp-net.in/idrm/content/e5783/e26901/> & Emergency Response Centre, Bhopal; <http://ercmp.nic.in/HazardUnits.aspx>)

3. Capacity Analysis

Table 3 Resource inventory, Block wise

Resource Type	Number	Details	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
Welding machine	1	Nagar Nigam, Waidhan	Govt.	Sallu Pandey, Mechanic, Nagar nigam, 09165542345
Compressor	1			
Vacuum Emptier (Sewage tanker)	1			
Servicing machine and station	1			
Temporary shelters, camps	-	-	-	-
Emergency Search lights	2	Nagar Nigam, Waidhan	Govt.	Sallu Pandey, Mechanic, Nagar nigam, 09165542345

Fireman	1	Nagar Nigam, Waidhan	Govt.	-do-
Helper	4			
Driver fire brigade	2			
Driver tower wagon	2			
Wielder	2 (temporary)			
Total driver	12 (regular) 10 (temporary)			M.L. Sharma
Swimmers	16	Home guards office Waidhan control room		Company commander, Sidhi (M – 9981039671)
First aid Box	1	District Hospital		
Emergency Medicine stores	4	Waidhan, Singrauli		
Canvas camp	2			
Ambulance	Waidhan – 2; Chitrangi – 1; Deosar – 1			
Janani Suraksha yojana Ambulance	7			
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores	blood bank Total medical stores in district – 50	Nehru Shatabdi hospital, NCL	PSU	Dr. Maheswari CMO 9425177915
JCB	1	Nagar Nigam, Waidhan	Govt.	Sallu Pandey, Mechanic, Nagar nigam, 09165542345
Dumper	1			
Tractor	8			
Animal Catcher	1			
Tata 407	2			
Ambassador	3			
Tower wagon				

Mountain water tanker	2 2			
Zeep	4	Nagar Nigam, Waidhan	Govt.	Sallu Pandey, Mechanic, Nagar nigam, 09165542345
Scorpio	2			
Safari	1			
Marshal	1			
Bolero	1			
Motor Boat	3	Nagar Nigam, Waidhan, Waidhan	Govt.	Sallu Pandey, Mechanic, Nagar nigam, 09165542345
Non motor boat	2	Police station and collector office		
Fire brigade	2	Nagar Nigam, Waidhan	Govt.	Sallu Pandey, Mechanic, Nagar nigam, 09165542345
Fire extinguisher (ABC)	2			
DCP type	2			
List of PDS Shops	372	Waidhan – 144 Chitrangi – 125 Deosar – 103		B.R. Dongre, District supply officer. M.no. – 7898617788
List of NGOs / CBOs	N.G.O. – 8 C.B.O. – 22 In Waidhan block	Source – revenue office, Nagar nigam, Waidhan	Private	Mr. Divedi 9425035657
Veterinary Hospitals	Deosar- 3 Chitrangi- 2 Waidhan- 2	Medical store- Deosar- 4 Chitrangi- 10 Waidhan- 8		Dr. saket, veterinary hospital, 9685297641
Tele.Exch.Singrauli	1	Celling of recharge vouchers/Sim Cards/ITC Card/Sanchar Net Card.	Govt.	07805-200100
Tele.Exch.Waidhan	1			07805-200001
Tele.Exch.Deosar	1	NTC Forms, collection of bill & CSR terminal works.		07805-200100
Tele.Exch.Chitarangi	1			07822-200021 Swami Contact no. 9425603550

List of petrol pumps	14	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vijay Bandhu filling station, Majan mod. 2. Ahuja filling station, Navgad 3. Bhairav Filling station, nigahi 4. Gajmojan filling station, dhoti road 5. Baghel Petrol pump, Dhoti road. 	Private	B.R. Dongre, District supply officer. M.no. – 7898617788
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4. Risks Assessment

4.2 Potential impact of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas	Vulnerability	Potential Impact	Identified safer places
Flood	Block: Chitrangi, Waidhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication network. Road network of the effected block. Telephone connections. • Private Infrastructures. Kuccha Houses, Semi Kuccha Houses. • Agriculture/Horticulture. Crop (estimated Area), Others. • Irrigation Sources. Private LI- Points, Govt. LI- Points. Electrical Installations. • Drinking Water sources. Stream, pond, PHD/ Rural Supplies Water supplies • Educational Institutes. Primary Schools, M.E. Schools, High Schools. Colleges. • Livestock. 	<p>Approx 16000 population.</p> <p>Loss of crop, so as livelihood, yet no evidences found of loss of houses and loss crop is in low lying farms situated to Son and Gopad river.</p>	<p>Works Hostel Morwa; Higher Secondary school Mada; Higher secondary school and Forest depot, Bargawa</p> <p>Higher secondary school and Kothi of Wardi and Khatai</p>

		<p>Cows, Buffalos, Goats/Sheep, Poultry Farms,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable People. <p>Handicapped, Old/Aged, Pregnant, Sick and ailing/diseased, Children below 5 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other vulnerable assets. <p>Steep slopes, minor Canal embankments, Irrigation Projects, Small scale industries, PMRY units, Handloom Units, Cardamom plantations, paddy fields, Trees, orchards plantation.</p>		
Earthquake	Never occurred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication network. <p>Road network of the effected block. Telephone connections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Infrastructures. <p>Kuccha Houses, Semi Kuccha Houses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture/Horticulture. <p>Crop (estimated Area), Others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation Sources. <p>Private LI- Points, Govt. LI- Points. Electrical Installations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking Water sources. <p>Stream, pond, PHD/ Rural Supplies Water supplies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational Institutes. <p>Primary Schools, M.E. Schools, High Schools. Colleges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock. 	<p>Loss of crop, infrastructure, human and bovine life, livelihood system, houses, Pvt. Public property etc</p>	<p>Under the bed, attached to wall during earthquake, run towards field or open areas.</p>

		<p>Cows, Buffalos, Goats/Sheep, Poultry Farms,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable People. <p>Handicapped, Old/Aged, Pregnant, Sick and ailing/diseased, Children below 5 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other vulnerable assets. <p>Steep slopes, minor Canal embankments, Irrigation Projects, Small scale industries.</p>		
Drought	Chitrangi is mountainous region so there are more chances of drought but it all depends on rain.	Crop Loss, Drinking water scarcity.	Less production during 2009-10 due to unavailability of rain	Making wells and canals, Organic agriculture, Watershed management and ground water recharge technique is used by agriculture department for the prevention of drought
Hailstorm	All over district	Loss of Human & bovine life.	Loss of crops and livestock	Nil
Fire (Forest And Domestic)	Waidhan, Deosar Industrial area and Chitrangi block – areas related to Chitrangi power plant, 11 Forest villages (their names is in Annexure C 8.1)	<p>Total inhabited 11 forest villages population – 2761 (Chitrangi block, forest area – 211 sq. k.m.)</p> <p>Loss of property & Life. Animal life and medicinal plants</p> <p>Crops, loss of forest environment.</p>	Loss of property/Forest area/loss of animal and medicinal plants	Forest officials have mobile phones fire alert system for better communication with block and district headquarters and also they have 2 and 4 wheeler vehicles on 5 forest Chowkees in all over district to reach safer places.
Industrial, mining and chemical related accidents	Sasan, L&T and NTPC	3 cases of death of laborers from falling in 2012	Unemployment, psychosocial problems at family level.	No such places yet located but at Industry and community level there are safer places recognized and displayed.

Accidents	N.H. 75 and MDR (major district road)	59 people died in fatal road accidents in 2012	Loss of life and property, these accidents took place at various time and various places so there is valuation of property loss.	RTO and Police are arranging road safety weeks and taking other safety majors to control these scattered accidents.
Epidemic	Khutar (Waidhan block), Deosar and Chitrangi block	Loss of human and animal life.	Loss of human and animal life.	District hospital, companies hospitals, CHC and PHC; their names is in Annexure 8.2
Naxalism	Thana – Mada Block - Waidhan	Simariya and Barghad village population	About Property Rs. 28000/- looted by Naxals and firing between police and naxals (2011)	Waidhan head quarters
Snake biting	Baghdara, Gadwa thana and Chitrangi block (forest inhabited areas)	Cases are more registered during rainy season so health department procure medicines at block and district headquarter.	14Cases of snake biting found in which 8 people died and 6 people are treated with available drugs and saved.	All the CHC at three block levels have Anti snake Venom syrup of 5 ml bottles (name and contact list is in annexure 8.2)

List of Blocks and villages vulnerable to Epidemics

S.NO.	Block name	Village names
1.	Waidhan (khutar)	Bansi vaidaha, Ladbai, Taal, digwaah, muher, bhainsabuda, jaalpani, kamai, suggobudher, laamidah.
2.	Deosar	Bharsedi, hardi, dhanwahi, gajrahiya, mathia, 52aidh, khaditola, parasi, gadaigaon, kundwar, samda, kusedi, Atari, doondaki, aamo, songad, virti, podi, bharseda, majhhigaon, khandauli, judwar, Pachuar, hatta, amalkhapur.
3.	Chitrangi	Kharma, Foolkesh, Baradi, Khairpur, Balakhand, Kuthali, Bichhi, Khairhani, Maachi, Khurd, Maachikala, Baraa, Lohdar, Kyontali, Gadwa, Badram, Khaidaar, Gudgaon, Barwadih, Devara, Panwaar, Rajawaar, Tarkaaria, Chitawal, Rehda, Khatai, Chikani, Gaangi, Khairaa, Dharauli, Varadi, and Barhat.

(Source – C.M. & H.O., Singrauli, 2012)

4.3 Risk profiling of the district

On the basis of the above available data and with my analysis, I am preparing following risk assessment in line with potential hazards and existing vulnerabilities.

1. **Waidhan:** It is the most risky block because most of the coal, chemical and blasting Industries are situated in this area only. It is also headquarter for govt. administrative work so there should be most preparedness before any disaster happens. There are units like Fire Station, PWD, Police, CISF, and Nagar Nigam etc. who are responsible for the search and rescue operation in this area. But analyzing the existing hazard, there is need of separate disaster management Institution which can ensure the safety and preparedness work in progress. This is the most densely populated area so there is need of proper town planning with evacuation plan. This block is also vulnerable to flood from the Rihand River (Rihand dam is situated in U.P. adjoining to Singrauli border) and Gopad River so there is also need of flood management with respect to community involvement who are in the catchment area of these rivers. As this area situated on border sharing with Chhattisgarh so it is affected with Naxalism. Some of the cases registered in Mada Police station. In case of industrial hazard, there are many cases of industrial accidents. Most of the industries are mining, Power generation, Aluminium smelting etc. There are various hazardous units. So there is fear of huge industrial disasters. Major accidents can happen which can be threat to life of employees working in the area. This is a huge threat which will lead to increase in life loss during emergencies.
2. **Deosar:** Deosar is situated on the border related to Sidhi, Waidhan and Chitrangi so this block is away from state boundary so here are no cross border problems like Naxalism. This block is quite safe in this regard. In this block, there is less forest area and also water bodies. This block is mostly affected with drought and Industrial problems otherwise there is no problem of flood in this area. There is no stream boat and sufficient trained persons in deep swimming category. Also there is no fire station and trained fire personnel. This is a drawback and it is a major threat during disaster time which will lead to further loss of lives due to lack of preparedness.
3. **Chitrangi:** This block is most sensitive area in respect to disaster. Son River goes through this area. This area is also covered with forest and also having most registered snake biting cases. As this area is mountainous so also affected with drought in summers. This area is rigid mountainous topography so the health facilities are also poor in this area. This block has major tribal population so this needs more attention in respect of disaster management. In case of drought, for the last 3 years, only once it is affected. Though occurrence of drought is not in our hand, mitigation of drought can be done through various watershed programs and suitable irrigation methods. Already few programs are in place but still it couldn't solve the problem. An effective measure should be taken to solve this major problem. For people living in Chitrangi block, they have very less opportunity for other source of income. So Chitrangi block is under moderate risk in case of drought.

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

C . DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

1. District Action Plans

1.1. Mitigation Plan

Mitigation embraces all measures taken to reduce both the effect of the hazard itself and the vulnerable conditions to it in order to reduce the scale of a future disaster. Therefore mitigation activities can be focused on the hazard itself or the elements exposed to the threat. Examples of mitigation measures which are hazard specific include modifying the occurrence of the hazard, e.g. water management in drought prone areas, avoiding the hazard by siting people away from the hazard and by strengthening structures to reduce damage when a hazard occurs. In addition to these physical measures, mitigation aims at reducing the physical, economic and social vulnerability to threats and the underlying causes for this vulnerability.

1.1.1. Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

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

- Integration of construction work, with development schemes (Like implementation of IAY houses with heightened plinth in area inhabited near Son, Gopad river; raid and mayar river in Rihand dam catchment area), as these type scheme are implemented through Zillah Panchayat with the help of gram Panchayat so there should be proper training and awareness programme in these areas.
- Periodic Building assessment schedule, adherence of zoning laws, status of techno legal regime at district level, ensure proper enforcement of existing regulations and acts.
- Process of Retrofitting of potentially weak buildings, unsafe infrastructures like school building, govt. buildings and other type existing infrastructure in flood prone areas.
- Coordination Mechanism to mitigation measures across departments, including RD, UD, PWD, Town planning, and Municipalities etc.
- **MNREGS** - Disaster Mitigation linkages to be established with national development programmes like NREGS and other schemes should address the issues of village roads construction, embankments of river, watershed management, biomass production, plantation and soil conservation methods so that community will be more efficient during disaster period. Like in flood prone areas under MNREGA pond can be dig so that it can be used as fishing and other purposes as well as flood resistance structure like following picture.



- **Khash Dhalai Flood Shelter**

(Flood shelters like this are just one example of how communities can protect themselves from the worst of the floods. Banks of earth are raised by up to 5 metres and cover an area of several kilometres. The people dig a huge pond in the middle and use this earth to raise the ground. Whenever the floods come, people can bring their livestock, possessions – even their homes – to safety. The pond in the middle becomes an important source of food, as it is used to farm fish.)

- **NRHM:** Emergency Health Management, Mass Casualty Management and on other allied aspects can be introduced in national rural health mission. It can also be very helpful in providing first aid training to vulnerable communities which are situated in hazard prone areas. Within NRHM, there are provisions to formulate village level health committees so that committees can be very useful during disaster situation.
- **Janani Suraksha Yojana:** Under this scheme pregnant women can be saved with the help of mobile health units and ambulances. As now a days janani suraksha ambulances have been arrived in district so they are very helpful during disaster situation to prevent pregnant ladies. Also it can be very useful if there will be training and awareness programme for pregnant women and their families on normal activities and precautions during disaster situations.
- **SSA:** In SSA, safe schools can be made like with proper barrier free structure, with raised plinth, water proof electric wiring etc. There are also other ideas to aware students on disaster related dos and dont's if topics on disaster management with proper information can be included in the syllabus of primary education so that students can become aware of normal activities during disaster situation. Creative learning sessions can be arranged for them where they can be taken normal training of mock drills for carrying their injured fellow batch mates if disaster occurs. This can be done with the help of NCC and scouts officials.
- **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):** Singrauli district comes under earthquake zone 2 so here are very less chances of earthquake but the houses are more prone to flood and fire So the sanctioned houses for BPL families can be built with raised plinth to prevent flood and also insulator can be used in wiring of the houses so that electric shock and short circuiting can be prevented.

Figure 2: Wet proofing – measures to make the building more resilient to flooding

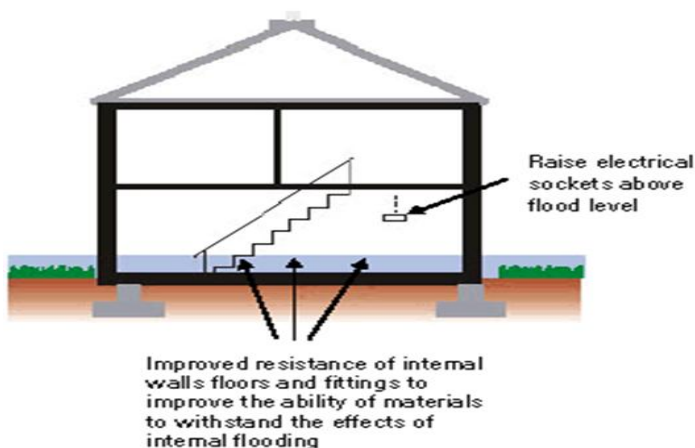
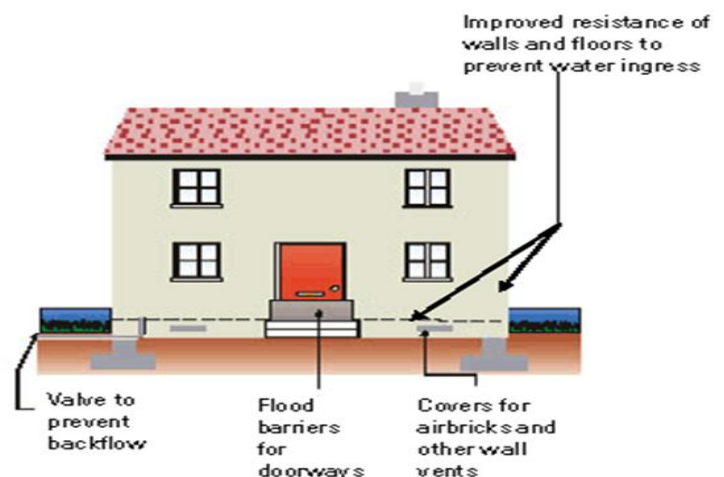


Figure 3: Dry proofing – measures to keep water out of building



- **Awareness Strategies:** Holistic disaster management necessitates multi stakeholder approach involving all segments of society. Apart from the print and electronic media, places with high public visibility such as hospitals, schools, airports, railway stations, bus terminals, post offices, commercial complexes and municipality offices are being used to spread the desired messages among the common masses on the need to adopt and integrate disaster risk reduction measures to secure their lives, livelihoods and property as sine qua non for comprehensive disaster risk reduction. Slides in cinema halls are being shown regularly for mass awareness and for taking up various steps against earthquake risks.
- **SGSY:** There are no straightforward solutions for reducing the risks of the poor. Multi-dimensional approaches and innovative institutional arrangements are required to mainstream disaster risk reduction for poverty alleviation. In this direction three systematic approaches have evolved over the last several years:
 - Sustainable livelihood development framework
 - Community based disaster risk management
 - Micro credit and micro insurance (SHG)
- The sustainable livelihood framework recognizes three distinct elements, which determine the specific livelihood strategies for integrating disaster risk reduction in poverty alleviation. These are (a)

vulnerability context of poor people; (b) their livelihood assets (human, social, physical, natural and financial capital) and (c) the transforming structures (government, private sector) and processes (laws, institutions). Based on these parameters many country and community specific livelihood strategies have been developed in different contexts with varying degrees of results.

- In the community based disaster management (CBDRM) approach emphasis is placed on strengthening people's capacity to cope with hazards. Community is trained to make thorough assessments of their exposure to hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities on the basis which activities, projects and programs are taken up for reducing the risks of disasters. This bottom up approach has received wide acceptance because communities are often the best judges of their own vulnerability and can make the best decisions regarding their wellbeing. This approach has the further advantage of taking care the exponential increase of small and medium scale disasters that often escape the attention of central or even local authorities.
- **ICDS and Aanganwadi:** Aanganwadi supervisors have a considerable role in the development activities of local communities by virtue of their profession, as they coordinate and guide aanganwadi workers of different villages/habitations. Their association with any Programme lends to it an element of credibility in the eyes of the local people, especially the women. Involving women has had a very positive influence on the participation of other women in this Programme at the Block and village levels. The fact that the aanganwadi women have taken lead in training on first aid also inspires community women to be more than mere observers or passive supporters due to the comfort level by women functionary /trainer. Women volunteers are a strong influence among the women in the community. This potential could be harnessed to rope them into long-term community initiatives, thus mainstreaming their presence and contribution. It is necessary to sensitize the larger community about the wider role that women can play and the responsibilities that they can discharge in time of a crisis. The perceptions of society regarding the traditional notions on women's abilities need to be changed Taking the help of the aanganwadi women is an extremely beneficial practice, as they share a close bond with the local women and are in a good position to encourage them to participate.
- **Training to other Stake holders:** Similar orientation & awareness trainings are also imparted to other stakeholders such as teachers, NSS/NCC volunteers, AWW workers, SHG members, Government officials etc. on different aspects of disaster management.

Main Mitigation Strategies:

1. Mapping of the flood prone areas is a primary step involved in reducing the risk of the region. Historical records give the indication of the flood inundation areas and the period of occurrence and the extent of the coverage. Warning can be issued looking into the earlier marked heights of the water levels in case of potential threat. Flood hazard mapping will give the proper indication of water flow during floods.
2. Land use control will reduce the danger of life and property when waters inundate the floodplains and the coastal areas. In areas where people already have built their settlements, measures should be taken to relocate to better sites so as to reduce vulnerability. No major development should be permitted in the areas which are subjected to high flooding. Important facilities should be built in safe areas.
3. Construction of engineered structures in the flood plains and strengthening of structures to withstand flood forces and seepage. The buildings should be constructed on an elevated area. If necessary build on stilts or platform. They should be wind and water resistant. Protect river embankments. Communication lines should be installed underground. Provide strong halls for community shelter in vulnerable locations.
4. Flood Control aims to reduce flood damage. Measures such as reforestation, protection of vegetation, clearing of debris, conservation of ponds and lakes, etc.
5. Structural measures include storage reservoirs, flood embankments, drainage channels, anti-erosion works, detention basins, etc. and non-structural measures include flood forecasting, flood proofing, disaster preparedness, etc.

Mitigation plan of various hazards:

1. Flood:

- a. There will be regular attention on flood affected areas and if there will be any need to act then construction of protection will be made.

- b. There will be clearance of coming barrier in between existing rivers and canals.
- c. There will be establishment of better sewage system in inhabited/village areas.
- d. There will be divergence in the flow direction of water bodies if necessary.
- e. There will be regular attention on water level of river so that the information of increased water level should quickly disseminate to general people and authority.
- f. There will be identification of river flow on map on the basis of river flow history.
- g. Awareness will be spread among general public about flood prevention and control.
- h. There will be forestation nearby river bank to prevent soil erosion.
- i. There will be training of flood prone villages and institutions.

2. Drought:

There will be implementation of plan related to storage of more and more rain water. Rain water harvesting technique will be advertised. So that underground water table can be recharged. There will be training of farmers on low rain based seeds and crops. There will be reinforcement and Inveteracy of water bodies so that there capacity can be increased. There will be making formation of cooperative seed band and other committees so that people can become self-dependent during drought. There will be expansion of irrigation facilities. There will be establishment of seed bank if necessary. Farmers will be motivated about agricultural insurance.

3. Earthquake:

There are no any accidents related to earthquake in this district till now. Perhaps the current location of singrauli district on seismic zone, there will not be denial of hope of major public and property loss related to earthquake. There will be implementation of retrofitting work in old and dilapidate buildings and earthquake resistance technique will be implemented during construction of any new building in the district.

4. Domestic Fire:

The reason of domestic fire is generally short circuiting in the houses. So there will be organizing of awareness programme related to proper management and installation of electric wiring. Availability of fire brigade related instrument will be ensured. In big construction, installation of emergency exit will be ensured. Availability of alarm and hooter related to fire information will be ensured. Awareness programme related domestic gas cylinder accidents will be organized for women. On outbreak of disaster first aid will be made available at community level.

5. Forest fire:

To prevent from spread of fire in the forest, there will be construction of trenches in the forest. While construction of water storage structures, the identification of available water bodies should be done. Pilot team will be prepared for the inspection of the fire prone related areas. Responsibility related to fire outbreak will be given to forest area guards/Patwari/Garm panachayat secretary to inform district headquarter as early as possible. Awareness and training related to possible dangers will be given to pedestrians who travel within forests and also identification of animal habitation will be done so that formation of security accordingly can be done.

6. Road accidents:

According to need, road will be broadened on identified places. On vulnerable places, installation of information board will be done. The rehabilitation of hat market near road to safer places can be controlled from road accidents. There will be repairing and reconstruction of small and big bridge's side railings. Glow marking will be done on roads. Better and fast medical facilities will be made available along with it trauma centers and mobile health units will made available. Construction rumble strips on important intersections to slow down the vehicle speed.

Seatbelt and helmet related rules will be strictly implemented. And followers of these rules will be motivated and appreciated. Vagrant animals will be caught and kept into kanji house and also there supervision will be done on regular basis. Families/community resided nearby national highway or important highways will be made aware about traffic rules and regulation.

7. Rail accidents:

Barrier is necessary on every railway crossings. There should sign board before any railway gate. Identification of villages nearby railway line should be done. Awareness programme should be

organized about rules of railway traffic and railway safety. Inflammable things should not be allowed during traveling in train.

8. Epidemics:

Management of garbage and sewage water should ensure. Awareness programme should be launch to aware people about symptoms of epidemics. Vaccination should be regularly promoted. Communication system should be spread in rural areas. Local employees will be bound and ensure to cover 100% vaccination and regular inspection in the field. And ensure the availability of important lifesaving medicines at medical centers and depot holders. Disposal animal dead bodies at time should be ensured so that prevented from spread of epidemics.

9. Hailstorm:

Farmers will be motivated to do crop insurance compulsorily. Exploration such crops which are resistance to hailstorm affect so that they can be given to farmers.

10. Snake biting:

Awareness programme will be organized among people related to first aid and also prevention from blind faith about treatment of snake biting. Suggestion of wearing gum boots while working in paddy fields should be given to farmers. Reinforcement of rural health services will be made available and also construction of toilet should be motivated.

11. Festival related accidents:

Mostly accidents happened in the areas of fare and crowded areas. To prevent these types of accidents, there should be barricading in these areas. During festival time, there will be facility of chains to make entry and exit gates. In these seasons, facility of parking in fare and market areas will be made available. Information about Do's and I's will be spread through various channels to general public. Establishment of first aid and information system will be done.

12. Industrial accidents:

In this respect, internal disaster management plan which is made by industries will be strictly implemented. There should be plantation nearby industries and also pollution control machines will be implemented in industries. Dangerous and accident prone industries will be established away from the inhabited area. Awareness and training programme regarding safety will be organized in community areas. Facilities related to storage of chemical and inflammable matter will be ensured. Labour office and related offices will be given training.

13. Mining related accidents:

There will be regular inspection of open cast operated coal mining and the working laborers along with nearby habitation will be given information related to safety and precaution. There will be establishment of safety system and safety instruments along with mock drill to industrial staffs and workers.

14. Breaking of bridges:

Identification of old bridges and their work of retrofitting to strengthen these bridges will be done. The habitation which is residing below these bridges will be made aware. The concerned department related to making of bridge will be informing to regular maintenance of these bridges.

15. Storage of chemical materials and transportation accidents:

Protection of chemical storage will be made ensure so that there will not be emergency and accidents. Awareness programme will be given to transportation people about chemical storage safety. The population in these areas will be made educated so that they will be aware about this type chemical storage.

1.1.2. Training & Capacity Building:

Services of resource persons within the State will also be utilized to organize Training/awareness programmes in the District. Engineers, Architects, Masons etc will be trained in constructing earthquake resistant buildings. The officers of the Revenue, Rural Development and other departments in the district are proposed to be provided training for generating awareness at community level and organizing community awareness-cum-training programs in the villages. Efforts will also be made to avail of the management development programmes being organized by Institute of Disaster Management Bhopal and various other

Disaster Management Institutions, within and outside the country, where officers from the District can be sent for training. There also training centers in Jabalpur and Rewa where time to time training of Home guards, NCC, and health deptt. Officials took place. Community level trainings and public awareness activities, in partnership with NGOs, Pvt. Sector and Govt. Training institutions will be organized.

1.1.3. Community Initiatives

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

Community awareness should be built up so that people respond effectively to the flooding. Persons living in the low lying parts of floodplains, areas below unsafe dams, low-lying shorelines, or river delta areas are vulnerable to flood hazards. Notable risk in flood plain settlements are buildings made of earth or with soluble mortar, buildings with shallow foundations or non-resistant to water force and inundation. Infrastructural elements at particular risk are utilities such as sewer systems, power and water supplies, machinery and electronics belonging to industry and communications, Livestock, vehicles, agricultural fields etc. Inhabitants of flood prone areas usually have a number of traditional methods at their disposal for coping with floods. Some aspects of flood planning and response are:-

- a) Issuing warnings at the local levels
- b) Participating in flood fighting by organizing work parties to repair
- c) Embankments or clear debris from drainage areas, pile sandbags
- d) Stockpile needed materials
- e) Facilitating agricultural recovery
- f) Planning emergency supplies of flood and clean drinking water
- g) To conduct trainings on search and rescue for Search and Rescue

Teams formed at District, Block and Village level from time to time. There is need for trained full time fire brigade personnel in each municipality who will help in search and rescue. The health department needs to be equipped with more water quality monitoring centers for effective surveillance of water quality during flood events.

1.1.4. Risk Management Funding

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

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

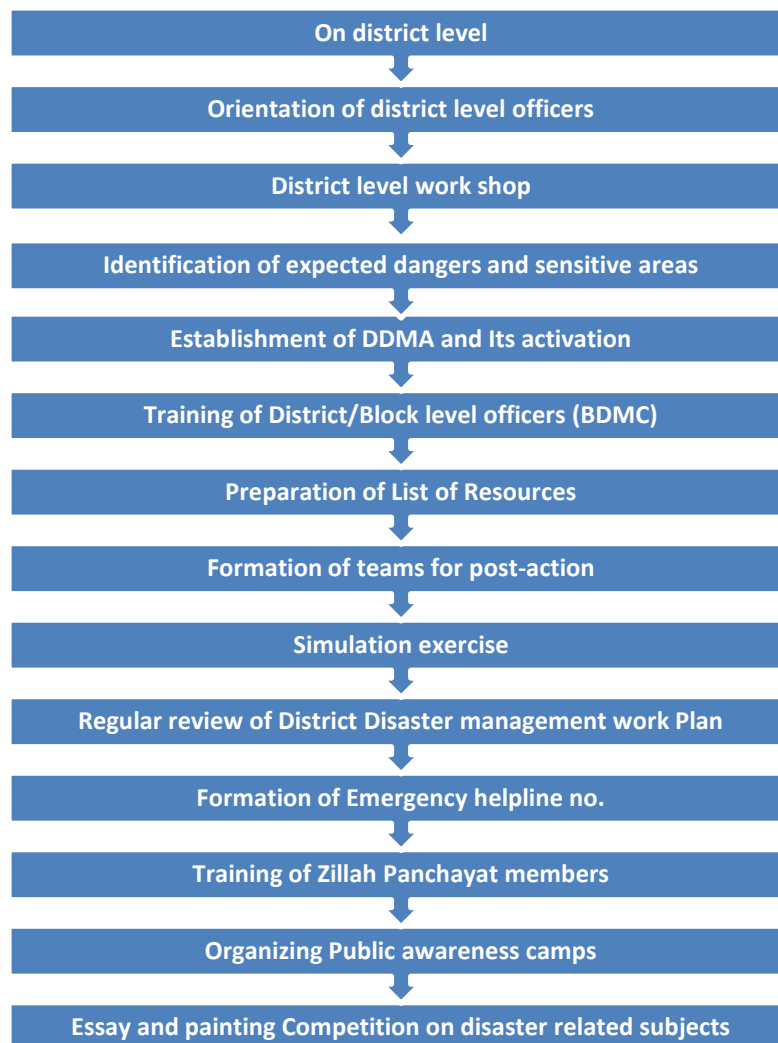
1.2. Preparedness Plan

This section will primarily focus on preparedness of the communities and local authorities in order to safeguard lives, protecting assets and efficiently utilize resources by taking appropriate actions in the face of any disaster. The preparedness plan will further ensure that agencies are able to respond to the potential damage zones in a prompt and coordinated manner. In most disaster situations the loss of life and property could be significantly reduced through appropriate preparedness measures and warning system. It will be necessary that with respect to every disaster, the concerned agencies will be designated to issue the warnings. During this section, it will be ensured that the pre-disaster warning & alerts, preparedness before response and dissemination of warning, and evacuation activities have will be carried out in coordination with concern line departments.

In any disaster action plan will work when the preparedness of the plan will be ready in advance before the disaster happened. The preparedness plan of district Singrauli is made on the following points.

1. **Orientation of district level officers:** There will be orientation about making of disaster preparedness plan of district level officials by Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal. The main of this orientation programme is to introduce district officials about primary knowledge of disaster management. Through

which district officials can be able to make effective disaster management plan for Singrauli district. During this orientation programme, through group work district officials will be simulate with existing hazard, vulnerability and risks recognition of singrauli district.



2. **District level work shop:** Workshop will be organized at district and block level related to disaster management. In this workshop, experts will be called and on the basis of their experience local level planning and micro level plan for expected hazards will be prepared.
3. **Preparation of List of Resources:** The listing of available human resources and lifesaving equipment will be prepared. In which description of resources which are used in different disasters will be made.
4. **Organizing Public awareness camps:** Not only organization of public awareness camps in various schools and colleges but seminars will be organized on topic related to disaster management so that people can aware in a better way.
5. **On Block Level:** On every block, there will be organization of orientation and training programme for officials like district level on disaster management and planning. And there will be establishment of block level disaster management room. There also organization awareness camps and listing of available resources will be made.
6. **Community Based Disaster Management:** On the basis of experience, it is proved that disaster management cannot be only done by administration but the community based disaster management by affected families and groups in timely manner is more fruitful. In every disaster, the primary relief action is always taken by community itself by which losses will be minimized. But it will be impossible for disaster management by excluding local people support.

7. **Emergency Operation Centre:** In any disaster, there will be establishment of emergency operation center at district level. So that all the activities related to disaster management will be operated from this center. From this center only the receiving and transmission of information will be take place. There will be establishment of onsite camp office in disaster affected areas so that coordination in disaster management can be ensured according to the situation all the relief and rehabilitation related resources will be made available at disaster affected area. In district operation center, the help of local level residents and community will be taken in disaster management.

1.2.1. Preparedness before response

Brief steps about the preparedness plans of respective departments, including Home, Health, R&R, Police, Civil Defense, Municipal Board etc.

PREPARATION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
Convening District level Committee on Coming disaster	To suggest the list of Relief works to be undertaken, advice on the precautionary measures to be taken, stocking of food articles in strategic or key points.	District Emergency Control Room.
Identification of vulnerable points	Repairing of breaches. Restoration of damaged Roads and Bridges Alerting people near Highly vulnerable pocket.	Collector to Sub-Collectors [Reporting & Monitoring] RO, Engineering cell & concerned deptt.
Identification & Indent of essential commodities the inaccessible/scarcity pockets.	Stocking of food grains in Sub-Division/G.P.Head quarter.	Sub-Collectors, Food grain stocking and monitoring.-CSO & Fis.
Selection of shelters	Connecting Road Maps, Served Villages with capacity, suitable management.	GPDMC/VDMC, PRIs to manage the shelters through local management.
Requirement of medicine and lifesaving drugs, earmarking mobile teams, identifying probable epidemic area	Stocking of medicines	C.D.M.O. and Panchayats.
Checking operation of already installed VHF systems	To operate effectively	Technocrat of Police Signals
Monitoring	To take stock of overall situation	Collector

1.2.2. Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

Procedural steps for operationalization of Pre disaster warning systems/ EWS will be mentioned here. Also the Agencies responsible for hazards specific warning at district level will be captured here.

Table 1.2.2

Hazards	Prediction agencies	Mode of communication, info. Dissemination at district level
Flood	Land, Irrigation and agriculture department, Flood control room	-Do-
Drought	Agriculture department	
Industrial	Labor, Health and safety deptt., Deptt. Of Industry	

Epidemic	Health Department (District level Combat team)	Through Telephone, Wireless, NIC video conferencing and local media like, newspaper, city cable etc.
Rail and Road accidents	Police, RTO, Railway (station master)	
Naxalism	Police and CID	
Hailstorm	Agriculture and Irrigation department	
Forest Fire	Forest department (DFO)	
Domestic Fire	Fire Brigade (Nagar Palika/Nigam, Zillah Panchayat, Tehsil)	
Snake biting	Health Department	-Do-

1.2.3. Evacuation preparedness

This stage should cover the procedural steps for evacuation of people under threat or likely to be affected by the disasters. The evacuation route maps to be prepared for most vulnerable pockets/ hazard prone zones of the district. Please enclose the critical evacuation route maps in Annexure.

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

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

1. Evacuation team should separate into smaller groups targeting individually on different level of casualties. Evacuation team will be consists of Police, Home guards, doctors and other NCC/NSS officials.
2. The unconscious and severely hurt will give the top most priority and sent for in the ambulances
3. The people needing first aid come next who should be treated promptly.
4. Activate all the emergency communication mechanisms.
5. Logistics should be contacted immediately for making the provisions for transportation.
6. Temporary relief centers should be set up as soon as possible to house all the affected people or they should be immediately sent for the existing relief centers.
7. Police/RTO should control the mob/crowded area so that another disaster should not take place due to hustle and bustle.

1.2.4. Organizing mock drills

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

Role & Responsibility of the Community	Role & Responsibility of the Community
	Community Preparedness Programme
Disaster Preparedness initiatives	Formation of DDMC Action; - SDM

	Mapping of Vulnerability zones Action: DMC & Teams.
	Training of PRI Members Action: - SDM/NGOs
	Formation of Disaster Preparedness Committee in the villages. Action: - CBOs/NGOs.
	Mock Drill Action → Village Disaster Management Committee, teams, NGOs.

1.3. Response Plan

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

District Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) or District control Room (DCR):

District Emergency Operations Centre will have very limited participation of people to avoid chaos and confusion. However, to ensure the utilization of the manpower and material resources of these agencies, the Plan advocates to constitute a Sub-Group comprising of representatives of various departments, which will be responsible for distribution of relief materials obtained from external source, and also to support the government's requirement of additional manpower and material.

During disaster, the district should increase and activate the EOC beyond the routine staff. During such period, the officer present in the EOC should be capable of activating the EOC to its full resource level on receiving the warning or information of a disaster. During this stage, most of the communication links of EOC should be made fully operational. During disaster, District collector will have to direct the operations at the affected site; to coordinate at the district headquarter and to interact with the State Government to meet the conflicting demands at the time of disaster is the responsibility of the District collector and his team. The EOC will perform the following functions:

- Collection and compilation of information from the affected area;
- Documentation information flow;
- Decision making regarding resource management;
- Allocation of task to different resource organization;
- Supply of information to State Government.

Flood control room at district collector office:

The flood control room comprised of following officials at collector office:

S.NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.
1)	Mr. M. Selvendran	Collector and D.M.	94225821181
2)	Mr. A.K. Jain	A.D.M.	9425168413
3)	Mr. R.C. Soni	SLR (Land Record)	9755770605

Emergency contact no. – 07805-234541/233306

24 hours Duty of following staff in flood control room:

S.NO	NAME OF EMPLOYEE	DESIGNATION	TIME			DESCRIPTI ON
			FIRS T	SECO ND	THIR D	
1)	Mr. R.R. Tiwari	Teacher, Govt. Pre	6 a.m.	-	-	First shift

		middle School, Parsauna	to 2 p.m.			
2)	Mr. Awadh raj sharma	Peon, Plytechnic college, Waidhan	6 a.m. to 2 p.m.	-	-	First shift
3)	Mr. Sudama Prasad rawat	Coordinator Janpad Panchayat, Singrauli	-	2 p.m. to 10 p.m.	-	Second shift
4)	Mr. Suman Bahadur	Peon ITI, Waidhan	-	2 p.m. to 10 p.m.		Second shift
5)	Mr. Rajnarayan Khairwar	Coordinator Janpad Panchayat, Singrauli	-	-	10 p.m. to 6 a.m.	Third shift
6)	Mr. Yagya Narayan singh	Peon Nagar nigam, Singrauli	-	-	10 p.m. to 6 a.m.	Third shift

Flood control room at Chitrangi block:

S.NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.
1)	Mr. R.G. Marko	Tehsildar	9424385804/9589773604
2)	Mr. Yashvir Singh tomar	Additional tehsildar	9425361946/8827760348
3)	Mr. Umrao singh marawi	SDM, Chitrangi	9425378979/9589667536
4)	Mr. P.S.Dhurve	SDOP, Deosar	9425164718
5)	Mr. R.L. Varma	SDOF (Bagdara Reserve Forest)	9424793527
6)		Town Inspector, Gadwa	9179211634
7)	Mr. D.L.Marawi	T.I., Chitrangi	
8)	Mr.M.M. Sharma	C.E.O. chitrangi	9424723007
9)		SDO PWD, Chitrangi	9589346355
10)	Mr. Harishankar baish	BMO, Chitrangi	7898997782
11)	Dr. Sandhya Patel	Amilia Hospital	9754279541
12)		TI, Amilia	07822-254359/9752282473

1.3.1. Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Response System is a management system and an on-scene, flexible modular system adaptable for natural as well as man-made disasters. The ICS has the flexibility and adaptability to be applied to a wide variety of incidents, both large and small.

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

- Incident command
- Planning section
- Operations section
- Logistics section
- Finance/ Admin section

The following Incident Response System has been adopted in Singrauli District for responding to any crisis occurring in the district. Each Officer and Staff of D.C's Office is given to various responsibilities to overcome any disaster smoothly and efficiently. They are made in-charge of different sections depending upon their daily routine work as well as their capabilities for proper functioning of Incident Command Systems.

a) **Incident command:** The command function of the ICS includes selection of District level Incident Command Teams (DICT)/ Quick Response Teams (QRT). Officers having earlier experience and expertise in disaster management should be given preference. Professional training must be given to them to fulfill their assigned role. The teams will primarily assist the District in handling tasks like general coordination, distribution of relief materials, media managements, and the over-all logistics. For almost all the positions a suitable number of additional personnel will be trained as reserve for taking care of contingencies like transfers, promotions etc. Chief Executive Officer, DDMA or a suitable officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate, will command the DICT/QRT. The DC will remain over all head of the DICT.

There are 7 UDCs, 4 LDCs and 3 peons engaged in the General Establishment Branch and they will be responsible for all necessary support in its functioning. They are to undertake command functions in any crisis situation.

Flow Chart Showing Command Flow in ICS:

The major role and responsibility of the Incident commander is over-all management of the incident. However, this can be broken up as follows:

1. Assess the situation and obtain a briefing from the prior Incident Commander
2. Determine incident objectives and strategy
3. Establish immediate priorities. The Incident Commander must emphasize safety of the people involved in the incident responders' need, other emergency workers and bystanders.

(The entire above mentioned are primary priorities. The secondary priorities are to ensure life safety, ensure protection of life and property, stay in command, manage resources efficiently and cost effectively)

4. Establish Incident Command Post (ICP)-The ICP will be placed 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 IRP should be located at the Incident base if it has been established. Once established the IRP should not be moved unless absolutely necessary.
5. Set up appropriate organizational structure and response. However, he may change the set up for better effectiveness
6. Ensure planning meetings are scheduled, as required-Planning meetings and the overall planning process are essential to achieve the incidence objectives. On many incidents, time does not allow prolonged planning. On the other hand, lack of planning can be disastrous. So, proactive planning is essential to consider future needs.
7. Approve and authorize the implementation of 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. Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place-Public safety at the scene of the incident always tops the priority list. If the incident is complex and the Incident Commander is not a tactical expert in all the hazards present, a safety officer should be assigned
9. Co-ordinate activity for all command and general staff
10. Coordinate with key people and officials
11. 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 responsibilities for required resources will shift to Logistics Section Chief and to the Supply Unit if those elements of the organization have been established
12. Keep agency administrator informed of incident status
13. Approve the use of students, volunteers and auxiliary personnel
14. Authorize release of information to the media-The sophistication of modern news gathering methods and equipments make it very important that all the incident have procedures in place for managing the release of information to the media as well as responding appropriately to media inquiries

15. Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.

Apart from the Incident Commander there are three other commanders who work closely with the Incident Commander. They act as deputy to the Incident Commander and work in the command structure set up of the DICT. They are as follows:

i. **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 organization. The information officer should be separated from the command post, but close enough to have access to information. The information persons should sit in such a place where there is space for organizing media briefings. Information display and press handouts may be required. Tour and photo opportunities have to be arranged.

ii. **Liaison officer-**

Incidents, which are multi-jurisdictional or have several agencies involved, may require the establishment of liaison officer positioned on the command post. The liaison officer is the contact for agency representatives assigned to the incident by assisting or cooperating agencies. These are personnel other than those on direct tactical assignments or those involved in a unified command.

iii. **Safety Officer-**

The safety officer's function on the command staff is to 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 will correct unsafe situations by working through the chain of command.

b) Planning Section:

In ICS, the planning section is responsible for managing all information relevant to an incident. When activated, 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. There are four other units, which can be activated, as necessary.

- i. **Resources Unit-**The unit is responsible for maintaining the status of all assigned resources as an incident. It achieves this through overseeing the check-in of all resources, maintaining a status keeping system indicating current location and status of all the resources. Maintenance of a master list of all the resources
- ii. **Situation Unit-**The collection, processing and organizing of all incident information take place within the situation unit. The situation unit may prepare future projections of incident growth, maps and intelligence information.
- iii. **Documentation Unit-** the documentation unit is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up to-date incident files. The documentation unit will also provide duplication services. Incident files will be stored for legal, analytical and historical purposes.
- iv. **Demobilization Units-**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.

c) Operations section:

Since the nature of works of Command and Operations systems are complementary to each other and cannot be separated fully, operation function system will work to supplement the command function and is required to report its day to day functioning to the commander of QRT/ICT for effective and meaningful response to any crisis.

The operation function refers to management of all tactical operations at an incident. The build –up of the Operation section is generally dictated by the number of tactical resources involved and span of control considerations. There are three important components of the operations section-

- i. **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 tactical requirements. Resources can be used as Single Resources, task Forces and strike teams. Depending on the need, tactical resources will be used.
- ii. **Aviation resources-** many incidents require the use of tactical or logistical aircraft/Helicopter for support. In ICS, all aviation resources assigned for exclusive use of the incident are assigned in the Operation Section.
- iii. **Staging areas-** An ICS staging area is a temporary location for placing resources available on a three minute basis to take on active assignment. Staging areas are temporary facilities. They can be set up at any appropriate location in the incident area and moved or deactivated as needed. Staging area managers report to the operations section chief or to the Incident Commander.

d) Logistics section:

The logistic function of the ICS is to be held responsible for facilities, transportation, communication, Supplies, Equipment maintenance, food services, Medical Services as well as ordering services. The logistic Sections can be divided into two branches namely Service and Support Branch. Six units may be established within the Logistics section.

- i. **Supply unit-** The supply unit is responsible for ordering, receiving processing and storing all incident related resources
- ii. **Facilities unit-** This unit is responsible for the setup, maintenance and demobilization of all incident support facilities except staging areas. The facilities unit also provides security services to the incident as needed.
- iii. **Ground Support Unit-** The ground support unit is responsible for the maintenance, service and fueling of all mobile requirement and vehicles. The unit also has responsibility for the ground transportation of personnel, supplies and equipment and development of the Incident traffic plan.
- iv. **Communication Unit-** The communication unit is responsible for developing plans for the use of incident communication equipment and facilities, installing and testing of communication equipment, supervision of the Incident Communication Centre, and the distribution and maintenance of Communication equipments
- v. **Food Unit-** The food unit is responsible for supplying the food materials for the entire incident including all remote locations as well as providing food for personnel unable to leave tactical field assignments. Planning is essential to the efficient supply of food. The Food Unit must anticipate the number of personnel to be fed and develop plans for supplying food to all incident areas.
- vi. **Medical Unit-** The unit will develop an Incident Medical Plan, develop procedures for managing major medical emergencies, provide medical aid and assist the Finance/ Administrative Section with processing injury related claims.

e) Finance/ Admin section:

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

- i. **Time Unit-** The time unit is responsible for ensuring the accurate recording of daily personnel time, compliance with specific agency time, recording policies, and managing commissary operations if established at the incident.
- ii. **Procurement Unit-** All financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases, and fiscal agreements are managed by Procurement unit. The procurement unit establishes local sources for

equipments and supplies, manages all equipments, rental agreements and processes all rental and supply fiscal document billing invoices

- iii. **Compensation /Claim Units-** The claims unit is responsible for investigating all claims involving property associated with or involved in the incident. This can be an extremely important function on some incidents.
- iv. **Cost Units-** The cost units provides all incident cost analysis. It ensures the proper identification of all equipments and personnel requiring payment, records all cost data, analysis and prepares estimates of incident costs, and maintains accurate records of incident costs.

1.3.2. Crisis management direction & coordination:

The General Staff consists of the following positions:

- A. Operations Section Chief
- B. Planning Section Chief
- C. Logistics Section Chief
- D. Finance/Administration Section Chief

OPERATIONAL 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. Response Branch
2. Transportation Branch
3. Staging area.

A. Operations Section Chief:

The overall chief of operation section is (SDM) Sub-Divisional Magistrate as an Operational section Chief (OSC). He is fully responsible for directing all tactical actions to meet the incident requirement. The OSC will report to Incident Commander i.e. District collector of Singrauli. Selection of OSC is depends on the nature of operation required by Incident Commander shown in table. As Operational activity increase because of the largeness and magnitude of the disaster in Singrauli, SDM as OSC is responsible for directing all tactical actions to meet the incident objective. He will deploy more and more functional team to handle the situation.

Sr. No.	Disaster / Nature of Operation	Operational Section Chief
1.	Search & Rescue operation in case of flood in Singrauli	Superintendent of Police
2.	Medical Treatment in case of epidemic in Singrauli	Chief Medical Officer
3.	Relief Operation in Singrauli	District Revenue Officer

1. Response Branch:

It consist Response Branch director .He is main responder in performing various functions. Depending on the scale of disaster in Singrauli, SDM may have expand the number of groups or create own divisions as per requirement of the incident. One Branch Director can supervise up to five Divisions; one Division supervisor can supervise up to five task forces. More branches, Divisions, Task Forces may be formed as required.

2. Transportation Branch:

The transportation branches comprise three operational groups such as Road, rail and air. These groups may be activated as when required. The TB supports the response efforts by transporting different resources, relief materials, personnel to the affected site and also transportation of victims if necessary. Air Operations is an important transportation activity during disasters which requires coordination at the National, State and District level. For the coordination of air operation, the IC of Singrauli may designate Nodal Officer. Superintendent of Police is nominated as a transportation branch director. He is responsible for the activation of various functional groups in the district as per requirement of the response to an incident.

3. 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. Tehsildar is nominated as Staging Area Manager who report to the Operations Section Chief or to the Incident Commander.

Planning Section (PS):

Planning section comprises **Resource Unit, Situation Unit, Documentation Unit and Demobilization Unit**. This section is headed by Planning Section Chief. i.e. Additional District Magistrate of Singrauli.

B. Planning Section Chief(PSC):

The Planning Section Chief is responsible for collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information. It keeps track of the developing scenario and status of the resources. In case of need the PS may also have Technical Specialist for addressing the technical planning matters in the management of an incident. A list of such specialists will be kept available in the PS. The PSC reports to the IC and will be responsible for the activation of Units and deployment of personnel in his Section as per requirement.

Resource Unit:

In the management of a large incident, demobilization can be quite a complex activity and requires proper and separate planning. When the disaster response is nearing completion, the resources mobilized for response need to be returned. This should be done in a planned and phased manner. Demobilization requires organizing transportation of both equipment and personnel to a large number of different places both near and far away.

Situation Unit:

- i. 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.
- ii. Display Processor – maintains incident status information obtained from
- iii. Field Observers, resource status reports, etc. information is posted on maps and status boards as appropriate.
- iv. Field Observer – Collects and reports on situation information from the field.
- v. Weather Observer – Collects current weather information from the weather service or an assigned meteorologist.

Documentation Unit:

- i. Ensure that all the required forms and stationery are procured and issued to all the activated Sections, Branches, Divisions, Groups and Units;
- ii. Compile all information and reports related to the incident;
- iii. Review and scrutinize the records and various ICS forms for accuracy and Completeness;
- iv. Inform appropriate Units of errors or omissions in their documentation, if any, and ensure that errors and omissions are rectified;
- v. Store files properly for post-incident analysis;

Demobilization Unit:

The management of a large incident, demobilization can be quite a complex activity and requires proper and separate planning. When the disaster response is nearing completion, the resources mobilized for response need to be returned. This should be done in a planned and phased manner. Demobilization requires organizing transportation of both equipment and personnel to a large number of different places both near and far away. The Demobilization Unit will prepare the demobilization plan in consultation with RO, IC and PSC. The plan should include the details of the responders to be demobilized, the date, mode of transport, location from where they will be demobilized, the destination where they have to finally reach etc. There will be a similar plan for out of service equipment and sick personnel also.

Logistic Section (LS):

LS provide all logistic support for effective response management. The Units under different Branches of the LS are responsible not only for the supply of various 'kinds' and 'types' of resources, but also for the setting up of different facilities like the Incident Base, Camp, ICP and Relief Camp etc. This would entail the involvement of several line departments of Government and other agencies. It would require a proper and smooth coordination at the highest level of the administration.

C. Logistics Section Chief (LSC):

District revenue officer is the head of logistic section. The LS comprises Service, support and finance Branches. The section is headed by a chief known as the LSC. The activation of various Branches of the LS is context specific and would depend on the enormity and requirements of the incident.

The Logistics Section is responsible for the following:

- a. Facilities
- b. Transportation
- c. Communications
- d. Supplies
- e. Equipment maintenance and fueling
- f. Food Services
- g. Medical Services
- h. 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:

- a. Supply Unit
- b. Facilities Unit
- c. Ground Support Unit
- d. Communications Unit
- e. Food Unit
- f. Medical Unit

Finance Branch:

The FB is responsible for managing all financial aspects of response management. The FB has been kept under the LS for quick and effective procurement. Special precautions will be taken in selecting knowledgeable and experienced personnel conversant with the financial rules for functioning in this Branch

D. Finance/Administration Section Chief:

- i. Prepare a list of resources to be mobilized, procured or hired in accordance with the IAP. Obtain orders of the competent authority as per financial rules and take steps for their procurement without delay;
- ii. Maintain record of various activities performed and send to Sections concerned; and
- iii. Perform any other duties as assigned by the LSC or IC.
- iv. Maintain time recording of hired equipment and personnel and ensure that it is maintained on a daily basis and according to government norms;
- v. Examine logs of all hired equipment and personnel with regard to their optimal utilization; ask for additional support of human resources for assistance, if required;
- vi. Collect all cost data and provide cost estimates;
- vii. Prepare and maintain a list of requisitioned premises, services, resources and vehicles etc. with correct date and time of such requisition;
- viii. Follow appropriate procedures for preparation of claims and compensation;
- ix. Requisition additional human resources, if required;
- x. Attend to all financial matters pertaining to vendors and contracts;
- xi. Review procurement needs in consultation with the FBD;
- xii. Prepare a list of vendors from whom procurement can be done and follow proper procedures;
- xiii. Ensure all procurements ordered are delivered on time;

1.3.3. Disaster Emergency Response Force

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

1.3.4. Rapid damage assessment & reporting

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

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

Table 1.3.4

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

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

1.3.5. Distt. Search & rescue Team

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

Table 1.3.5

S.No.	Name	Designation of trained S&R Team member	Address with contact nos.
1.	Mr. B.K. Sinha	A.S.P.	Waidhan, 07805-233700 (O); 9425143747(M)

2.	Mr. Govind Pandey	CSP	Vindhyanagar, Waidhan, 07805-244468(O); (M)9993771327
3.	Mr. Jitendra Singh Bisen	SDO, Police	Singrauli, 07805-266500 (M); 9425154802(M)
4.	Mr. Premlal Kurvey	SDO, Police	Deosar, 07801-282219(O); 9425164718, 9630973479(M)

1.3.6. Medical response

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

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

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

Table 1.3.6

S.No.	Name of team member	Designation	Contact no (off.)
1.	Dr. Badri Singh	Pharmacist	9425331533
2.	Dr. Balendu Shah	Medical officer	9425180104
3.	Dr. Rahul Pathak	Medical officer	9630662001
4.	Dr. Udit Dixit	Lab Technician	9981195126
5.	Mrs. Ganga Awasthi	L.H.V.	-
6.	Mrs. Savita Patel	A.N.M.	-
7.	Mr. Indrasen Varma	Peon	-
8.	Mr. Sudama Prasad	Driver	-

1.3.7. Logistic arrangements

A separate list of vehicles that are in working condition and are easily available at the time of disaster should be compiled so that it can be called for by the search and rescue team during emergency. An emergency stock of fuel for disasters is usually maintained at petrol pumps and this should be made mandatory. Also a list of petrol pumps should be marked out on a map

1.3.8. Communications

Communication and sharing of up-to-date information using state-of-the-art IT infrastructure like NIC remain at the heart of effective implementation of the disaster management strategy. Reliable, up-to-date and faster sharing of geo-spatial information acquired from the field or the affected areas is a pre-requisite for effective implementation of disaster management strategies. Efforts should be made for setting up IT infrastructures consisting of required IT processes, architecture and skills for quick up gradation and

Updation of data sets from the PRIs or the ULBs. The DIO Singrauli will insure the above said work with the help of Govt. of India.

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 are 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. It should issue the truest information as far as possible. Rumors should not be spread. The correct numerical data should be published so that the public is not misguided.

1.3.9. Temporary shelter management:

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

Living in Designated Emergency Shelters

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

Table 1.3.9

S.No.	Name and address of safe shelters	Arrangement of food / free kitchen
1.	Works Hostel Morwa, Emergency no. 07805-266666; 07805-266799	yes
2.	Higher Secondary School, Mada; Emergency no. 7805-231002	yes
3.	High School Bargawa or Jungle Depot Bargawa; Emergency no. 07805-279261	Yes
4.	In Chitrangi; Govt. school of Bichhi, Khatai, Patehara and badram villages; Emergency no. 07806-283356. Mr. Tomar 9425361946/8827760348	yes

(Source – Chitrangi Tehsildar and Waidhan Thana)

1.3.10. Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)

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

- i. At the helm of the relief works will be the two Asstt. Executive Engineers who will control the activities from their respective Block HQ.
- ii. For better management and coordination, 6 (Six) and 2 (Two) nos. of flood teams have been constituted revenue Block-wise under Waidhan and Chitrangi PHC respectively. Each of the flood teams will be headed by the concerned site in charge that will be in constant touch with the concerned Officer for taking up relief measures.
- iii. The division office will guide and monitor the activities of the sub-divisions, and submit action-taken report relating to flood relief measures to the Collector after receiving the same from the Block. Besides, the block office will be in charge for removing bottlenecks that may crop up while taking up flood relief measures. The division will also take up the matter for arranging materials such as bleaching powder, alum and lime etc. with The Collector and CEE, Singrauli.
- iv. Disinfections of spot sources and distribution of purifier packets will be the areas where we will exert maximum stress, and accordingly necessary action will be taken during and after flood. Departmental staff will be engaged for this purpose. Disinfections will be carried out for departmental as well as private sources. Motivating the people to exercise proper disinfections and hygiene practices for drinking water and taking food will also be another thrust area for our department during flood. Distribution of leaflets containing disinfections and hygiene practice rules and use of PA system in this regard will be carried out depending upon the situation at hand.

1.3.11. Law & order, Police and Fire Services

Maintaining law & order is major responsibility of Police, apart from it other stakeholders are also involved in it. This section will throw light on the coordination amongst the key functionaries and the necessary arrangements to be made at the district level, for maintaining the law & order.

The Police Forces and the Fire Services are crucial responders to disasters. The police force will be trained in disaster management skills and the Fire Services will be upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability.

Resources and Man power available in Singrauli district Police

S.No.	Manpower available	Total Strength
1.	S.P.	1
2.	A.S.P.	1
3.	DSP	4
4.	INSPECTOR	8
5.	SUB INSPECTOR	22
6.	ASI	44
7.	HEAD CONSTABLE	100
8.	CONSTABLE	345
9.	TOTAL	525
Resources available		
10.	Riot control vehicle	1
11.	Riot intervention vehicle	1
12.	Medium and Heavy Vehicle	12
13.	Zeep	25
14.	Motor cycle	40

(Source – S.P. Office, Waidhan)

VIP Visits

Visits by VIP's can lift the morale of those affected by the disaster as well as those who are involved with the response. It has been seen that the Ministers, members of Parliament and State legislatures, local councilors, leaders of various political parties, etc. visit the scene of a disaster and the injured to mark public concern and see the disaster response. It may be possible that the scale of a disaster may in addition prompt visits of the Governor, Chief Minister, etc. Sometimes their visit to the disaster site is likely to adversely affect the rescue operations, particularly if casualties are still trapped. It should be ensured that their visits do not interrupt rescue and lifesaving work and the police, as coordinators of the disaster response, should explain the ground situation to them and try to avoid their visit, if possible. However, in case the visit becomes inevitable, it should fix up the timings of visits. The additional need for their security would also cause a problem. The police and the local services are, however, experienced at handling VIP visits and many of the usual considerations will apply to their visit to a disaster site.

It would be desirable to restrict media coverage of such visits, in which case the police should liaise with the government press officer to keep their number to minimum. It may also be necessary for the police to brief the VVIP/VIP beforehand about the details of casualties, damage and the nature of the disaster. It should, therefore, a brief note for such briefings be prepared.

1.3.12. Public grievances/missing person's search/media management

Public grievances is already be in place as on every Tuesday there is meeting for public known as "Jan Sunwai" in which collector directly address the general public grievances so there is no need to arrange another type structure for solving problem of public. And for missing person there is search and rescue team which will take care of missing persons. And for media, District information officer (DIO), NIC and Public relation officer will take care of.

1.3.13. Animal care

Animal disease can be classified into non-infectious, infectious, and parasitic disease and can spread from animal to animal and from animal to human. Animal disease is primarily a concern for farmers who often suffer severe economic impacts as a result of such a hazard. Nonetheless, the potential for cross-species contamination means that there is a significant health concern for human populations. Most common animal disease in the district is Mastitis, Non-specific fever (bacterial /Viral) and season specific diseases in the animals are H.S.F.M.D, Hypophosphatemia, parasitic diseases. Carcasses of cattle and other animals shall be buried by the Animal Husbandry Department. Chief District Veterinary Officer will issue necessary instruction in this regard.

Vaccination/ Disinfections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement & stock piling of vaccines. • Regular vaccination of domestic animals • Regular dis-infection of TWs, Wells & Ponds. • Regular cleanliness of Medical / Hospital • Procurement of a Refrigerator for Veterinary Hospital. 	CM&HO ; CDVO	Pre, during & post disaster period.
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impart trainings on Health care, Sanitation, Insurance First Aids to • Medical staff as well as volunteers 	CM&HO	During normal period.

1.3.14. 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. 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.

The dead bodies of human beings, if any, found in the flood-affected areas in case of high flood, shall ordinarily made over to their relatives and friends, if available, for cremation or burial. When there are no claimants for dead bodies, those shall be cremated/buried at the Government cost i.e. Health Department. Chief District Medical Officer, Singrauli will issue necessary instructions to their officer and staff in the field in this regard.

1.3.15. Civil defense and Home Guards:

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

IMPORTANT CONTACT NO. OF HOME GUARDS OFFICIALS

S.NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.
1.	M.L. SHARMA (IN SIDHI DISTRICT, INCHARGE OF SIGRAULI DISTRICT)	COMPANY COMMANDER, HOME GUARDS	9981039671
2.	B.S. CHAUHAN	RESERVE INSPECTOR (RI), POLICE	9926083747
3.	DALVEER VISHWAKRMA	MAJOR, HOME GUARDS	9685805272
4.	HARINARAYAN DIVEDI	PLATOON COMMANEDER, HOME GUARDS	9754464139

NTPC CISF UNIT – VSTTP, VINDHYANAGAR

There is a unit of CISF in NTPC, Vindhyanagar where a battalion is resided for the safety of NTPC, Vindhyanagar. So at the time of disaster, they are always ready to help because they have lost of resources related to fire and safety.

For any help – O.P. Narayan (Senior Commandant) – office no. 07805-247761

NTPC CISF office Contact no. – 247918

For fire related emergency number – 8989795756; 8435000810; 1222 and 3333

There are trained personnel on disaster management whose names are follows.

1. Vikas Chandra Upadhyay – S.I.
2. Vishal joy – Constable
3. S.K. Pati – Constable

Man power and Resources Available

S.NO.	NAME OF THE RESOURCE	QUANTITY
1.	HEAD CONSTABLE	91
2.	CONSTABLE	190
3.	FIREMAN	60
4.	SEARCH LIGHT	9
5.	FIRE BRIGADE	4
6.	LADDER	2
7.	LIFTING CARRIER VAN	1

1.3.16. Role of Private Security

As per the recent private security bill introduced by the State Govt, the private guards and security agencies have to play a very vital role in disaster management, and especially in the disaster response stage. The contact no. of the security agencies are as follows.

S.No.	Name of the private	Security	Contact person no.
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	security	area	
1.	Rajan Securities	NTPC, NCL	Pushpendra Singh, coordinator, M.No. 9926002855
2.	Niviraj Securities	NTPC, NCL	-do-
3.	Encompass Securities	NTPC, NCL	-do-
4.	Rovingey Securities	NTPC, NCL	-do-
5.	Skylark Securities	Reliance	Vishnu yadav, Coordinator, M.No. 999997512
6.	SIS	Hindalco	-
7.	S.R	Essar	-

1.3.17. NGOs & Voluntary organizations

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

Table C 1.3.17

S.No.	Name and address of NGOs, CSOs	Contact nos. of person concerned
1.	Mahila Jan Kalyan Samiti, Ganiyaari	Mrs. Samabharati, 94258335318
2.	Jyoti vikas shiksha samiti, Kachani	Mr. Sudama Prasad kushwaha, 9753472120
3.	Jyotibhim saamudayik vikas samiti, kachani	Mr. Harishchandra kushwaha, 7376801590
4.	Akhil bhartiya Baudh Mukhya seva sangathan, Singrauli	Mr. Harishchandra, 9425389858
5.	Navprawah samiti, Singrauli	Mr. Amit kumar Divedi, 9425177300
6.	Tathagat samiti, Kachani	Mr. Lalbahadur kushwaha, 9977566006
7.	Janmanas kalian samiti, Vindhyanagar	Mr. Jaimata sharma, 9424945440
8.	Jankalyan samiti, telai	Mr. Amresh sharma, 9425179119

1.3.18. Relief management planning

As in ICS and IOC, It is clearly mentioned the roles and responsibility of help desk and all. And the remaining relief work will be taken care off by following departments.

Activities	Departments involved						
Search and Rescue	Revenue	Police & Home guards	Health	Irrigation	PWD	Fire Services	NGOs & CBOs
Medical Aid (treatment and transfer)	Revenue	Health	Private Hospitals	Ambulance Services	NGOs		
Disposal of dead (retrieval, panchama, autopsy)	Revenue	Police	Health	Forest	NGOs		
Temporary shelters	Revenue	Police	ZP/PS	PWD	Distt. Red Cross Society	NGOs	
Relief	Revenue	Food &	Public	Distt.	NGOs		

Activities (Cooked food, water, gratuitous relief)	e	Supply Office	Health	Red Cross Society			
Health and Sanitation (preventive measures, waste disposal)	Revenue	Health	ZP/MC	NGOs			
Carcass disposal	Revenue	ZP/MC	Health	NGOs			
Infrastructure restoration (water, electricity, roads)	PWD	Public Health	Electricity	BSNL			

1.3.19. Media Management

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

The media plays a critical role in information and knowledge dissemination in all phases of DM. The versatile potential of both electronic and print media needs to be fully utilized. Effective partnership with the media will be worked out in the field of community awareness, early warning and dissemination, and education regarding various disasters. The District Public Relation Officer (DPRO) as media and Information Officer of DMA shall ensure the mainstreaming of media partnership of Singrauli.

Name of the District Public Relation Officer (DPRO): Mr. Arvind singh (Incharge and CDPO of women and child development), Contact no. 8718809099

The format for giving information to the media is as follows:

Singrauli District Press note No.		Total	Affected	Remarks
1.	Block/town			
2.	Village			
3.	Population			
4.	Severely affected areas			
5.	Rescue measures			
	Police			
	Fire Brigade			
	Other agencies			
	Exemplary events			
6.	Relief measures	Qty.	Village covered	Days covered

IMPORTANT NEWS CHANNELS CONTACT NUMBER

S.NO.	NEWS AGENCY NAME	REPORTER NAME	CONTACT NO.
1.	SADHANA NEWS	SHER BAHADUR SINGH	9425430601
2.	STAR SAMACHAR	MISHRA JI	8898463039
3.	KIRTIKRANTI	LAVLEDH	9424397402

4.	DAINIK JAGRAN	GYANENDRA	9424652799
5.	DAINIK BHASKAR	SANDEEP SRIVASTAVA	9425331479
6.	NAVBHARAT	DHARENDRA DHAR DIWEDI	9993911105
7.	SAHARA SAMAY	AMIT DWIEDI	9425177300
8.	RAAJ EXPRESS	PRDEEP TIWARI	9039021101
9.	VINDHYAMAAS	-	9425035573
10.	VIDHYAPRADESH	MUNAVWAR	9425031580
11.	DESH BANDU	RUPESH PANDEY	9926391243
12.	SWATANTRA MAT	RAKESH PANDEY	9753923868
13.		AMIT PARIHAAR	9981781113
14.		RAMESH	9425390730
15.	SAHARA SANDHYA	SHAKILMAAJHH	9165640640

1.4. Recovery and Reconstruction Plan:

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

The biggest challenge thrown to the district administration after any disaster is recovery and rehabilitation. This has an array of activities like assessment of damage, construction of houses, provision for food, clothe, fodder, medical care, preventing the spread of contagious diseases, repair of damaged roads, bridges, culverts, dams, schools, hospitals, restoration of communication links, psycho-social counseling of survivors and economic support from the govt. , NGOs etc. District level functionaries have been identified to carry out these tasks in a rapid manner and their exact roles are defined.

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

Damage Evaluation:

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

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

1.4.1. Restoration of basic infrastructure

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

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

1.4.2. Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure

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

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

1.4.3. Restoration of livelihoods

Restoration of livelihoods through Grants, outside assistance and by other means like with the help of corporate/Industrial grants vocational training schools can be started and employment can be generated within these Industries. There are number of programmes related to livelihood generation like-

- MNREGA
- SGSY
- Madhya Pradesh govt. programmes for livelihood generation. Etc.

1.4.4. Psycho-social interventions

In psycho-social intervention, case work regarding mental trauma, phobia with any incident and other type of problems can be done by health department with the help of medical social workers or Psychologist. In this regard, rehabilitation centers are used to lessen the mental jerk caused by occurrence of sudden disaster in that area. In this, relatives of that respective family can be called so that the affected person can get the strength to tackle with the problem cause by sudden disaster. In this type of situation, Combat team which is deployed by health administration should also consist of one medical social worker or psychologist so that he/she can handle these type of situation easily and also can be able to refer nearby trauma center or mental hospital. A short-term helping process designed to:

- Stabilize distress
- Mitigate distress
- Assess need for continued care
- Facilitate access to continued care, if indicated
- NOT psychotherapy, nor a substitute for

1.5. Cross cutting elements

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.

It is strongly believed that village should be given top priority in giving Information, Communication and Education about the possibility of different disaster and its mitigation strategies. Each and every village is obligated to set up a committee known as Community based Disaster Management Committee under the Chairmanship of VCP/a reliable local resident. It will comprise members from different walks of life – viz.

- 1) NGO's representative.
- 2) Political Party's representative.
- 3) Prominent Citizens.
- 4) VC Members.
- 5) Teachers.

The committee is responsible for giving awareness to public, making Disaster Management Plan, mitigation plan, undertaking rescue works after disasters and pre-disaster activities. Under its supervision, following village level Task Forces/Disaster Management

Teams will be formed.

- 1) First Aid and Medical.
- 2) Search and Rescue.
- 3) Shelter Management.
- 4) Food and Water Management.
- 5) Relief Co-ordination.
- 6) Information and Damage Assessment.

1) First aid and medical:

This team will promptly attend to all the casualties in the event of any disaster. They will be providing with First Aid kits and they will be trained by Health Department.

2) Search and rescue :

This team will also perform evacuation besides search and rescue operation. They will undergo training on

- (i) drowning,
- (ii) firefighting and
- (iii) Search and rescue of collapse building victims.

3) Shelter management :

This team will identify building for accommodation of shelter-less people due to disaster.

4) Food and water management :

This team will ensure that sufficient food stuff and water is available for emergency response. They will be responsible for fair distribution of food and water during relief works.

5) Relief co-ordination :

This team will operate collection and distribution of all other relief material except food and water supply.

6) Information and damage assessment :

This team will act as a warning group for any eminent disaster. They will be trained to understand radio warnings and act fast to disseminate the same throughout the village. They will also conduct on the spot assessment of the damage and report their findings through a specified format to the VDMC who will in turn forward the same to the SDO/DC.

1.5.2. Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups

There are multiple socio-economic disadvantages that members of particular groups experience which limits their access to health and healthcare. There are following special vulnerability groups:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Women (Pregnant also) | 5. Aged |
| 2. Children | 6. SC/ST |
| 3. Disabled | 7. Poor migrants |
| 4. People living with HIV/AIDS | 8. Sexual Minorities |

The needs of special vulnerable groups are as follows:

Disabled persons

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

Children

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

Paraplegics

- Pension scheme introduced for paraplegics.
- Physiotherapy under continuous supervision of doctors.

Old Persons

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

Women

- Pension sanctioned.

1.5.3. Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

Climate induced natural disasters (CIND) like drought, flood have become serious problems to Singrauli district. CINDs are of regular occurrence particularly in river bed villages, near Son, Gopad Rihand River and have become the part of normal life. The poor people are the worst affected. In most years, adjustment in household activities combined with relief works provides the minimal succors (employment, food, etc). However, occasionally the situations gets worsen like the case in drought occur in late 2009-10. The farmers who are the traditional food producers living in such fragile environments become ecologically,

geographically and economically marginalized. However, over time they have evolved certain coping mechanisms and adaptive strategies to reduce drought, flood vulnerability.

Common strategies to reduce CIND vulnerability:

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

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

2. Standard Operating Procedures (and Checklists)

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

2.1. SOPs for all concerned Line Departments

SOPs for Revenue, Home, Irrigation Dept, Electricity Dept, Transport, Health, Power, Media, Agriculture Dept, Police, Dept of Industries, District Medical Officer, Public Works Dept, Telecommunication Dept, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Dept, Veterinary Dept, Fire Service, Civil Defence, Municipal Board, Transport, Town Planning, Food & Civil Supplies Dept. and all other concerned departments, will be prepared and maintained.

Standard Operating Procedures for all relevant departments will be prepared in following format:

Table C 2.1.1: Revenue Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of natural calamity meeting • Joint inspection • Formation of Zones/Sub-Zones • Review progress • Arrangement of Resources, boats and transport, based on the risk assessment, for evacuation • Provision/arrangement of rescue kit at risk prone area. • Equipments to be ready • Formation of team • Delegation of areas
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close contact with EO • Informing all concerned /public through revenue field • Functionaries Alert revenue officials to remain at the Head Quarter
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of on the spot report from field functionaries • Dissemination of day to day position about the disaster at all levels • Liaison with block
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of on the spot report from field functionaries • Dissemination of day to day position about the disaster at all levels • Liaison with district, subdivision and down the line • Providing relief and rehabilitation fund for development and recovery.

Table C 2.1.2: Irrigation Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of natural calamity meeting • Joint inspection

- Formation of Zones/Sub-Zones
- Review progress
- Arrangement of Resources, boats and transport, based on the risk assessment, for evacuation
- Provision/arrangement of rescue kit at risk prone area.
- Equipments to be ready
- Formation of team
- Delegation of areas

Warning Time

- Suspension or cancellation of all leaves of instruction to the concerned person to join head quarter immediately.
- Arrangement of all important telephone line and number in order
- Arrangement or requisition of Jeeps/ Trekkers/Auto Rickshaw to disseminate received warning information to the population of vulnerable/ weak places.
- Maintenance of record for information generation and dissemination.
- Co-ordinate with District Administration
- Deployment of concerned staff to update information regarding water level and velocity of flowing water in the rivers as well as about possible breaches, scorings, piping, seepages etc.
- Arrangement of sand bags

During Disaster

- Dissemination of day to day position about the disaster at all levels
- Coordination of the information and keeping a strict vigil over the situation and act accordingly.
- Maintenance of record for information generation and dissemination.
- Co-ordinate with District Administration

After Disaster

- Damage assessment
- Identification of areas for clearance
- Delegation of team
- Monitoring of work
- Proposal to the government for repair and restoration

Table C 2.1.3: Electricity Department

Non Disaster Time

- Regular identification of faults
- Regular checking and repair of weak points/Transformers
- Stockpiling of Equipments/accessories
- Skill development training/orientation
- Precautions/protections near high voltage electric Equipments installed
- Stopping illegal consumption of electricity

Warning Time

- Alert all staff to get back to their respective head quarters
- Retrofitting of weak points if found
- Disconnection of electricity in the event of an emergency
- Arrangement of alternative energy sources such as generators and fuel for generators

During Disaster

- Disconnection of electricity to the affected areas

After Disaster

- Restoration of electricity

Table C 2.1.4: Police**Non Disaster Time**

- Ensure functioning of the warning system.
- Formation of team
- Delegation of areas
- Prepare a plan for VIP's movement
- Formation of zones/Sub-Zones

Warning Time

- Keeping close contact with DEO
- Deploy personnel to guard vulnerable embankment points
- Alert Police officials to remain at the Head Quarter

During Disaster

- Collection of vital information
- Inform DEO after getting authentic message

After Disaster

- Support District officials and volunteers during search and rescue operation
- Assist fire brigade personnel in their efforts
- Maintain law and order situation

Table C 2.1.5: Health**Non Disaster Time**

- List out the staff with contact address
- Stock position of the sub center and PHC/AWCs
- Prepare the plan and indent for stock
- Train Para medical staff/ANMs / male health workers / volunteers/task forces/ Anganwadi workers for use and providing minimum health services to the community.
- Arrange for mobile health unit for inaccessible areas
- Health awareness campaign
- Arrangement of vehicle for uninterrupted mobility
- Repair of Sub Centers buildings
- Registration of Birth /Death and other vital events
- Dis-infections of Drinking water Sources thrice before flood season at least, one month before

Warning Time

- Medical and Para medical staffs will be directed to join Head Quarter immediately
- Settings of a Control Room and will be kept operational for 24 hours
- Delegation of duties/Area distribution
- Request CM&MO and requisition of vehicle
- Meeting of Sector MO/Supervisors
- Record keeping

During Disaster

- Arrangement of medical help for the rescued.

- Inform to respective Para medical staff regarding evacuated people.

After Disaster

- IEC activities regarding health and sanitation

Table C 2.1.6: Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Dept

Non Disaster Time

- Installation of tube-wells
- Site visit and report
- Awareness generation for using bleaching
- Helping BDO during emergency
- Supply of drinking water during emergency
- Site selection and water test in Pallasuni (BBSR)
- Collection and storing of K-018H2s test stripe, bottle, bleaching, halogen tablets, tube well accessories
- Area wise deployment of staff, fitter, Mason, APD

Warning Time

- To inform all its staff members to report their respective headquarters
- Close contact with DEO
- Arrangement of water tankers
- Procurement collection of water purifiers
- Stockpiling of accessories
- Repairing the defunct tube-wells
- Raising platforms/height of the tube wells in low lying areas.

During Disaster

- Coordination of the information and keeping a strict vigil over the situation and act accordingly.
- Maintenance of record for information generation and dissemination.
- Co-ordinate with District Administration

After Disaster

- Damage assessment
- Identification of areas for clearance
- Delegation of team
- Monitoring of work
- Proposal to the government for repair and restoration

Table C 2.1.7: Veterinary Dept

Non Disaster Time

- Preparing map of the details of animal breeding laboratories, animal vaccination centers with statistical data.
- Listing the details of veterinary centers, artificial insemination centers, veterinary dispensary, vehicles, mobile dispensaries and equipments and also the details of vehicles.
- Arrangement of repairs/alternative arrangements in case the facilities related to veterinary services are disrupted.
- To make arrangements to necessary medicines, vaccines and other material, for treatment of animals.
- To collect the details of cattle in each village of the block, details of safe places for the treatment of animal, milk dairies, other private veterinary doctors and facilities related to it.
- Maintenance of equipments.

- To see that essential services related to animal husbandry and Veterinary services are not disrupted at the time of emergencies.

Warning Time

- 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 to the subordinate officers and staff and send them to their sites.
- Make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them.
- To set up a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.

During Disaster

- Disposal of animal body remains if they died and also treatment of injured animals.
- Setting up of help desk through animal relief camp with prior information to affected community so that people will aware of the presence of help desk for animals.
- Co-ordinate with existing health combat team of district hospital so that both can make availability of required medicines for man and animal as well.
- Also ensure the availability of vehicle and man power to collect the animal dead bodies for disposal.

After Disaster

- To carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work of animals so that they can't die.
- Initiation of relief work for animals like treatment, vaccination etc.
- Also promote awareness programme among affected areas with dos and I's related animal care.
- There will also sprinkling of disinfectants in slummy and spoiled areas so that no epidemic can spread.

Table C 2.1.8: District Control Room

Non Disaster Time

- Setting up Control Room and ensuring round the clock functioning
- Assignment of duties to the District Level officials and Sub collectors/Tahasildars.
- Arrangement of vehicles and public announcement system with RTO for warning dissemination
- NGO coordination and assignment of duty
- Proper record keeping and transmission of information to all the levels
- Ensure proper maintenance and functioning of warnings & communication systems
- Awareness generation among public on natural and manmade hazards
- Ensure Mock drill

Warning Time

- Monitor functioning of DCR round the clock
- Coordination with District Level officials and Sub collectors/Tahasildars.
- Coordination with RTO for vehicles and public announcement system for warning dissemination
- NGO coordination and assignment of duty
- Proper record keeping and transmission of information to all the levels
- Holding of DDMC meeting
- Ensure proper maintenance and functioning of warnings & communication systems

During Disaster

- Dissemination of information regarding status of the disaster & submission of report to state, INGOs and media.
- Try to check rumors.

After Disaster

- Providing information about the precedence of disaster and information about the relief and rehabilitation programme undertaken by the district administration.

Table C 2.1.9: Public Works Dept**Non Disaster Time**

- Identification of weak-points
- Repair of weak roads/structures/canals before hazard season
- Stockpiling of building material
- Arrangement of equipments for road clearance

Warning Time

- Suspension or cancellation of all leaves of instruction to the concerned persons to join head quarter immediately.
- Arrangement of all- important telephone line and number in order.
- Maintenance of record for information generation and dissemination
- Co-ordinate with dist. Administration
- Clearance of Roadside dead trees posing threat to communication, life and electricity.

During Disaster

- Coordination of the information and keeping a strict vigil over the situation and act accordingly.
- Maintenance of record for information generation and dissemination.
- Co-ordinate with District Administration

After Disaster

- Damage assessment
- Identification of areas for clearance
- Delegation of team
- Monitoring of work
- Proposal to the government for repair and restoration

Table C 2.1.10: Telecommunication Dept**Non Disaster Time**

- Details of all the staff members
- Maps showing the details of telephone exchanges, D.Ps, important telephone lines, hot lines under him with statistical data.
- Details of telephone numbers of water supplies, Control Room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, Police Station and other sensitive places, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.
- Action plan for repaICS/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of telephone line and microwave towers.
- Inspect the telephone exchanges/sub exchanges in the damage prone area.
- Make an action plan to avail immediately and timely, telephone poles, D.Ps, transformer to the established the communication system.
- Prepare an action plan to avail temporarily, technical personnel from the nearby district, staff and vehicles from the District office which are not affected in consultation with district authority.
- Ensure that the telephone lines at the shelters, District hospital, police stations, Control Room and other place of emergencies services which can be used during disaster are not disrupted.
- Prepare a list of public the properties related to the telephone department which are in the damage prone areas and will make advance arrangements to lessen the damage.

Warning Time

- Contact the District EOC and assist in the work assigned to him as a part of his/her duty.
- Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and establish contacts for the same during emergency.
- Make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas out of affected areas to them.
- Set up a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.

During Disaster

- Perform the duties assigned to him for search and rescue work.
- Deploy the resources and men power available to manage the disaster.
- Review the situation regarding disconnected telephone lines due to safety majors and reestablish the communication network as soon as possible.
- Arrange for temporary hotlines services or temporary telephone connections at District EOC, Hospitals, Shelters, Police Station, Bus depots etc; with D.G sets if necessary.
- Immediately under take the emergency repairing work.

After Disaster

- Damage assessment
- Identification of safe areas for setup of telephone exchange and microwave towers.
- Delegation of team
- Monitoring of work
- Proposal to the government for repair and restoration

Table C 2.1.11: Forest Dept**Non Disaster Time**

- Details of all the staff under his/her District.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments under his/her control and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments use by them.
- Approach roads under forest department and their condition including bridges, causeways, railway crossing etc;
- Mapping of fire prone areas under forest area with statistical data.
- Appoint an officer to coordinate during emergency at the District Control Room.
- Inspection of damage prone roads, bridges, check dams, causeways, under forest department

Warning Time

- Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work.
- Ensure that the staff at the headquarter is on duty.
- Arrange for wireless, telephones, manpower, and forest guard in advance to disseminate information of the disaster in the damage prone areas and will play a key role with the district administration to warn the public.
- Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.

During Disaster

- Perform the duties assigned to him for search and rescue work.
- Deploy the resources and men power available to manage the disaster.
- Use local people and resources (forest villages and tribal people) to handle disaster affected area.

After Disaster

- Damage assessment

- Carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.
- Engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
- Monitoring of work
- Send task forces with vehicles, tree cutters, ropes, flood light, generator in case of closure of roads due to felling of trees.

Table C 2.1.12: Agriculture Dept**Non Disaster Time**

- All the details of his subordinate staff with addresses and phone numbers and resources of irrigation for agriculture in all the villages.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments under his control and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments used by them.

Warning Time

- Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work.
- Ensure that the staff at the headquarter is on duty.
- Arrange for wireless, telephones, manpower, and forest guard in advance to disseminate information of the disaster in the damage prone areas and will play a key role with the district administration to warn the public.
- Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.
- Will make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them.

During Disaster

- Perform the duties assigned to him for search and rescue work.
- Will immediately put the action plan in real action during the emergency.
- Deploy the resources and men power available to manage the disaster.
- Use local people and resources (villages) to handle disaster affected area.

After Disaster

- Review the matters regarding discontinuation of movement for safety measures and will see that it is restarted very soon.
- Send DMTs with necessary equipments in case the crop is washed away, and if there is water logging in a very large amount.
- Contact the circle office or central control room if machines equipments, vehicles, man power, technical personnel are required to restore the agricultural activities.
- Monitoring of work
- Collect the details of loss of crops to send it to the district administration.
- Should have the details of village wise various crops in the district.
- Will prepare a primary survey report of crop damage in the area and will send the same to district control room and also to the administrative head

Table C 2.1.13:Home Guards**Non Disaster Time**

- Get details of the staff with their address and phone numbers
- Arrange for details of fuel arrangement for ships-mechanized launches at the time of emergency.
- Do's and Don'ts to be observed during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff.
- Set up for evacuation of people from affected area of the river side area.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments should be procured.

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

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

Checklist for various departments

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

Revenue department

S. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Update District Disaster Management Plan twice a year containing Phone numbers, officials, details of offices and facilities	
2.	Check upon communication network; phones, wireless, fax, internet, HAM, etc.	
3.	Identify by Hazard, Vulnerability and risk and prepare road maps of the district.	
4.	Activate District and Sub-divisional Control Rooms. Assign employees to the Control Rooms	
5.	Fix the location of Response Base	
6.	Designate In-charge officials of the Response base	
7.	Check upon availability and deployment of resources and mobilize, fix the resources if in adequate hiring of boats, and pay off all the arrears	
8.	Convene meetings of District Disaster Management Authority	
9.	Convene NGOs, PRIs and ULBs meeting; prepare a list of NGOs, PRIs and ULBs with their Functional Specialization and Geographical Coverage.	
10.	Determine quantity, quality of relief items as per minimum standards, and expenditure to be incurred on it.	
11.	Ensure appropriate stocking of relief material received from outside.	

Police Department

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

Irrigation Department

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

Health Department

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

Agriculture Department

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

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

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

Water and Sanitation Department

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

Forest Department

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

Public Works Department

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

Electricity department

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

2.2. Hazard specific SOPs for designated Departments and Teams

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

Drought:

Since the District is prone to frequent droughts, emphasis is laid on monitoring the situation during droughts. Identification of drought-prone villages and Block has been done and contingent plans have been worked

out. The following steps have been taken on a regular basis by the District Administration through Panchayat Offices to combat the menace of drought:

- Digging of bore wells.
- Providing hand pumps and motor pumps wherever required.
- Repair of existing hand pumps and motor pumps.
- Digging of wells.
- De-silting of wells, tank beds.
- Providing pipelines for supply of water.
- Providing water to problems areas through water tankers and other means.
- Providing water storage facilities at all block levels.

Water contamination and water borne diseases can cause health hazards. Precautions are taken to ensure that drinking water is properly purified before supply. The District Health officials, ZP will closely monitor supply of drinking water and ensure that there is no scope for water contamination.

Mine/Industrial fires:

The list of fire stations available near to the mines and industries is enclosed. If the extinguishers kept in the mine and industries are not sufficient, assistance can be obtained from nearby fire station. The victims should be shifted to Waidhan, Deosar and Chitrangi general hospitals where the medical care is given to the victims early. The list of doctors available at government hospitals in the district is enclosed. Ambulances are available at the Block and Industries hospitals, which can be called and utilized to shift the victims. Action should be taken to identify the victim suffered in fires and immediately compensation should be given to victims. Cranes and excavators should be immediately called for the rescue. Cranes and excavators list is enclosed.

Fire accidents:

The major portion of Singrauli district is covered with forest which is susceptible to a fire hazard during summer and has a potential to inflict effects which are devastating. In addition, there are mines and two major hazardous industries in the district which are prone to fire accidents. Provision of trained manpower to the fire brigades. Provision of fire engines and trained manpower to all the municipalities. All fire tenders should be equipped with wireless sets. The procedural delay for fire engines to move outside the municipal limits should be removed. The coordinating authority for this may be vested with a senior officer in the municipal administration.

Road Accidents:

1. Setting up of a Highway Safety Patrol along the N.H.75, which will be a specialized division of the highway police to tackle road accidents.
2. Provision of full time trained fire brigade personnel in at least all the municipalities.
3. Provision of adequate signboards, speed breakers and guard stones near the accident prone spots.
4. Some hospitals along the N.H. highway should be upgraded with X-ray machines, blood bank and surgical facilities.
5. If necessary, bypasses should be constructed wherever the highway passes through densely populated localities.
6. The risk at the accident-prone spots must be minimized by adequate construction/resurfacing/widening etc.

Epidemics:

Health department needs to be provided with more water quality monitoring centers for effective surveillance of water quality principally during the monsoon months and during flood events. Bleaching powder should be adequately available with all the Gram panchayats. Rural hospitals should be upgraded to include blood bank and surgical facilities. Contingency plan for response should be prepared after identifying the epidemics that are likely to occur in the region. Maps of all the health facilities in the region with an inventory of drugs and vaccines, laboratory set ups, list of number of doctors and supporting staff etc. need to be kept ready and updated at regular intervals. First aid training will help to cope better during the emergency response period for epidemics. Personnel protection through vaccination is an effective

mitigation strategy and will protect the persons at risk. Improving the sanitary conditions, drive to check and fumigate breeding places of any vector, disinfecting the water source, etc.

Flood:

- Organizing rescue operations.
- Relief measures by non-official and voluntary organization may be enlisted as far as possible.
- Organize relief camps.
- Provision of basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation and public health care and arrangements of cooked food in the relief camps.
- Organizing enough relief parties to the rescue of the marooned people within a reasonable time limit.
- Establish communication links to have effective communication with marooned areas.
- Organizing controlled kitchens to supply foods initially at least for 3 days.
- Organizing cattle camps, if necessary and provide veterinary care, fodder and cattle feed to the affected animals.
- Grant of emergency relief to all the affected people.
- Submission of daily reports and dissemination correct information through mass media to avoid rumors.
- Rehabilitation of homeless.
- Commencement of agricultural activities de-siltation, re-sowing.
- Repairs and re-constructions of infrastructural facilities such as roads, embankments, resettlement of flood prone areas.
- Health measures.
- Relief for economic reconstruction.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS FOR DISASTER **MANAGEMENT**

3. Financial Provisions for Disaster Management

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

3.1. District Disaster Response Fund will basically cover the disaster response, relief, and rehabilitation part.

3.2. District Disaster Mitigation Fund will basically cover the disaster mitigation and preparedness activities

The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Chief Minister's Relief Funds are also available to meet any emergency requirement, at the district level. Emergency procurement and accounting Where by reason of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the National Authority or the District Authority is satisfied that immediate procurement of provisions or materials or the immediate application of resources are necessary for rescue or relief, -

- I. It may authorize the concerned department or authority to make the emergency procurement and in such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting of tenders shall be deemed to be waived;
 - II. A certificate about utilization of provisions or materials by the controlling officer authorized by the National Authority, State Authority or District Authority, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a valid document or voucher for the purpose of accounting of emergency, procurement of such provisions or materials.
 - III. There are also other types of fund like MPLAND (MP Local area development) fund which will be released on the order of M.P. for the development and relief work during disaster or after disaster.
- There are following Govt. provisions for giving fund during the time of disaster:

दुकान के नष्ट हो जाने से जीविकोपार्जन के अन्य सभी साधनों से वार्षिक आय रुपये 35,000/- (रुपये पैंतीस हजार) से अधिक न हो,—
(क) अल्पिकल्प, रुपये 6,000/- (रुपये छः हजार) तक प्रति दुकानदार आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता दी जायेगी; और
(ख) रुपये 25,000/- (रुपये पच्चीस हजार) तक ऋण स्वीकृत किया जा सकेगा।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RBC 6-4 part/atra

-2-

मध्यप्रदेश शासन, राजस्व विभाग
मंत्रालय, बल्लभ भवन,
भोपाल

11

क्रमांक एफ. 6-1/2007/सात-3
प्रति.

भोपाल, दिनांक 22 नवम्बर, 2010

- समस्त संभागायुक्त, मध्यप्रदेश।
 - समस्त कलेक्टर, मध्यप्रदेश।
- विषय: राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र 6-4 में संशोधन।

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

- राजस्व पुस्तक परिपत्र खण्ड छ: क्रमांक 4 के पैरा-1 में वाक्य "प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से हुई मामलों में कृषक बेघरबार भी हो जाते हैं" के पश्चात् "साथ ही अफलन से फसल हानि होने से कृषक को अप्रत्याशित क्षति उठानी पड़ती है।" जोड़ा जाए।
- परिपत्र के परिशिष्ट-1 के पद (एक) फसल हानि के लिये आर्थिक सहायता के उप पद (क) तथा उप पद (ख) के मानदण्ड निम्नानुसार प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं:-
"क) फलदार पेड़, उन पर लगी फसलें, आम, संतरा, नींबू के बगीचे, पपीता, केला, अंगूर, अनार आदि की फसलें, तथा पान बरेजे, को-छोड़कर सभी उगाई जाने वाली फसलें जिसके अंतर्गत सब्जी की खेती, तरबूजे, खरबूजे का खेतों (डगरवाड़ी) भी सम्मिलित हैं, चाहे वह खेतों या नदी के किनारे हों, की हानि के लिए आर्थिक अनुदान सहायता के लिए निम्नानुसार मानदण्ड होंगे:-"

अ. क्र.	कूल खाते की धारित कृषि भूमि आधार पर खातेदार / कृषक की श्रेणी-	25 से 50 प्रतिशत फसल हानि होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि	50 प्रतिशत से अधिक फसल हानि होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि
1	2	3	4
1	लघु एवं सीमांत कृषक - 0 हेक्टेयर से 2 हेक्टेयर तक कृषि भूमि धारित करने वाले कृषक / खातेदार को।	1. वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए - रुपये 3000/- (रुपये तीन हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर 2. सिंचित फसल के लिए - रुपये 5000/- (रुपये पांच हजार) प्रति हेक्टेयर 3. बारामाही (पेशीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त) प्रति हेक्टेयर	1. वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए - रुपये 4500/- (रुपये चार हजार पांच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर 2. सिंचित फसल के लिए - रुपये 8500/- (रुपये आठ हजार पांच सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर 3. बारामाही (पेशीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त) प्रति हेक्टेयर

अंगूर, 3 (बल्लभभवन)

क्र.	विवरण	25 से 50 प्रतिशत फसल हानि होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि	50 प्रतिशत से अधिक फसल हानि होने पर दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता राशि
2	लघु एवं सीमांत कृषक से निम्न कृषक - 2 हेक्टेयर से अधिक कृषि भूमि धारित करने वाले कृषक / खातेदार को।	1. वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए - रुपये 2250/- (रुपये दो हजार दो सौ पचास) प्रति हेक्टेयर 2. सिंचित फसल के लिए - रुपये 3750/- (रुपये तीन हजार सात सौ पचास) प्रति हेक्टेयर 3. बारामाही (पेशीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त / प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए - रुपये 3750/- (रुपये तीन हजार सात सौ पचास) प्रति हेक्टेयर 4. बारामाही (पेशीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से अधिक अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त / प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए - रुपये 6400/- (रुपये छः हजार चार सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर	1. वर्षा आधारित फसल के लिए - रुपये 3400/- (रुपये तीन हजार चार सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर 2. सिंचित फसल के लिए - रुपये 5600/- (रुपये पांच हजार छः सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर 3. बारामाही (पेशीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से कम अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त / प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए - रुपये 5600/- (रुपये पांच हजार छः सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर 4. बारामाही (पेशीनियल) (बोवाई/रोपाई से 6 माह से अधिक अवधि में क्षतिग्रस्त / प्रभावित होने पर) फसल के लिए - रुपये 8300/- (रुपये आठ हजार तीन सौ) प्रति हेक्टेयर

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(क) पशुहानि के लिए—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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4. Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

4.1. Mapping of stakeholders in the District

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

1. All People of this district
2. Private and Public Sectors
3. Governmental Organizations, N.G.O. and Community Based Organisations
4. Religious Institutions
5. Academic Institutions

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.

S.NO.	NAME OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR INDUSTRIES
1.	NCL AMLORI PROJECT
2.	NCL KHADIA PROJECT
3.	NCL JHHINGURDA PROJECT
4.	NCL KAKARI PROJECT
5.	CENTRAL WORKSHOP, JAYANT
6.	NEHRU SHATABDI HOSPITAL, JAYANT
7.	NCL DUDHUICHUA PROJECT
8.	NCL JAYANT PROJECT
9.	NCL KRISHNASHEELA PROJECT
10.	NCL BLOCK B PROJECT
11.	NCL NIGAHI PROJECT
12.	NCL BINA PROJECT

13.	SASAN POWER LTD.
14.	J.P. MINERALS LTD., MAJHAULI, SINGRAULI
15.	J.P. POWER NIGRI, VENTURES
16.	MAHAN COAL LTD. SINGRAULI
17.	ESSAR POWER LTD. SINGRAULI
18.	MPEB SINGRAULI

CONTACT NO. OF INDUSTRIES OFFICIALS

S.NO.	NAME OF INDUSTRY	NAME OF OFFICIAL	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.
1.	SASAN POWER LTD.	MR. TRIAPETHI	CEO	9302433317
2.	COAL BLOCK MUHER	MR. T.V.S. TIWARI	CEO	9303327125
3.	CHITRANGI POWER LTD.	MR. MATHUR	CEO	9827777892
4.	ESSAR POWER	MR. GUPTA, MR. N.N. SINGH	CEO	9977702495, 9926965305
5.	MAHAN COAL BLOCK (HINDALCO LTD.)	MR. RAMAKANT TIWARI, MR. O.P. SINHA	CEO	9575302731, 9575302740
6.	SINIK COAL MINES	MR. J.P. SHARMA, MR.S.N. VERMA	CEO	9425238607, 9425430877
7.	J.P. MINERALS MAJHAULI	MR. ANUP SINGH	CEO	9752041133
8.	J.P. POWER VENTURES NIGERI	MR. RAJNEET GAUR, MR. S.K. SHARMA	CEO	9981024487, 9893476435
9.	HINDALCO CAPTIVE POWER PROJECT BARGAWA	MR. APURVA MUSIB, SANJAY SRIVASTAVA, MR. BHAGHWANA	CEO	9669200601, 9575304131, 9889031640
10.	D.B. POWER PROJECT SINGRAULI	MR. AKHILESH SINGH	CEO	9755505053

4.1.2. Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations:

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

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

List of N.G.O.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE N.G.O	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT NO.
1)	Mahilaja Jan Kalyan Samiti, Ginyari	Mrs. Samabharati	9425835318
2)	Jyoti vikas shiksha samiti, Kachani	Mr. Sudama parsad kushwaha	9753472120
3)	Jyoti bhim Samudaik vikas samiti, kachani	Mr. Harishchandra	7376801590

		Kushwaha	
4)	Navprawah Samiti, Singrauli	Mr. Amit kumar dwivedi	9425177300
5)	Akhilbhartiya Baudh mukhya seva sangathan, kachani	Mr. Harishchandra	9425389858
6)	Tathagat Samiti, Kachani	Mr. lalbahadur Kushwaha	9977566006
7)	Janmanas Klyan samiti, Vindhyanagar	Mrs. Jaymala Sharma	9424945440
8)	Jankalyan Samiti, telai	Mr. Amresh sharma	9425179119

List of CBOs under Nagar nigam, Waidhan

S.NO.	NAME OF SHGs	PLACE	CONTACT PERSON
1.	Bhagwati Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Ganiyari	Mrs. Bhagwati Devi Shah
2.	Shanti Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Navjivan bihar	Mrs. Saraswati jaiswal
3.	Monika Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Navjivan bihar	Mrs. Munni Devi
4.	Jwala Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Gahilgad West	Mrs. Shusila Kumari
5.	Jwala Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Saraswah Lal	Mrs. Anita
6.	Adarsh Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Navjivan bihar	Mrs. Gajala
7.	Sant Taresha Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Simplex	Mrs. Deso Devi
8.	Bindu Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Ghorauli Kala	Mrs. Kabutariya Devi Shah
9.	Gayatri Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Jaitpur	Mrs. Savita Shah
10.	Divya Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Harra East	Mrs. Meena Srivastava
11.	Gayatri Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Navjivan bihar	Mrs. Manju Singh
12.	Guddi Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Navanagar	Mrs. Guddi Jain
13.	Pushpa Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Kachani	Mrs. Rajmati Devi
14.	Lalamati Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Dasanti	Mrs. Lalamati Yadav
15.	Lalamati Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Navgad	Mrs. Lalamati Pal
16.	Rajvanti Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Telai	Mrs. Kanjavati
17.	Kismatiya Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Kachani	Mrs. Basanti kushwaha
18.	Mahamaya Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Kachani	Mrs. Devmati
19.	Rajkumari Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Majan kala	Mrs. Sukhmaniya Vishwakarma
20.	Mahagauri Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Majan Khurd	Mrs. Savitri Namdev
21.	Aadi Shakti Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Bilaunjhi	Mrs. Lalmati Shah
22.	Ramabai Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Devra	Mrs. Shah
23.	Shivganga Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Pachaur	Mrs. Keshmati Viyaar
24.	Chandrakali Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Bhatwa	Mrs. Chandrakali
25.	Aarti Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Hirrawah	Mrs. Darina Khatun
26.	Kamla Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Singrauliya	Mrs. Chandra shukla
27.	Aarti Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh	Singrauliya	Mrs. Sonmati Panika

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. Details of all these institutions and allied information will be provided here.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION	ADDRESS
19)	St.Mary's Catholic Church, Fr.Thomas	Deosar
20)	Hanuman Mandir	Near Jaystamb, Waidhan
21)	Shivdham mandir	Near PWD rest house, Waidhan
22)	Jaljaliya devi	Mada
23)	Shemara baba mandir	Near Vindhyanagar
24)	Neelkanth mandir	Dhari, Mada

4.1.4. Academic Institutions:

Academic institutions within the district and also outside the district could help with subject specific expertise for disaster management planning. This section will document all those relevant information which will be used as reference in future. There is no disaster management academic institution within district. But there are institutions outside the district. The name and contact no. is as follows:

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

Scouts and NCC Students

The Scouts and NCC (Battalion no. – 3MPbn Rewa 444) students' help may be used during disaster for relief and rescue operation of the people. In colleges, such groups are formed and trained every year in disaster management. So, proper coordination should be developed with the college authorities to get timely help from them. The following table provides the address and the type of group the colleges in Singrauli district have:-

S.No.	Name of the School/College	NCC/Scout In charge	No. of NCC students	No. of Scout schools	Contact No.
1)	Govt. Utkrisht Senior secondary School	Anil Tripathi (NCC), Junior division	100	-	9425180096
2)	Govt. Degree college	Lt. Dr. Pankaj Srivastava, Senior division	132	-	9424651200
3)	Govt. Secondary High school	Suresh Dubey (Scouts and Guide)	-	44	9424745886
4)	Govt. High School	-Do-	-	73	-Do-
5)	Govt. Middle School	-Do-	-	392	-Do-
6)	Govt. Primary school	-Do-	-	1382	-Do-

4.1.5. International Humanitarian Organizations:

Regarding International humanitarian organization, here only Red Cross society is working under the charge of following officers. This organization work mainly on the training and relief work. This organization is integrated with district administration so in every school and college working and give training on first aid and mitigation skills during disaster time.

Dr. S.K.Salam – CM & HO (Secretary of Red Cross Society) contact no. 9993742223

4.2. Responsibilities of the stakeholders

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders will be defined in detail, under this section.

- (i) Participation in the community awareness programmes.
- (ii) Helping of poor, disabled and needy persons.
- (iii) Coordinating with the Search and rescue team.

- (iv) Providing all the available facilities with them to the disaster affected victims.
- (v) Volunteering to organize and maintain the relief centers.
- (vi) Working with the Disaster team in restoration of livelihoods.
- (vii) Being actively connected with the restoration and reconstruction process.
- (viii) Keep watch on the community development programmes so that community strength could be maintain through these programmes.
- (ix) Motivate the disaster management activities in own locality.
- (x) Helping in identifying hazard in local areas.
- (xi) Informing local authorities about those hazards.
- (xii) Keep good connection with district control room through proper communication channel.

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

During emergencies district may require support from other adjoining districts, which are not affected by disasters. For this the Distt. EOC head can seek help from other districts through Divisional Commissioner or State EOC. The divisional heads can help in this regard so here is the important contact no. that could be helpful during the disaster situation by forming inter-district communication channel.

Contact number of Main Officials of Neighboring District

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

Contact no. of border area Govt. Rest Houses of Neighboring Districts

S.No.	Name of the rest house	Contact no.
1)	Circuit House Sidhi	07822-252219
2)	Circuit House Rajniwas, Rewa	07622-251490
3)	Gulab club rest house, Rewa	07662-255220
4)	Jayant Club rest house, Rewa	07662-516181
5)	Circuit House, Satna	07672-223208
6)	Circuit House, Shahdol	07652-245006
7)	P.W.D. rest house, Umaria	07652-222204
8)	Circuit House, Chhattarpur	247441
9)	Forest rest house, Panna	07732-254006, 250748
10)	Officers Mess, Ujjain	0734-2527154
11)	NTPC Shaktinagar Guest house, Sonbhadra, U.P.	05446-236184, 9415053776
12)	Khadia Guest house, Sonbhadra	075446-265201

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

As on each level there are disaster management committees like DDMC (district disaster management committee), BDMC (Block disaster management committee), and VDMC (Village disaster management committee). So all these committee act as channel for the flow of the information form district to village and it's vice versa. Like following figure.

DDMC

BDMC

VDMC

The recommended “integrated disaster management plan” follows ‘Top to Bottom’ approach i.e the communities are the first one to response. Then there is 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 and Information mechanism.

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 community participation programme like Sreet Play, Nukkad natak, Drama etc.
- With the help of NCC/Scouts student, govt. can disseminate the plan at various ward and village level.
- By organizing various training and capacity building programmes.
- By local religious and ethnic groups.
- Through mass media to the general public.
- At local level through, traditional announcement method likes dug-dugi (beating of drum and shouting of slogan in village area), mice system on rickshaw etc.
- Disaster management including first-aid & rescue & evacuation as a compulsory part of school, college, educational institutions (both techno-tech) curriculum starting from primary level.
- Equipping each PHC/CHC/ hospitals to provide training in first-aid round the year & making it compulsory for all citizens to learn first –aid.
- One center school/college in each GP, two at block & four at district equipped to provide training in rescue & evacuation round the year.

7.1. Plan Evaluation

The District Disaster Management Plan should be finalized and appraised by the members of District Disaster Management Committee. The plan needs to be updated annually. The changes can be made in between also, if there are any major changes in personnel of any department. The departments should immediately inform the Office of District collector, about the changes in officers, or their contact details. In case of any disaster, the departments should report on activities performed by them to the office of the District collector. All departments must maintain their emergency contact directory.

Post-Disaster Evaluation should be started immediately after abatement of Calamity keeping in view the following factors.

1. Statics on Gravity of the effect of Disaster.
2. Sector wise intervention/assistance of state required.
3. Coordination linkage with PSUs, NGOs, for rehabilitation.
4. Documentation &
5. Monitoring.

7.2. Plan Update

The frequency of updating the plan (DDMP) will be mentioned (it should be every year, as per DM Act). Apart from it, the plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in Organizational structures; Technological changes, Response mechanism following reports on drills or periodic exercises, and specific assignments of state agencies. The Plan shall be updated in the district level Disaster Management Committee meeting in its first meet during May of every year keeping in view the past experiences. The line department officials, revenue, field functionaries & Sub Magistrates are responsible for feeding up-to-date information on each sector of relief operation for incorporating in time in the DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN. Collection and classification of data are to be updated every year. The plan has been prepared with the following viewpoints.

1. Contingency Plan in a continuous process.
2. All are not equal in a crisis situation, giving emphasis on special vulnerable groups like economically weaker, sick and ailing, pregnant and lactating mother, old aged etc.
3. During relief measures social auditing ensures transparency.
4. Involvement of women and PRIs is a must in the entire process.
5. Mitigation Plan reflecting need based approaches from the grassroots level.
6. Well defined Preparedness and Response Plan for the entire district.

ANNEXURE

8. Annexure

8.1. District profile

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

8.2. Resources

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

8.3. Media and information management

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

8.4. Important Contact numbers

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

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

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

8.6. Detailed Maps

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

Annexure C 8.1

Downloaded at 4:40p.m., 21/05/2012, website:

https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:Fyc69wI2_XwJ:www.greenpeace.org/india/Global/india/report/Fact-finding-report-Singrauli-Report.pdf+&hl=en&gl=in&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESgZ3rOXXLB1ugz3H-TqYhW6rfMir0038IVYZIX_-YjEj6PuhEVrVaOY1kxQHfg8I8Jx1s6r4MYQRT0HNR5uqP5Re-zjuXKImoOiDrN2AMTPQfyf-FPwtmPn28KdHCjco25Egk&sig=AHIEtbQHUG-X8AYGC0nRa5GESqvVoALF3Q&pli=1

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<http://indiamapsite.com/#&lat=24.064451&lng=82.624269&z=15&mt=hybrid&pls=0>

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https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:SbN2mjin5frYJ:censusindia.gov.in/2011census/maps/administrative_maps/INDIA2011.pdf+&hl=en&gl=in&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESj-YT78yQFk2XNMitCpncwrfTsKjCCdcORDmzL6yqYgLLZzUoopUPk-iEYZp5pkBi2Ge8emnMK1tm3_MoC-77M6g99OrXAM5GIKb8bcF4m8Fm4o64yQArbUnOJzDOquY8tAsJlr&sig=AHIEtbS0xsknaQS1e0ffwALA9-cP65StkA

Major Coal Industries in Singrauli districts:

1. Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)

A wholly owned subsidiary of Coal India Ltd., NCL is conducting the largest mining operations of any company in Singrauli. It produces coal through mechanized opencast mines, powering 10,515 MW of electricity from pithead power plants belonging to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd (UPRVUNL) and Renupower division of M/s. Hindalco Industries.

2. National Thermal Power Company (NTPC)

India's largest power company, set up in 1975 to accelerate national power development. NTPC has a total generating capacity of 34,854 MW, but plans to generate 75,000 MW by 2017. The first plant set up by NTPC was a pithead power plant in Singrauli, with an installed capacity of 2000 MW.

3. Jaypee Nigrie Super Thermal Power Plant

Comprises two super-critical units of 660 MW, planned for construction in Nigrie village in Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh. The first unit is expected to be commissioned at the end of April 2013, and the second at the end of October 2013. The plant will use coal from two captive coal blocks, Amelia (North) and Dongri Tal II, with total reserves of 250 million tons of coal.

4. Hindalco Industries (Aditya Birla Group)

The Mahan aluminum Project is a smelter-power plant complex that boasts a 359-kilotonnes-per-annum aluminum smelter and a 900 MW coal-fired captive thermal power plant. The project has access to the Mahan coal block through a joint venture with Essar Power. Hindalco's share of the coal block is about 3.6 million tonnes per annum.

5. Mahan Coal Limited

A 50:50 joint venture firm, between Aditya Birla Group's flagship Hindalco Industries and Essar Power. Coal produced by Mahan Coal Ltd. Will fuel the proposed power plants of both Essar and Hindalco. The environment ministry has not granted forest clearance for this coal block as yet.

6. DB Power Limited

A company promoted by the Dainik Bhaskar Group. DB Power has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Madhya Pradesh to generate 1200 MW. Over the next three to five years, the company plans to set up facilities to generate more than 5000 MW of power, largely based on coal.

7. Sasan Ultra Mega Thermal Power Project (Reliance Power)

The 3960 MW project of Sasan Power Limited has been started in an area close to Sasan village, in the Singrauli district in Madhya Pradesh. Sasan UMPP is a pithead power project and has been allocated three captive coal mine blocks – Moher, Moher Amlori extension and Chhatrasal – with reserves of almost 750 million tonnes in total. The plans for development of these mines were approved in a record period of around seven months. The approved plan for the three mines together envisages production of twenty-five million tonnes of coal per annum, some of the largest-scale coal production in India. Together with these mines, Sasan UMPP would on completion become the largest integrated power plant and coal mine complex in the country. The scale of the project can be better appreciated with the fact the project and coal mine would together involve almost 10,000 acres of land, of which almost 7,000 acres would be coal mines.

8. Chitrangi Power Project

Chitrangi Power project, by Reliance Power, is a 3,960 MW coal based power project at Singrauli District in Madhya Pradesh. The coal for the project would be sourced from captive coal mines allocated to the company as well as from linkages which the Government may allocate for the project. The project would be using super-critical technology and would have 6 units of 660 MW each.

9. M P Sainik Coal Mines Limited

M.P. Sainik Coal Mining Pvt. Ltd. Is a Joint Venture Company with the M P Government. The coal block is located in the Mohan Ban Reserve Forest in the Amelia block of Singrauli district.

NAME OF 11 FOREST VILLAGES

S.NO.	NAME OF FOREST VILLAGES	CIRCLE
1.	GERUI	R-1 CIRCLE – KORAWAL
2.	WAGDEVA	R-1 CIRCLE – KORAWAL
3.	AMARAPAAN	R-1 CIRCLE – KORAWAL
4.	TARAWTUWA	R-1 CIRCLE – KORAWAL
5.	KUSHAMHAWA	R-1 CIRCLE – CHITRANGI
6.	MAHUGUDO KOTHAR	R-1 CIRCLE – CHITRANGI
7.	GORAPAAN	R-1 CIRCLE – CHITRANGI
8.	DURDURA	R-1 CIRCLE – DUDHMANIA
9.	KUSHAHANIA	R-1 CIRCLE – DUDHMANIA
10.	PANJREH	R-1 CIRCLE – DUDHMANIA
11.	AMASI	R-1 CIRCLE – DUDHMANIA

Annexure C 8.2**Resource Inventory list**

S.NO.	NAME OF DOCTOR	HOSPITAL	NAME OF THE DRUG	QUANTITY PER 5 m.l. BOTTLE	CONTACT NO.
1.	DR. BAISH, BMO	CHC CHITRANGI	ANTI SNAKE VENOM SYRUP FOR ALL TYPES OF SNAKE	40	7898997782
2.	SANJAY SINGH, STORE KEEPER	DISTRICT HOSPITAL, WAIDHAN	-DO-	250	9669505505
3.	DR. ARUN SHARMA, BMO	CHC DEOSAR	-DO-	10	9424438835

Amlori Project

S.NO	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILAB LE NO.	WORK ABLE INSTIT UTE	NAME OF DESIGNATE D OFFICER	Contact no.		
					Mobile	Office	Residence
1.	First Aid box	Almori hospital	Almori hospital	Dr. j prasad	9406711712	6184	6184
2.	Medical officer	2	2	Dr. j prasad	9406711712	7588	7646
3.	Fire Brigade	2	1	Mr. R.N. singh	9406711729	7723	7609
4.	Water tanker	4	2	Mr. S.K.Yadav	9425031652	7576	7634
5.	Ambulance	2	2	Dr. j prasad	9406711712	6184, 7588	6184, 7588
6.	Truck Dumper	26	19	Mr. S.K.Yadav	9425031642	7576	7634
7.	Crane	8	3	Mr. Virendra kumar	9425162169	8045	7698

Khadia N.C.L. Singrauli

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	1	Dr. S. Mukherjee	9452352208
2.	Medical officer	2	Dr. S. Mukherjee	9452352208
3.	Fire Brigade	1	Dr. S.B. Kumar	8004945529
4.	Water tanker	1	Dr. S.B. Kumar	8004945529
5.	Ambulance	3	Dr. S. Mukherjee	9452352208
6.	Truck Dumper	16	Dr. A.K. Prillore	8004945504
7.	Crane	11	Dr. J.S.Tandon	8004945503
8.	Generator set	1	Dr. S. Mukherjee	9452352208
9.	Emergency Services	Available	Dr. S. Mukherjee	9452352208

NCL JHHINGURDA PROJECT

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	3	Dr. A.V. Gupta	9406711112
2.	Medical officer	2	Dr. A.V. Gupta	9406711112
3.	Fire Brigade	1	Sudhir Kumar	9406711129
4.	Water tanker	2	A.k. Singh, S.k. Tiwari	9424652502, 9406711124
5.	Ambulance	2	Dr. Sailendra Chand	9406711145
6.	Truck Dumper	2	S.k. Chaudhary	9406711109
7.	Crane	2 (8 ton capacity)	N. sarkar, S.K. tripathi	9406711103, 9406711104
8.	Generator set	-	-	-
9.	Emergency Services	Available	Dr. Ashok Verdhan	9406711112

NCL KAKARI PROJECT

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	1	Dr. S. Adhikari	8004945412
2.	Medical officer	2	Dr. S. Adhikari	8004945412
3.	Fire Brigade	1	Mr. V.K. singh	8004945402
4.	Water tanker	-	-	-
5.	Ambulance	3	Mr. A. kumar	-
6.	Truck Dumper	1	Dr. S. Adhikari	8004945412
7.	Crane	-	-	-
8.	Generator set	-	-	-
9.	Emergency Services	-	-	-

CENTRAL WORKSHOP, JAYANT

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	1	Mr. G.S.K. Giri, regional protection officer	9406711913
2.	Medical officer	1	Mrs. S.lal, staff officer (medical)	9425161504
3.	Fire Brigade	-	-	-
4.	Water tanker	-	-	-
5.	Ambulance	2	Mrs. S.lal, staff officer (medical)	9425161504
6.	Truck Dumper	6	Mr. Maniraam, assistant manager (light vehicle)	9424349054
7.	Crane	3	Mr. Maniraam, assistant manager (light vehicle)	9424349054
8.	Generator set	-	-	-
9.	Emergency Services	-	-	-

NEHRU SHATABDI HOSPITAL, JAYANT

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	1	Dr. Sanjay kumar	07805-254769
2.	Medical officer	3	Dr. K.C. lal	07805-254769
3.	Fire Brigade	-	-	-
4.	Water tanker	-	-	-
5.	Ambulance	2	Dr. K.C. lal	07805-254769
6.	Truck Dumper	1 (mini truck)	Dr. Sumit Dey	07805-254726
7.	Crane	-	-	-
8.	Generator set	-	-	-
9.	Emergency Services	-	-	-

NCL DUDHUICHUA PROJECT

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	2	Dr. V. Tiwari, MS	9406711012
2.	Medical officer	4	Dr. V. Tiwari, MS	9406711012
3.	Fire Brigade	1	Mr. J.P. Trivedi, Firefighting officer	9406711029
4.	Water tanker	6	Mr. M.P. Singh, dumper incharge	9406711021
5.	Ambulance	2	Dr. V. Tiwari, MS	9406711012
6.	Truck Dumper	10	Mr. D.K. Bhardwaj	9406711024
7.	Crane	5	Mr. M.P. Singh, dumper in charge	9406711021
8.	Generator set	1	Mr. O.P. Dubey	9406711019
9.	Emergency Services	-	-	-

NCL JAYANT PROJECT

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	available	Mr. A.K.Ambust	9406711212
2.	Medical officer	3	Mr. A.K.Ambust	9406711212
3.	Fire Brigade	4	Mr. D.C. Rai	9406711252
4.	Water tanker	4	Mr. Umesh kumar singh	9406711252
5.	Ambulance	2	Mr. A.K.Ambust	9406711212
6.	Truck Dumper	26	Mr. K.K. Sinha	9406711224
7.	Crane	9	Mr. S.P.Yavalkar	9425179023
8.	Generator set	2 mobile services van	Mr. A.K. Jha	9406711219
9.	Emergency Services	available	Mr. A.K.Ambust	9406711212

NCL KRISHNASHEELA PROJECT

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./Mobile
1.	First Aid box	3	Mr. U.S.Shah	8004945805
2.	Medical officer	4	Dr. T. Singh	99267377063
3.	Fire Brigade	-	-	-
4.	Water tanker	2	-	-
5.	Ambulance	2	Dr. T. Singh	99267377063
6.	Truck Dumper	4	Mr. A.K. singh	8004945804
7.	Crane	1	Mr. R.N. Pandey	-
8.	Generator set	-	-	-
9.	Emergency Services	-	-	-

NCL BLOCK B PROJECT

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	01	Dr. A.K. Pandey	9406711826
2.	Medical officer	01	Dr. A.K. Pandey	9406711826
3.	Fire Brigade	01	Mr. Y.S. Bhandari	9406711836
4.	Water tanker	01	Mr. R.P. Singh	9407015753
5.	Ambulance	02	Dr. A.K. Pandey	9406711826
6.	Truck Dumper	08	Truck- Mr. Y.S. Bhandari Dumper- Mr. R.P. Singh	9406711836 9407015753
7.	Crane	01	Mr. R.P. Singh	9407015753
8.	Generator set	-	-	-
9.	Emergency Services	-	-	-

NCL NIGAHI PROJECT

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	1	Dr. A.K. singh	9406711312
2.	Medical officer	2	Dr. A.K. singh	9406711312
3.	Fire Brigade	2	Mr. Ram ikbal singh	0424610719
4.	Water tanker	1	Mr. H.K. Singh	9424993601
5.	Ambulance	1	Dr. A.K. singh	9406711312
6.	Truck Dumper	2	Mr. H.K. Singh	9424993601
7.	Crane	4	Mr. M.C.Sharma	9406711320
8.	Generator set	-	-	-
9.	Emergency Services	-	-	-

NCL BINA PROJECT

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no. /Mobile
1.	First Aid box	1	Dr. T. singh, Dy. C.M.O.	7253; 05446-273707
2.	Medical officer	3	Dr. T. singh, Dy. C.M.O.	7253; 05446-13707
3.	Fire Brigade	1	A.N. Malaviya, S.O.M.	7297;7358/9415928064
4.	Water tanker	6+1	M.K.Punjabi, S.O.M.	7301;7348/9450165566
5.	Ambulance	2	Dr. T. singh, Dy. C.M.O.	7253; 05446-273707
6.	Truck Dumper	Truck-4	M.K.Punjabi, S.O.M.	7301;7348/9450165566
7.	Crane	3	R.N. Bandhogadhyay, Dy.C.E.E.(mining)	7224;74439/9450238828
8.	Emergency Services	3	S.P.singh, S.M.O.	7437/9451642118

SASAN POWER LTD.

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	1	Mr.V.B.Singh	9301682110
2.	Medical officer	2	Mr.V.B.Singh	9301682110
3.	Fire Brigade	1	Col. D.M.Ray	9329323300
4.	Water tanker	-		
5.	Ambulance	1	Mr.V.B.Singh	9301682110
6.	Truck Dumper	-	-	-
7.	Crane	-	-	-
8.	Generator set	-	-	-
9.	Emergency Services	-	-	-

J.P. MINERALS LTD., MAJHAULI, SINGRAULI

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	4	Dr. Nisakar Shahu/Anup Singh	9993875558/9752041133
2.	Medical officer	1	Dr. Nisakar Shahu/Anup Singh	9993875558/9752041133
3.	Fire Brigade	1	Anurudh kumar/Anup singh	9981580852/9752041133
4.	Water tanker	1	V.N.Singh/Anup singh	9179007600/9752041133
5.	Ambulance	1	Col.(R)H.S.Bhullar/Anup singh	9752032288/9752041133
6.	Truck Dumper	5	V.N.Singh/Anup singh	9179007600/9752041133
7.	Crane	1	V.N.Singh/Anup singh	9179007600/9752041133
8.	Generator set	2	U.K.Gupta/Anup singh	9893474831/9752041133
9.	Emergency Services	1	Anup singh	9752041133

J.P. POWER NIGRI, VENTURES

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	First Aid box	2	Krishnendra singh/santosh kumar singh	9755318135/9752465822
2.	Medical officer	2	Vijay kumar shukla/avadesh kumar singh	9981164234/9755830674
3.	Fire Brigade	-	-	-
4.	Water tanker	6	D.K.Agrawal	9630081822
5.	Ambulance	1	Vijay kumar shukla	9981164234
6.	Truck Dumper	29	D.K.Agrawal	9630081822
7.	Crane	Hydra-2	D.K.Agrawal	9630081822
8.	Generator set	2	K.Subramanyan	9755438814
9.	Emergency Services		Brgdr. (VSM) Baldev singh	9755502533
10.	Motor Van	1	Vijay kumar shukla	9981164234

MAHAN COAL LTD. SINGRAULI

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	Generator set	30 k.v.-1	Mr. B.D.Gupta	9575302734

ESSAR POWER LTD. SINGRAULI

S.NO.	NAME OF	AVAILABLE	NAME OF DESIGNATED	Contact no./ Mobile
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	EQUIPMENTS	NO.	OFFICER	
1.	First Aid box	2 in bandhaura and Nagwa Displaced colony	Dr. C.K. Parmar (bandhaura) Dr. V.P.Dwivedi (Nagwa displaced colony) Anuj Chaudhary	97753335104 9039449326 9617789712
2.	Medical officer	2	Dr. C.K. Parmar (bandhaura) Dr. V.P.Dwivedi (Nagwa displaced colony) Anuj Chaudhary	97753335104 9039449326 9617789712
3.	Fire Brigade	-	-	-
4.	Water tanker	7	Mr.Mahalingam/Mr. Balachandran/Mr. Anuj Chaudhary	9926900969/9926905413/9617789712
5.	Ambulance	2	Mr. Anuj Chaudhary/Capt. Rupak gupta	9617789712/9926905441
6.	Truck Dumper	25 dumper, 6JCB, 12 Hydra	Mr.Mahalingam/Mr. Balachandran/Mr. Anuj Chaudhary	9926900969/9926905413/9617789712
7.	Crane	6	Mr.Mahalingam/Mr. Balachandran/Mr. Anuj Chaudhary	9926900969/9926905413/9617789712

MPEB SINGRAULI

S.NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS	AVAILABLE NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATED OFFICER	Contact no./ Mobile
1.	Truck Dumper	1	Mr. D.S.Prajapati	94251855237
2.	Emergency services (Pick up)	2	Mr. D.S.Prajapati	94251855237
3.	Registered Electrical contractor	2	Mr. D.S.Prajapati	94251855237

List of Swimmers in Home guards Singrauli district

S.NO.	SAINIK NO.	DESIGNATION	NAME	LOCATION
1.	20	NAYAK	PRITHVIRAJ SINGH	CONTROL ROOM
2.	57	SAINIK	RAMESH NAMDEV	CONTROL ROOM
3.	100	SAINIK	ROSHAN LAL TIWARI	CONTROL ROOM
4.	76	SAINIK	RAM SINGH	CONTROL ROOM
5.	84	SAINIK	RAMADHAR DWIVEDI	CONTROL ROOM
6.	95	SAINIK	GIRJA PRASAD	CONTROL ROOM
7.	133	SAINIK	DEVENDRA SINGH	CONTROL ROOM
8.	157	SAINIK	RAMAVATAR SAKET	CONTROL ROOM
9.	65	SAINIK	JAGESHWAR SINGH	CONTROL ROOM
10.	156	SAINIK	NATHULAL PRAJAPAT	CONTROL ROOM
11.	143	SAINIK	PREMLAL PRAJAPAT	CONTROL

				ROOM
12.	90	SAINIK	RAVENDRA PRASAD MISHRA	CONTROL ROOM
13.	142	SAINIK	TULSIDAS PRASAD MISHRA	CONTROL ROOM
14.	103	SAINIK	DADAI PRASAD	CONTROL ROOM
15.	149	SAINIK	JAIKARAN SINGH	CONTROL ROOM
16.	108	SAINIK	RAMVILASH VASHYA	CONTROL ROOM

List of Swimmers in Chitrangi block

Emergency contact no. – 07806-283356

S.NO.	NAME OF SWIMMERS	PLACE
1)	Mr. Ramkesh Kevat	Lonhada
2)	Mr. Ramlagan dhari kevat	Lenhada
3)	Mr. Lallu kevat	Machikala
4)	Mr. Babulal Singh	Srajawar
5)	Mr. Ramdhevan kevat	Tamai
6)	Mr. sitaraam kevat	Lenhada
7)	Mr. Miru kevat	Gadwa
8)	Mr. Badan kevat	Tarkahria
9)	Mr. Tilakdhari kevat	Khairpur
10)	Mr. Raiskhan	Machikhurd
11)	Mr. Nandu kevat	Machikala
12)	Mr. Bhagwan kevat	Lenhada
13)	Mr. Dharmu kevat	Lenhada
14)	Mr. sitaram kevat	Chhiwalhawa

List Persons who have generator facility

S.No.	Name of Person/Agency	Total no. of generator
1)	Annu watch company	2
2)	Sadaram tent house	2
3)	Prevandradhar	2

List of Ship harbor

S.No.	River	Name of Ship harbor
1)	Gopad	Korsar, Kusheda, Bari, Lauhar, Naugahi
2)	Son	Devara, Gevai, Lonhada, Bichhi, Khaira, Khairahani, Harma, Machi, Chitawal, Agarwaha, Rajawar, Gondgawa, Bajaria, Kuntali

Name of small, medium and large type Industries (Hazardous)

S.NO.	NAME OF THE INDUSTRY	Large/Med/SSI ind	PRODUCT/ACTIVITY
1.	VSTPP NTPC vindhyanagar	Large	Thermal power
2.	Amlori project NCL Singrauli	Large	Coal mining
3.	Nigahi project NCL Singrauli	Large	Coal mining
4.	Jayanti project NCL Singrauli	Large	Coal mining
5.	Dudhichua project NCL Singrauli	Large	Coal mining
6.	Bina extention I project NCL Singrauli	Large	Coal mining
7.	Khadia ext project NCL Singrauli	Large	Coal mining
8.	Jhingurda project NCL Singrauli	Large	Coal mining
9.	Northern coalfield Ltd central workshop Jayant Distt Singrauli	Large	Engg workshop
10.	Indian Oil Corp –IBP explosive Plant Po Jayant Distt Singrauli	Medium	Bulk explosive

11.	Gulf Oil Corp –IDL explosive Plant Po Jayant Distt Singauli	Medium	Bulk explosive
12.	Indian explosive Ltd Po nigahi Distt Singauli	Medium	Bulk explosive
13.	Bharat explosive Ltd Industrial Area 122aidhan po Waidhan	Medium	Bulk explosive
14.	Premier explosive Ltd Industrial Area 122aidhan po Waidhan	Medium	Bulk explosive
15.	Keltech Energies Ltd Industrial Area 122aidhan po Waidhan	Medium	Bulk explosive
16.	NavBharat Fuse co Ltd Industrial Area 122aidhan po Waidhan	Medium	Bulk explosive
17.	Emultec Pvt. Ltd. Industrial Area, Waidhan,	SSI	Bulk explosive
18.	Gajraj Chemicals, Industrial Area, Waidhan,	SSI	Bulk explosive
19.	Solar Capitals Ltd. Industrial Area, Waidhan,	SSI	Bulk explosive
20.	Special Blast. Industrial Area, Waidhan	SSI	Bulk explosive
21.	Basant Enterprises, Industrial Area, Waidhan,	SSI	Non ferrous casting
22.	International Industrial Gases Pvt. Ltd. Waidhan,	SSI	Industrial gases
23.	Krishna Chemicals Industrial Area, Waidhan,	SSI	Chemical
24.	Krishna Enterprises Industrial Area, Waidhan,	SSI	Tire retread
25.	Krishna Rubbers, Industrial Area, Waidhan,	SSI	Tire retread
26.	Navbharat Fuseco. Ltd. (CN plant) I/A Area, Waidhan,	SSI	Chemical
27.	Om Nitrate Industrial Area Waidhan	SSI	Chemical
28.	Rewa Gases Pvt. Ltd. Indust Area, Waidhan	SSI	Industrial gases
29.	Rewa Refinery ltd. I/A Waidhan	SSI	Used oil refinery
30.	San chemicals I/A Waidhan	SSI	Chemical
31.	Shantanu Chemicals. Indut Area, Waidhan,	SSI	Chemical
32.	Upendra Chemicals Indust Area, Waidhan	SSI	Chemical
33.	Waidhan Engineering & Industries Pvt. Ltd. Industrial Area, Waidhan,	SSI	Tire retread
34.	Rama udyog Ind area waidhan	SSI	Fly ash brick

SOURCE OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT GENERATION & TREATMENT FACILITY

S.no	Name of ind	Production capacity	Effluent quantity	ETP status	Effluent management
01	VSTPP NTPC vindhyanagar	3250 MW	6-8 MLD	ETP constructed 9.2 MLD	Treated effluent partially used for plantation & rest discharge to Surya Nala.
02	Amlori project NCL Singrauli	COAL-10 MTPA	10-20 MLD	ETP constructed 40 MLD	Treated effluent partially used for dust suppression & rest discharge to Nala.
03	Nigahi project NCL Singrauli	COAL-15.5 MTPA	6-10 MLD	ETP constructed 14 MLD	Treated effluent partially used for dust suppression & rest discharge to Nala
04	Jayanti project NCL Singrauli	COAL-15.5 MTPA	20-28 MLD	ETP constructed 32 MLD	Treated effluent partially used for dust suppression & rest discharge to Surya Nala
05	Dudhichua project NCL Singrauli	COAL-15 MTPA	20-28 MLD	ETP constructed 30 MLD	Treated effluent partially used for dust suppression & rest discharge to Surya Nala
06	Jhingurda project NCL Singrauli	COAL-5 MTPA	5-7 MLD	ETP constructed 08 MLD	Treated effluent partially used for dust suppression & rest discharge to Nala
07	Bina extention i project NCL Singrauli	COAL-6 MTPA	-	ETP constructed	Effluent generation ,ETP,STP, discharge is in UP
08	Khadia ext project NCL Singrauli	COAL-5 MTPA	-	ETP constructed	Effluent generation ,ETP,STP, discharge is in UP
09	Central workshop NCL Singrauli	Engg Workshop	0.4 MLD	ETP constructed 0.8 MLD	Treated effluent partially used for dust suppression & rest discharge to Surya Nala
10	Other Medium & SSI Industry		0.2 MLD	ETP constructed	No discharge to Water body or Nala

SOURCE OF AIR POLLUTION & CONTROL FACILITY

S.no	Name of ind	Source of emmission	APC arrangement	Status
01	VSTPP NTPC vindhyanagar	Boiler stack -10 Nos -coal handling system -Fly ash management	-ESP 99.96 % -Stack 275 m high -Dust suppression system -cyclone type dust collector. -Storage of coal in under ground bunkers.	Operating condition.
02	Amlori project NCL Singrauli	-Blasting operation -Drilling -Over burden and coal handling /transportation	-Dust suppression system on haul road -Enclosures for drilling units. -Systematic coal handling system with dust suppression -plantation	Arrangement are in operative condition
03	Nigahi project NCL Singrauli	-Blasting operation -Drilling -Over burden and coal handling /transportation	-Dust suppression system on haul road -Enclosures for drilling units. -Systematic coal handling system with dust suppression -plantation	Arrangement are in operative condition
04	Jayanti project NCL Singrauli	-Blasting operation -Drilling	-Dust suppression system on haul road	Arrangement are in operative condition

		-Over burden and coal handling /transportation	-Enclosures for drilling units. -Systematic coal handling system with dust suppression --plantation	
05	Dudhichua project NCL Singrauli	-Blasting operation -Drilling -Over burden and coal handling /transportation	-Dust suppression system on haul road -Enclosures for drilling units. -Systematic coal handling system with dust suppression --plantation	Arrangement are in operative condition
06	Jhingurda project NCL Singrauli	-Blasting operation -Drilling -Over burden and coal handling /transportation	-Dust suppression system on haul road -Enclosures for drilling units. -Systematic coal handling system with dust suppression --plantation	Arrangement are in operative condition
07	Bina extention i project NCL Singrauli	-Blasting operation -Drilling -Over burden and coal handling /transportation	-Dust suppression system on haul road -Enclosures for drilling units. -Systematic coal handling system with dust suppression --plantation	Arrangement are in operative condition
08	Khadia ext project NCL Singrauli	-Blasting operation -Drilling -Over burden and coal handling /transportation	-Dust suppression system on haul road -Enclosures for drilling units. -Systematic coal handling system with dust suppression --plantation	Arrangement are in operative condition
09	Central workshop NCL Singrauli	-Painting- Vehicle tuning	-processing within control chambers. -Dust supression	No Significant air pollution source is observed
10	Other Medium & SSI Industry	Significant air pollution source are not observed	Necessary minimum Air pollution control is provided	NA

(Source – M.P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ACCESS ON 16/06/2012, WEBSITE – http://www.cpcb.nic.in/divisionsofheadoffice/ess/SINGRAULI- MP_action_plan-2011.pdf)

ANNEXUR C 8.3

ft ykt ul adZdk lř;] fl ajkřhaci 0/2

I elpř i =ledsčjplQ@ akndledhl ph

Lelpř i = dkule o dk lř; dki rk	QjplQ@ l aknd dkule	elkby uej
nřid t křj .k j hok guetu eřnj ds i k os#	1&Jh/kuj k xgkuh 2& Jhjle; 'kfl g	9424652999 9826325175
uohřr] l ruk guetu eřnj dsi k os#	1& Jh/hj břz; f; osh	9993911105
LVj l elpř] l ruk , D h cř dsl leuřos#	1& Jhvjfouh fej k 2& i př j k fl g xg j oř 3& Jhj křobřz; osh	9425031579 9303823900
nřid Hkdj] l ruk LV/ cř dsl leuřos#	1& Jhl ahi Jřokro 2& Jhvt ; deř fej 3& Jhf loxkoul l g	9977870401 9407040802 9826753266
I křk xřsn , D i k] os#	1&Jhvř křskř; osh	9993115803
j k , D i k] t cyi p vřbřhv břhv bř cř dsl leuřos#	1&Jhi řih fr oř h 2Jřokla j k	9039021101 8827189554
nřid dřr dřr] fl ajkřh pq deř h LV/ e] os#	1&Jhuj šk deř nřřk 2&Jhyoy ski k Mř	9630037386 9753279134
foř Hřr] fl ajkřh pq deř h LV/ e] os#	1&Jhvř kř-čřej	9752243588
nřclřt cyi p LV/ cř dsi hř os#	1&Jh: i řplřzi k Mř	9926391243
Lor a er] t cyi p LV/ cř dsi hř os#	1&Jhj kdřkdř i k Mř	9753923868
I R xřk l hř , yvřbřhdřvřh os#	1&JhLo: i ulř k .kř; osh	9993219945
uo Lonř l ruk fcy křh cř	1&Jhegřzdř fr oř h 2&JhQ. křkř k' leř	9826519323
foř psuř os#] t eřk by křcn cř dsl leuřos#	1&Jh' řn vřsk	9826419695
I e;] l hř LV/ cř dsi hř os#	1&Jhfok kř xřk	9755040227
nřid vřkř] hřkř cl LV/ dsi k] os#	1&Jhi pjk fl g	9425484260
nřid e; i zř d vřh cl LV/ os#	1&Jheqř vyh	9806504981
dř fpau] fl ajkřh ekt ueř os#	1&Jhvř dš Jřokro 2&Jhmeřkulene	9425331511 9009472302
I křk hř , D i k] LV/ cř dsl leuř os#	1&Jh, i hřkřeh	9669337262
I křk fl ajkřhdřkř os#	1&Jhf loi tvu l řh	9753472006
fgřbřku l elpř , t řh	1&Jhdeykdř fej k	9753471367
I křk vej dřř ř	1&Jhfndř fl g cř	9993297521
Vbř vřbř hř uot ř fogř]	1&Jhvř ; ui k Mř	9424610452
I křk fl ajkřhi f=d k	1&Jhfnuřki k Mř	9425180352
fcřvřvř hř hř	1&Jhl ahi fl g	9893501212
j kř l gř kř okřkul h	1&Jhx. kř fl g fcl ky	8109668100
I křk l křgd vřkř] cř xola	1&Jhl vřř kř .kř fl g	9179612926
dřkl kř os#	1&Jhvř hř Jřokro	
nřid fgr ch] t cyi p	1&Jhgj eř fl g	9406778632

nSid ubZnf; k Hsky	1&Jh, e, l - 'kjk	8109695913
dbe yw i f=dk	1&Jhfood dekj f=i kh	9893913272
Lebz Vm fl aj sh	1&Jhmeskulens	
dSwVbE	1&Jhfuy sk feJk	9919762825
l gj k njm' kZ	1&Jhvfer dekj f, osh 2&Jhjt bzzi zkn f=i kh	9425177300 9669144900
lgjkUtw	1&Jh' kdhy vgen fl f) dh	9165640640
lkkukUtw pSy	1&Jh' jscgnj fl g	9617874317
cay Utw] l g; k l hndsy oS#	1&Jhl t ; Jtkro 2&Jhesk dekj oekZ	9425178818 9425390730
bM k Voh@, l , ul hUtw]	1&Jhohj bzzi kM\$ 2&Jh' khvGk	9424349022 9425178623
t u l UtkUtw pSy	1&Jhf kolz f, osh	9685565659
vt kn Utw pSy , oansid t u ?Kuk	1&Jhl alk dekj f, osh	9981753670
vt rd Utw pSy	1&Jh/kjt fl g c?g	9977001007
[kj Utw pSy	1&Jhvfer fl g i f, gj	9981781113
	1&Jhfoey Jtkro	9826589477
	1&Jhl fuy fl Utk	9425179993
nSid dhr Z kjkrok	1&deyski kM\$	9407360596
blvQhLVM lsk w	1&jk w	9669364958
fl aj shfl Vndsy	jk ki kM\$	9993037444
vkZh, u , u Utw usodZ	jk skHV, kHsky	info@insighttvnews.com
nSid t u?Kuk	Jhl alk f, osh	9981753670 santoshdwivedi9@gmail.com

ANNEXURE C 8.4**IMPORTANT OFFICERS AND KEY PERSONS CONTACT NUMBERS:****SOURCE: DISTRICT CONTROL ROOM****Singrauli STD Code: 07805**

S.NO.	DESIGNATION	NAME	MOBILE 1	MOBILE 2	OFFICE
1.	COLLECTOR SINGRAULI	M. SILVENDRAN	9425821181		234540 (O), 244110I
2.	SP SINGRAULI	ICSHAD WALI (IPS)	9479998880		234601I
3.	DFO SINGRAULI	S.K. SINGH (IFS)	9424793525	9425821018	268606
4.	ASST. COLLECTOR	GANESH SHANKAR MISHRA (IAS)	8435800040		
5.	CEO, ZP	MANOJ KHATRI	9425859477	7898290344	234686
6.	ASST. COLLECTOR & SDM SINGRAULI	SUFYAH FARUQUI (IAS)	9926386016		
7.	ADD. COLLECTOR	N.K. JAIN	9425168413		
8.	ADD.SP	O.P. TRIPATHI	9425305000		
9.	SDM DEOSAR	R.P. TRIPATHI	942545999	9685167311	
10.	DY. COLLECTOR, SINGRAULI	NANDLAL SAMRATH	9424615616		
11.	DY. COLLECTOR, SINGRAULI	P.S. KARMA	9425101407		
12.	DY. COLLECTOR, SINGRAULI	VIJAYRAJ	9425655198	9713999170	
13.	DY. COLLECTOR, SINGRAULI	RAWAT	9303370333		
14.	SDM CHITRANGI	UMRAO SINGH MARAVI	9425378979	9589667536	
15.	TEHSILDAR CHITRANGI	R.G. MARKO	9424385804	9589773604	
16.	TEHSILDAR DEOSAR	UPENDRA SINGH	963025900		
17.	TEHSILDAR SINGRAULI	VIKAS SINGH	9617674834	9425028458	
18.	ADD. TEHSILDAR SINGRAULI	VIVEK GUPTA	9425174366	9575336880	
19.	ADD. TEHSILDAR	YASHVEER SINGH	9425361946	8827760348	

	CHITRANGI	TOMAR			
20.	NAYAB TEHSILDAR DEOSAR	SUDHAKAR SINGH BAGHEL	9425179832	9893916702	
21.	AC TRIBAL	AMAR SINGH UIKEY	9425890258	9575472905	
22.	ADD. CEO ZP	D.S. RATHORE	9009304955		
23.	AO (MNREGS), ZP SINGRAULI	PRIYANKA SINGH	9993311880		
24.	DFO	Mr. S.K. Singh	9424793525		
25.	DIPTY DIR. SANJAY TIGER RESERVE	Mr. vikas karan verma	9424793669,		
26.	RTO	Mr. S.P. Dubey	9425185456		
27.	COMM. NAGAR NIGAM	Mr. P.C. VYAS	8959590931		
28.	SDM WAIDHAN	Mr. N. L. SAMRATH	9425186887		
29.	SDM DEOSAR	Mr. R. P. TRIPATHI	9685167311		
30.	LABOUR OFFICER	Mr. RAJESH TRIVEDI	9425048990		
31.	ASSI. COMM. ADIM JATI	Mr. AMAR SINGH UKAY	9425890258		
32.	DDA	Mr. B.P. SHRIVASTWA	9425784007		
33.	DPO	Smt. PRATIBHA PANDEY	9425470883		
34.	CIVIL SURGON	Dr. G.S. SONI	9753704310		
35.	BMO DEOSAR	Dr. A.K. SHARMA	9993221004	9424400000	
36.	BMO KHUTAR	Dr. PANKAJ SINGH	9424349063	7898997782	
37.	BMO CHITRANGI	Dr. H. S. BAISHYA	9826327645		
38.	DSO SINGRAULI	Mr. B R DONGRE	7898617788		
39.	EE PHE	Mr. S. L. DHRUVEY	8989208570		
40.	SDO PHE	Mr. H. M. SINGH	9589577880		
41.	ENG. PHE DEO	Mr. M.L. PATEL	9407015348		
42.	EE MPEB	Mr. P.K. AGRAWAL	7697619777		
43.	EE MPEB GRAMEEN	Mr. R.K. SHARMA	9425185234		
44.	AE MPEB WAIDHAN	Mr. GYANENDRA	9425185242		

		SINGH			
45.	AE MPEB MORBA	Mr. SURESH JAIN	9425825072		
46.	JE MPEB DEOSAR	Mr. D.K. SHARMA	9425185243	7898062928	
47.	JE MPEB CHITRANGI	Mr. A.K. PANDEY	9425185246	9993215944	
48.	JE MPEB RAJMILAN	Mr. KUNWAR SINGH	7898263435		
49.	JE MPEB SARAI	Mr. V.N. SHARMA	9425185252	9993201689	
50.	JE MPEB BARGANWA	Mr. RAMESH TIWARI	9893108179		
51.	Tehsildar Sarai	Mr. Sudhakar Singh	8103337899		
52.	CEO DEOSAR	Mr. R. M. PATHAK	8827867922		
53.	CEO CHITRANGI	Mr. M. M. SHARMA	7869639626		
54.	CEO WAIDHAN	Mr. T.B. SINGH	9617930144		
55.	ASO	Mr. K.P. PRAJAPATI	9826248857		
56.	SDO FOREST WAIDHAN	Mr. S. K. SHRIVASTWA	9424793526		
57.	SDO FOREST DEOSAR	Mr. RAJEEV MISHRA	9424793528		
58.	SDO FOREST GORBI	Mr. R. L. VERMA	9424793527		
59.	RANGER KARTHUAA	Mr. G. R. SINGH	9424793529		
60.	RANGER DEOSAR	Mr. R. P.TIWARI	9424793528		
61.	RANGER WAIDHAN	Mr. RAJEEV DUBEY	9424397533		
62.	RANGER SARAI EAST	Mr. R N. RAO	9424793587		
63.	RANGER SARAI WEST	Mr. R. K. MISHRA	9424793561		
64.	RANGER MADA	Mr. R.P. SHUKLA	9424793578		
65.	RANGER GORVI	Mr. SADHULAL SINGH	9630992126, 9424793555		
66.	RANGER CHITRANGI	Mr. ANIL KUMAR	9993841222, 9424793537		
67.	RANGER BARGANWAN	Mr. JAGJAHIR SINGH	9424793595		
68.	RANGER BAGDRA	Mr. R.P. Sahu	9424793687		
69.	CSP	Mr.Govind Pandey	9993771327		
70.	SDOP Deosar	Mr. P.S. Dhruvey	9425164718		

71.	SDOP singrauli	Mr. J.S. Bisen	9425154802		
72.	T I WAIDHAN	Mr. ISHARAR MANSHOORI	9424351444		
73.	T I MORWA	Mr. ANIL UPADHAY	9425471382, 9753873000		
74.	T I VINDHYANAGAR	Mr. DHARMESH DIXIT	9425717171		
75.	T I JIYAWAN	Mr. R. S. RAJPOOT	9425455111		
76.	T I CHITRANGI	Mr. D.L. MARABI	9993973670		
77.	T I BARGANWAN	Mr. K.K. CHATURVEDI	9425891772		
78.	T I GADHABA	Mr. H.P. TEKAM	9179211634		
79.	TI sarai	Mr. R.S.Tomar	9406576081		
80.	“Distt. Manager (Lok Sewa Guarantee)”	Mr. Ramesh Kumar Patel	8718802111	9425183662	
81.	CDPO WAIDHAN URBAN	Mr. RAJESH AGRAWAL	9584240155		
82.	CDPO WAIDHAN RURAL2	Mr. AMIT SINGH	9617967199		
83.	CDPO WAIDHAN RURAL1	Mr. ARVIND SINGH	9893918510		
84.	CDPO DEOSAR	Smt. KANCHAN MALA PANDEY	8109267970		
85.	CDPO CHITRANGI 2	Smt. SUMAN VERMA	9406735460		
86.	CDPO CHITRANGI 1	Smt. Asha Sharma	9425717171		

CONTACT NUMBERS OF CONTROL ROOM, POLICE STATION WAIDHAN

S.NO.	NAME	CONTACT NO.
1.	TEJBAHADUR SINGH	9425035704, 7354088505
2.	JAYRAAM PRASAD GUPTA	9755539920
3.	RAJESH KUMAR MISHRA	9424936514
4.	KANHAIYALAL SRIVASTAVA	9425035815
5.	RAVINDRA SINGH	9407506045
6.	ALIM KHAN	9827848699, 9165786086
7.	ANUP PANDEY	8109925154
8.	RAMESH KUMAR MISHRA	7415515046
9.	SURENDRA KUMAR BHUJBA	9179171461
10.	SIV BALAK SINGH	9165912729
11.	PREMLAL PRAJAPATI	9617802982/7509995732

(SOURCE – CONTROL ROOM)

LIST OF IMPORTANT RESOURCE PERSONS

S.NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	DEPARTMENT	CONTACT NO.
1.	PARIKSHIT KUMAR SINGH	FIRE BRIGADE VAN DRIVER	NAGAR NIGAM W Aidhan, SINGRAULI	8959591005
2.	AANIL PANDEY	FIRE BRIGADE VAN DRIVER	NAGAR NIGAM W Aidhan, SINGRAULI	9098356654
3.	CHANDRAMANI PRASAD TIWARI	FIREMAN	NAGAR NIGAM W Aidhan, SINGRAULI	8108086443
4.	ASHOK NIGAM	TOWR WAGON DRIVER	NAGAR NIGAM W Aidhan, SINGRAULI	8827785504
5.	MANIK RAAM (MORWA THANA)	TOWR WAGON DRIVER	NAGAR NIGAM W Aidhan, SINGRAULI	9806504703
6.	RAAJNARAYAN SINGH	JCB DRIVER	NAGAR NIGAM W Aidhan, SINGRAULI	8959590948
7.	RAAMFAL SHAH	DUMPER DRIVER	NAGAR NIGAM W Aidhan, SINGRAULI	8959590947
8.	TEERATH SHAH	CONTRACTOR FOR VEHICLE AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED MATERIALS	PWD, W Aidhan	9425390192
9.	SHANKAR SINGH	CONTRACTOR FOR VEHICLE AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED MATERIALS	PWD, W Aidhan	9425390192
10.	SHYAM MURARI SINGH	CONTRACTOR FOR VEHICLE AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED MATERIALS	PWD, W Aidhan	9425823755

क्र.	अधिकारी का नाम	पदनाम	दूरभाष क्रमांक		मोबाईल नंबर
			कार्यालय	निवास	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. राजस्व/सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग					
1	श्री पी०नरहरि	कलेक्टर सिंगरौली	7805-234540	07805-244110	9424734500
2	श्री जेड०यू०शेख	ए.डी.एम. सिंगरौली	7805-233201	07805-	9425134351
3	डा०के०डी०त्रिपाठी	एसडीएम सिंगरौली	07805-233225	07805-234132	9425172776
4	श्री आर०पी०त्रिपाठी	एसडीएम देवसर	07801-282225	-	9425454333
5	श्री एन०के०जैन	एसडीएम चितरंगी	07806-	-	9425168413
6	डा०नवीन तिवारी	संयुक्त कलेक्टर	7805-234523	07805-	9425186867
7	श्री पी०एस०कर्मा	डिप्टी कलेक्टर	-	-	9425101407
8	श्री उमराव सिंह मरावी	डिप्टी कलेक्टर	-	-	9425378979
9	श्री विकास सिंह	तहसीलदार सिंगरौली			9425028458
10	श्री उपेन्द्र सिंह चौहान	तहसीलदार देवसर	07801-282444	-	9630252900
11	श्री आर०जी०मार्को	तहसीलदार चितरंगी	07806-283356	07806-283356	9424385804
12	श्री बी०पी०पाण्डेय	अधी भू-अभि. (भू-अर्जन)			8959857004
13	श्री आर०सी०सोनी	अधीक्षक भू-अभिलेख	-	-	9755770605
14	श्री एच०डी०मेश्राम	अधीक्षक भू-अभिलेख	-	-	9424482624
15	श्री विवेक गुप्ता	अति०तह. सिंगरौली	-	-	9425174366
16	श्री बी०एल० बिहारिया	नाय.तहसी. सिंगरौली	-	-	9424641625
17	श्री वाई०एस०तोमर	नाय.तहसी. सिंगरौली	-	-	9425361946
18	श्री बिसन सिंह ठाकुर	नाय.तह. देवसर	-	-	9630184228
19	श्री अशोक कुमार मिश्रा	नाय.तह. देवसर	-	-	9893661806
20	श्री सुधाकर सिंह बघेल	नाय. तह. चितरंगी	07806-283356	-	9425179832

2. जिला सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र जिला-सिंगरौली

1.	श्री अविनाश पाठक	डी०आई०ओ०	07805-233306	-	9407875033
2.	श्री आर०आर० तिवारी	वी०सी० सहायक			9165777563

3. तहसील कार्यालय देवसर

1	श्री उपेन्द्र सिंह चौहान	तहसीलदार	07801-28244	-	9630252900
2	श्री बिसेन सिंह ठाकुर	नाय.तहसीलदार	-	-	9630184228
3	श्री अशोक कुमार मिश्रा	नाय.तहसीलदार	-	-	9893661806
4	श्री रामकुमार शर्मा	सहा०ग्रेड-3	-	-	9424600077
5	श्री आशुतोष कु० द्विवेदी	सहा०ग्रेड-3	-	-	9893859225
6	श्री रमेश प्रसाद दुबे	सहा०ग्रेड-3	-	-	9893544601
7	श्री रामनारायण मिश्रा	सहा०ग्रेड-3	-	-	9685780965

8	श्री गिरीश प्रसाद मिश्रा	सहा0ग्रेड-3	-	-	9893702293
9	श्री मुनेन्द्र प्रसाद मिश्रा	सहा0ग्रेड-3	-	-	9893398410
10	श्री राजबहोरन सिंह	सहा0ग्रेड-3	-	-	9755657109
11	श्री जगजाहिर सिंह	भृत्य	-	-	9993211738
12	श्री सुदामा प्रासाद	भृत्य	-	-	9009265931
13	श्री किशोरी लाल	भृत्य	-	-	9754590823
14	श्री राजराखन गुप्ता	भृत्य	-	-	-
15	श्री रमाकांत पाण्डेय	भृत्य	-	-	9893121284
16	श्रीमती शांति सिंह	भृत्य	-	-	-
17	श्रीमती शांतिसुमन सिंह	भृत्य	-	-	9685662504
18	श्री शिवप्रसाद सिंह	भृत्य	-	-	9893647394
19	श्री विनोद पाण्डेय	भृत्य	-	-	-
20	श्री श्यामलाल बसोर	स्वीपर	-	-	-
21	श्री राधाकृष्ण उर्मलिया	रा0नि0गिर्द	-	-	9630585468
22	श्री रामदुलारे दुबे	रा0नि0बरगवां	-	-	9630335193
23	श्री यादवेन्द्रमणि त्रिपाठी	रा0नि0धौहनी	-	-	9424624425

4. तहसील कार्यालय चितरंगी

1	श्री आर0जी 0मार्को	तहसीलदार	283356	283356	9424385804
2	श्री सुधाकर सिंह बाघेल	नायब तहसीलदार	283356	283356	9425179832
3	श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार सिंह	सहायक वर्ग -3	-	-	9424660330
4	श्री तेजभान वर्मा	---"---	-	-	9424689674
5	श्री ओंकार नाथ चतुर्वेदी	---"---	-	-	-
6	श्री अशोक श्रीवास्तव	---"---	-	-	9424349179
7	श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह	---"---	-	-	9424689806

8	श्री प्यारेलाल साकेत	---	-	-	9425835468
9	श्री सब्बीर खान	भत्य	-	-	9424660362
10	श्री राजकरन केवट	---	-	-	9424660198
11	श्री नंदलाल सिंह	---	-	-	9407303448
12	श्री शिवबालक वर्मा	---	-	-	9685956951
13	श्री जगजाहिर सिंह	---	-	-	-

आबकारी विभाग सिंगरौली

1.	श्री टी0सी0 शिव	जिला आबकारी अधिकारी	07822-252278	-	9425138878
2.	श्री पी0 बड़ा	सहायक जिला आबकारी अधिकारी	-	-	09425890104
3.	श्री एन0पी0 अवरथी	आबकारी उपनिरीक्षक	-	-	09993406473
4	श्री दिनेश कुमार उर्दनिया	आबकारी उपनिरीक्षक	-	-	09425717565
5	श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र केरवार	आबकारी उपनिरीक्षक	-	-	09303213597
6	श्री जगदीश मिश्रा	आबकारी आरक्षक	-	-	09685685485
7	श्री रघुराज सिंह चन्देल	आबकारी आरक्षक	-	-	09826992172
8	श्री वीरेन्द्र बहादुर सिंह	आबकारी आरक्षक	-	-	09977232312
9	श्री रविराज सिंह	आबकारी आरक्षक	-	-	-

वन विभाग सिंगरौली

1	श्री आर0बी0शर्मा	डी.एफ.ओ. सिंगरौली	07805-268606	फैक्स. 268617	9425793525
2	श्री एस0के0श्रीवास्तव	एस0डी0ओ0 वैढन	-	-	9424793526
3	श्री एम0एल0सोनी	एस0डी0ओ0गोरबी	-	-	9424793527
4	श्री राजीव मिश्रा	एस0डी0ओ0देवसर	-	-	9424793528
2	श्री आर0के0राय	जिला लघुवनोपज	-	-	9425405596
3	श्री	स्टेनों	-	-	9424793603
4	श्री	रेंज आफि. सरईपूर्व	-	-	9424793587
5	श्री	रेंज आफिसर गोरबी	-	-	9424793572
6	श्री	रेंज आफिसर माड़ा	-	-	9424793578
7	श्री	रेंज आफिसर वैढन	-	-	9424793543
8	श्री	रेंज आफि. जियावन	-	-	9424793555
	श्री	रेंज आफिसर बरगवां	-	-	9425256367
10	श्री	रेंज आफि. सरई पश्.	-	-	9424793561
11	श्री	रेंज आफि. कर्तुआ	-	-	9424793529
12	श्री	रेंज आफि. चितंरगी	-	-	9424354266

पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग

1	श्री मनोज खत्री	मु.का.पा.अ.जि. पंचा. सिंगरौली	07805-234685, 234650,	-	9425859477
3	श्री इन्द्रबहादुर सिंह	सहा.परियो.अधि.	-	-	9425439526
4	श्री सी०पी० तिवारी	---	-	-	9926321737
2	श्रीमती प्रियंका सिंह	लेखा अधिकारी	-	-	9993311880
5	श्री एच०सी०वर्मा	सी.ई.ओ.ज.प.देवसर	-	-	9893933987
6	श्री बी०पी०सेन	सी.ई.ओ.ज.प.देवसर	-	-	9993408182
7	श्री एस०एच०सिंह	सी.ई.ओ.ज.प.चितरंगी	-	-	9630591425

जिला चिकित्सा विभाग जिला-सिंगरौली

3	डॉ० बन्दी सिंह	भेषज्ञ विशेषज्ञ	-	-	9425331533
4	डॉ० एच०एल० प्रजापति	चिकि० अधिकारी	-	-	9775385043
5	डॉ० श्रीमती विमला खेस्त	चिकि० अधिकारी	-	-	9993450394
6	डॉ० आर०कुमार	बी०एम०ओ०	-	-	9753015800
7	डॉ० ओ०पी०झां	वरिष्ठ चिकि०अधिकारी	-	-	9425044029
8	डॉ० पंकज सिंह	चिकि०अधिकारी	-	-	9826327645
9	डॉ० आर०बी०सिंह	वरिष्ठ चिकि०अधिकारी	-	-	9425331865
10	डॉ० दिलीप कु० रंगारे	मेडिकल आफिसर	-	-	9424396788
11	डॉ० श्रीमती कल्पना रवि	शिशु रोग विशेषज्ञ	-	-	9425841409
12	डॉ० आर०जी० चौरसिया	नेत्र रोग विशेषज्ञ	-	-	9425811752
13	डॉ० राहुल पाठक	मेडिकल आफिसर	-	-	9630662001
14	डॉ० अभिषेख मिश्रा	मेडिकल आफिसर	-	-	9161255029
15	डॉ० रश्मि सिंह	मेडिकल आफिसर	-	-	9424367082
16	डॉ० संदीप कुमार साहू	मेडिकल आफिसर	-	-	9179827288
17	डॉ० व्ही०एन० सत्यनामी	मेडिकल आफिसर	-	-	9179392436
18	डॉ० संतोष कोल	मेडिकल आफिसर	-	-	9200614716
19	डॉ० प्रवीण कु० ठकुराय	मेडिकल आफिसर	-	-	9424338455
20	श्रीमती कुसुम बर्मा	बी०ई०ई०	-	-	9425162434
21	श्री महात्माराम बर्मा	कम्पाउंडर	-	-	9425836270
22	श्री जे०एस० कुशवाहा	कम्पाउंडर	-	-	9617859277
23	श्री राजलाल गुप्ता	कम्पाउंडर	-	-	9425840589
24	श्री संजय सिंह परिहार	फार्मासिस्ट ग्रेड-2	-	-	9425024514
25	श्रीमती रामप्यारी शर्मा	स्टाफनर्स	-	-	9425841128
26	श्रीमती उर्मिला जाय०	स्टाफनर्स	-	-	9424919644
27	श्रीमती थंकावणि नयार	स्टाफनर्स	-	-	9425178732
28	श्रीमती सोसम्मा जान	स्टाफनर्स	-	-	9425162162
29	श्रीमती कृष्ट कुजूर	स्टाफनर्स	-	-	07805-244815
30	कु० आकांक्षा राय	स्टाफनर्स	-	-	9926424956
31	कु० सुनीता पटेल	स्टाफनर्स	-	-	9926939625
32	कु० सीमा पाठक	स्टाफनर्स	-	-	9977669881
33	श्रीमती मंजू ओझा	स्टाफनर्स	-	-	9826419695
34	कु० राधा रजक	स्टाफनर्स	-	-	
35	कु० सुषमा विश्व०	स्टाफनर्स	-	-	9993494038
36	श्री बैरनाथ प्रजापति	लैब टेक्नीशियन	-	-	9424073226
37	श्रीमती मोतीलाल चर्मकार	लैब टेक्नीशियन	-	-	-
38	श्री जे०पी०तिवारी	नेत्र सहायक	-	-	9424936860
39	श्री ए०के० मिश्रा	रेडियो ग्राफर	-	-	9993400556
40	श्री रमाकैलास मिश्रा	कैशियर	-	-	9424746868

विकासखण्ड - देवसर

1	डॉ० ए०के० शर्मा	बीएम.ओ.	-	-	9424438835
2	डॉ० जी०पी० अर्या	एस.एम.ओ.	-	-	9981531998
3	डॉ० सी०एल० सिंह	एम.ओ.	-	-	9425874214
4	डॉ० ओम केशरवानी	एम.ओ.	-	-	8785488399
5	श्री एम०एल० त्रिपाठी	एम.आई.	-	-	9893518779
6	श्रीमती अर्चना वर्मा	बीईई.	-	-	9893891022
7	श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार मिश्रा	नेत्र चिकित्सा सहा.	-	-	9993913968
8	श्री वैधनाथ शर्मा	एन.एम.ए.	-	-	9685382607
9	श्री रामस्वरूप शर्मा	चालक	-	-	9755573631
10	श्रीमती विमला मिश्रा	स्टाफ नर्स	-	-	9685849345
11	श्री राममिलन जयसवाल	कम्पाउण्डर	-	-	0
12	श्री हीरालाल साहू	कम्पाउण्डर	-	-	9752289400
13	श्री कुन्जविहारी पाण्डे	कम्पाउण्डर	-	-	9755975337
14	श्री पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह	कम्पाउण्डर	-	-	9425423866
15	श्री सत्यनारायण सोनी	ड्रेसर	-	-	9981822164
16	श्री अमरजीत पटेल	ड्रेसर	-	-	0
17	श्री रामकुमार वर्मा	ड्रेसर	-	-	9993532313
18	श्री रामकिशुन प्रजापति	ड्रेसर	-	-	0
19	श्रीमती ऊषा तिवारी	स्टाफ नर्स	-	-	0
20	श्रीमती सविता सिंह	स्टाफ नर्स	-	-	0
21	श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह	एल.टी.	-	-	9755167252
22	श्री रामनारायण गुप्ता	जे.एम.आई.	-	-	9981388735
23	श्री रामनरेश चर्मकार	सुपरवाईजर	-	-	9993493776
24	श्री दलवीर सिंह	सुपरवाईजर	-	-	9754126474
25	श्री मनविश्राम साकेत	सुपरवाईजर	-	-	9424349313

विकासखण्ड –चितरंगी

1	डॉ० एच०एस० बैस	बी०एम०ओ०	—	—	9424349063
2	डॉ. एसवंत सिंह	चिकित्सा अधिकारी	—	—	
3	श्री सी०एम० सिंह	ओ०ए०	—	—	9424397621
4	श्री विश्वनाथ सिंह चौहान	एन०एम०ए०	—	—	9424647154
5	श्री गुरुदेव प्रसाद द्विवेदी	एन०एम०ए०	—	—	9984044032
6	श्री दशरथ प्रसाद साकेत	एन०एम०ए०	—	—	9424992374
7	श्री नंदलाल तिवारी	एन०एम०ए०	—	—	9198266882
8	श्री प्रहलाद सिंह राजपूत	लैब टेक्नीशियन	—	—	9424689733
9	श्री सूर्यप्रसाद पाण्डेय	कम्पाउंडर	—	—	9424611660
10	श्री बृज बिहारी मिश्रा	ड्रेसर	—	—	—
11	श्री राम प्रसाद गुप्ता	ड्रेसर	—	—	—
12	श्री जीवन नारायण सिंह	कम्पाउंडर	—	—	9407303453
13	श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद साकेत	कम्पाउंडर	—	—	—
14	श्री अनुसुईया प्रसाद नामदेव	संगणक	—	—	9406779504
15	श्री मुन्ना लाल कोल	सेक्टर पर्यवेक्षक	—	—	9453783213
16	श्री राम निवास साकेत	सेक्टर पर्यवेक्षक	—	—	9425439042

शिक्षा विभाग सिंगरौली

क्र.	अधिकारी का नाम	पदनाम	दूरभाष क्रमांक		मोबाईल नंबर
			कार्यालय	निवास	
2	डॉ०पी०एन० सिंह	योजना अधिकारी	—	—	9575473909
3	श्री यज्ञ लाल पनिका	विकास खंड शिक्षा अधिकारी बैठन	—	—	9424746385
4	श्री बी.एस.माझी	विकास खंड शिक्षा अधिकारी चितरंगी	—	—	9424349660
5	श्री संकट मोचन द्विवेदी	विकास खंड शिक्षा अधिकारी देवसर	—	—	9893813344
6	श्री प्रदीप सिंह	क्रीडा प्रमारी जिला सिंगरौली	—	—	9977178700
7	फूल सिंह मरपाची	जिला भौक्षणिक समन्वयक जिला सिंगरौली	—	—	9755440277
8	राज पति सिंह	(भृत्य) कार्यालय जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी सिंगरौली	—	—	9424780805
9	राम खेलावन बैगा	(भृत्य)कार्यालय जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी सिंगरौली	—	—	9165541852

जिला शिक्षा केन्द्र सिंगरौली जिला- सिंगरौली

1	श्री रोहिणी प्रसाद पाण्डेय	डी.पी.सी.	7805234586	-	9425840805
2	श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश तिवारी	ए.पी.सी. (वित्त)			9406724471
3	श्री सुदामा प्रसाद जायसवाल	ए.पी.सी. (एईआर)	-	-	9424641410
4	श्री आर.सी. मिश्रा	ए.पी.सी. (अका0)	-	-	9926393995
5	श्रीमती रेजिना केरकेट्टा	ए.पी.सी. (जेन्डर)	-	-	9424348255
6	श्री विजय कुमार त्रिपाठी	लेखापाल	-	-	9424347885
7	श्री विवेक मिश्रा	प्रोग्रामर	-	-	9407340240
8	श्री विनोद शाह	सहायक यंत्री	-	-	9425824810
9	श्री संजय ताम्रकार	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425162017
10	श्री अजय सिंह चौहान	डाटा इंटी आपरेटर	-	-	9754185107
11	श्री संतोष कुमार	डाटा इंटी आपरेटर	-	-	9425446373
12	श्री लालजी प्रसाद चौधरी	डाटा इंटी आपरेटर	-	-	9329290431
13	श्रीमती सुषमा सिंह	डाटा इंटी आपरेटर	-	-	9752512336
14	श्री नरेन्द्र देव पाण्डेय	बी.आर.सी.सी. वैडन	7805234146	-	9826997720
15	श्री अनिल कुमार पाण्डेय	बी.ए.सी.	-	-	9425439436
16	श्री श्रीकुमार बसोर	बी.ए.सी.	-	-	9893737934
17	श्री ए.पी. सिंह	बी.ए.सी.	-	-	9407015549

महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग जिला- सिंगरौली

1	श्रीमती प्रतिभा पाण्डेय	जिला महिला एवं बाल विकास अधिकारी	-	-	9425470883
2	श्री राजेश अग्रवाल	बाल विकास परियोजना अधिकारी	07805-234648	-	9425183662
3	श्री हरनोद शर्मा	बाल विकास परियोजना अधिकारी	07805-234038	-	9826283938
4	श्रीमती कुसुम सिंह मिश्रा	बाल विकास परियोजना अधिकारी	-	-	9826190198

लोक निर्माण विभाग जिला- सिंगरौली(म0प्र0)

1	श्री आर.जी. मेचन	कार्यपालन यंत्री, लो.नि. वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	07805234619	07805234647	9755363349
2	श्री सतीश कुमार सिंह	संभागीय लेखा अधिकारी, लो.नि.वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9827090422
3	श्री एस.के. सिंह	वरिष्ठ लेखा लिपिक, लो. नि.वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9893737302
4	श्री चन्द्रशेखर तिवारी	उपयंत्री, लो.नि.वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9424992213
5	श्री दधीचि सिंह	उपयंत्री, लो.नि.वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9425439364
6	श्री राममान सिंह	प्रभारी मानचित्रकार, लो. नि.वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9993620672
7	श्री आर.एन. सिंह	सहायक मानचित्रकार, लो.नि.वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9691209627
8	श्री महेन्द्र वर्मन	अनुरेखक, लो.नि.वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9424309921
9	श्री रामावतार पटेल	आंकेक्षक बैटन एवं बजट, लो.नि.वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9977856654
10	श्री पवन कुमार खरे	आंकेक्षक देवसर, लो.नि. वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9981109260
12	श्रीमती शकुन्तला गुप्ता	आंकेक्षक चितरंगी, लो.नि. वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9630726374
11	श्री मणिराज पाण्डेय	आवक जावक लिपिक, लो.नि.वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9589077788
13	श्री मौ0 हारुन	स्टाक एवं स्टोर लिपिक, लो.नि.वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9893498343
14	श्रीमती प्रमिला सिंह	स्टेशनरी लिपिक लो.नि. वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9893388194
15	श्री अखिलेश कुमार पटेल	कंप्यूटर आपरेटर, लो.नि. वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9993512737
16	श्री ज्ञानेन्द्र प्रसाद तिवारी	कंप्यूटर आपरेटर, लो.नि. वि.संभाग सिंगरौली	.	.	9993899304
17	श्री एम.एल. कुशवाहा	इलेक्ट्रीशियन	.	.	9425841204
18	श्री रामधनी पटेल	दौवे0भोगी कुशल श्रमिक	.	.	9977856654
19	श्री अखिलेश खरे	दौवे0भोगी कुशल श्रमिक	.	.	9755875755
20	श्री रामखेलावन विश्वकर्मा	दौवे0भोगी कुशल श्रमिक	.	.	9755609805

ग्रामीण यांत्रिकी सेवा विभाग जिला- सिंगरौली

1	श्री ए0सी0 अग्नेय	अनु0 अधि0			9826343653
2	श्री ओ0एस0 श्रीवास्तव	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425862310
3	श्री के0एल0 विश्वकर्मा	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425390563
4	श्री रोशनलाल पटेल	उपयंत्री	-	-	9993876137
5	श्री एस0पी0 शर्मा	उपयंत्री	-	-	9754033085
6	श्री संजय सिंह	उपयंत्री	-	-	9981896200
7	श्री मोहम्मद हसन सिद्धीकी	स0 मानचित्रकार	-	-	9425390732
8	श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह गहरवार	सहायक वर्ग-03	-	-	9425841344

लो०नि०विभाग उपसंभाग – देवसर

1	श्री जी.पी. शुक्ला	प्रभारी अनुविभागीय अधिकारी, लो.नि.वि. उपसंभाग देवसर	-	-	9981871793
2	श्री आर.के. शुक्ला	एस.डी.सी. देवसर	-	-	9755479972
3	श्री मो० हारुन	सहा०वर्ग-03	-	-	9893498343
		सेकेण्ड नंबर	-	-	9179029968
4	श्री मुद्दीका प्र० वर्मा	कापिस्ट	-	-	9893804930
5	श्री अरुण कु० सिंह	कापिस्ट	-	-	9993209980
6	श्रीमती संध्या श्रीवा०	कापिस्ट	-	-	9893804798
7	श्री केदारनाथतिवारी	प्रभारी डब्ल्यू/सी. लिपिक (स्थल सहायक)	-	-	9165409630
8	श्री डी.के. मिश्रा	उपयंत्री, सरई	-	-	9755636829
		सेकेण्ड नंबर	-	-	9424786288
9	श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह	उपयंत्री, डोगा कुर्सा मार्ग	-	-	9753305233
10	श्री अभिलाष श्रीवा०	उपयंत्री, देवसर मुख्यालय प	-	-	9200342638
11	श्री आर.पी. सिंह	उपयंत्री, मुख्यालय देवसर	-	-	9424660156
12	श्री व्यासमुनि शर्मा	उपयंत्री, झुरई, सरई	-	-	9893404378

लो०नि०विभाग उपसंभाग – चितरंगी

1	श्री बी.के. दुबे	प्रभारी अनुविभागीय अधिकारी, लो.नि.वि. उपसंभाग चितरंगी	-	-	9424660182
2	श्री आर.के. शुक्ला	एस.डी.सी. चितरंगी	-	-	9755479972
3	श्री अखिलेश कु०ति०	उपयंत्री, मुख्यालय चितरंगी	-	-	9752738388
4	श्री रत्नेश कु० सिंह	उपयंत्री, हरफरी धानी खैरा मार्ग	-	-	9424397466
5	श्री राजकुमार सिंह	उपयंत्री, कर्धुआ	-	-	9425179843
		सेकेण्ड नंबर	-	-	9165536843

जिला खाद्य नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग सिंगरौली

1	श्री बी०आर०डोंगरे	जिला आपूर्ति अधिकारी	-	-	9425390977
2	श्री के०पी० प्रजापति	सहा०आपूर्ति अधिकारी	-	-	9826248857
3	श्री ब्रम्हासिंह कुशवाहा	कनिष्ठ आपूर्ति अधिकारी देवसर	-	-	9893858428
4	श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद शर्मा	कनिष्ठ आपूर्ति अधिकारी सिंगरौली/चितरंगी	-	-	8085720051

जल संसाधन विभाग जिला- सिंगरौली

1	श्री आर०के० तिवारी	कार्यपालन यंत्री	-	-	9752539221
2	श्री पी०एल० सेन	सहायक यंत्री	-	-	9425141234
3	श्री उग्रसेन वर्मा	सहायक यंत्री	-	-	9425347475
4	श्री आर०पी० अग्रवाल	सहायक यंत्री	-	-	9826471557
5	श्री रामप्रसाद शाह	उपयंत्री	-	-	9630775421
6	श्री विद्याशंकर पाठक	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425051756
7	श्री अशोक कुमार उपा०	उपयंत्री	-	-	9956139042
8	श्री अरविन्द कुमार त्रिपाठी	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425162041
9	श्री पूरन लाल वर्मा	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425031331
10	श्री सुरेश कुमार खरे	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425331937
11	श्री लालता प्रसाद वैश्य	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425162040
12	श्री अनिल कुमार दरकेश	उपयंत्री	-	-	9753434166
13	श्री प्रभात कुमार पाण्डेय	उपयंत्री	-	-	9893359066
14	श्री रामनरेश यादव	उपयंत्री	-	-	9630965736
15	श्री अंगद प्रसाद द्विवेदी	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425899729
16	श्री मुन्ना लाल वातरी	मानचित्रकार	-	-	9752713645
17	श्री तीरथ प्रसाद पाण्डेय	सहायक मान०	-	-	9685763125
18	श्री श्रीनिवास सिंह	सहायक मान०	-	-	9893110825
19	श्री गौरी शंकर सेन	सहा० वर्ग-2	-	-	-
20	श्री नर्मदा प्रसाद पटेल	सहा० वर्ग-2	-	-	9993830318
21	श्री रामायण प्रसाद शुक्ला	सहा० वर्ग-2	-	-	9981787572
22	श्री बलराज सिंह	सहा० वर्ग-2	-	-	9669802561
23	श्री रामगोपाल प्रजापति	सहा० वर्ग-2	-	-	9406779621
24	श्री हिन्छपति मिश्रा	सहा० वर्ग-2	-	-	9424944817
25	श्री सुरेश प्रसाद तिवारी	सहा० वर्ग-2	-	-	9893817758

सहकारिता विभाग सिंगरौली

1	श्री आर०एन० सिंह	प्रभारी आयुक्त	-	-	9303737478
2	श्री एस०एस०सिंह	अंकेक्षण अधिकारी	-	-	9424347546

3	श्री के०के०मिश्रा	वरिष्ठ सहा.निरीक्षक	—	—	9179334186
4	श्री पी०के० मिश्रा	वरिष्ठ सहा.निरीक्षक	—	—	9752364028
5	श्री राधेश्याम गुप्ता	सहकारी निरीक्षक	—	—	9425391066
6	श्री बी०डी०मिश्रा	सहकारी निरीक्षक	—	—	9179595995
7	श्री रामावतार वर्मा	सहा०वर्ग-3	—	—	9889739206
8	श्री शिवशंकर वसोर	भृत्य	—	—	9424347460

आदिवासी विकास विभाग जिला-सिंगरौली (म०प्र०)

1	श्री अमर सिंह उइके	सहायक आयुक्त	07805-234661	9425890258
2	श्री आर.पी. सिंह	सहायक संचालक	..	9754004044
3	श्री डी.पी. तिवारी	मंडल संयोजक	—	9165618617
4	श्री बी.एस. दुबे	लेखापाल	..	9893870486
5	श्री एम.एल. वर्मा	सहायक वर्ग-3	—	9893564817
6	श्री आर.बी. सिंह	सहायक शिक्षक	—	9425858454
7	श्री जगजीवन लाल पटेल	सहायक शिक्षक	—	9407041329
8	श्री मोहन सिंह	प्रधानाध्यापक	—	9977057625
9	श्रीमती संध्या मिश्रा	सहायक शिक्षक	—	9425496931
10	श्रीमती एगसिया देवी	सहायक शिक्षक	—	9981861145
11	श्री राजेश कुमार शाह	सहायक शिक्षक	—	9926829730
12	श्री रामदीन कोरी	उच्च श्रेणी शिक्षक	—	9893141125
13	श्रीमती आशा कोचरे	सहायक शिक्षक	—	9893518741
14	श्री शेषमणि पनाडिया	उच्च श्रेणी शिक्षक	—	9575890846
15	श्री बंश बहादुर सिंह	सहायक शिक्षक	—	9009261104
16	श्री रामनरेश केवट	सहायक शिक्षक	—	9926829388

कोषालय विभाग जिला-सिंगरौली

1	श्री एस०डी०सिंह	जिला कोषालय अधिकारी	—	—	9165043202
2	श्री आर०वाय०सिंह	सहा० कोषालय अधिकारी	—	—	9926388663
3	श्री ए०पी०चतुर्वेदी	सहा०वर्ग -2	—	—	9893859216
4	श्री व्ही०के०सोधिया	सहा०वर्ग-2	—	—	9630761022

खनिज विभाग जिला - सिंगरौली

01	श्री एस.के. पटले	उप संचा. तक.	—	—	09826695325
02	श्री ए.के. राय	खनि निरीक्षक	—	—	09425179177
03	श्री एस.एस. शुक्ला	सहा.गेड 2	—	—	9425439695
04	श्री डी.के. सिंह	सहा.गेड 3	—	—	09425357185
05	श्री एस.बी. सिंह	सहायक शिक्षक	—	—	9926724499
06	श्री हरदयाल सिंह	प्रोसेस सर्वर	—	—	08959415943

मत्स्य विभाग सिंगरौली

1	श्री आर०एन० पटेल	सहा०मत्स्य अधिकारी	-	-	9425899695
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कृषि विकास विभाग जिला – सिंगरौली

1	श्री बी.एस. श्रीवास्तव	उपसंचालक कृषि	-	-	9425784007
2	श्री आर.सी. राव	सहा. संचालक कृषि	-	-	9893684098
3	श्री एन.डी. गुप्ता	सहा. संचालक कृषि	-	-	9425147209
4	श्री सी.पी. सिंह	सहा. भूमि संरक्षण अधिकारी	-	-	9754009857
5	श्री संग्राम सिंह बघेल	वरि. कृषि विकास अधिकारी	-	-	9826363480
6	श्री एम.पी. कुम्हार	वरि. कृषि विकास अधिकारी	-	-	9893903836
7	श्री यू.पी. शर्मा	वरि. कृषि विकास अधिकारी	-	-	9424689760
8	श्री बी.के. वट्टी	वरि. कृषि विकास अधिकारी	-	-	9755249154
9	श्री ए.के. कोकडे	वरि. कृषि विकास अधिकारी	-	-	9203860791
10	श्री आर.बी. मिश्रा	कृषि विकास अधिकारी	-	-	9630037720
11	श्री बी.एस. तेकाम	कृषि विकास अधिकारी	-	-	9424384241
12	श्री बी.एल. यादव	कृषि विकास अधिकारी	-	-	9755287459
13	श्री मोतीलाल सोलंकी	सहा. सांख्यिकीय अधिकारी	-	-	9926782513
14	श्री एस.के. वर्मा	मुख्य लिपिक	-	-	9691042213
15	श्री सी.पी. उपाध्याय	लेखापाल	-	-	9300881667
16	श्री व्ही.एन. सिंह	सहायक ग्रेड-2	-	-	9926549004
17	श्री कमलनारायण श्रीवास्तव	सहायक ग्रेड-3	-	-	9406778320
18	श्री राजेश कुमार त्रिपाठी	ग्रा.कृ.वि. अधिकारी	-	-	9826368570

म.प्र. ग्रामीण सड़क विकास प्राधिकरण परियोजना क्रियान्वयन सिंगरौली

1	आर.के. दवे	महाप्रबंधक	07805-281535	-	9407021465
2	पी.आर.श्रीवास्तव	सहायक प्रबंधक	07805-281535	-	9424908378
3	एम.के.मिश्रा	सहायक प्रबंधक	07805-281535	-	9425012636
4	डी.के.टुण्डेले	सहायक प्रबंधक	07805-281535	-	9425492441
5	एस.पी.सिंह	उपयंत्री	07805-281535	-	9425179168
6	रामपाल सिंह	उपयंत्री	07805-281535	-	9424652806
7	अलोक वर्मा	उपयंत्री	07805-281535	-	9425866454

नगरपालिक निगम सिंगरौली

01.	श्री पी०सी०ब्यास	आयुक्त	07805-233254	07805-234652	9425928202 / 8959590931
03.	डा०बी०के०सिंह	स्वा०अधिकारी	-	-	9425179191 / 8959590935
04.	श्री सलिल कुमार सिंह	सम्पत्ति प्रबन्धक	-	-	9826602079 / 8959591011
05.	श्री सी०पी०पाण्डेय	सहा. संचालक	-	-	9826503168 / 8959590973
06.	श्री आर०पी०वैस	राजस्व अधि०	-	-	9425031342 / 8959590955
07.	श्री अजय सिंह	सम्पत्तिकर अधि०	-	-	8959591010
08.	श्री ए०के०सिंह	कार्यपालन यंत्री	-	-	9425178627 / 8959591009
09.	श्री आर०के०जैन	सहायक यंत्री	-	-	9425170122 / 8959590981
10.	श्री रत्नाकर गजभिये	सहायक यंत्री	-	-	9425035663 / 8959590995
11.	श्री जे०पी०त्रिपाठी	सहायक यंत्री	-	-	9926458457 / 8959590983
12.	श्री व्ही०पी०उपाध्याय	सहायक यंत्री	-	-	9425179118 / 8959591001
13.	श्री संतोष पाण्डेय	य.इ.जी.सहा.	-	-	9425176945 / 8959591008
14.	श्री एच०एस०निरत	लेखाधिकारी / उपा०	-	-	9425390069 / 8959590969
15.	श्री विकास पाटिल	सहायक यंत्री	-	-	9425179137 / 8959590944
16.	श्री आर०पी०शर्मा	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425841034
17.	श्री ए०के०गौतम	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425180228 / 8959590987
18.	श्री एन०पी०सिंह	उपयंत्री	-	-	8959590992
19.	श्री एस.बी.शाक्या	उपयंत्री	-	-	8959591004
20.	श्री डी०के०सिंह	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425835484 / 8959591003
21.	श्री अभयराज सिंह	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425390724
22.	श्री आर०एन०शाह	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425031302 / 8959590990
23.	श्री एस०एन०द्विवेदी	उपयंत्री	-	-	8959590975
24.	श्री आलोक टीरु	उपयंत्री	-	-	8959591033
25.	श्री अशोक मिश्रा	उपयंत्री	-	-	8109873745 / 8959591007
26.	श्री रमेश कुमार सिंह	उपयंत्री	-	-	9425496939 / 8959590996
27.	श्री पी०के०सिंह	उपयंत्री	-	-	8959591002

विद्युत विभाग जिला-सिंगरौली

क्र.	नाम	पद	पदस्थापना	दूरभाष क्रमांक		मोबाइल नम्बर
				कार्यालय	निवास	
1	श्री के0के0 सोनवाने	कार्यपालन यंत्री	सं0सं0सं0 बैढन	233904	233927	9425185234
2	श्री डी0एस0 प्रजापति	सहायक यंत्री	उप संभाग बैढन			9425185237
3	श्री ज्ञानेन्द्र सिंह	सहायक यंत्री	उ0से0के0 बैढन	233223		9425185242
4	श्री अखिलेश श्रीवास्तव	सहायक यंत्री	उ0से0के0 मोरवा	266990		9425185239
5	श्री जी0एल0 पटेल	कनिष्ठ यंत्री	उ0से0के0 बैढन	233223		9425858350
6	श्री ए0के0 सिंह	कनिष्ठ यंत्री	उ0से0के0 रजमिलान	281363		9425185241
7	श्री पंकज यादव	कनिष्ठ यंत्री	उ0से0के0 देवसर	7801-282226		9425185243
8	श्री आर0के0 पाण्डेय	कनिष्ठ यंत्री	उ0से0के0 चितरंगी	7806-283475		9425185246
9	श्री सिंगेश्वर सिंह	कनिष्ठ यंत्री	उ0से0के0 सरई	271162		9425185252

रोजगार कार्यालय जिला- सिंगरौली

1	परियोजना रोजगार कार्यालय सिंगरौली बैढन		07805-233248	-	-
2	श्री बीएस मोर्या	सहा0 वर्ग दो	-	-	9977232033
3	श्री पुष्पराज सिंह	सहा0वर्ग तीन	-	-	9425840852
4	श्री एस के द्विवेदी	सहा0-वर्ग तीन	-	-	9425391084
5	श्री जमुना सिंह	मृत्य	-	-	निरंक
6	श्री बालकरण सिंह	चौकीदार	-	-	निरंक

पालिटेक्निक कालेज सिंगरौली जिला- सिंगरौली

1	श्री आर0के0 समंदर	प्राचार्य	-	-	9406676616
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आई0टी0आई0 विभाग जिला- सिंगरौली

1	श्री एस0के0 मजूमदार	प्राचार्य वर्ग-2	-	-	9425810931
2	श्री शिवमंगल सिंह चर्मकार	प्रशि0अधीक्षक	-	-	9893658621
3	श्री ए0एल0 कुर्मवंशी	प्रशि0 अधिकारी	-	-	9755464360
4	श्री एन0के0 पटेल	प्रशि0 अधिकारी	-	-	9425390561
5	श्री डी0पी0 चतुर्वेदी	प्रशि0 अधिकारी	-	-	9424348648
6	श्री एस0के0 पाण्डेय	प्रशि0 अधिकारी	-	-	9826995601
7	श्री एम0एम0 मिश्रा	प्रशि0 अधिकारी	-	-	9301205252
8	श्री के0पी0 शाह	प्रशि0 अधिकारी	-	-	9977193725
9	श्री एल0के0 सिंह	प्रशि0 अधिकारी	-	-	9907576684
10	श्री व्ही0के0 श्रीवास्तव	सहा0ग्रेड-2	-	-	9926341646

पशुपालन विभाग जिला-सिंगरौली

1	डा. एम.के.शर्मा (30 जून सेवानिवृत्त)	पशु चिकि. सहा. शल्यज्ञ पशु चिकित्सक सरई	-	-	9754631380
2	डा. पंकज सिंह	पशु चिकि.विस्तार अधिकारी, जन.पंचा. वैद्वन	-	-	9425391070
3	डा. आर.के.जैसवाल	पशु चिकि. सहा. शल्यज्ञ, कृ.रे.के.वैद्वन	-	-	9826779967
4	डा. जे.एल.साकेत	पशु चिकि. सहा. शल्यज्ञ. पशु. चिकि. वैद्वन	-	-	9685297341
5	डा. डी.पी.सिंह	प्रमा. पशु चिकि.विस्ता.अधि. .ज.प.देवसर एवं चितरंगी	-	-	9993403243
6	डा. सुमन्त वर्मा	पशु चिकि. सहा. शल्य.पशु. चिकि. मेढौली, दुधमनिया	-	-	9425179842
7	डा. ए.पी.नामदेव	प्रमा. पशु चिकि. सहा. शल्य.पशु. चिकि. निवास	-	-	9755088274
8	श्री आर.के.सिंह	सहा.पशु चिकि. क्षेत्र अधि. कृ.रे.केन्द्र वैद्वन	-	-	9424647340

श्रम विभाग जिला-सिंगरौली

1	श्री राजेश त्रिवेदी	श्रम पदाधिकारी	-	-	9425048990
2	श्री नागेन्द्र सिंह बघेल	श्रम निरीक्षक	-	-	9425430688
3	श्री पी0 एस0 परिहार	श्रम निरीक्षक	-	-	9425031236
4	श्री एस0 पी0 सिंह	श्रम निरीक्षक	-	-	9669689876
5	श्री आर0 पी0 श्रीवास्तव	श्रम उपनिरीक्षक	-	-	9826155533
6	श्री कुंवर श्रीराम सिंह	सहायक वर्ग-3	-	-	9926416388
7	श्री मुकेश कुमार त्रिवेदी	सहायक वर्ग-3	-	-	9752364015
8	श्री नर्मदा दास साकेत	भृत्य	-	-	9981545393

परिवहन विभाग जिला-सिंगरौली

1	श्री दुबे जी	परिवहन अधिकारी	-	-	9425185856
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शासकीय महा0 विद्यालय

1	श्री आर0 पी0 द्विवेदी	प्राचार्य शा.महा.विद्या.वैद्वन	-	-	9425390899
2	श्री के0पी0पाण्डेय	प्राचार्य शा.महा.विद्या.देवसर	-	-	9993344879
3	श्री समयलाल प्रजापति	प्राचार्य शा.महा.विद्या.बरका	-	-	9752000531

व्यापार एवं जिला उद्योग केन्द्र सिंगरौली विभाग सिंगरौली

1	मैनेजर		-	-	9425186272
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जिला अग्रणी बैंक यूनियन सिंगरौली

1	मैनेजर		-	-	9098811300
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महाप्रबंधक जिला सहकारी केन्द्रीय बैंक सिंगरौली

1	श्री जायसवाल जी		-	-	9424789068
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Annexure C 8.5

Operational guideline of what to do in the event of a flood:

S.no.	Do's	Do not's
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1.	Regular listening of radio, TV/ Public Addressing system for advance information and device.	Don't enter into flood water with out any support
2.	Disconnect all electrical Appliances and move all valuable personal and households belongings and clothes out of the reach of flood water if you are warned or if you are suspected that flood water may reach the house	Never wander around a flooded area
3.	Move vehicle essential commodities farm animals and movable goods to the high elevated place nearby as for as practicable	Do not allow Children to play in or Near flood water.
4.	Turn off gas or may shift with you have to leave the house	Do not drive into water or unknown dearth and current.
5.	Lock all out side doors and windows before leaving for safer place	Don't eat or drink water which is contaminated by floodwater.
6.	If you have to evacuate to not return until you advised you are advised to do so	

Operational guideline of what to do in the event of a Drought:

S.no.	Do's	Do not's
1.	Save water and Stock water	Stop misuse of water
2.	Arrange for alternative cropping Pattern	
3.	Contact nearest Agriculture officer	

Operational guideline of what to do in the event of an Earth quake:

S.no.	Do's	Do not's
1.	Listen to the radio / TV /Public Addressing system for advance information and advice	Do not run or do not wander round the streets.
2.	Teach all members of your family how to turn off the electricity ,water and gas supply	Keep away from building walls slopes ,electricity wires and cables
3.	Protect yourself under the lintel of an inner door in the corner of a room under a table or under a bed	Do not rush to the doors or exists never use the lifts keep away from windows mirrors chimneys and furniture
4.	Keep away from old ,tall or ditched building , electricity wires slopes and walls which are liable to collapse	Don't rush to the doors or exists; never use the lift.
5.	Leave your badly damaged house	Do not reenter badly damaged building or don't go near badly damaged structures
6.	Collect water containers ,food items and ordinary and facial medicines	

You and Your Family

Dos

- Educate your children wife and other family member in respect of natural and manmade disasters and other crises. In case of your being unaware, take help of Civil Defense and Home Guard organization and other NGOs. Develop habit in you and your children to spare 1% of you busy time to think about Individual security and security interests.
- Keep the phone numbers of the local police station, police control rooms, fire stations, and schools, colleges, TV station, All India Radio, ambulance services and Chemists for emergency use.
- Guide children to remain at schools in emergency.
- Prepare an emergency kit of items and essentials in the house including essential documents and valuables.
- Store food and water for survival in case you had a pre-warning.

- Any suspicious incidents observed be reported to police on 100. Callers do not have to give their identity on the phone. Information of immediate use be conveyed to control rooms to help early relief.
- Carry your identity card, residential telephone number or address or personal card with you. Have your blood group and any medical allergies recorded with you.
- Check information in case of disasters and crises from Ward, Civil Defense / Home Guard, and BMC, TV and All India Radio Control room.
- Learn to fight such emergencies untidily.
- Support authorities and NGOs.
- Identify scooters, cars, vehicles parked in society and identify vehicles which are unknown and parked for long.
- Organize societies and muhalla committees to educate people.

Don'ts

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

Your Place of Work

Dos

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

Dos

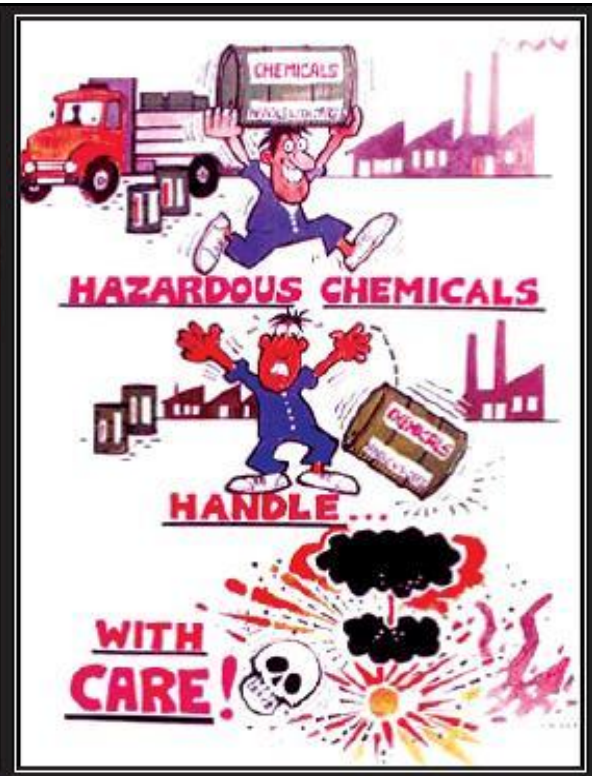
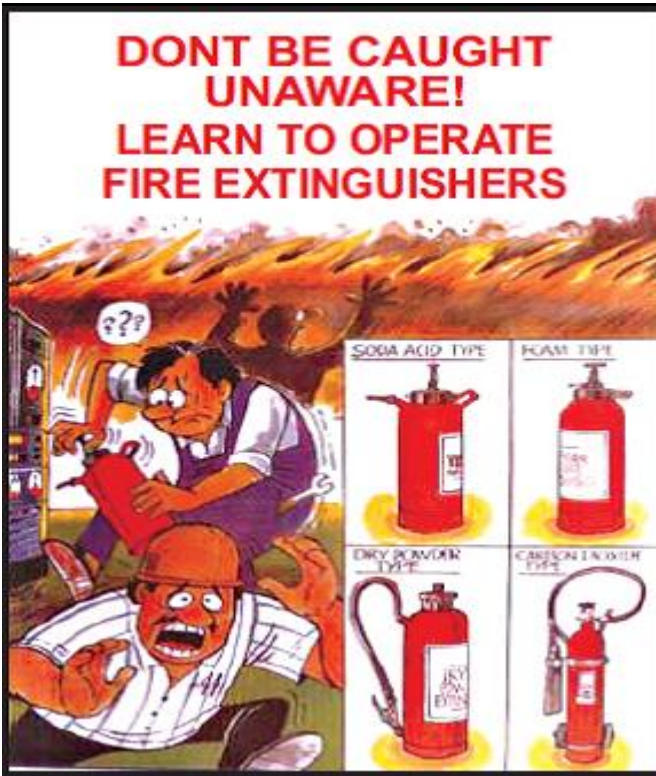
During Transit

- Be concerned and develop habit of surveillance when out of our house. Check your seat in cinema hall, train, bus and air. Have you observed a bird, she jumped around and looks in all directions before selecting a spot on a tree for her security. Do we learn anything from this bird instinct?
- Look for the objects, baggage, at bus stand, railway stations, compartments, airport, which is unclaimed.

- Unknown vehicles parked at airports, Railway Stations and bus stands have to be kept under surveillance by common citizens, and this alertness may help authorities.
- Bus, trains and airlines passengers who notice any suspicious behavior of co-passengers, be brought to the notice of officials,
- Every passenger should identify a friend or relations residence in case of requirement of staying away in emergency. The family should know about such a plan.

Don'ts

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





Women are actively participating in Search and Rescue operations, which has been a male prerogative so far.



Awareness generation activities are carried out through the medium of traditional folk forms like street theatre/nukkad natak etc.



WOMEN IN ACTION!
A college girl being trained in First Aid.



SCHOOL SAFETY INITIATIVES
Mock drills are regularly conducted in schools and students are trained in First Aid and Search & Rescue operations.



The Disaster Management Plans are operationalized and tested through the Mock drills conducted at various levels. Thus enabling people to deal with any emergency situation.

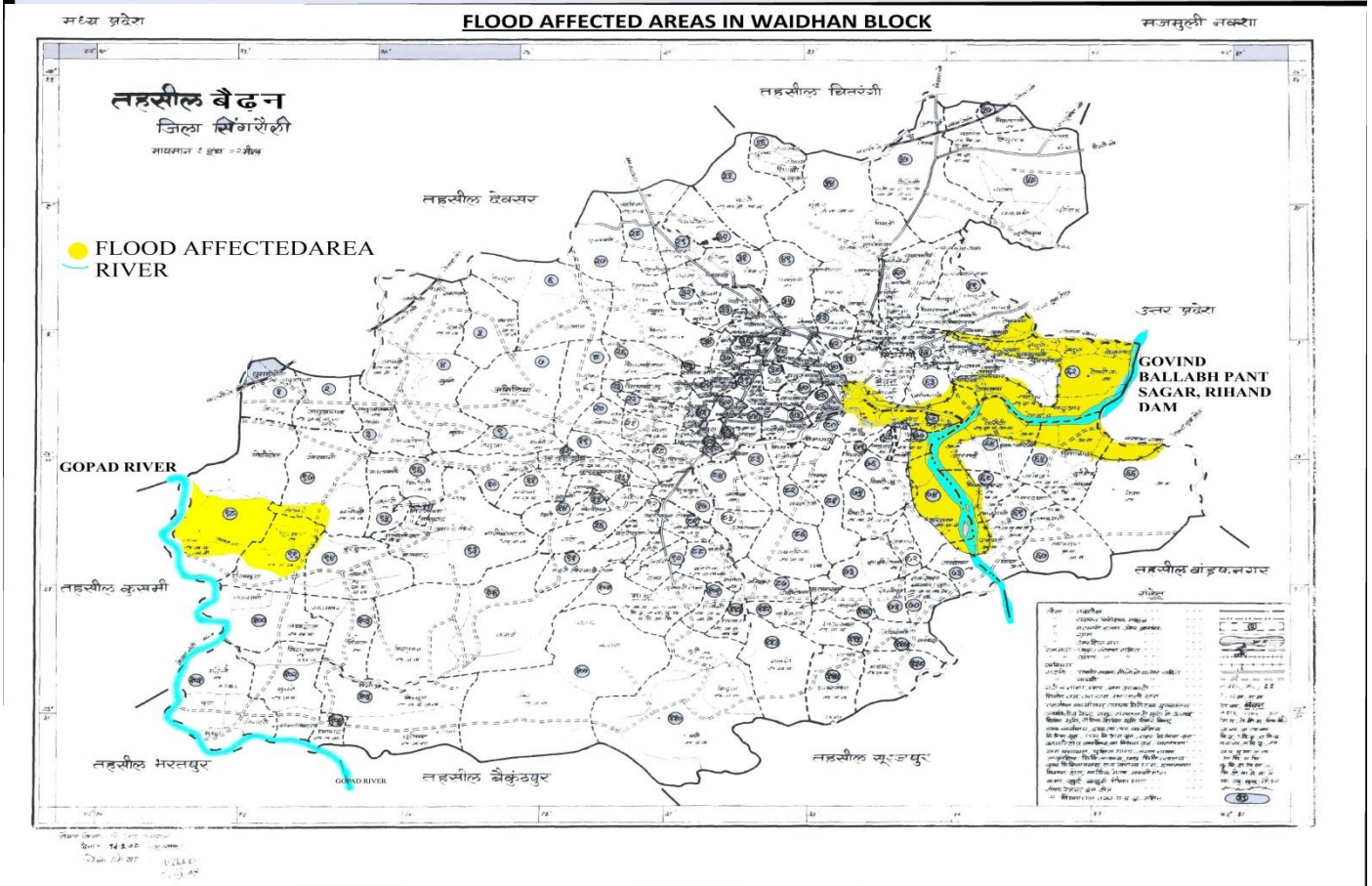
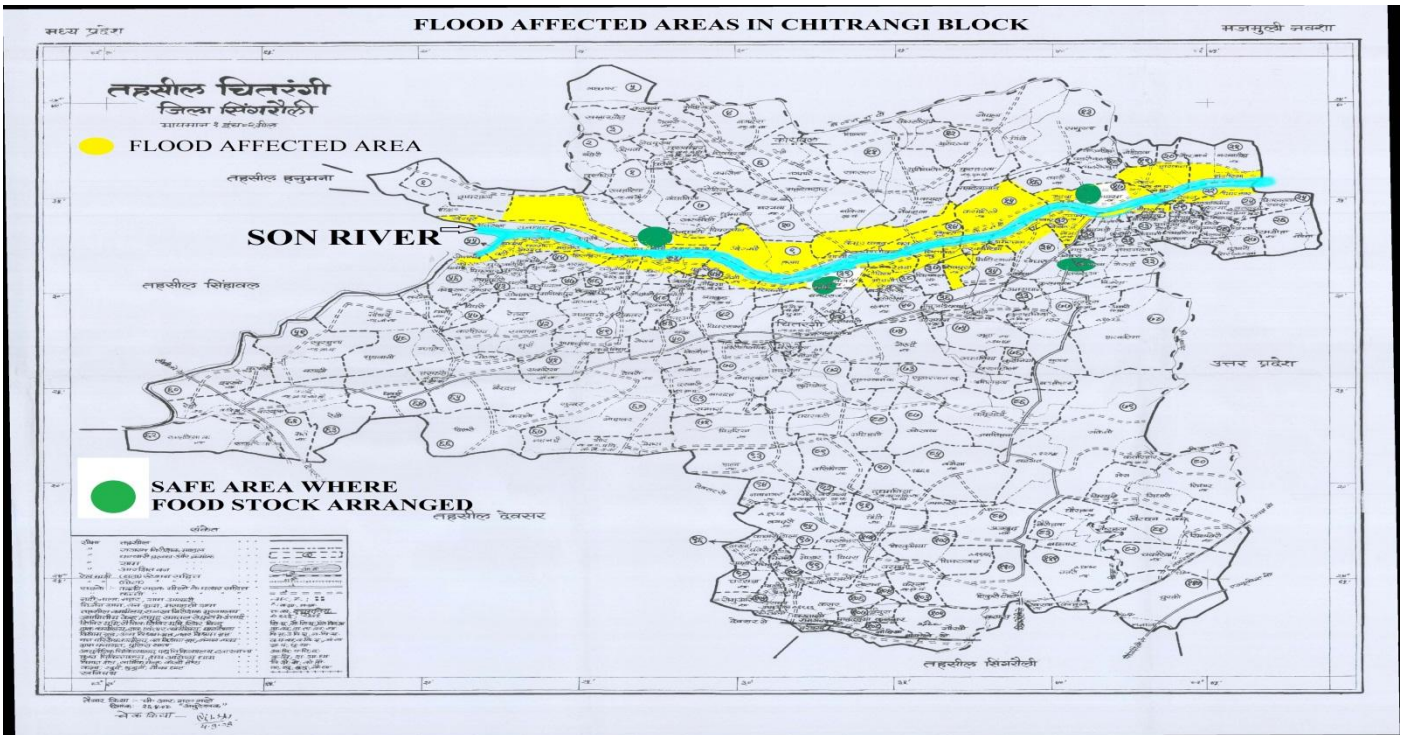


VOLUNTEERS IN ACTION!
“The spirit of volunteerism saved many lives during floods in Bihar”!

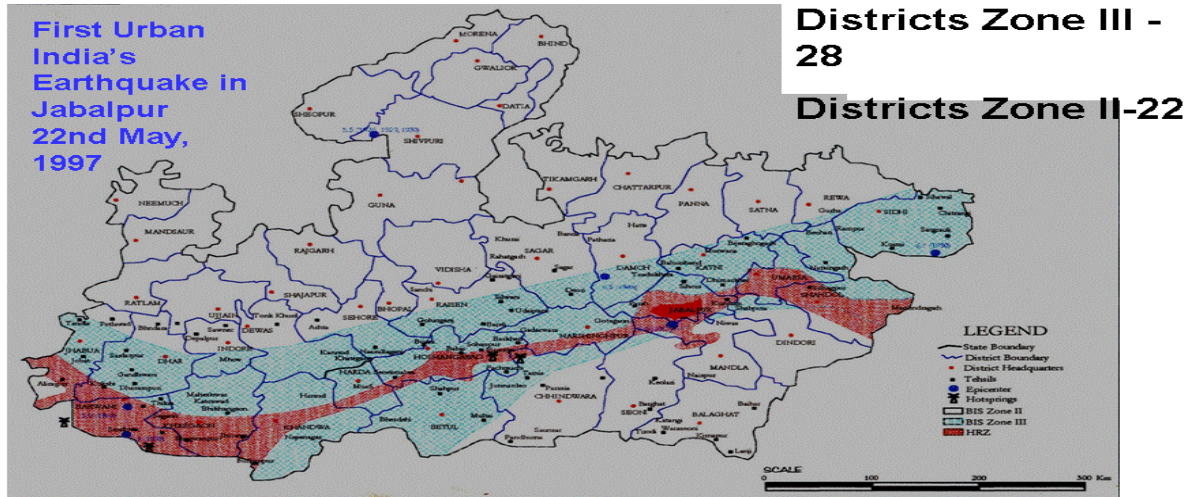
(Source –Access on 01/07/2012; http://www.tezu.ernet.in/cdm/cdm_linkfile/link/study_material/CBDM_practice.pdf)

ANNEXURE C 8.6

IMPORTANT MAPS RELATED TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT

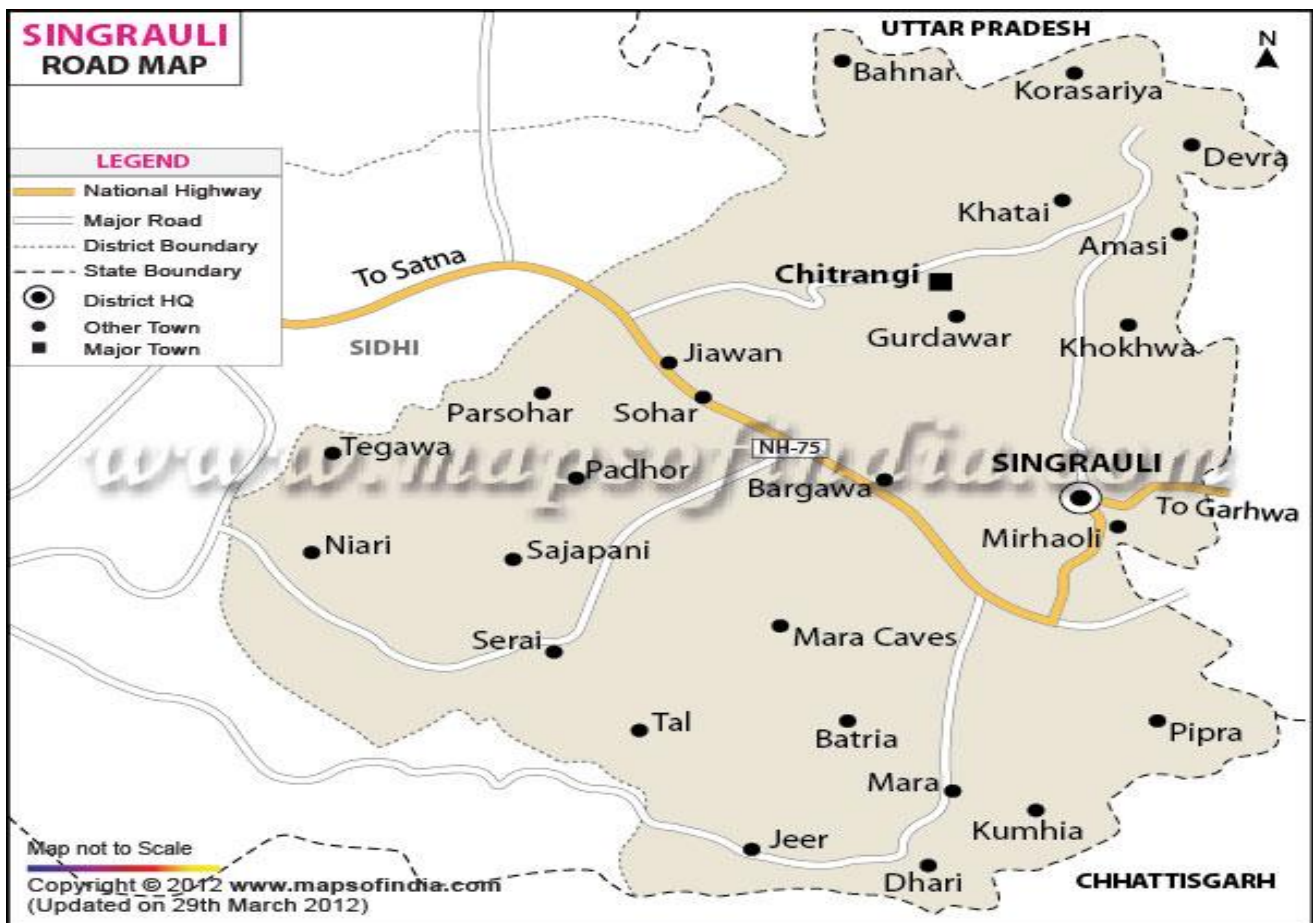


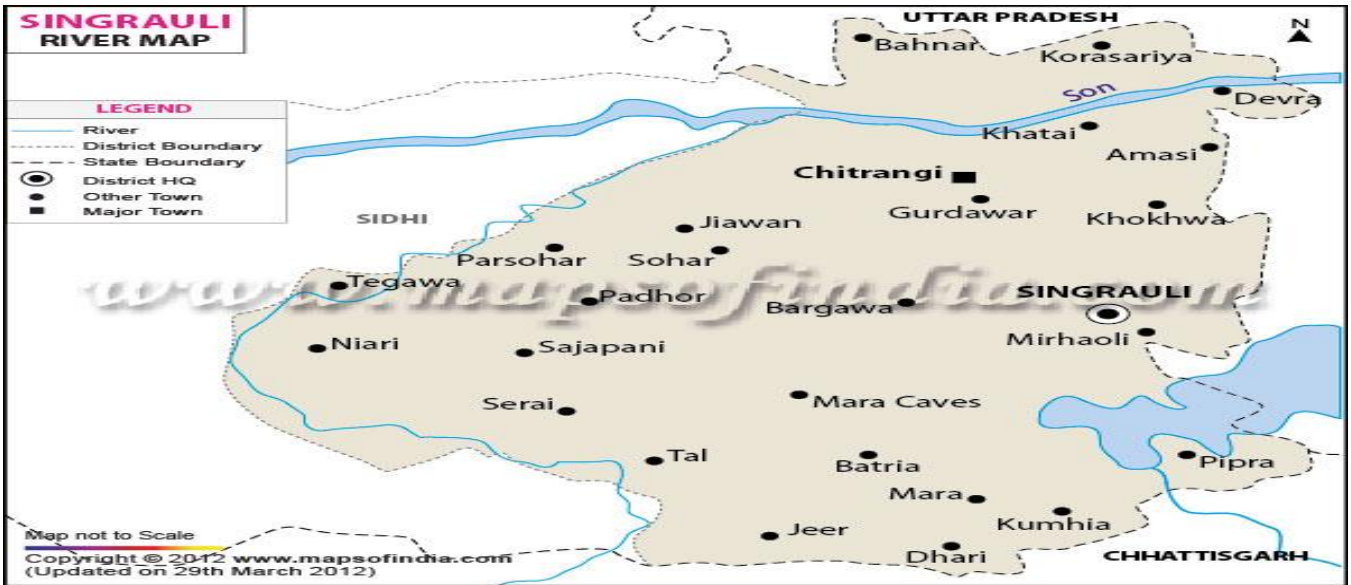
EARTHQUAKE VULNERABILITY OF MADHYA PRADESH



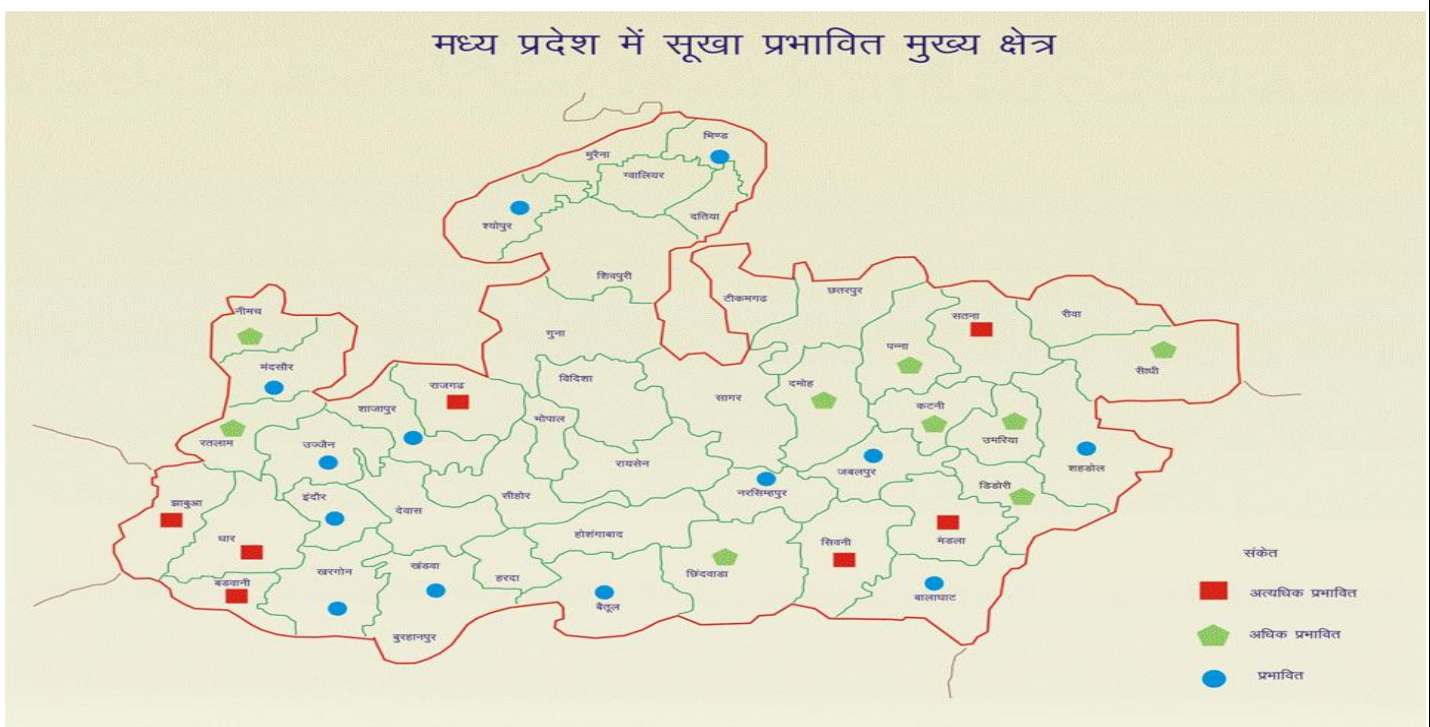
In Madhya Pradesh, 28 districts partly or completely fall under Zone-III, having moderate seismic risk viz. Jabalpur, Khargone, Indore, Khandwa, Dhar, Raisen, Dewas, Sehore, Betul, Sidhi, Shadol, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Badwani, Jhabua, Umaria, Chhindwara Harda, Burhanpur, Anuppur, Sagar, Seoni, Mandla, Dindori, Katni Singhroli & Alirajpur

Source: - State Disaster Management Authority, Accessed on: 29/05/2012, Website: <http://mpsdma.nic.in/imagescroll/Slide1.GIF>





मध्य प्रदेश में सूखा प्रभावित मुख्य क्षेत्र



Source:- State Disaster Management Authority, Accessed on: 29/05/2012, Website: <http://mpsdma.nic.in/imagescroll/Slide3.GIF>

District Singrauli MCH Centre's July 2010



Uttar Pradesh

CEMONG-1 DH, 1 CHC
BEMONG- 4 CHC, 4PHC

Uttar Pradesh

Chhatishgarh

T.P.- 9.46 lakhs
BLOCK- 3
DH- 1/1
CH- 0
CHC- 6/6
PHC- 4 /14
SHC- 13 /157

Estimated deli.-28388

Total MCH Center-24

Level 3 - 2
Level 2 - 9
Level 1 - 13



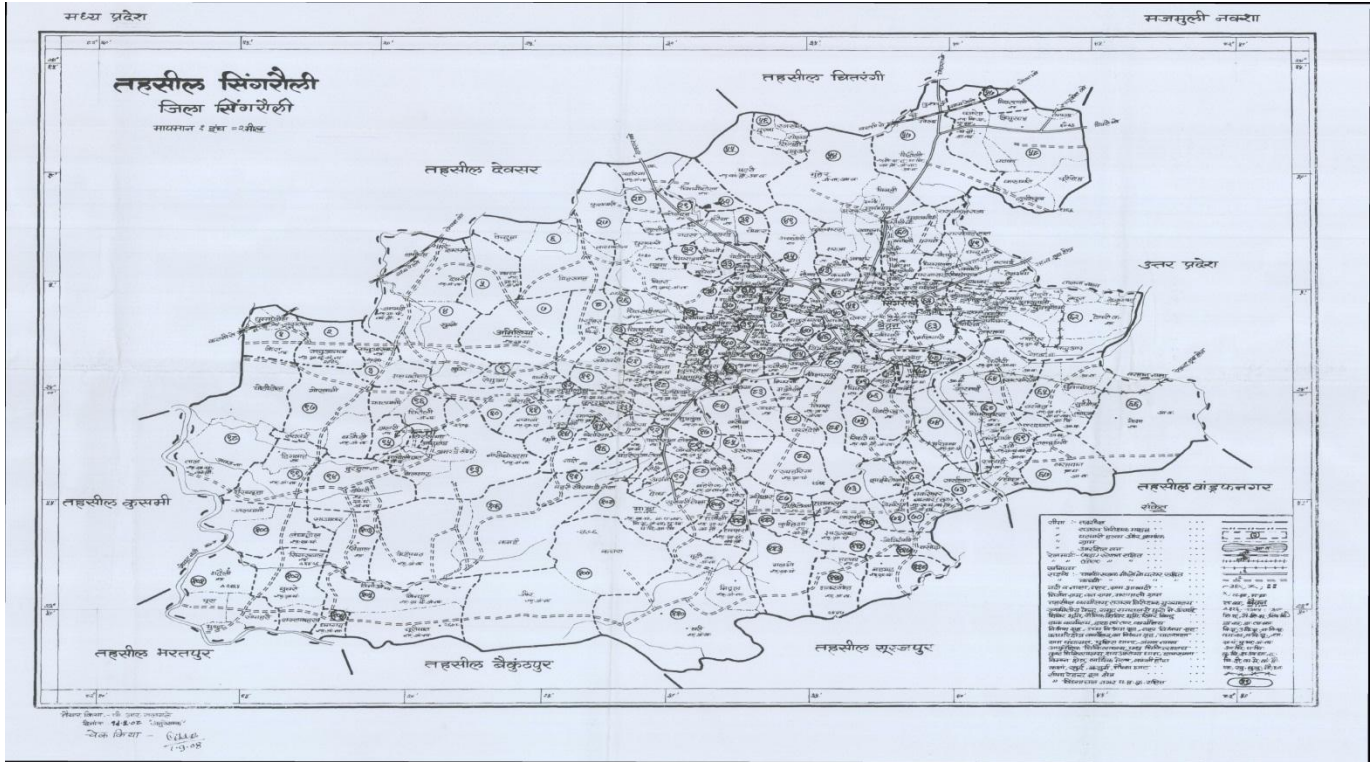
Legend

- S SHC
- P PHC
- C CHC
- H CH
- D DH
- Road
- River



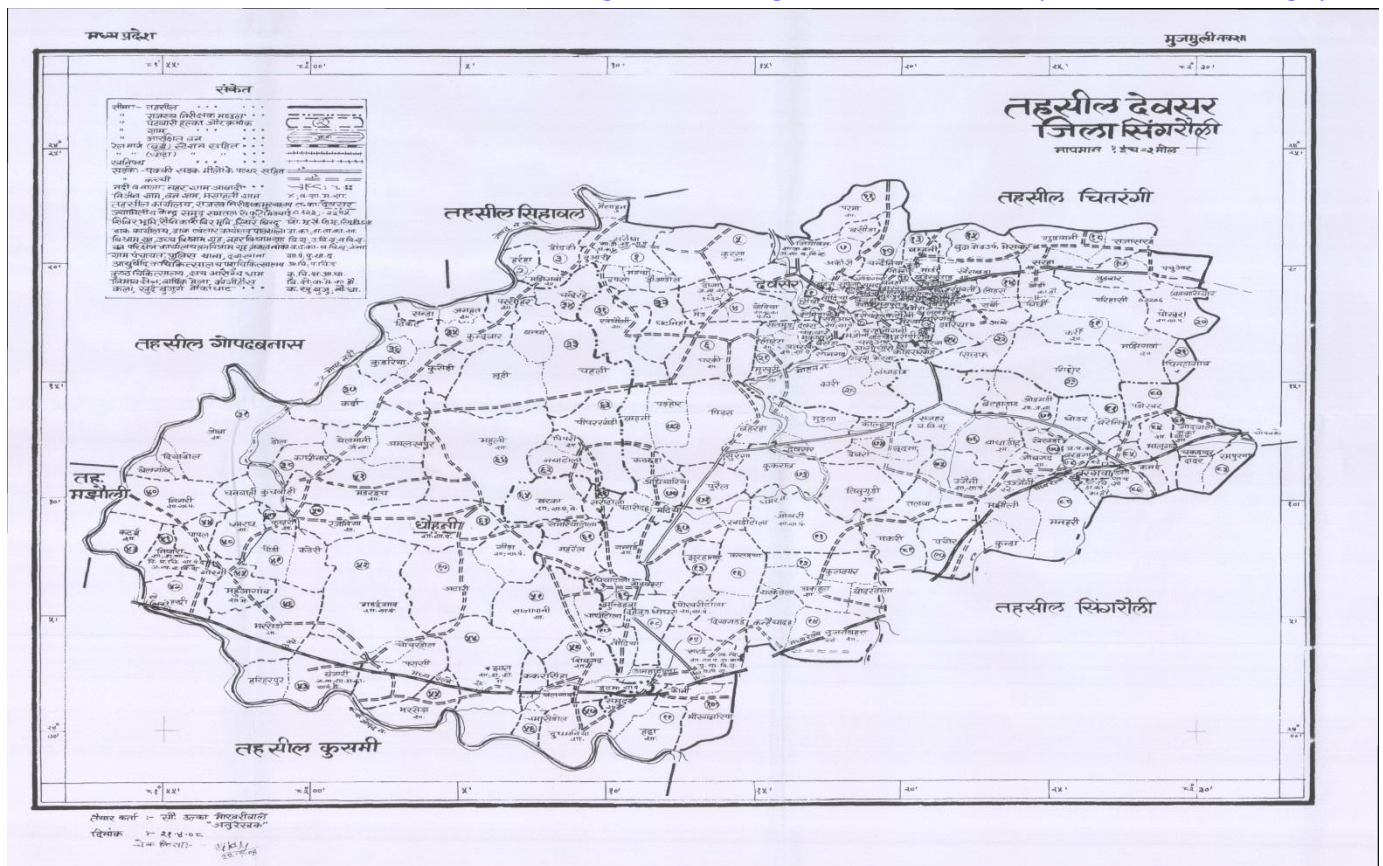
JICA/MP - Reproductive Health Project

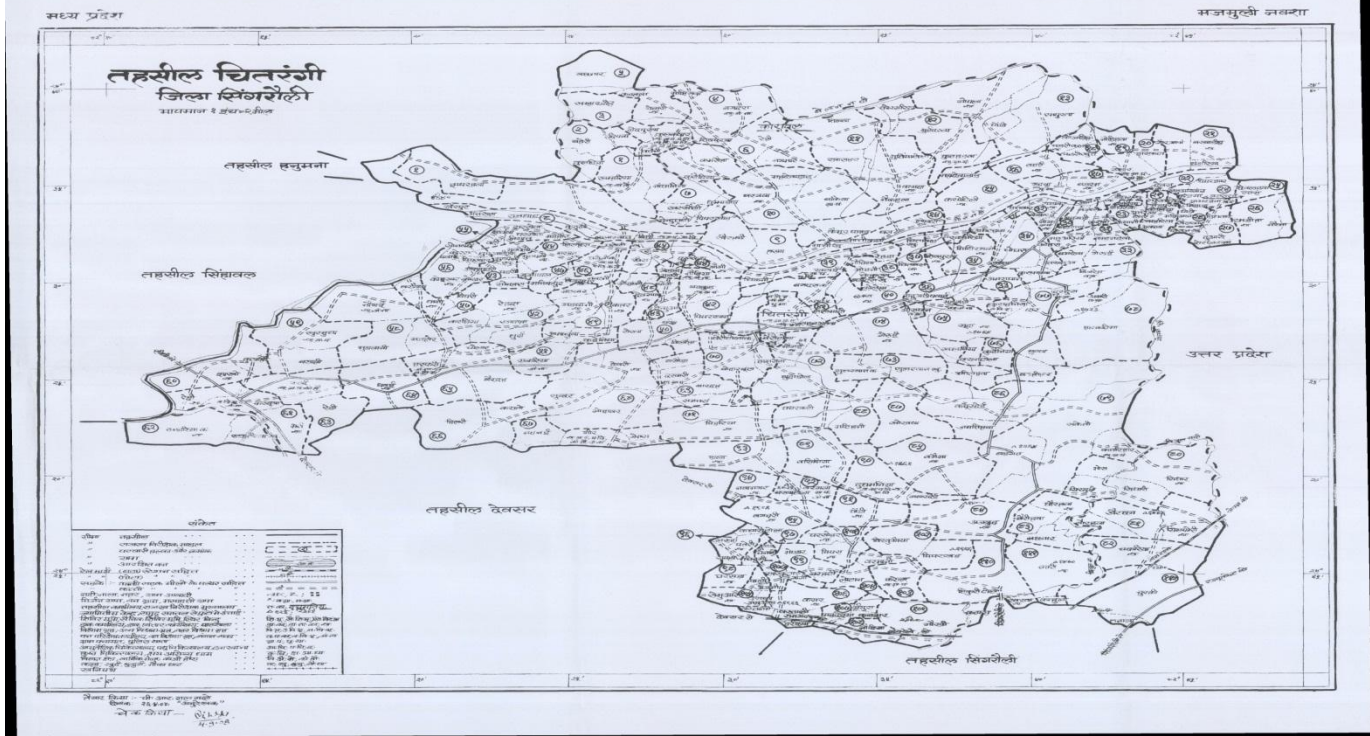




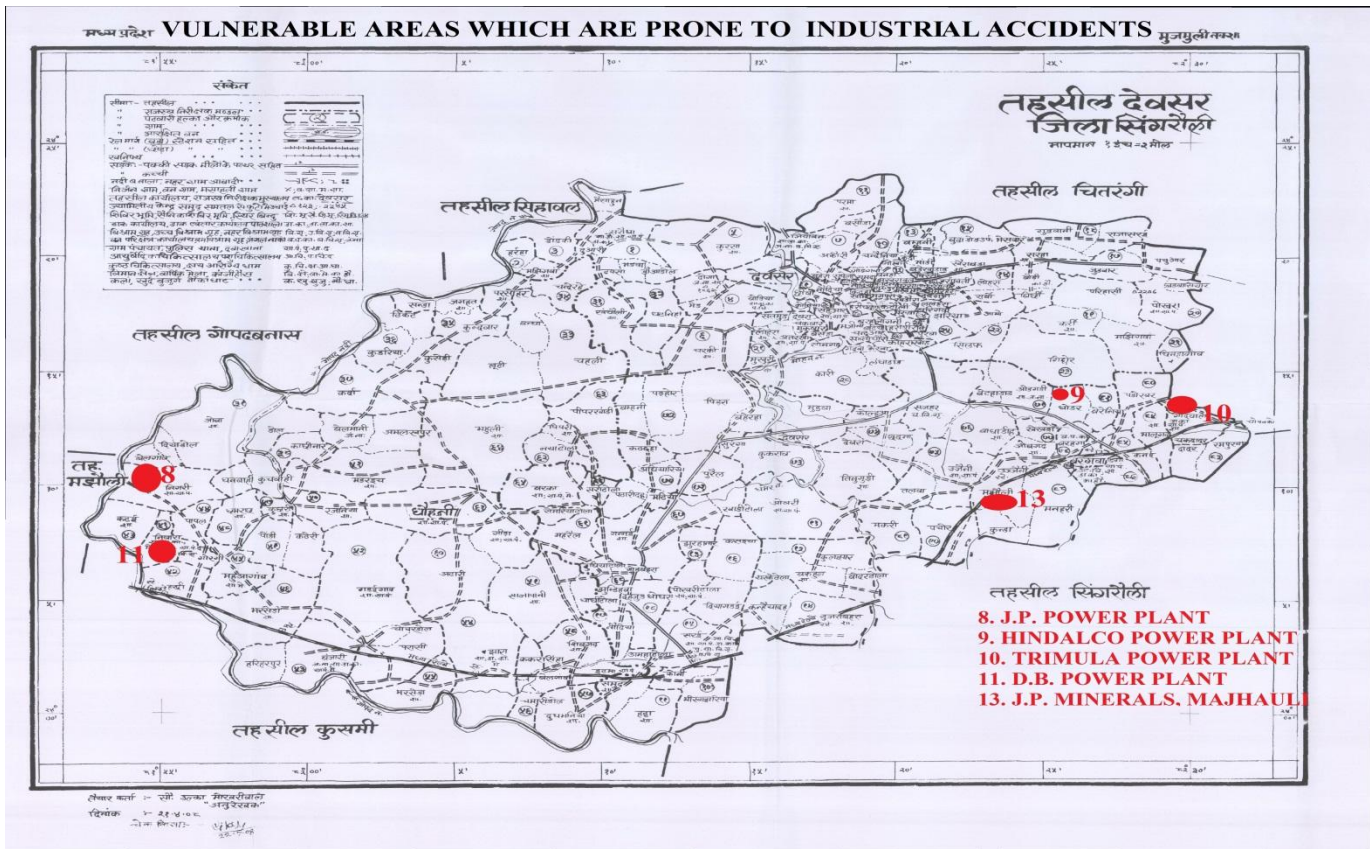
Source – Access on 28/06/2012, at 11:56 a.m.;

https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:5SFs9830leoJ:mohfw.nic.in/NRHM/District/Districts_Tour_Report/Singrauli_Report.pdf+&hl=en&gl=in&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESiFpNble2a90TJulUEPzCiDZy24g3Yakz-g0hgnyPD2ExyGD_TASB7Jm8TI_FocmZjIlnU4epG0EgezMEGq7k7sjQxV8MwRLJGSp0u-8QNw601B4sVNH4wYjPHJnV-gIMkc-AUE&sig=AHIEtbrSNJHven50qf4e3wHsYGs9rQCKug&pli=1

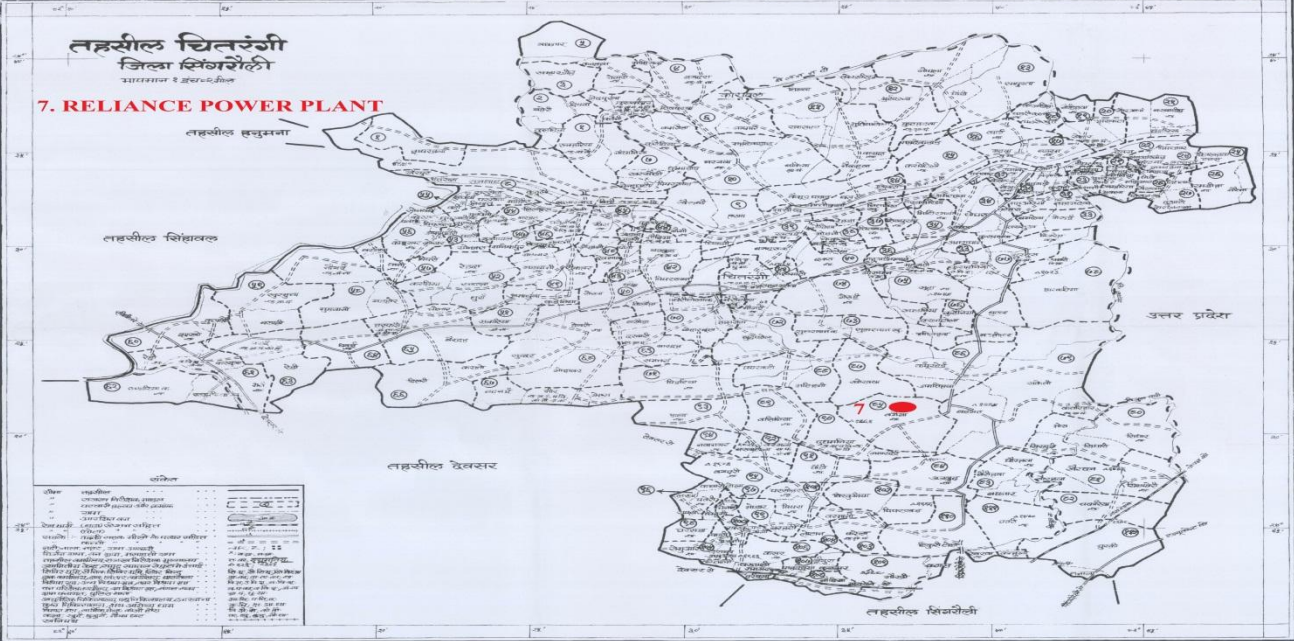




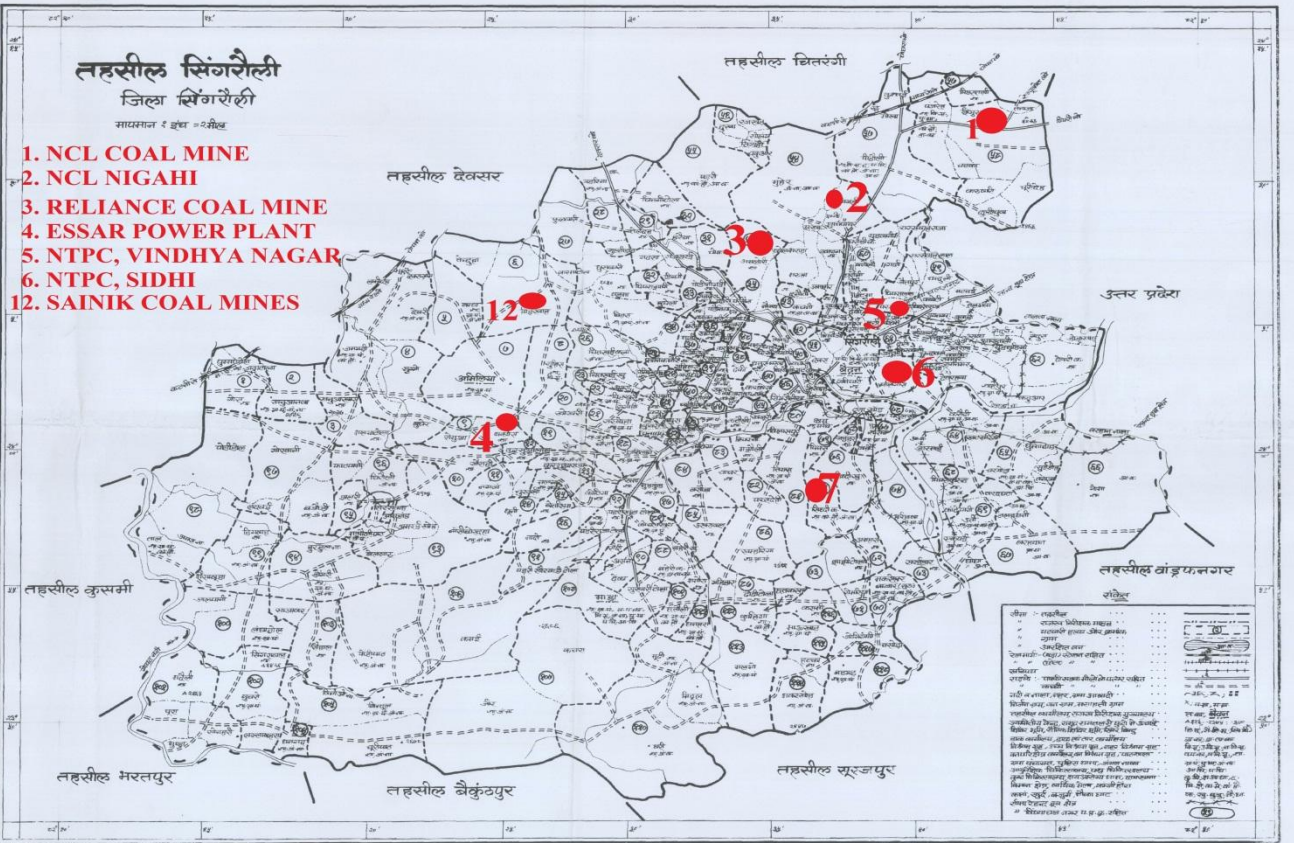
(Source: Superintendent of Land record deptt., Collector office, Waidhan)



मध्य प्रदेश VULNERABLE AREAS WHICH ARE PRONE TO INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS मजसुली नक्शा



मध्य प्रदेश VULNERABLE AREAS WHICH ARE PRONE TO INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS मजसुली नक्शा



6/7/12

www.imd.gov.in/section/hydro/distrainfall/webrain/mp/sidhi.txt

HYDROMET
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT
DISTRICT RAINFALL (MM.) FOR

DIVISION
DEPARTMENT
LAST FIVE YEARS

District : SIDHI

Note : (1) The District Rainfall(mm.) (R/F) shown below are the arithmetic averages of Rainfall of Stations under the District.

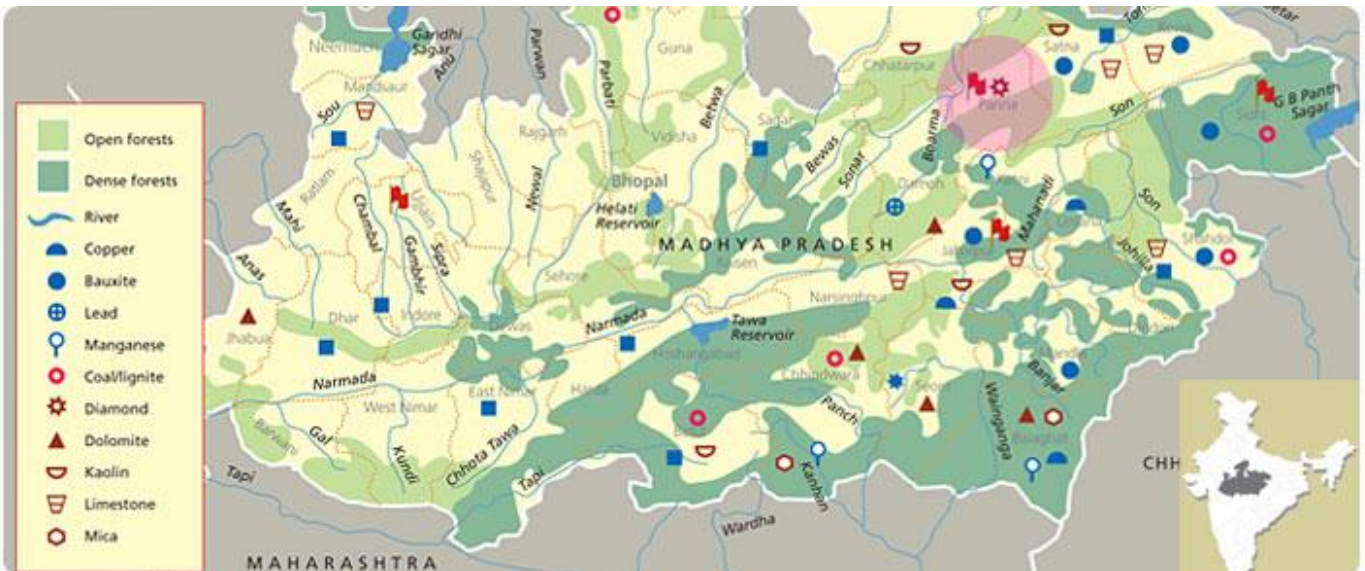
(2) % Dep. are the Departures of rainfall from the long period averages of rainfall for the District.

(3) Blank Spaces show non-availability of Data.

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	R/F	%DEP.	R/F	%DEP.	R/F	%DEP.	R/F	%DEP.	R/F	%DEP.	R/F	%DEP.
JULY	AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER			
	R/F	%DEP.	R/F	%DEP.	R/F	%DEP.	R/F	%DEP.	R/F	%DEP.	R/F	%DEP.
2007	0.0	-100	71.2	234	33.2	101	0.0	-100	15.4	27	162.6	17
	120.0	-64	196.2	-43	172.2	-24	1.1	-97	0.0	-100	3.6	-55
2008	9.4	-66	8.2	-62	0.0	-100	19.4	296	20.4	69	134.0	-4
	267.4	-20	254.6	-25	66.0	-71	0.0	-100	6.0	-39	0.0	-100
2009	6.4	-77	0.0	-100	2.4	-85	6.6	35	7.2	-40	72.0	-48
	254.1	-24	154.2	-55	124.6	-45	7.2	-79	39.4	302	11.0	38
2010	10.6	-62	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	1.0	-80	8.4	-31	56.6	-59
	370.4	11	221.6	-35	133.0	-42	33.4	0	0.0	-100	0.0	-100
2011	3.2	-85	2.4	-84	0.0	-100	6.0	76	4.2	-55	587.7	355
	265.1	-18	329.4	-1	511.9	121	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	0.0	-100

Source:- HYDRO MET DIVISION, INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, Accessed on: 07/06/2012

Website: <http://www.imd.gov.in/section/hydro/distrainfall/webrain/mp/sidhi.txt>



-  — FOREST
-  — INDUSTRIAL AREA
-  — MAJOR RIVER
-  — MAJOR ROADS

MAP SHOWING BLOOD BANK AND FIRBRIGADE



BLOOD BANK, NEHRU
SATABDI HOSPITAL, NCL



Govt. and Private Fire
Brigade Service station