

District Disaster Management Plan Vidisha

For School of Good Governance & Policy Analysis,
Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal

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A . GENERAL

A 1 District Disaster Management Plan

A 1.1 District Profile: Vidisha district is lying in the central part of Madhya Pradesh. It is in Bhopal commissioners division and is well connected by roads and railway. National Highway 67, connecting Bhopal and Dewas passes through the district. There are 7 tehsils and 7 blocks in the district. The block headquarters are Vidisha, Gyarspur, Basoda, Nateran, Kurwai, Sironj, Lateri. Vidisha district with an area of 7371 km² lying between the North Latitudes 22° 20' and 24° 22' and East Longitudes 77° 16' and 78° 18' and falls under the Survey of India toposheet No. 54H, 54L, 55E and 55 I. The district is encircled by Guna and Bhopal districts in the west, Ashok Nagar in North, Sagar in the east, Raisen in the South.

Vidisha district forms the part of Malwa plateau and Vindhyan hill range with an undulating topography. Vidisha district is primarily an agricultural district occupying the Betwa basin valley, having predominantly an agricultural economy. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district. Wheat, Jawar, Maize and Soyabean are the major crops sown in the district.

A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

The district was formed in 1956. The district is divided into 7 blocks and 7 tehsils and is predominantly a rural district. The district has 1522 villages. The district has 6 Municipality. Tropic of cancer is the major latitude that crosses the district. There are a total of 580 gram panchayats. There are 20 police stations and 27 post offices. The district is bounded by Ashok Nagar in north, Guna in northwest, Sagar in north east. Bhopal in south west and Raisen south east bound it.

Table A 1.1.1

Location (in degrees) -	Latitude – 23.20' and 24.22 Longitude - 77.16' and 78.18
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	7371 Sq.Kms.
Administrative information-	
No. of sub divisions:	6-Vidisha, Ganj Basoda, Kurvai, Sironj, Lateri, shamzabad
No. of Tehsils:	7-Vidisha, Basoda, Lateri, Nateran, Kurwai, Sironj, Gyarspur
No. of Municipal Boards	5-Vidisha, Lateri, Sironj, Kurwai, Basoda
No. of Blocks:	7- Vidisha, Basoda, Lateri, Nateran, Kurwai, Sironj, Gyarspur
No. of Gram Panchayats:	580
No. of Villages:	1522
No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees :	20
No. of Post Offices:	27

Year of district formation:	1956
Name of adjacent districts:	Ashok Nagar in North,Sagar in north east and Guna in north west.Raisen and Bhopal in south.

A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography: The district has been divided into three major units i.e. Malwa Plateau, Vindhyan Hill range and Alluvium plain. The district is formed by the valleys of major rivers like Betwa basin and Sindh River.

Most part of the district, measuring about more than 80% is located in the Betwa river basin, which is drained by its tributary like Bah nadi, Nion river, Keother nadi, Bina river and Kethan nadi. The ground elevations in the area vary between about 383 m (Kurwai Block) in the northeast and about 550 m (Lateri Block) in the northwest part of district.

The district is generally covered with black cotton soils covering almost three fourths of the area. This part is occupied by Deccan Basalts. The rest part has red-yellow mixed soils derived from sandstone, shale. The alluvial soils are found along the river courses. The higher elevations i.e. the hilly regions have a cover of murum, which is made up of small rounded pieces of weathered trap. The Vindhyan and Bijawars have a thin cover of sandy loams. The alluvium is derived from hill slopes by numerous streams and watercourses.

Table A 1.1.2

Name of rivers and lakes:	Betwa River, Bah Nadi, Nion River, Keother, Bes, Bina River, Kethan and Sindh River
No. of dams, embankments:	67
Name of existing mountains:	Vindhya plateau ,Malwa plateau
Highest elevation (in meters):	505 m,Lakoli in Gyraspur block
Forest cover in the district:	1,08,500 Hectares

A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

Vidisha district has a total population of 14,58,225 out of which 52.71% are males and rest 47.29% are females. The population density is about 165/km². Total APL families account for 50.53% of all families and BPL family account for 50.47%. The main occupation of people is farming and stone and marble industries is the second biggest employers in the district. Basoda is the region famous for stone cutting industry and cement industry.

Table A 1.1.3

Total household:	3,02,765
Total population:	14,58,225
Male:	7,68,771

Female:	6,89,431
Population density:	165/Km²
Total APL, BPL families:	APL:-1,52,996 BPL:-1,49,769
Occupation -	
Main occupation of people:	Farming
Secondary occupation of people:	Business, stone/marble business

A 1.1.4 Climate and weather

The climate of Vidisha district characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except during the southwest monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season, December to February is followed by the hot season from March to middle of June. The period from the middle of June to September is monsoon season. October and November form the post monsoon or transition period.

The normal rainfall of Vidisha district is 1159.7 mm. It receives maximum rainfall during southwest monsoon period. The maximum rainfall received in district at Kurwai i.e. 1191.0 mm and minimum at Bareli i.e. 1150.3 mm.

The normal maximum temperature received during the month of May is 41.7°C and minimum during the month of December is 8.9°C. The normal annual mean maximum temperature is 32.0°C and 17.9°C respectively. During the southwest monsoon season the relative humidity generally exceeds 94% (August month). In rest of the year is drier.

The driest part of the year is the summer season, when relative humidity is less than 39%. April is the driest month of the year. The wind velocity is higher during the pre-monsoon period as compared to post monsoon period. The maximum wind velocity 11.2 km/hr observed during the month of June and is minimum 1.5 km/hr during the month of December. The average normal annual wind velocity of Vidisha district is 5.3 km/hr.

Table A 1.1.4

Rainfall-	
Total annual rainfall of last year:	848mm
Average rainfall (last 10 years):	1133.8mm
Temperature-	
Average Maximum Temperature:	41.7⁰ c
Average Minimum Temperature:	8.9⁰ c
Demarcation of crucial seasons-	
Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:	July, August, September
Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:	April, May, June

A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

The district has a well established network of medical facilities. The district has 4 hospitals and one block, Pipalkheda, having district hospital and three blocks Sironj, Tyonda and Kurwai having civil hospital. There are total of 21 Primary Health centre and 7 Community Health Centre. The District hospital also has blood bank and trauma centre to handle critical cases. District hospital has a capacity of 340 beds, Civil hospitals have 30 beds, CHCs have 30 beds and PHCs have 21 beds each.

Table 2.5

List of health centers in Vidisha District						
Sr. No	Name of development block	Community health centers	Primary health centers	District Hospital	No of Doctors	No of health workers
1	Pipalkheda	1	4	1(District hspt.)	4	27
2	Sironj	0	2	1(Civil Hospital)	7	34
3	Lateri	1	1	0	3	23
4	Nateran	2	3	0	5	34
5	Gyarspur	1	3	0	7	28
6	Kurwai	1	5	1(Civil hospital)	4	38
7	Tyonda	1	3	1(Civil hospital)	3	34
Total		7	21	4	33	218

2.6 Education:

The district has one engineering college SATI and 3 ITI centres. It has a total of 30 other graduation college. There is no medical college in the district. Total no of aganwadi centres is 280 in district.

There are more than 2000 schools comprising primary, middle and secondary levels. Student strength in all educational institute is 359057 and a total staff strength is 9117(2008).

Table 2.6

Literacy rate:	Block Vidisha=68.12% Block Gyarspur=64.10% Block Basoda=55.12% Block Nateran=53.68% Block Sironj=49.81% Block Lateri=45.00%
Total Male:	74.23%
Total Female:	47.39%
No. of Secondary schools:	(Govt. + Private entities) 89
No. of High/Middle schools:	677

No. of Primary schools:	1969
No. of Anganwaris:	280(206 aganwadi,74 mini aganwadi)
No .of itis/ training centers:	03
No. of Engineering colleges:	1
No. of Medical colleges:	0
No. of Other colleges:	30

A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use: Vidisha district is primarily an agricultural district occupying the Betwa basin valley, having predominantly an agricultural economy. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district. Wheat, Gram, Mastard and Soyabean are the major crops sown in the district. Ground water has an important role to play for irrigation.

Out of total 243150 hectares irrigated land, 139600 hectares was irrigated from ground water sources. There were 12193 tube wells and 11822 dug wells up to the year 2006 for irrigation purpose.

Table A 1.1.7

Cropping pattern –	Single cropping is followed in 531900 hectares and multi cropping is followed in 259943 hectares.
Type of major crops:	Wheat, Gram, Masoor, Tiwara, Barley, Peas, Mastard, Rai, Castor, Rajgera, Potato, Soyabean
Cropping seasons:	Major cropping seasons are Rabi and kharif.
Land classifications-	
Forest land:	47,416 Hectares
Barren & Uncultivated land:	5,51,580 Hectares
Cultivated land:	5,46,426 Hectares
Pasture land:	21755 Hectares
Soil classifications	Moderate to black cotton soil
Saline:	No saline soil
Water logging	No water logged area

A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern:

Table A 1.8

Housing pattern- Type of housing construction:	Mostly houses are made of parts of rock or sand stones cut evenly and cemented. Some are even kuchha houses.
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Type of material used:	Rock,stones,sand,marble
Flooring types: (Ground and above)	Flooring is mostly done by cement.Marble and stone are also widely used

A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups

The major industrial area is in Vidisha itself. There is a total of 408 industries in the district which employs 926 people and has investment of 197.89 lakh rupees. Total Khadi industries are 65 with 65 people employed and a total investment of 10.76 lakh rupees (2008). Vidisha and Basoda are major industrial centres. Stone and marble industry is the major industry in this district followed by pesticide and agriculture equipment manufacture industry. There are six major industrial centres identified.

Table A 1.1.9

Block	No. of industries
Vidisha	93
Basoda	75
Nateran	50
Kurwai	50
Sironj	50
Lateri	45
Gyaraspur	45

a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:	6
Total workforce involved in these industrial units:	120
b) No. of Medium and small scale industries :	25
Total manpower involved in these units:	471
Any major accident occurred in any of the industrial units (Loss of life >10, or Financial loss > 1 Crore).	Nil

Hazard Prone Industries:

Sr. No.	Location	Industry	Chemicals used
1.	Vidisha	Agro Aids Pesticides	Parathion Methyl
2.	Vidisha	National Pesticides	Parathion Methyl
3.	Vidisha	Pestchem & Allied Industries	Parathion Methyl
4.	Vidisha	Shine Metal Industries	Parathion Methyl
5.	Vidisha	Union Pesticides Pvt. Ltd., Vidisha	Parathion Methyl
6.	Vidisha	Goyal Pesticides, Barkhadi	Methyl Parathion

A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network

Vidisha is well connected by rail and road links. It lies on the busiest rail link of central railways connecting southern rail network to central India and further to North India. Only Basoda, Vidisha blocks are connected by rail network.

Road transport: The total length of metalled road in district is 1989.26 Km. and unmetalled is 1577.48 Km. National Highway 67 connects it to capital city Bhopal and to Dewas district. State highways 14 and 23 also cross the district connecting Vidisha to Sironj tehsil. All the seven blocks are connected through road network.

In communication network there are presently 18 WLL BTS for phone and 3 wimax BT station for internet in Kurwai, Basoda and Lateri District. For a complete list see annexure.

1) **Table A 1.1.10 Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks:**

By Road	All nine blocks are connected by road. National Highway 67 connecting Bhopal and Dewas passes through Vidisha
By Rail	Vidisha, Basoda are connected through railways
By Air	Bhopal is the nearest airport, having flights from major airlines.

2) Communication network	
i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks	22
ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block	Yes
iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks	Yes
iv) No. of HAM Radio Stations in the blocks	Nil

A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations: The major production of electricity happens through Samrat Asok Sagar Pariyogana which is a hydro electric source of power generation. There are a total of 57 substation and transformers unit which provide electricity to the district.

Table A 1.1.11

List of power stations in the district:	Annexure 1
Electricity outreach in the district:	1,59,610 connections(2005-06)
Ratio of electricity supply to consumption	58.25%
Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:	Nil

A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots

List of historical places in the district:

PLaces of Historical Importance	No of Visitors
Sanchi Stupa,Udaigiri caves	Around 100 to 150 visitors a day
Beezamandal,Udaypur,Hindola toran,Maladevi temple,Bajramath temple,Gadarmal temple,Dashavtar temple are places of historical importance.	Around 10-50 visitors a day

List of religious centers in the district: (Melas)

Places	Time of Mela
Ram leela maidan,Vidisha	14 Jan-14 Feb
Basoda(In Basoda GP)	December
Manora(Gyaraspur Block)	July-August
Udaypur(Shiv Temple)	Mahashivratri

About thousands of people visit these spots at time of festivals, even from far off villages.

List of Tourist Places

Places	No. of Visitors/day
Picnic spot,near Halali Dam on Bhopal-Vidisha hiway.	10-20
Madhav Udyaan,Vidisha	30-40

A 1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

A 1.2 Purpose of the Plan

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

A 1.3 Key Objectives

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

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

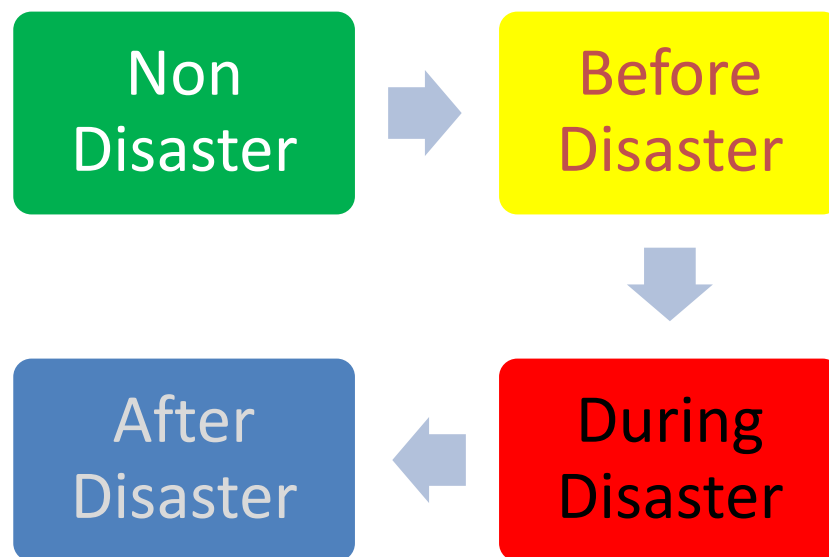
- Undertaking recovery to bring back the community to a better and safer level than the pre-disaster stage
- To develop disaster management as a distinct management discipline and creation of a systematic and streamlined disaster management cadre

A 1.4 District Plan Approach

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

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

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



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

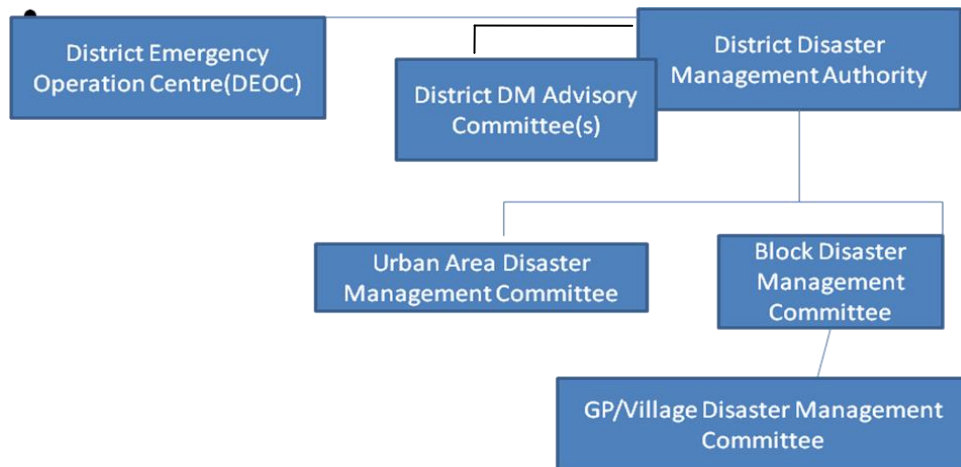
Before disaster stage: Activities include preparedness to face likely disasters, dissemination of early warnings.

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

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

A 2. Institutional Arrangements

The Disaster Management Act 2005 makes provision for following institutional arrangements with appropriate responsibilities.



A 2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The District Disaster Management Authority already exists. Its date of inception is 23/09/2011. It consists of following members:

Post	Name	Puntionaries	Phone No.(Office)	Phone No.(Residence)
Collector	Mr.C.B.Singh	Chairman	7592-234520	7592-234530
Chairman,Zila panchayat	Mrs.Sunita Sonkar	ViceChairman		
ADM	Mr.N.K.Trivedi	Member	7592-230143	7592-250024
CMHO	Dr.Shekhar Jalvadkar	Member	7592-232047	7592-232459
Exe. E., PWD	Mr.Yogendra Kumar	Member	7592-222365	7592-237148
C.E.O.,Zila Panchayat	Mr.M.B.Singh	Member	7592-232960	7592-232459
Superintendent of Police	Mr.B.P.Chandravanshi	Member	7592-234710	7592-234720

Roles and responsibilities of DDMA

1. To develop appropriate disaster prevention and mitigation strategies.
2. To assess risk and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters.
3. To develop and maintain arrangements for accessing resources, equipment, supplies and funding in preparation for disaster that might occur.
4. To create awareness and preparedness by providing training to agencies involved in disaster mitigation and to communities.

A 2.2 District Disaster Management Committee

Details of DDMC

Functionaries	Designation	Address
DM / DC	Chairman, DDMA	Office of Deputy Commissioner ...
Additional Collector, Vidisha District	Member Secretary, DDMA	Collectorate Office
President Jila Panchayat	Co-Chairman, DDMA	Office of Jila panchayat, Vidisha
<i>Superintendent of Police</i>	Member, DDMA	SP office
District Chief Medical and Health Officer	Member, DDMA	District Hospital
Executive Engineer, PWD	Member, DDMA	Division Public Works Department Division office Vidisha District
Chief Executive officer, Jila panchayat, Vidisha	Member, DDMA	Office Jila panchayat Vidisha

A 2.3 District Control Room :

There is a District control room in collectorate which Works only in Months of June, July, August at Collectorate, basically as flood control room. Officers has been appointed from Revenue Department including collector, SDM, tehsildar and Manforce from Homeguard Department

Roles and Responsibility of DCR:

- To help people in areas affected by flood.
- To monitor
- Co-ordinate
- Implement the actions for disaster management

A 2.4 District Disaster Information Management System

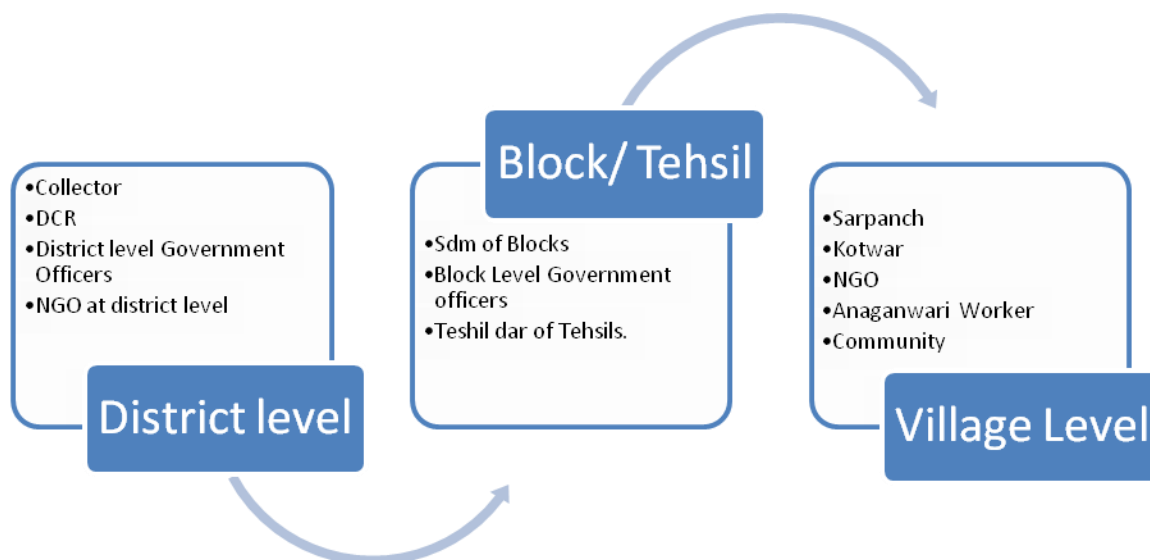


Fig. A 2.4

A 2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee

Structure of UADMC

Functionaries	Designation
Collector	Chairman
Additional Collector	Member Secretary
President Zila Panchayat	Co Chairman
Executive Engineer(PWD, Irrigation, RES)	Member
CMHO	Member
Chief Municipal officer(CMO)	Member
General Manager(Industry Department)	Member
In charge Officer Housing Development corporations	Member

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

2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee:

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

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

The Structure (Proposed) of block level disaster management committee is as follow:

Structure of BLDMC

Functionaries	Designation
Nagar palika/ Nagar Panchayat Chairman	Chairman
SDM/ Tehsildar/Nayab Tehsildar	Co chairman
SDO Police/ In charge Police Station	Member
Chief municipal officer	Member Secretary
Block Medical Officer	Member
Assistant Engineer/ Sub Engineer	Member
Assistant Engineer/ PWD	Member

Roles and Responsibilities:

- Identification of Vulnerable areas at blocks level and create awareness among community.
- Prepare a data base of Vulnerable Household, population.
- Prepare a list of Search and rescue equipments, relief material, and Man power available at short notice.
- Ensure Capacity building and proper maintenance of equipments.
- Create awareness among local community about; Do and don't at the time of disaster.
- Prepare operating procedure for various hazards present in block and update it (Max 1 year).
- Formation of Advisory committees as per requirement.
- Ensure that all the developmental activities in block like construction of dams, storage structures are flood, earthquake resistant.

2.8 Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee:

The Structure (Proposed) of Gram panchayat disaster management committee is as follow.

Structure of GPDMC

Functionaries/ Agency/ Institutions	Designation
Gram Sarpanch	Chairman
Secreatry panchayat	Member Secretary
Patwari	Member
Anganwari Worker	Member
Principal Primary/Middle School	Member
Two Vulnerable ward Gram panchayat Member decided by Nominated by Sarpanch	Members

Gram Kotwar	Member
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Roles and Responsibilities:

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

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

B 1. Hazard Assessment

Vidisha is vulnerable to various types of hazards out of 33 identified by the High Powered Committee (HPC) of Government of India into 6 sub-groups. These are:

Water and Climate Related Disasters <i>Floods/Flash Floods</i> <i>Droughts</i> Hailstorm Cloud Burst Heat Wave and Cold Wave Thunder and Lightning	Geologically Related Disasters <i>Landslides and Mudflows</i> <i>Earthquakes</i> <i>Dam Failures/ Dam Bursts</i>
Accident Related Disasters Forest Fires Urban Fires Major Building Collapse Serial Bomb Blast	Accident Related Disasters Festival related disasters Electrical Disasters and Fires Air, Road and Rail Accidents Boat Capsizing Village Fire
Biologically Related Disasters Biological Disasters and Epidemics Pest Attacks Cattle Epidemics Food Poisoning	Chemical and Industrial Disasters

* The Italicized Hazards are the major hazards identified for the district of Vidisha

Table B.1.1 Major applicable hazards

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone areas of the district
Flood	Parts of Vidisha, Gayraspur, Basoda, Kurwai
Drought	Semicritical drought prone: Lateri,Nateran,Sironj
Earthquake	Nateran
Epidemic	Ganj basoda,Sironj,expanding small town with inadequate infrastructure

Fire	Areas near Forest and nearly anywhere in district
Rail/ road accidents	Highways and generally anywhere.along the central Vidisha-basoda rail track is highly vulnerable.
Industrial & chemical disasters,	Near Major industries .Particularly around Vidisha and Basoda tehsils.
Pest Attacks	Cultivated land in the district
Dam Bursts	Nearby areas / villages surrounding the dam. A total of 69 dams, barrages exist in the district.

B1. Hazard Assessment

History of past disasters

In year 1983, 1984, 1986, 1993, 1994, 1996,2001 and 2006 the district has suffered from flood in Basoda,Kurwai and Vidisha district.Floods in recent occurs has been due to lack of proper sewage drainage in.Particularly in Vidisha city the old drainage system was designed for a very low population density but in last ten years population has increased and at present the city infrastructure is not able to deal with it.But reinnovating it would require a lot of financial and technical support which could be an issue with the administration.Drought occurred in year 2009 and 2010.The reason is ever decreasing water table and increased summer temperature.

Table B.1.1.2

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
Flood	1983,1984,1986,1993,1994,1996,2001 and 2006	Gyaraspur(ketwan river),Basoda(Sind),Kurwai,Vidisha(Betwa)	Safe drinking water issue,food shortages, loss of living spaces and spread of endemics,people faced problem in transportation in areas affected	Loss of fertile lands, Loss of crops	Spread of diseases amongst cattle and livestock,loss of livestock due to drowning	Vidisha,Basoda, Kurwai,Gyaraspur
Flood due to construction of building on sewage drains	July 2011	Pipalkheda,Vidisha	Two people drowned	Fertile grounds gets submerged and important road gets	Prone to get drowned	Parts of district undergoing rapid urbanization; Vidisha,Basoda, Sironj

				disconnected resulting in loss of business		
Drought	2008,2010		Water user conflicts, Social unrest, Reduced quality of life which leads to changes in lifestyle, increased poverty, Population migrations	Adverse affect on people practicing farmers and livestock rearing	Livestock undergo shortages in drinking water which leads to difficulty in rearing of healthy animals	Whole district; Particularly Sironj, Lateri, Nateran and Gyaraspur, Basoda, Vidisha
Hailstorm	2000,2003,2007,2010,2011		Loss of crops and spread of diseases in plants and animals	Loss of income for farmers, Loss of milch cattle productivity	Livestock/cattle require special shelter and other care during cold. spread of disease and death of animals is more frequent.	Whole district
Rail/Road accident	September, 2011	Suaravi near Vidisha	Loss of human life, Grievous injury	Affects the employability potential of injured person.	Loss of cattle/animals at unmanned railway crossings	Vidisha, Basoda blocks
Fire	Every year	Whole district	Loss of life, Injury	Affects the employability potential of injured person, loss of land and other livelihood generating assets	Danger of death to cattles and other wild animals	Whole district and more specifically Sironj, Lateri, Nateran.

Industrial Disaster	Nil	Industrial area of vidisha,basoda	Loss of life,fatal injuries	Affects the employability potential of injured person,contamination of natural resources of water ,land and air leads to diseases ,decrease productivity and mass migration	Cattles and livestock get ill or die on exposure to fatal gases and drinking contaminated water	Vidisha,Basoda
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B.1.2 Major applicable hazards

The major applicable hazards in the district are drought, flood, hailstorm, road and railway accident, industrial accident and stampede.

Drought

The main reason for drought is lack of rainfall and increase in temperature.The other three main reasons for drought are: - if water vapor is not brought by air currents to the right areas at the right times. - improper irrigation systems - increase of number of bore wells

Flood

Vidisha has a total of 14 rivers and many small nalahs.The major rivers Sindh, Betwa, Naren, Bes and Kaithan over flow during monsoon seasons leading to flood.Flood occurs mostly in low lying area and people are evicted from there.There is no major loss to life, house and property as the people habiting those places and majorly are gypsy people who inhabit make-shift homes as they are aware of flood dangers.The loss to crops is a major issue.One other major issue is lack of proper drainage system in urban towns in district which overflows in case of rain and causes flood.

Dam Bursts

In Vidisha district when Betwa river flows above the water level of 1355 feet then there is an increased vulnerability of a disaster occurring.The danger mark is 1373.64 feet.Badbhada gate has to be opened then which is the a sensitive actions with regards to flood situation in the district.In case of excess rain Halali dam and Kalia srot barrage all overflow leading to submergence of low lying area.In sironj

district kaithan and naren dam also overflow leading to flood in Sironj tehsil. All these dams are prone to brusts.

Hailstorm

Hailstorm can occur anywhere in Vidisha District. The whole Vidisha district is prone to Hailstorm. It occur due to change in climate. It mainly occurs at time of thunderstorm.

Industrial & chemical disaster

Industrial and chemical disaster prone area is Vidisha and Basoda which are industrial area.

Rail/ road accidents

All major Roads and Railways shown in map of annexure C 8.6.3 are hazard prone areas.

Stampede

Stampede prone areas are Basoda, Gyaraspur, Udaypur and Vidisha. The Shiv temple in Udaypur attracts huge crowds in months of february.

Forest Fire

The district has a lush green forest cover which is prone to catching fire due to extremely dry summers and very low humidity. Especially grooves where dense sahgon trees (Sironj, Lateri) grow as they act as good fuel and intensify fire. Practices like ‘nirwai’ should be banned and illegal felling of trees should be discouraged as poachers sometime cause small cinders to burn for the purpose of stealing woods.

Table B.1.3 Seasonality of hazards

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Drought					↔							
Flood						←	→					
Industrial and chemical accident	↔											
Road and Railway accident	↔											
Hailstrom	↔											
Forest Fire				←	→							↔

Drought:

Drought occurs in month of April and continues to June.

Flood:

Flood occurs in months of July and August

Industrial and chemical hazard:

There is no particular season for this. It can occur in any season throughout year.

Road and Rail accident:

There is no particular season for this. It can occur in any season throughout year

HailStorm:

Hailstorm has been reported in Vidisha District. As it can occur anywhere in M.P. Hailstorm generally occurs at time of thunderstorm. Vidisha, Basoda and Gyrapur are particularly susceptible to this.
Stampede: Stampede can occur in holy places in months of religious festivals.

B 2 Vulnerability Analysis Vulnerability Elements:

Physical Vulnerability: It is present in Vidisha district, as Every year flood like situation arises in district, large number of rivers and nallahs overflow in district which further endangers the roads and other infrastructure in the city. In district there is Vidisha to Shamsabad road and Vidisha to Bagroda road which is vulnerable to flood as they comprise too many small bridges which get submerged in rains. On Gyrapur road also there are shallow streams which overflow at time of monsoons.

Physical Vulnerability is also present in other Block like Basoda, Kurwai.

Natural Vulnerability: It is present in Vidisha tehsil, due to poor waste management system; absence of underground sewerage system pollution level of Betwa river increase alot, also minig and cement industries are present which increases air pollution level in Vidisha and Basoda tehsils.

Social Vulnerability: It is present in each block, as district is prone to flood, epidemic, Industrial and chemical hazards population is always at risk. Block Gyrapur, Lateri, Sironj are prone to epidemic due to lack of food and water table going down in summers. Employees of various hazardous industries are at high risk.

Economic Vulnerability: It is present in each block; As District is prone to epidemic, flood, drought, frost which directly affects agricultural productivity this decrease livelihood options for villagers and also their source of income is also 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 Committee at block, tehsil level, gram level creates a disastrous situation.

Table B.2

Block wise vulnerability:

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental/Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
Vidisha	Pipal Kheda, low lying area near betwa river Vidisha-Shamshabad road, Vidisha-Bagrod road, Gyrapur road, area near railway line, Betwa bridge (Railings to be repaired) and industrial areas	Pollution of Betwa river, lack of proper sewage drainage system leads to epidemic situation in times of flood for people living along the river basin.	Air pollution to due to Vidisha industrial area nearby. Population in urban part fear of contamination of drinking water from city drains in case of flood.	Loss of life, agriculture and homes leads to poverty to rural people.	Lack of awareness amongst common public and other agencies at time of industrial disasters/ sewage overflow leads to more harm and damage in such a situation

Basoda	Low lying areas, areas near railway line, industrial areas	Various chemical/marble industries and mining activities continue to lead to water contaminations and pollution of air	Population at risk.	Farmers loss their source of income due to flood/hailstorm when crops get damaged	There is flood control board which is an effective institution in dealing with flood. But industrial disaster/fire force is required.
Kurwai	Kurvai-Kaithora road and low lying areas	No	Population at risk	Farmers loss their source of income due to flood/hailstorm when crops get damaged	Flood control board is effective here. But drought like conditions require more of trained personnel.
Gyaraspur	Low lying areas, areas near forests.	No	Yes(fire)	Livelihood affected.	Drought relief and fire fighters need to be trained.
Lateri	Whole district	No	The literacy rate is low; hence people need more professional help in time of disaster.	Livelihood affected	Fire stations to be established. Lack of training and proper institution leads to vulnerability.
Nateran	The tehsil is extremely vulnerable to drought in summers, slight probability of earthquake(Once in 50 years and magnitude 5 richter or less)	No	Farmers are unaware of agricultural practices which has to be used in drought prone areas	Livelihood affected	Lack of proper training for various operations, no criteria for meeting of various committees
Sironj	In sahgon tree forests, fire is major issue in Sironj City sewer system is very old and of small	The Sironj city has severe drinking water problem.	The tehsil has very high ground water reservoirs and not good	Livelihood affected	Lack of proper training for various operations, no criteria for

	capacity. People living in low lying area near naren and kaithan dams also have fear of flood.		aquifers. Acute shortage of water leads to water user conflicts and social unrest.		meeting of various committees
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B 3. Capacity Analysis

Table B 3.1 Resource inventory, Block wise

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue (S&R), grinding m/c etc.	Safety net	5	Govt.	Smt.Priti B. Singh,DC,Homeguard 07592-232872
	Life saving floating ball(to cordon off an area in river)	100	Homeguard Deptt.	
	Rope and ladder	10		
	Spades	25		
	Loud speaker	2		
	Life jacket	88		
	Anchor	1		
	Oars	2		
	Raft	15		
	Generator(Honda)	1		
	Rescue boat(fiber)	1		
	Rubber boat	3		
	Jute rope (400 m.)	1		
	Siren (2 km.)	1		
	12 mm pp rope	15 kgs.		
	24 mm pp rope	50 kgs.		
	Safety net	2		
	Disaster stretcher	5		
	Tool kit	1		
	Extension ladder	1		
Tool kit	1			
Hammer	3			
Hexa frame	1			
Temporary shelters, camps	Annexure			
Emergency Search	Rechargeable Search	04	Govt.	Municipality-Vidisha,

lights	light Rechargeable Torch	10		07592-230393
Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	List of all trained staff to be enclosed in the Annexure 8.6, with all contact numbers			
First Aid / Medical emergency equipments to be used	Fogging machine Life jacket Anchor(Billai) Disaster stretcher	1 6 4 6	Govt.	Municipality-Vidisha, 07592-230393
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores				
Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB	JCB Multi pack refuse collector Sewer jetting cum suction machine	1 1 1	Govt.	Municipality-Vidisha, 07592-230393
Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	Vehicle	70	Govt.	Police reserve force, Mr. G.K.Amro-07592-232823
Total no. of boat (with info about capacity, size contacts of Orgn./owner etc)	Inflatable boat with engine(6-8 person per boat)	2	Govt.	Smt.Priti B. Singh,DC,Homeguard 07592-232872
Availability of fire fighting equipments, Fire tenders	Fire brigade Fire tanker with engine Tanker(5,000 lt)	2 2 14	Govt.	Municipality, 07592-230393
List of PDS Shops	Annexure	450	Govt+Private	
List of NGOs / CBOs	Annexure			
Veterinary Hospitals	Annexure			

List of telephone exchange	Annexure			
List of petrol pumps	Annexure			

B 4. Risks Assessment

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

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas	Vulnerability	Potential Impact
Flood	<p>Basoda Tehsil:- <u>Basoda urban:</u> Ward no 1 ramnagar ward, no 6, ward no 6,bedan Khedi,Sindhi colony,ward no 13 behind galla mandi,ward no 14 panchpir indranagar,ward no 15 mirzapur,melaground,tomar garden area,ward no 21,idgaah road,sironj road,ward no 24 vijay talkies bridge. <u>Rural:</u>Nadupura,Manrod,Sakroli,Bothi,Navodiya,Am banagar,Gohanchi,Karond,madia,hargankhedi,chulhenta,Khadakheri,Jheelpuri,Chandpur,Chakk,Biskawali ,kurwad,berkhedi,bagharu,sarvaya,aagasod. Kurwai Tehsil:- <u>Flood due to Betwa river :-</u> Pachada,Pirothi,Dunatar,Bhorasa,Khiria,Bhathi,jarha,naukund,girwasa,daduraar,letni,madaukhedi,modankhedi,dewli,kothi,kakrua,kouloa,madhia,bhugawali,sirawali,barathi,bakwara,galfrahedi kurwai and khiria bagadi. <u>Flood due to Bina river:-</u> Ekoda,Bilogona,Dankheda,khadakhedi,padamyai,kankalkhedi,padraj,ghambhiria,chandoli,Chopda,Jamuni a,Chanduli. <u>Flood due to kewtan river:-</u> Mohniakheda,ghitola,sirnota,pairajkhadi,kakrua,gammukhedi,harsaddukhedi,umarcha,Bhari <u>Flood due to Naren river:-</u> Roshanpipiria, Bajirabad, sandera, galfrahedi. <u>Flood due to Baghro river:-</u> Chanduli <u>Flood due to Silar river:-</u> Parsoria <u>Flood due to Rehati river:-</u></p>	clean drinking water problem, fear of spread of epidemics	Loss of livelihood, loss of land and crop,loss of animals, infrastructure damage etc

	Mala, parsora, bagoda, manesha. Village bagoda is especially prone to submergence due to flood.		
Hailstorm	Whole district	Cases of frost bite and other diseases amongst poor people without winter clothing, death of animal due to cold.	Loss of crops and diseases in crops which lead to economic loss to farmers. In year 2011, total of 33 lakhs rupees were distributed as compensation due to hailstorms.
Overflow of sewage drain	Vidisha urban, sironj urban	Problems related to sanitation and	Health epidemics, Endanger of life

		clean drinking water	
Fire	Whole district Total fire incident 200(urban=82,rural-118)	People living near forest lands and busy market places are vulnerable.	Loss of shops etc and other means of livelihood. Loss of infrastructure, houses, buiding etc, loss of precious forest cover.
Industrial disaster,	Vidisha industrial area,Basoda industrial area	People living close to industrial area, contaminated water resources.	Danger to life, loss of property and goods, loss of trees and crops, damage to environment
Drought	Drought situation and drinking water problems arises in :- Sironj Tehsil;- ward no 1,2,3,8,10,13,14,15 ,17 and 21 Flood situation arises in tallaiya nallah, customs nallah and kaithan and Naren river.	General public	Water user conflicts,social unrest
Stampede	Gyaraspur,basoda,udaypur	Religious devotees	Loss of life,accidents

Identified Safe Places at each block:

Taluka/ Tehsil/ development Block	Basoda	Gyaraspur	Kurwai	Lateri	Nateran	Sironj	Vidisha
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List of relief Centres for Areas affected by flood/other epidemics	Hitkarini dharmshala, Basoda Ghatara Dharmshala, Basoda Janpad panchayat hall, Basoda Mandi vishram grih, Basoda L.B.S. college, Basoda Utkrishtha Balak, Higher middle school, Basoda	Govt. H.S.S. Haudergarh, Gy araspur	Girls' High School, Kurwai	Rajiv Gandhi College, Madhusudan Garh Road	Govt. High School, Nateran	Utkrishth Boys higher secondary school, Chhattri Naka Road, Sironj	S.S.I.Jain P.G.College, Vidish	
		Govt. High School Naulas, Gy araspur	Girls' Middle school, Kurwai	Sanshkar Gyan Mandir School, Lateri- 9617442434	Govt. Boys H. S. S. Shamshabad, Nateran			
			U.M.School, Kurwai,	Shradha G.M.School, Lateri- 9617442434		Govt. Boys H.S.School, Sironj		
			Community hall, Kurwai					

B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district

The district of Vidisha is apparently “safe” in terms of disaster.

One of the major reasons is that Vidisha lies in seismic zone 2 which is not very prone to earthquake and there has been no earthquake or major incidents of landslides.

Though a case of landslide occurred at Lohangi near Vidisha many years ago but there is no major such tectonic movements.

There are many buildings which are block the city drainage system and needs to be taken care of during flood.

The maps of building needs to be passed by the town and country planning departments and care should be taken that building norms are not flouted.

The only disaster that is stressed upon is ‘Flood’ and a proper Flood relief cell is working in the district.

However no special measures in terms of disasters like droughts are currently in place except reserve stock of food at fair price shops and there are water tankers for provision of water.

C . DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

C 1 District Action Plans

C 1.1 Mitigation Plan Mitigation Plan

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

The Identification of various departments, along with nodal officers, to coordinate the mitigation activities, including PRI and ULBs for implementing mitigation strategies will be the key. Community mitigation measures will be identified and implementation modalities formulated. A Training Strategy will be formulated for training major government and non-governmental cadres in the state who can aid in disaster management. To mitigate the effect of any disaster various teams are formed at district and tehsil level in Vidisha district. Different task for different teams to mitigate the effect are as follows:

Table: List of Team and Major Task

Major Task	Nodal Department/officer	Supporting Departments/Agency/Groups/Institution/Associations
Communication support and Information	Sub Divisional officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Police Department• Revenue• Mobile Operators• Cable Operators• Nagar Nigam• Gram Panchayat• Schools and colleges• Telecommunication Department
Evacuation	Revenue Department (Tehsildar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Police department• Revenue department• Home Guard department• Gram Panchayat• Nagar Nigam
Search and Rescue operations	Home Guard Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Works Department• Nagar Panchayat/Municipal Board• Fire Extinguishers• NGO Voluntary Department• NSS/NCC• Gram Panchayat
Health and Advice	Medical Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Red cross• Private Doctors• Women and child development

		department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayurvedic Doctors • Vetnary Doctors • Health Department
Food and Drinking Water Arrangements	Public Health Engineering/Nagar Nigam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport department • Water Resources Department • PWD • Nagar Nigam • Muncipal Board • Rural Development
Electricity Facilities	MPEB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Department
Transport Facility	Tranport Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railway • Municipal Board • Forest Department • Police
Shelter Management Damage Assessment	CEO, Zila Panchayat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Board • Hotel and Lodge Associations • Education department • Anganwaris • Gram Panchayat • Revenue department • RES Department • Public Works Department • Agriculture Department • Agriculture Market • Forest Department

Mitigation Plan for Flood:

Disaster mitigation focuses on the hazard that causes the disaster and tries to eliminate or drastically reduce its direct effects. The best example of mitigation is the construction of dams to prevent floods or coordination of release of water from various irrigation dams to avoid flooding in the downstream areas, Evacuation of the people living in low lying areas to high reaches. In Mitigation Plan following activities needs to be checked: 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. Structural measures include flood embankments, drainage channels, anti-erosion works, detention basins, etc. and non-structural measures include flood forecasting, flood proofing, disaster preparedness, etc

- Construction and Repair of damaged Road, Bridges and drainage system before rainy season.
- Identify flood prone rivers, drains and areas and activate flood-monitoring mechanism in all.
- Signs movement to the risky places likes rivers, Mountain fall, Lakes at the time of excessive rainfall

- Alerting people near highly vulnerable pocket.
- Selection of Shelters, Safe places like Community hall, Schools for stay at the time of flood and to evacuate vulnerable people to identified shelters for the time being and logistic arrangements for the shelters.
- Means of transportation for search and rescue team and also for evacuees and ensuring no delay.
- Communication tools : It includes establishment of wireless station at disaster site for effective communication with authorities for immediate help and also continuous monitoring is done
- Medical and cooking tools: It includes stock of medicine, food grains. And ensure immediate first aid services to the evacuees.
- Animal Care: Adequate stock piling of vaccines should be ensured for vaccination before Rainy season.
- To provide immediate fooding to save affected people from starvation.
- Alertness & Remain in readiness to gear up in act immediately after the disaster is over.
- To reduce adverse impact on agriculture farmers should be advised alternating cropping pattern/flood resistance crops.

Mitigation Plan for Drought:

Drought is another major disaster affecting the district. Many areas of district have drinking water problem. Through government already started project to improve existing water supply in district but duration of project is long therefore as an alternative option; implementation of roof water harvesting at individual level. In order to mitigate the effects of Drought various other measures need to be taken which are as follows:

- Arrangements of Loaded tankers from nearby tehsil, district to solve drinking water problem.
- Construction of Ponds at tehsil level in drought affected region.
- Implementation of roof water harvesting at individual level.
- Water conservation methods like mulching, drip irrigation is suggested.
- Provide relief as per norms, such as subsidies on fertilizers, pesticides and mulching materials.
- Drought resistance short duration paddy seeds are made available to farmers.
- To reduce impact on agriculture crop Ensuring crop insurance
- Create water harvesting / storage structure for which subsidy is available. Construction of Canals for water transport from available sources.
- Cattle Care: In drought conditions cattle are affected lot as there is no supply of water or medical facility therefore there is need to opened cattle camps in drought period.
- Check stock of fodder in drought affected tehsils and arrange from nearby tehsil in case of shortage.

Mitigation Plan for Frost:

The term frost term refers to the occurrence of temperature below freezing point affecting plants and crops. Frost occurs as a result of low temperature, humidity and poor air drainage coupled with abrupt fall in night temperature and heat loss due to radiation on cloudless nights. Vidisha is basically an agrigarian district with cash crops like soyabean,maize,barley production. In some areas whole crop is destroyed.

In order to reduce its impact on crops and plants following measures need to be taken

- Identify frost prone areas (tehsil, village wise) in district.
- Strengthen frost forecast and warning system.
- Make arrangements of surface irrigation facility.
- Apply Foggers and smoke in affected areas.

- Supply seeds/Plants at subsidized rate in frost affected areas.
- Encourage farmers to establish water harvesting structures.
- Give immediate spray of micro nutrient to rejuvenate affected parts and encourage fresh growth.

Mitigation Plan for Hailstorm:

Hailstorm is another hazard in district as per past year figures, it affects agricultural productivity. In order to mitigate its effects following measures need to be taken:

- Training should be provided by agriculture department regarding crop safety.
 - I. Advised 1% spray of urea in effected after hail storm.
 - II. Advised to give cover spray of blitox @ 600gm/200 ltr of water immediately after hail storm.
 - III. Advised 2 to 3 sprays 500-600 ml multiplex/ agromin per 200 ltr of water to rejuvenate affected parts and encourage fresh growth.
- Encourage and create awareness regarding crop insurance and organize insurance camps inviting all insurance companies.

Mitigation Plan for Forest Fire:

- Ensure Development of trench to reduce impact or spread of fire in nearby areas.
- Identify and construct water storage sources.
- Ensure formation of monitoring team.
- Create awareness among community regarding fire hazards.
- Prepare a list of fire tenders, water resources and ensure availability.
- Ensure safety of NTFP's like Tendu leaves, Mahua with community involvement.
- Restrict entry of Fire prone equipments in forest

Mitigation plan for accidents in Public fair:

- It includes establishment of Help centre, Formation of barricades, Check parking facility develops a route of entrance and exit and specify with signboards.
- Ensure formation of Fair organizing committee and check progress in limited time interval.
- Make sure Primary health facility and availability of ambulance at the site.
- Ensure Installation of Closed Circuit Cameras (CCTV) at the site for continuous monitoring.
- Make sure installations of Loudspeakers, Warning bells for alert messages.
- Make sure presence of police forces in sufficient amount to control the disaster.

Mitigation Plan for Accident (Road, Railway, Water ways):

- It includes Marking of roads, continuous highway patrolling, and availability of ambulance at danger sites.
- Place sign boards on accidental sites and make sure that traffic rules are strictly followed.
- Create awareness among families, communities living near highways, prime routes about traffic rules.
- Replacement of Kaccha roads with pucca roads.
- Ensure that Repairs and construction work of bridges and roads completes before rainy season.
- Repairs and construction of Side railings of bridges.

Mitigation Plan for Industrial Accidents:

- Ensure that all the industries follow the guidelines issue by industry health and safety department. As per guidelines Each stone and cement industry must have Exhaust system otherwise the employees are at high risk.
- Ensure that waste generated, pollutants are in permissible limit.

- Ensure that labor laws are strictly followed, in district in many industries there are many cases of child labor..
- Ensure that each industry must have onsite as well as offsite plan in case of disaster.
- Ensure Health and life insurance among employees especially cement industries employees.
- There should be continuous monitoring by Pollution department, Industrial department and Industry health and safety department.

C 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.

- Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, provide for strengthening and maintenance of such physical features that may vitally protect/help in rescue of communities during disaster situations. Under this act maintenance and strengthen of dam, ponds etc. will take place and also it will provide the job to unemployed youth. Especially under the construction of smaller dam, stop dam, rural road rural youth can work under MNREGA and reduced the vulnerability. Addition to this during the time of disaster like flood or drought if any plan has been taken by jila Panchayat for relief and construction of drains for reducing the impact of flood so this job can be implemented under MNREGA. Apart from this Unemployed youth can also work during disaster for relief work under MNREGA so that resue & relief will be fast.
- Under Indira Awaas yojana (IAY) all the houses should be advised and instructed to construct earthquake resistant. Special instruction should be provided by district administration to block level and block will guide and instruct to Gram Panchayat for the construction of houses under Indira Awaas yojana (IAY) for earthquake resistant house construction. Thre training should be provided at gram Panchayat level for construction of small earthquake resistant houses under this scheme. This vulnerability due earthquake can be reduced.
- Under SSA(Serva Siksha Abhiyan) whatever schools are being constructed should be earthquake resistant by following the proper guidelines. This should be instructed from the district SSA office. Also awarenss should be spreaded at Gram Panchayat level about earthquake-resistanr house by education department
- PDS system should be made very efficient and should play a critical role during the time of disaster.As the PDS have sufficient foods in stock for providing food during crisis.
- Under NRHM special attention should be given to the diseases like Falaria, Dengu, Chickengunia and jaundice in umaria district so that epidemics can be avoided.Under this scheme proper vaccination should be carried out by the district health administration through CHC and PHC. Apart from Special camp should be arranged at block level or Gram Panchayat level about awareness of diseases and how to be safe. Doters should be trained to tackles the epedimic in that region. Under this scheme there should be doctors and stock of medicines related to the epidimics by which generally people of these areas are affected.

- The same way, under PMGSY(Pradhanmantri gram Sadak Yojna), proper communication should be established in Akash Koh area of Manpur block where transportation become vulnerable during rainy seasons. It should give special attention to the water logging area which is more affected during the rainy seasons. Roads should be constructed under this scheme in rural area for the proper communication from village to block. There are some are more affected during rainy seasons transportation become very difficult so these areas should get priority.

C 1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building

A majority of the officials involved in Disaster management have been trained at the DMI, Bhopal. Such trainings have to be replicated as far as possible. Due to the presence of chemical industries in the Vidisha Industrial zone, there should be an establishment of a fire department. Officials should be trained in dealing with chemical fires and the fire department itself should undergo capacity building to meet the demands of an unforeseen disaster.

The DDMA will be the primary agency for nominating training for all government officials involved in the planning and implementation of the mitigation strategies at the district and tehsil level.

At the district level, training programs will be conducted in coordination with NGOs, and government training/research institutions. The tehsil level officials have to be involved in such programs/seminars.

In vulnerable areas, community initiatives should be taken to inform and empower the locals to be able to better respond during disasters. The Health department may organize First Aid training camps in such areas. Officials of the DDMC should also undergo such First Aid training.

Most of the Home Guards are equipped to respond to disaster situations and have a training program in place for basic Relief and rescue work. They should be involved for capacity building of the concerned officials.

C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives

Community is the first to respond in the event of any disaster so this plan proposes community-led disaster management at panchayat levels.

The idea is to chart out disaster management plan at the grass root level in order to lessen the impact of disasters and to cultivate a culture of disaster mitigation, preparation, and quick responsiveness among members of the community.

The proposal calls for a slew of measures including the setting up of disaster management committees and task forces at panchayat level, preparation and execution of panchayat disaster management plans, and conduct of regular trainings and mock drills. Although some work in Vidisha is already been done in this area, all the committees formed are on the paper and they are not active. Hence, for preparing a community based disaster management plan, need is to strengthen the already formed committees, and form new ones at places where they do not exist.

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

C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

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

Short term provisions are expected to cover the immediate loss, incurred due to disasters. Whereas long term provisions include the set up of fire stations, watershed management, planting trees along the river etc. Agriculture department shall provide seeds and the required finance as loans through local banks for the resumption of agricultural activities. The district administration shall elicit the support of funding agencies like CARE, CRS, UNDP etc. for the resumption of agriculture and livelihood activities.

Revenue Book/Circulars contain standing instructions of the government for distribution of ex-gratia payments to poor affected families to initiate the recovery process. This assistance will be provided very promptly to the poor families by the functionaries of the revenue department.

Long term: Fire equipments should be purchased as required and as per new technology. For eg: multistoried buildings, equipments for fire extinguishing in slum areas where fire brigade cannot enter. Only 3 fire tenders are available in the district with the Nagar Nigam of Vidisha, which needs to be strengthened.

C 1.2 Preparedness Plan

Pre flood warning are always issued,before flood comes as the flood control room are on high alert in rainy season in all blocks/tehsils.There is 24 hours duty of tehsildars etc in control room.

This protective process embraces measures which enable governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations to cope with them effectively. Preparedness includes the formulation of viable emergency plans, the development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories and the training of personnel. It may also embrace search and rescue measures as well as evacuation plans for areas that may be at risk from a recurring disaster.

Preparedness therefore encompasses those measures taken before a disaster event which hare aimed at minimizing the loss of life, disruption of critical services, and damage when the disaster occurs. All preparedness planning should be supported by appropriate legislation with clear allocation of responsibilities and budgetary provisions.

C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

General Preparedness MeasuresIn preparedness measures, firstly vulnerable areas are to be identified and periodic awareness programme are to be provided at the Ward level, Panchayat level, Educational Institutions, Social Organizations etc. It is essential to examine the various methods in which the community can be effectively involved in planning for disaster management.

Insurance is a safety against loss of life or crop or property. The people should be educated and made aware of the various schemes available for insurance against loss life, crop and property and the benefits that can be gained out of the insurance. As Vidisha District faced frost, drought in previous years, which affects agricultural productivity therefore its necessary that Crop Insurance Schemes are to be made more prevalent and popular in order to provide better results and benefits for the people. In normal time, precautionary steps are taken by different agencies which are as follows.

- Temporary arrangements of Shelter and tent for affected people
- Check stock of medicine, and life saving drugs, earmarking mobile teams.
- Stocking of food grains in Block Head quarter(Vidisha)

- Arrangement of Food and fodder for cattle population they suffered lot at the time of flood and drought.
- List of available resources like search and rescue equipments, Man power, Vehicles available (running condition) etc.

Traffic and Transportation System:

- Replacement of Kaccha roads with pucca roads.
- Creation of parking Zone near bus stand and main bazaar: Development of parking zone through public private partnership model in areas like bhopali lake, Mukherjee Nagar and areas near city kothwali.
- Increasing the width of roads by developing hawker's zone.
- Requirement of RTV on certain routes for public transport. tempos running in the city should be replaced as they are increasing the pollution level of city.
- Requirement of Traffic light system at BPL intersection, Pashupatinath Intersection, hero Honda showroom intersection, Sricold Intersection and Sitamau crossing.

Social Infrastructure:

- Requirement of dharmshala near Udaypur, Gyasarpur temple area.

C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

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

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

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

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

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

- List of Vehicle, Man power, Search and rescue equipments available.

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

Municipal Boards:

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

Civil Defense:

- Conduct Training sessions to handle various disasters.
- Make a list of resources available (Working Condition) for search and rescue operations.
- Coordinate with Police and Home Guard Departments in arrangements of training sessions

Public Works Department:

- List of the manpower available at all levels with their contact details.
- List of the resources (machinery and material) available and additional arrangements on short notice. Providing this information to the district administration (DDMA)
- Make plan for evacuation of people in case of emergency, Should have evacuation plan for the identified disaster sites.
- Make arrangement for a better drainage system to be constructed in Congested city area in Vidisha.
- Keep an eye on illegal colonies being constructed which block municipality drains.

Water Resources Departments:

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

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

The existing control rooms for flood relief can be used for disasters like cloud bursts or hail storms with little or no modifications. Here the information desk of the ICS system will play an important role. It should be ensured that the warning system is easy to operate, reaches a large number of people simultaneously and take little or no maintenance at all. If any electrical equipment is involved, power supply should be ensured and

there should be provisions for backup supply. Also, it should be checked at regular interval to ensure its working at the time of need. Often animals exhibit different kind of behavioral patterns prior to the onset of disasters like flood and earthquake. These patterns should be studied and integrated in the awareness program for communities.

Hazards	Agencies
<p>Ex: Flood</p> <p>Drought</p> <p>Industrial</p> <p>Fair Accidents</p>	<p>In case of Smarat Ashok Sagar Dam (Betwa River) or any river of district Executive engineer Water resources will gather information from Sub divisional officer (Engineer) and inform DDMA. Tehsildar of respective tehsils will also collect information regarding water level and inform to SDM and after that DDMA will take appropriate action like issuing alerts to all departments like Home Guard, Police, and Public Works etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous Monitoring of water level. • Search and rescue team is on alert. • Health Team is also on alert. • Schedule of release of water may change from dams. • Stock of medicine, food grains is checked. • Checking of Temporary Shelter arrangements. <p>For affected Persons warning is also issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain Alert • Take shelter in nearest evacuation centers • Keep cattle tied in open spaces/ let free. <p>In case of Drought drinking water supply is major problem in most areas of district. Department like public works, Public health engineering, Municipal Board, Animal Care, Food and civil supplies, Agriculture is on alert.</p> <p>In case of Industrial accidents alert may issue by Pollution Control board, Industry Department, Industry Health and safety department. By alert Health department, Police department, Home guard takes position, fire department etc.</p> <p>Employees of cement industries are at high risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock of medicine. • Search and rescue operation by fire brigade if fire occurs at site or by home guard or police. <p>Alert issued by Municipal board, Police etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and PWD take position. • Search and Rescue team is on alert. • Loudspeakers and alarms bell are used to issue warning message. • Fire brigade is also on alert. • Extra forces are deployed to maintain law and order.

Table C. 1.2.2

Hazards	Agencies
Flood	CWC
Drought	IMD
Industrial	Deptt. of Industry, SPCB
Road accidents	RTO
Epidemic	Health department, Agriculture department and Veterinary Division
Landslides	Minning department

C.1.2.3 Evacuation stage

People trapped in a disaster situation like flood/fire are evacuated and taken to nearby high rise area or any other such relief shelter prepared for them. In case of fire, people are taken into open area.

Steps are:

1. Identify a place where evacuated people have to be taken to.
2. Make announcement and ask people to collect at a place.
3. Create enough transport vehicle or boats to ferry people.
4. Divide people in groups and assigns roles to a leader in each group.
5. Make arrangements for medical aid and food and clean water facility for the evacuated people for the evacuated phase.

C 1.3 Response Plan

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

C 1.3.1 Incident Command System (ICS) There is no ICS system in place for the district currently, however the following plan is proposed:

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

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

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

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

1. Incident Commander

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

2. Operations Section

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

3. Planning Section

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

4. Logistics Section

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

5. Finance / Administration Section

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

District Level Incident Response

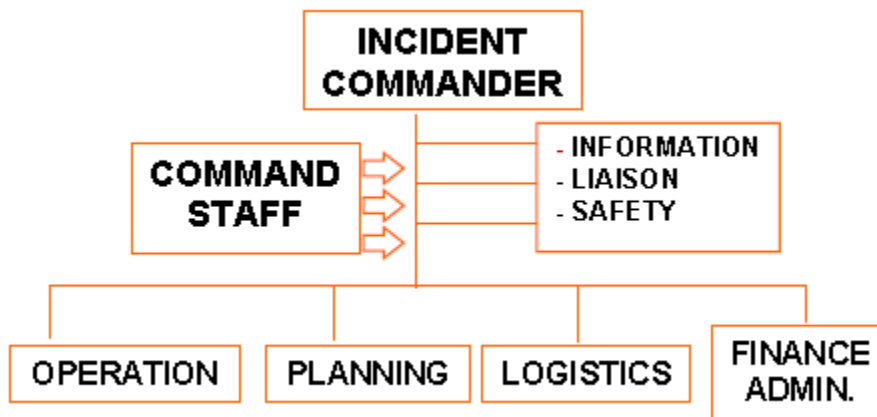
At the district level, there will be one District Headquarters Team with the primary function of assisting the District Collector in handling tasks like general co-ordination, distribution of relief materials, media management and the overall logistics. Suitable officers from the district administration will be carefully selected and professionally trained for the different ICS positions in order to constitute the District Level Incident Command Teams. (DICTs). The teams will focus on the operational aspects of response management, duly supported by other functions in ICS, e.g. Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, etc. The officers drawn for this assignment will be carefully selected by the District Collector depending upon their fitness, ability and aptitude for any of the DICT positions and they will be professionally trained to fulfill their assigned roles.

Arrangements will also be made for ensuring their mobilization in a time-bound manner for their deployment to the trouble spot. Due consideration for the appropriate level of seniority will be given while constituting the teams. The team personnel may be selected from the General Administration / Revenue Department which traditionally handles disaster response in our country, the option to pick up willing and capable personnel from any other department for taking up specific

positions in the DICT will be left open. For some positions, a suitable number of additional personnel will be trained as reserve for taking care of contingencies like transfers, promotions, etc. For the position of the Incident commander, a suitable officer of the rank of Additional District magistrate will be preferred. The District Level Incident Command Teams will function under the overall control of the Collector / District Magistrate. The State governments can also deploy the DICTs to other districts depending upon the magnitude of the disaster.

ICS Organization in Detail

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



Role and Responsibilities of ICS Staff

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

Incident Commander

Major responsibilities and duties of Incident Commander

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Establish the Immediate Priorities

First Priority is always safety of:

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

Second Priority: Incident Stabilization.

Stabilization is normally tied directly to incident complexity.

When considering stabilizing the Incident Commander must:

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

3. Determine Incident Objectives, Strategy, and Tactical Direction

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

A. Know Agency Policy

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

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

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

Agency policy can affect the establishment of incident objectives.

B. Establish Incident Objectives

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

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

C. Develop Appropriate Strategy

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

D. Execute Tactical Direction

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

Tactical Direction consists of the following steps:

1. Establish Tactics

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

2. Assign Resources

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

3. Monitor Performance

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

4. Monitor Scene Safety

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

5. Establish and Monitor Incident Organization

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

6. Manage Planning Meetings as Required

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

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

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

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

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

9. Authorize Release of Information to the News Media

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

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

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

Information Officer

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

Reasons for the IC to designate an Information Officer

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

Liaison Officer

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

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

Reasons for the IC to designate a Liaison Officer

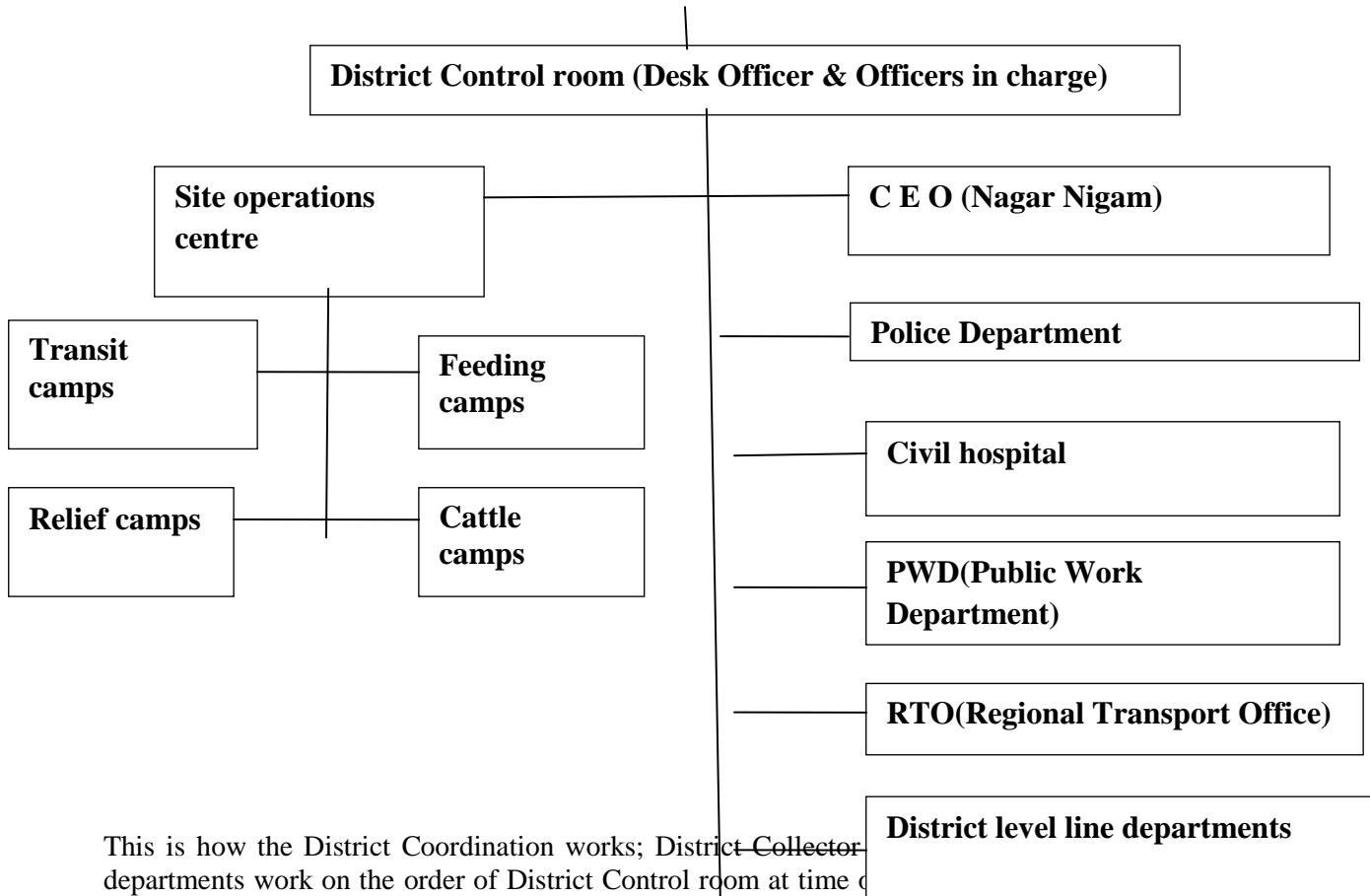
1. When several agencies send, or plan to send, agency representatives to an incident in support of their resources.
2. When the IC can no longer provide the time for individual co-ordination with each agency representative.
3. When it appears that two or more jurisdictions may become involved in the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

Safety Officer

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

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

C 1.3.2 Operational direction & coordination



This is how the District Coordination works; District Collector departments work on the order of District Control room at time of relief operation with the help of all the departments in the district.

All other manages the

Role and Responsibilities of ICS General Staff (Proposed)

The General Staff consists of the following positions:

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

Operations Section

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

The Operations Section consists of the following components:

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

1. Ground or Surface-based Tactical Resources

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

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

2. Staging Areas

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

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

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

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

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

Planning Section

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 Resources Unit

2 Situation Unit

3 Documentation Unit

4 Demobilization Unit

Common responsibilities of Unit Leaders are listed below:

Obtain briefing from the Section Chief

Participate in incident

Determine current status of unit activities

Confirm dispatch and estimated time of arrival of staff and supplies

Assign specific duties to staff, supervise staff

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

Supervise demobilization of the unit, including storage of supplies

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

Maintain unit records, including Unit Log

1. Resources Unit

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

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

2. Situation Unit

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

3. Documentation Unit

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

4. Demobilization Unit

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

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

5. Technical Specialists

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

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

- Planning Section Chief
- A designated Unit Leader

Some examples of the more commonly used specialists are :

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

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is responsible for the following:

1. Facilities
2. Transportation
3. Communications

4. Supplies
5. Equipment maintenance and fuelling
6. Food Services
7. Medical Services
8. Ordering Resources

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

Six Units may be established within the Logistics Section:

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

C 1.3.3 Rapid damage assessment & reporting

Table C 1.3.3

Table: Initial Assessment Report

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT										
1	NATURE OF DISASTER:									
2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:					TIME:				
3	DAMAGE AND LOSS ESTIMATES									
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Total Population Affected	People missing	People injured	Severity		Immediate needs	Houses Damaged		Action taken
					H	L		L	M	
4	INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE									
	Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Housing		Source of water	and bridge		Condition	Damage		
5	NEED ESTIMATES									
	Site (Village, Block Tehsil)	Needs	requiring shelter						Any Other	
6	ANY OTHER VITAL INFORMATION									
7	SPECIFY IMMEDIATE NEEDS: (With quantity)									
	Food									
	First aid									
	Machinery									
8	Possible Secondary Affects:									
9	NAME THE CONTACT PERSON:									
10	AGENCY/ADDRESS: TELEPHONE NUMBER									
	DATE:					SIGNATURE:				
	FOR OFFICE PURPOSE:					REPORT NO.:				
	ACTION TAKEN:									

C 1.3.4 Distt. Search & rescue Team:

The following search and rescue team is being recommended:

Table C.1.3.4

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

C 1.3.5 Medical response

There is a total of 13 such teams exist in each block. The team consists of medical officer, dresser, ward boy and nurses. The team has a prerequisite stock of medicines and is well trained to handle any sort of medical disaster. Kindly refer to annexure for complete list with contact numbers.

C 1.3.6 Logistic arrangements

The city has a total of 36914 vehicles excluding two wheelers which can be employed in time of an emergency to transport people and facilities to and fro. There are a total of 21 ambulances and 70 vehicles with the police reserve force in good working condition. Ambulances are in short supply keeping in view of the huge population of the district which about 14 lakhs. So we can increase their capacity.

SN. No.	Vehicle	Number
1	Car	2632
2	Jeep	965
3	Cab	203
4	3 wheeler	422
5	Tractor	784
6	Tractor trolley	6091
7	Others	235
8	Ambulances	21

C 1.3.7 Communications

A flood control room and help desk is constituted at the site of disaster to collect information about missing persons. After that the data is forwarded to the police departments for record keeping. Presently there are no VSAT connections. There is availability of telephones, mobiles and wireless in flood control rooms.

There are a total of 18 WLL towers in the district and 89 mobile towers. Wimax (for high speed internet) towers are planned for Basoda, Kurwai and Lateri in the year 12-13.

C 1.3.8 Temporary shelter management

Table C 1.3.8

S.No.	Name and address of safe shelters	Arrangement of food / free kitchen
	Safe shelters are generally chosen to be some administrative building or govt. school.	Provision is there to provide 30 Rs. of food per day.

C 1.3.9 Law & order

In recent past there have been almost nil incidents of communal riot or any such kind of law and order emergency. Still following is the format for dealing with such a situation.

The basic coordination starts from collector who on understanding the sensitivity of situation asks police to look into. This role is mostly looked into by police. There is an additional police reserve force which deals only with law and order situation. When extra force is required home guard department is taken into account also.

C 1.3.11 Animal care

The animal husbandry department will take care of disposal of carcass with necessary equipments in case of cattle death are there in the affected areas with a view to restoration of public life and result oriented work. They should make arrangements to treat the injured cattle. They should also vaccinate the animals against various diseases. Arrangement for pets and cattle should be made separately.

C 1.3.12 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.

C 1.3.13: Animal care

Animals, both domestic as well as wild are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters and thus it is the *duty of the Veterinary department to take care of them*. It is necessary to devise appropriate measures to protect animals and find means to shelter and feed them during disasters and their aftermath, through a community effort, to the extent possible. It is pertinent to note that many communities have shown compassion to animals during disasters, and these efforts need to be formalized in the preparedness plans. The Departments/Ministries of the GoI such as Animal Husbandry and Dairy Department, Social Justice & Empowerment and the district has devised such measures at all levels.

C 1.3.14: Management of deceased

The Carcass Disposal team is responsible for the clearance of carcasses after the disaster. The team should put in all efforts to prevent the spread of any kind of disease by disposing off the carcasses at the earliest and in the manner that they are supposed to. The unclaimed bodies need to be burnt or buried accordingly. And before that they need to be kept in a morgue or on ice in a separate location.

The health department will immediately start the procedure for post mortem of the dead bodies, if required, as per the rules. Disposal of dead bodies should be carried out in a way that such it does not hurts the sentiments of anyone. And also great care should be taken that the dead bodies should not become the brooding ground for pathogens, which may cause illness or maybe become a reason for some epidemic. Arrangement should be made to issue death certificates of the deceased to the relatives.

C 1.3.15: Civil Defense and Home Guards

The mandate of the Civil Defense (CD) and the Home Guards should be redefined to assign an effective role in the field of disaster management. They will be deployed for community preparedness and public awareness. A culture of voluntary reporting to duty stations in the event of any disaster should be promoted. A proper Civil Defense set up in every District would be a boon for disaster response as the neighborhood community is always the first responder in any disaster. The proposal to make Civil Defense District centric and be involved in disaster response has already been approved by the GoI. Its phase wise implementation has also begun. State Governments should ensure it's operationalization in their respective districts.

C 1.3.16: Role of Private Security

The guards of private companies can be called for assistance if required but for that purpose they need to be trained well enough for the occasion well in advance. So this training can be carried out in the Home Guard dept. or in the Police Line training grounds by the officers designated by the district authorities for the purpose.

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. These guards would act as an extra helping hand and thus would hasten the process of relief work.

C 1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary 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.

Table C 1.3.17

S.No.	Name and address of NGO	Contact nos. of person concerned
1	Gram Vikas Mandal, Sanaval Badagaon, Vidisha-464220, Madhya Pradesh	Kishan Singh Thakur, gramvikas@yahoo.com

C 1.3.18 Relief management planning

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

Functions of Infrastructure Desk

- Shelters for affected people with sanitation facilities
- Temporary structure for storage
- Kitchens
- Medical facilities
- Education facility
- Recreational facility
- Postal facility
- Temporary repairs to damaged infrastructure

Functions of Logistics Desk

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

Functions of Health Desk

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

Functions of Communication and Information Management Desk

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

6. Maintaining In-Message and Out-Message Register
7. Sending all Out-Messages on behalf of Camp Officer of the Relief Camp

Functions of Operation Desk

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

Co-ordination with

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

B. Manage

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

C. General

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

Functions of Services Desk

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

Functions of Resources Desk

Maintenance of

1. Books of account for all cash receipts
2. Books of account for all cash disbursements
3. Stock register for all relief materials
4. Issue register for all relief materials
5. Dead stock register for all non-consumables (inventory)
6. Record of all personnel payment on TA&DA, daily wages and other incidentals
7. made to relief personnel.
8. Records of all transfer of funds (as advances) to other government departments
9. (suspense account)
10. Records of all cash vouchers and credit vouchers.
11. Records of all gratuitous relief.
12. Records of all compensation paid.

13. Preparation of records relating to finance and accounts as per the formats for dispatch to Emergency Operations Center.

General

1. All cash donations must be deposited with District Control Room and a receipt for the same should be obtained.
2. All material donations must be entered in stock register and made available for
3. inspection to officer from the District Control Room or Site Operations Center.
4. Maintain record of all issue of cash vouchers and credit vouchers for petrol and diesel.

C 1.3.19 Media Management

Media is important arms of administration as it helps in dissemination of information in the fastest way to every section of society. Following are few guidelines to be followed while managing media:

1. While dealing with media give information and confrontation should be best avoided.
2. As statement would be edited try giving short complete sentences, one thought per sentence is the golden rule.
3. Try to keep any sort of disputes not to go public.
4. There should be PR machinery which deals with media.
5. Do not give conflicting statements

This plan has recognized the power of the media in keeping the people and the administration informed and seeks to utilize the media for the following purposes:

- The nature of the likely hazards, which may affect the lives of the people of the district and the ways to protect their lives and properties from the hazard;
- Increasing community awareness about the mitigation measures that can protect the lives and properties from the hazards;
- Communicating an advance warning of impending disaster to the people in order to give them time to take any protective action required;
- Identity of the people affected by the disaster and the nature of the effect;
- Arrangements made by the administration for the relief to disaster victims;
- Raising the awareness of the community to include mitigating measures for the recovery process;
- Keeping a watch over the relief operations and to keep the Government and the people informed about the same.

C 1.3.20 Fire Services

At present there is no separate fire safety office in the district. The municipality takes care of all fire related incidents.

The following parts are proposed:

- Training of municipality employees in fire and chemical related disaster management.
- Mock drill and periodic exercises to be regularly conducted,
- Increase recruitment of fire fighters
- Acquisition of new cutting and welding machines etc.
- Acquiring new fire fighting instruments, fire extinguisher, fire brigade etc

C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan Short-term recovery will return the vital life support systems to minimum operating standards while long term rehabilitation will continue till complete redevelopment of the area takes place.

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

Post Disaster Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

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

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

Administrative Relief

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

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

A district is sub-divided into sub-divisions and tahsils or talukas. The head of a subdivision is called the Sub-Division Officer (SDO) while the head of a Tahsil is known as a Tehsildar.

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

C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure The Short term measures need to be taken immediately after disaster is as follows:

- Restoring lines of communication and information. Establish alternate communication links to have effective communication with marooned areas.
- Repair of the power and sewerage lines damaged in on priority basis so that normalcy is restored.

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

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

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

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

C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure:

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

- Before Construction activity training session must be organized for engineers, architects, builders and masons of the district so that there can be speedy reconstruction of damaged property and

Infrastructure. Organize workshops for employees of NREGA, Indira Awaas Yojana and other developmental schemes.

- Repairs and construction of infrastructure facilities such as roads, embankments, Sewerage system, and Electrical installations through public private partnership and through fund allotted to developmental schemes.
- **Technology Up gradation:** Use of latest equipments so that reconstruction takes less time and also ensure involvement of research institutions, experts to provide guidelines, monitoring and review the construction activity.

C 1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure:

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

C.1.4.3 Restoration of Livelihood:

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

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

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

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

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

C 1.5 Cross cutting elements

C 1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management

Communities help themselves to reorient after a disaster by guiding and encouraging each other. They address the priority need and help the administration by providing concrete information. They address local vulnerability of people affected and induce a feeling comradeship. In flood like situation people generally are the first to help themselves.

C 1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups

Vulnerable groups are more prone to disaster related ravages. These groups basically include old people, children, infants, sick or handicapped people and women. They hold a special significance while preparing preparedness and rehabilitation programs. Every line department will develop a specific disaster related policy for these groups.

Disabled persons

Artificial limbs to be fitted free of cost

Wheel chair and other such materials to be supplied to persons disabled in disaster.

Children

Children orphaned in disaster to be given places in foster homes.

These children to be given free education and economic benefits.

Old Persons

Old- age pension to be given.

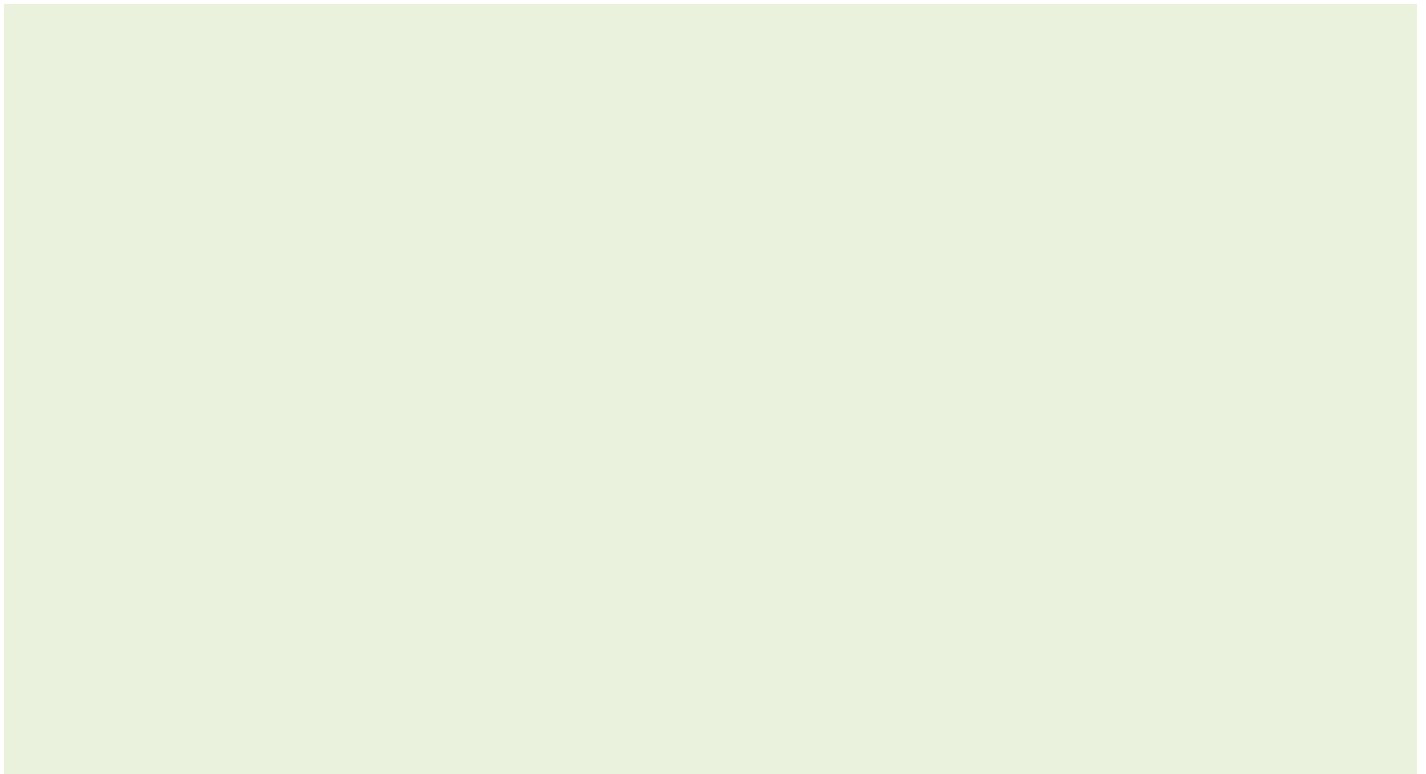
Free medical treatment to be given in hospitals.

Old age homes to be created and maintained.

Women

Women to be given employment and some form of pension benefits.

They should be trained in skill development programs.



C 2 Standard Operating Procedures (and Checklists)

C 2.1 SOPs for all concerned Line Departments

C. 2 Standard Operating Procedures with checklist

Standard Operating Procedures

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

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

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

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

Department of Revenue and Relief

Non Disaster Time

- ✚ To appoint a nodal officer in the DEOC.
- ✚ Establish infrastructure for DEOC and maintain in state of readiness with all equipment in working order and all inventories updated.
- ✚ Train personnel on operations of DEOC.
- ✚ Ensure basic facilities for personnel who will work at district level for disaster response.
- ✚ To coordinate the preparedness functions of all line departments.
- ✚ Establish disaster management funding mechanisms to ensure adequate resources for preparedness work, and quick availability of resources for relief and rehabilitation when required.
- ✚ Ensure that all the Gram Panchayats, urban bodies and blocks prepare their disaster management plan.
- ✚ Coordinate with other state departments of state and centre for their disaster management plan at the district level and synchronise the same with the district disaster management plan.
- ✚ Help District Administrators with additional resources for disaster preparedness, if necessary.
- ✚ On annual basis report to the SEC of the preparedness activities.
- ✚ To ensure that funds are being allocated under the District Disaster Mitigation Fund.
- ✚ To ensure that structural and non-structural mitigation measures are taken by all its department offices.

Warning Time

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

During Disaster

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

After Disaster

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

Department of Home**Non Disaster Time**

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

Warning Time

- ✚ List of storage facilities, dealers of food.
- ✚ Control room setup/assignment of control room duty.
- ✚ Pre-positioning of staff for site operation centres.
- ✚ Pre-arrangements to be made as per the demand of various departments.

During Disaster

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

After Disaster

- ✚ Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record.
- ✚ Share experiences with all the departments.
- ✚ Continuous aid & proper arrangements till situation is under control.
- ✚ Monitor that the Repair & Restoration work is in progress as planned.
- ✚ Examine the performance reports of various departments.
- ✚ Examine the reports in order to make amendments and prepare a better strategy by taking inputs from all departments.

Department of Health

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

Department of Transport

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Designate one Liaison Officer of the department as the Focal Point and inform all concerned.✚ Develop and implement disaster management plan for the department.✚ Carry out survey of condition of all highway systems at state and district level.✚ Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the department and ensure that they are all in good working condition.✚ Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the private operators in the district.✚ Allocate additional force to possible Disaster prone roads/routes identified✚ Ensure that the force so allocated are aware of the possible disaster prone spots on these routes along with the possible type of disaster which may happen, as in the case of Petrol and Diesel transport vehicles leading to and from the IOC depot.✚ Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation.✚ Enforce the speed limits in the government vehicles regulated by the department and organize departmental awareness programs for the same
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Depute an officer at the DEOC.✚ Ensure availability of fuel, recovery vehicles and equipment.✚ Take steps for arrangement of vehicles for possible evacuation of people
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Establish contact with the DEOC.✚ Take steps for transportation of relief personnel and material to affected areas.✚ Take steps for movement of affected population to safer areas.✚ Collate and disseminate information regarding operational and safe routes and alternate routes, fuel availability etc. to personnel operating in the field.✚ Launch recovery missions for stranded vehicles.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Assess damage to transportation infrastructure.✚ Take steps to ensure speedy repair and restoration of transport links.

Department of Public Works

Non Disaster Time

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

Warning Time

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

- ✦ Give priority attention to urgent repair works that need to be undertaken in disaster affected areas.
- ✦ Work under construction should be secured with ropes, sandbags, and covered with tarpaulins if necessary.
- ✦ Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plant and equipment in the district workshops.

During Disaster

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

After Disaster

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

Department of Irrigation and Water Resources

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✦ Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the district.✦ An officer to be appointed as nodal officer.✦ Activation of flood monitoring mechanism✦ Methods/communication arrangement of alerting officers on various sites established✦ Check the preparation level of the department.✦ Identify the areas that face the maximum flow of the major rivers and also make the locals aware about it.✦ Identify the flood prone areas and demarcate them and also send a flood surveillance team to such areas.✦ Mark the maximum safe level of water at all the embankments of rivers, reservoirs and dams.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✦ Mechanism evolved for forewarning settlements in the down stream/evacuation/coordination with other dam authority.✦ Identification of materials required for response operations✦ Repairs/ under construction activity are well secured✦ Water level gauges marked✦ Inlet and outlet to tanks are cleared✦ Watch and ward of weak embankments & stock piling of repair materials at vulnerable points✦ Guarding of weak embankments✦ All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.✦ Procure necessary inventory for flood situations and keep it properly maintained.✦ Inventories for the case of breakage of dam/embankments like sand sacks, rocks, etc need to be brought and checked well in advance.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✦ Surveillance of flood hit/susceptible areas.✦ Make announcements about the coming flood.✦ Usage of advanced technology like GPS to calculate damage and the areas where maximum damage would occur.✦ Safety of equipments of the Irrigation department to be maintained.✦ Survey of major dams, embankments, bridges, channels etc is done.✦ Emergency help services to areas where bank got broken.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✦ Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record.✦ Surveillance for protection of people.✦ Share experiences with the department.✦ Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

- ✚ Training of staff to minimize the loss of life/property.

Department of Agriculture

Non Disaster Time

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

Warning Time

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

During Disaster

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

After Disaster

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

Department of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation

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

Department of Veterinary

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

Department of Fire Service

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

Department of Telecommunications

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

Department of Food & Civil Supplies

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

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.

<p>During Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Undertake the work of search and rescue and also the relief work ✚ Set up a temporary special control room and information centre at the main bus station. ✚ Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work ✚ Ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters. ✚ Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites. ✚ Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency. ✚ Consult the liaison officer to close the ports and sailing in the rivers, which is damage prone or dangerous for the safety of the people as well as the property. ✚ Assist the administration to send the messages regarding warning to the remote area
<p>After Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer. ✚ Carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work. ✚ Engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster. ✚ Review the matters regarding closing of movement at the port for safety measures and will ensure that it is restarted very soon. ✚ To contact the district control room if additional equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel are necessary to restore the port related activities. ✚ Prepare a primary survey report of damage and send it to the District Control Room and to the administrative head. ✚ Collect the details of approach roads connecting the damaged area and get them repaired in co-ordination with the competent authority

Rural Development Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Designate one Liaison Officer in the department and the district as the Disaster Management Focal Point.✚ Develop a district disaster management plan for the department.✚ Prepare maps showing population concentration and distribution of resources.✚ Encourage disaster resistant technological practices in buildings and infrastructure.✚ Encourage the people in earthquake prone areas to adopt earthquake resistant technologies.✚ Report activities in periodic meetings of the district disaster management advisory committee and to DDMA.✚ In coordination with PWD conduct regular training to the engineers of the department.✚ Appoint one officer as focal point for mitigation activities✚ On the basis of its developmental responsibility, liaise with other line departments and agencies for a coordinated mitigation approach.✚ In coordination with the DDMA, conduct building assessments, identification of structural and non structural mitigation activities.✚ Organize awareness programmes for BDO's, Panchayat secretaries and Gram Pradhans on structural and no-structural mitigation activities.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Focal Point in department to keep in touch with the DEOC.✚ Alert all concerned about impending disaster.✚ Ensure safety of establishments, structures and equipment in the field✚ Ensure formation of committee for rescue, relief and rehabilitation work and local volunteer teams.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Ensure information flow from affected Gram Panchayats and maintain regular contact with DEOC (24 hrs).✚ Support revenue department in establishing ICP's in the affected areas✚ Ensure availability of drinking water at times of need.✚ Provide necessary infrastructure to carry out relief works✚ Assess initial damage
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Quantify the loss/damage✚ Organize reconstruction of damaged houses on self help basis with local assets and materials received from the government.✚ Take up repair/reconstruction work of infrastructure damaged by disaster

Panchayat Raj

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Develop a disaster management plan for the department at district level & update it annually. ✚ Analyze the training needs of the department's personnel, which include its officials and elected representatives of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat samiti's and Zila Panchayat and organize trainings with the help of HIDM or other agencies. ✚ Conduct gram Panchayat level mock drills as part of preparedness.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan ✚ Ensure that all the development schemes of the department have a mitigation component as an integral part
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Coordinate with local authorities and support the response efforts. ✚ Coordinate the support from unaffected gram Panchayats.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Ensure proper distribution of reconstruction schemes and monitoring of the same during Block development committee and Zila Parishad meetings

Forest Department

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

After Disaster

- ✚ Damage assessment and sharing of reports with DEOC

Electricity Department**Non Disaster Time**

- ✚ Prepare and manage inventory for emergency operations.
- ✚ Training of electricity department workers and make sure that proper norms are being followed at the time of installation of various electric units/instruments.
- ✚ Make various applicable and implementable schemes regarding the setup and examination of electrical units/instruments.
- ✚ Make people aware so as to minimize the damage to life/limb caused due to electricity.

Warning Time

- ✚ Make provisions for providing electricity to rehabilitation centers in disaster hit areas & to cut off electric supply from risky areas in case of emergency.
- ✚ Follow proper regulations monitor continuously so that in case of wire breakage the current does not spread.
- ✚ Make proper arrangements and follow stringent norms such that in case of a natural calamity, (like earthquake, flood, cyclone etc) the high tension line does not get damaged.

During Disaster – Response

- ✚ Cut off electricity immediately after receiving information about any disaster so as to minimize the damage caused.
- ✚ Survey the spot and estimate (also help in estimation) the damage caused.
- ✚ Be ready to provide electricity in areas where it is needed and can be provided safely.
- ✚ Make a plan about how to re supply electricity to important areas, site operation centers, Industries, etc.
- ✚ Examine and repair major poles, transformers & wires necessary for getting electricity supply back to areas needed.
- ✚ Minimize the damage caused to life by demarcating dangerous areas and cutting electricity in time.
- Restore the electricity facility in affected areas.

After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation

- ✚ Repair of damaged poles, transformers and conductors etc as soon as possible to restore electricity in the district.
- ✚ Surveillance for protection of people.
- ✚ Share experiences with the department.
- Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

Department of Education

Non Disaster Time – Preparedness
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✦ Identify one Liaison Officer in the department at district level as Disaster Management Focal Point.✦ Develop district level disaster management plan for the department✦ In consultation with DDMA, state education directorate and state education board include disaster related subjects in the curricula in schools, and colleges.✦ Arrange for training of teachers and students on Dm and school safety activities.✦ Ensure that all schools and colleges develop their disaster management plans.✦ Ensure that construction of all educational institutions in earthquake zones is earthquake resistant.✦ Conduct regular mock drills in the educational institutes
Non Disaster Time –Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✦ Identify structural and non structural mitigation measures and get them implemented.✦ In coordination with the SSA &/or Public works department assess schools and colleges buildings conditions and place the proposal of retrofitting of the structurally unsafe buildings with the state education department and/or DDMA.✦ Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation.✦ Ensure that earthquake resistant features are included in new school buildings.
During Disaster – Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✦ In the event of disaster, place required number of education institutions and their buildings, under the DEOC for use as emergency shelter and relief centre, if necessary.✦ Students and staff trained as task forces as part of the school disaster management planning’s can provide local voluntary assistance for distribution of relief material and assistance to special needy people in the locality.
After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✦ Determine the extent of loss in educational institutions and submit the report to DDMA and state education department.

**Department of
Industrial Health and Safety**

<p>Non Disaster Time –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Designate one Liaison Officer in the Department as the Disaster Management Focal Point at district level. + Ensure all possible steps for the security of manpower, implements, stock, installations/factories etc. + Prepare listing and locations of industries and establishments for possible sourcing of relief material during disasters in the district. + Ensure training on preparedness programmes to be adopted at different levels for all manpower employed in factories and establishments in disaster vulnerable areas. + Issue disaster management guidelines to all the industries and ensure on-site and off-site plans for all industries. + Prepare and disseminate guidelines for the labor security and safety. + Prepare and implement rules and regulations for industrial safety and hazardous waste management. + Support the State Pollution Control Board to enforce the law for preventing environmental disaster in chemical industry or industries emitting toxic gases and effluents. + Issue detailed instructions to the employees about their duties and responsibilities in precautionary, disaster and post-disaster stages of normal disaster. + Prepare and disseminate public awareness material related to chemical accidents. + Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan for the district
<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Evacuation o the workers from the Industrial are vicinity + Request industries to provide emergency relief material such as food products, temporary shelter, medicines and medical equipment and search & rescue equipment. + During any industrial disaster, respond as per the disaster management plan of the respective industry or as per the guidelines for the specific hazard involved in the event.
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Take steps to plan for rehabilitation of industries adversely affected by disasters.

Department of Urban Development

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

Indian Red Cross and NGOs

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

Checklist of Various Departments

Preparedness Checklist for the District Collector

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

Preparedness Checklist for the Police Department

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

Preparedness Checklist for the Health Department

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. A hospital plan for the facilities, equipment and staff of that particular hospital based on “The Guide to Health Management in Disasters” has been developed.
6. Hospital staff is aware of which hospital rooms / buildings are damage proof.
7. All the staff of the hospital has been informed about the possible disasters in the district, likely damages and effects, and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property.
8. An area of hospital identified for receiving large number for casualties.
9. Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed.

10. Field staff oriented about DDMP, standards of services, and procedures for tagging.
11. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
12. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for M.S.E.D.C

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

Preparedness Checklist for Water Supply Department

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

Preparedness Checklist for Irrigation Department

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. Flood monitoring mechanisms can be activated in all flood prone areas
6. All staff is well aware of the precautions to be taken to protect their lives and personal property.
7. Each technical assistant has instructions and knows operating procedures for disaster conditions.
8. Methods of monitoring and impounding the levels in the tanks evolved.
9. Methods of alerting officers on other dam sites and the district control room, established.
10. Mechanisms evolved for forewarning settlements in the downstream, evacuation, coordination with other dam authorities.
11. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
12. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Telephone Department

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

Preparedness Checklist for PWD

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

Preparedness Checklist for Agriculture Department

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. Information provided to all concerned officers about the disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same.
6. The NGOs and the other relief organizations are informed about the resources of the department.
7. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
8. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Animal Husbandry Department

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

6. All the staff of the veterinary hospitals and centres have been informed about the possible disasters, likely damages and effects, and information about the ways to protect life, equipment and property.
7. An area of the hospital identified for receiving large number of livestock.
8. Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed.
9. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
10. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

C 3 Financial Provisions for Disaster Management

According to Disaster Management Act, 2005, Chapter ix, Finance, Account and Audit,

There is a provision for following type of funds to be generated and used for disaster management purpose,

Establishment of funds by the State Government

The State Government shall immediately after notifications issued for constituting the State Authority and the District Authorities, establish for the purposes of this Act the following funds, namely:-

- a) The fund to be called the District Disaster Response Fund;
- b) The fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund;

Emergency procurement and accounting

In case of any impending disaster if immediate purchases are required then following provision are in place to assist such speedy procurement,

- a) The concerned department or authority can make purchases and the standard procedure for inviting tenders should be waived then,
- b) Certificate about valid use of such acquisition or materials by an officer authorized by District would be deemed as an accepted document for purpose of accounting of emergency purchases.

C 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District

The list of all stakeholders in the district is

1. Government
2. Private sector
3. Public
4. Religious institution
5. Academic Institution

C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

The major Private and Public sectors in the district are railways, industries and telecommunications (BSNL). Railways has one of best disaster management plan which needs to be studied and replicated. Other than this Industries like Sai Agro and many other pesticides and petroleum

products themselves constitute emergency plans and carry many types of equipment like dry fire extinguisher and wet (foam) extinguisher, shovels etc which can be used in case of emergency.

C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations:

At present there are only few NGOs or CBOs extensively involved with the relief work. But NGOs are an integral part of community working and they should be encouraged to participate more with communities. Gram Viks Mandal is one such organization working for livelihood of the poor. The list of other such NGOs is given in annexure.

C 4.1.3 Religious Institutions:

There are many temples in the district like ,Charan Tirth(vidisha), Baadh wale Ganeshji(Vidisha),Nilkantha temple(Udaypur),Hanuman temple(Kurwai)etc. These places, especially at Charan Tirth, the temple does not submerge in flood and can be used as safe shelter in case of flood in Betwa river.

C 4.1.4 Academic Institutions:

At present there are no such Institutions in district itself but in Bhopal there is

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

And another at national level, in Ahemdabad:-

2. ALL INDIA DISASTER MITIGATION INSTITUTE
411, Sakar Five, Near Nataraj Cinema, Ashram Road,
Ahmedabad - 380009, Gujarat, India
Phone: +91-79-26586234, 26583607, Fax: +91-79-26582962
E-mail: bestteam@aidmi.org

C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:

C 4.2 Responsibilities of the stakeholders

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders will be:-

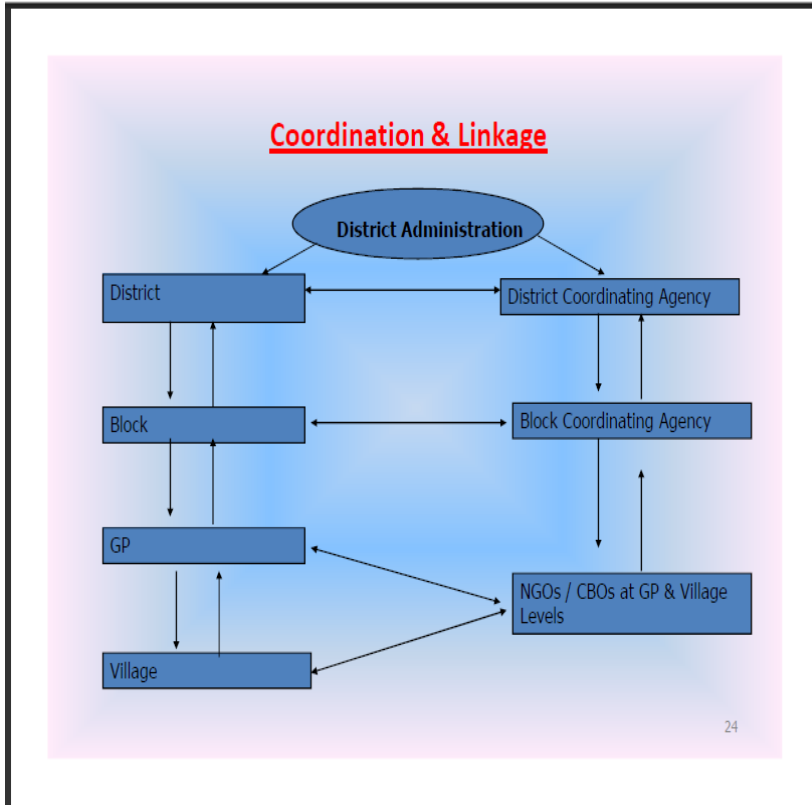
1. to cooperate with district administration in search and rescue operation
2. To be self aware of various malpractices that could lead to disaster and educate other members of the society about the same.
3. To help with all the equipment and other support in case of disaster.
4. Volunteer to help other victims of disaster.

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

Inter –District Coordination can exist between adjoining district based on the availability of particular resources or force with a particular district which can be mobilized.

This decision is basically taken by heads of district EOC who on comparing the resource inventory and other details can integrate their plans before hand for mutual cooperation.

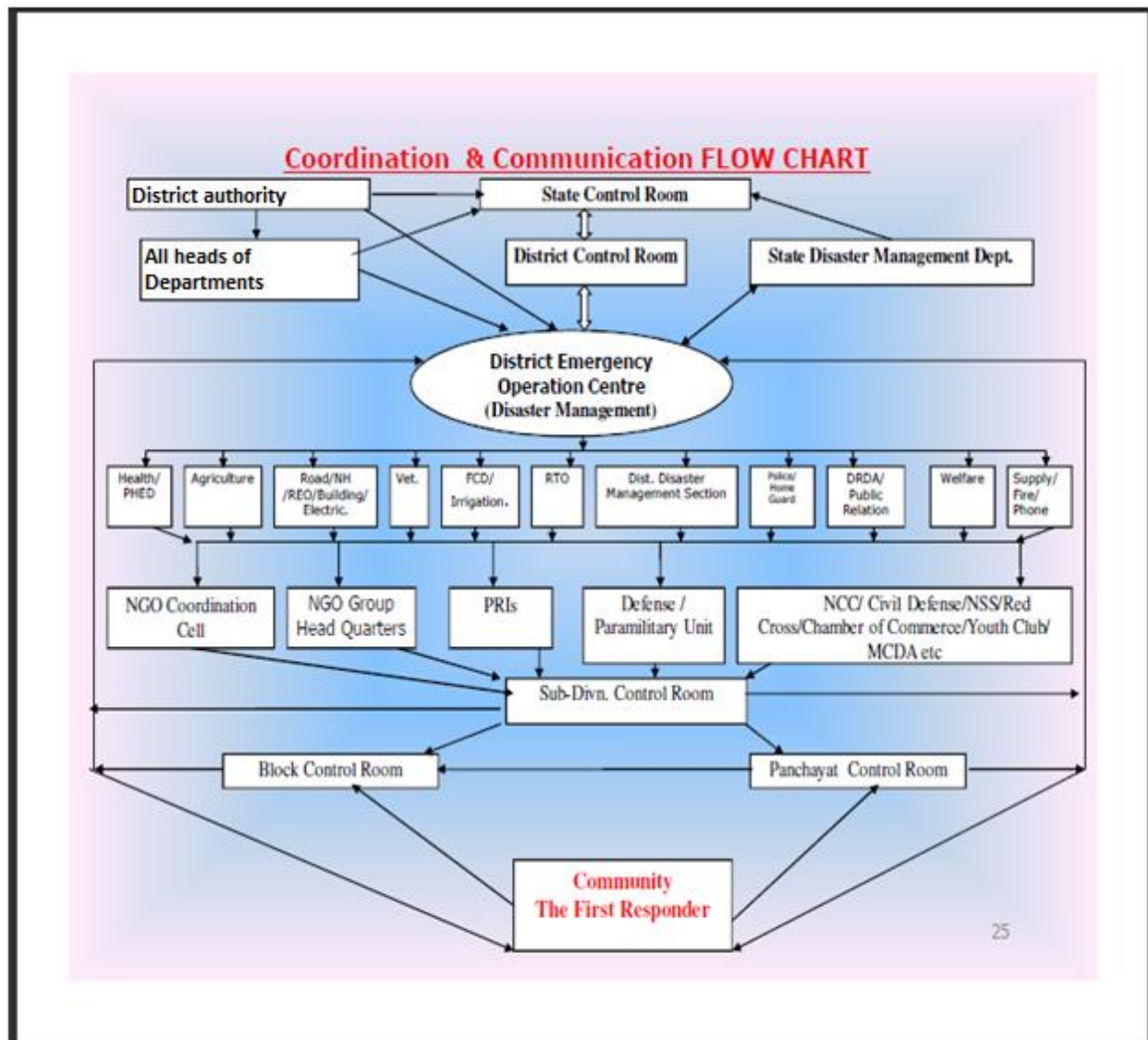
Also all the district in one subdivision should eventually integrate their plan for a larger inter district coordination.



This is how interdistrict coordination works. District administration i.e, collector and additional district collector heads the block authority. Each block’s authority heads all the gram panchayat and gram panchayat heads the villages it they represent.

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

Basically communities are the first respondent to any disaster like situation. But the integrated disaster management follows a top to bottom approach, i.e.,order and coordination flows from top brass. Therefore EOC has to make sure that sufficient coordination mechanism and resources are available right to from block level to village disaster committee, the most basic unit. The particular roles and responsibilities are again dealt with in Response plan.



The flow chart shows the coordination mechanism among the district authority, heads of departments, local groups, disaster management authority and all the departments at block level.

C 7 Dissemination of DM Plan

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

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

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

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

C 7.1 Plan Evaluation

The plan needs to be evaluated by the DDMAC under the guidance of DDMA, for any organizational lapses, lack of inventory, requirement of extra training and other such up gradation. This can be done after any big disaster or after any mock drill or other such exercise.

C 7.2 Plan Update

There has to an annual conference organized by collector, dealing with any new changes that are required in the plan regarding:

Resource inventory,

Augmentation in training or rescue planning

Or changes in coordination between different agencies,

And requirement of equipments using new technology,

All has to be reflected in the new plan.

Also plan will be updated based on shortcoming in terms of organizational structure, requirement of new training components and changes in role and responsibilities of any agency.

And the new plan needs to be shared with all agencies concerned and needs to be updated at IDRN and IDKN website.

C 8 Annexure

C 8.1 District profile

List of power station in Vidisha district:-

Vidisha

- 1.Bal Bihar
- 2.Tilak Chowk
- 3.Water Works
- 4.SATI
- 5.Uday giri

Ahemad Pur Road

- 6.Hansua
- 7.Kua Khedi
- 8.Durga Nagar
- 9.Industrial
- 10.Judge Colony

Ram Leela VDS

- 11.Amachawar
- 12.Water works
- 13.HT

Kham Kheda

- 14.Sultan Khejda
- 15.Saleiya
- 16.Kariya Hat

Laskar pur

17.Dhol Khedi
18.Gulabganj
Karariya Chouraha
19.Deetakhedi
20.Kothichar Kala
Ahemadpur Vill.
21.Ahemadpur
22.Berkhedi
Ban
23.Ban
24.Sojna
25.Mehrukhedi
26.Badagaon
Manora
27.Atarikhejda
28.Siyasi
29.Indarwas
30.Gyaraspur
31.Dhamnod
32.Haidergarh
Sehod
33.Sehod
Nateran
34.Nagore
35.Kagpur
36.Nateran
37.Seu
38.Johad
39.Rawan
Sombara
40.Sombara
41.Khader
42.HT-(EE W.W)
Shamshabad
43.Shamshabad
44.Shalakhedi
45.Bardha
46.Barkheda
47.Bichiya
Tinsiyai
48.Pipalkheda
Arihant Bihar
49.Arihant Bihar-A
50.Arihant Bihar-B
Satpada
51.Satpada
52.PeepalKheda
Gulabganj
53.BariGhat

54.Andiyakala

55.Gulabganj

Idgah

56.Udaygiri

57.City Feeder

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR GRADUATION,POST GRADUATION,DIPLOMA ETC. IN
DISTRICT VIDISHA

1. SAMRAT ASHOK TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (DEGREE) [VIDISHA]
2. SAMRAT ASHOK TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (DIPLOMA) [VIDISHA]
3. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE (GIRLS) [VIDISHA]
4. GOVERNMENT LAL BAHADUR SHASTRY COLLEGE [SIRONJ]
5. GOVERNMENT SUBHADRA SHARMA GIRLS COLLEGE [BASODA]
6. GOVERNMENT SANJAY GANDHI COLLEGE [BASODA]
7. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE [KURWAI]
8. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE [VIDISHA]
9. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE [BASODA]
10. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE [SIRONJ]

Hazard Prone Industries:

Sr. No.	Place	Name	Chemicals Used
1.	Vidisha	Agro Aids Pesticides	Parathion Methyl
2.	Vidisha	National Pesticides	Parathion Methyl
3.	Vidisha	Pestchem & Allied Industries	Parathion Methyl
4.	Vidisha	Shine Metal Industries	Parathion Methyl
5.	Vidisha	Union Pesticides Pvt. Ltd., Vidisha	Parathion Methyl
6.	Vidisha	Goyal Pesticides, Barkhadi	Methyl Parathion

List of NGOs working in Vidisha:-

AJANTA LALIT KALA AVAM SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI KRIYASHEEL PRAGATI PARISHAD

26288 (06-07-1994)Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

Indira Sharma 53, Sanchi Road, Near gulab Batika Vidisha M.P. india PIN 464001, Postal Address: 9 Swarnkar colony, Vidisha M.p.

Art & Culture, Children, Dalit Uplifted, Education & Literacy, Health & Family Welfare, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights, Legal Awareness & Aid, Labour & Employment, Micro Finance (SHGs), Nutrition, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Sports, Tribal Affairs, Tourism, Vocational Training, Water Resources, Women's Development & Empowerment, Youth Affairs 5836 (26-08-1977)Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
vijay shirdhonkar

kriyasheel pragati parishad, navankur bhavan, bareth road Ganjbasoda. 464221

Aged/Elderly, Children, Differently Abled, Dalit Uplifted, Education & Literacy, Environment & Forests, Health & Family Welfare, Information & Communication Technology, Minority Issues, New & Renewable Energy, Panchayati Raj, Right to Information & Advocacy, Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Women's Development & Empowerment

GYAN SAROVAR SHIKSHA EVAM JAN KALYAN SAMITI VSW ORGANIZATION

1533/93 (23-03-1993) Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

Sanjay jain Near Vidisha gas agency S.A.T.I road vidisha (m.p) 464001

Art & Culture, Children, Dalit Upliftment, Drinking Water, Environment & Forests, HIV/AIDS, Information & Communication Technology, Labour & Employment, Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Water Resources, Women's Development & Empowerment
8800 (16-01-2001) vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

ram raghuvanshi

raghu sadan ram dwara vidisha mp 464001

Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Aged/Elderly, Agriculture, Art & Culture, Biotechnology, Children, Civic Issues, Differently Abled, Disaster Management, Dalit Upliftment, Drinking Water, Education & Literacy, Environment & Forests, Food Processing, Health & Family Welfare, HIV/AIDS, Housing, Human Rights, Information & Communication Technology, Legal Awareness & Aid, Labour & Employment, Land Resources, Micro Finance (SHGs), Minority Issues, Micro Small & Medium Enterprises,

VANASTHALI VAISHVIK PARYAVARAN SANSTHA MILAN SEVA SAMITI

01/05/01/20649/09 (31-07-2009) Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

Piyush Nema

house no.5.street no.5,Behind vardhmaan public school.near durga temple, durga nagar vidisha-464001 Agriculture, Civic Issues, Disaster Management, Drinking Water, Environment & Forests, Information & Communication Technology, Land Resources, Micro Small & Medium Enterprises, New & Renewable Energy, Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Scientific & Industrial Research, Science & Technology, Vocational Training, Water Resources

01/05/01/13921/04 (10-08-2004) Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

Vivek Saxena

Milan Seva Samiti C/o Vivek Saxena 262, Baksariya, Vidisha (M.P.) PIN - 464 001

Agriculture, Education & Literacy, Environment & Forests, Health & Family Welfare, Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Vocational Training, Youth Affairs

AJANTA LALIT KALA AVAM SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI

26288 (06-07-1994) Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

Indira Sharma

53, Sanchi Road, Near gulab Batika Vidisha M.P. india PIN 464001, Postal Address: 9 swarnkar colony, Vidisha M.p.

Art & Culture, Children, Dalit Upliftment, Education & Literacy, Health & Family Welfare, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights, Legal Awareness & Aid, Labour & Employment, Micro Finance (SHGs), Nutrition, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Sports, Tribal Affairs, Tourism, Vocational Training, Water Resources, Women's Development & Empowerment, Youth Affairs

2274 (26-05-1994) Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

D R Mathur

20,Rajendra Nagar Main road Ganj Basoda Dist:-Vidisha,PIN:-464221

Children, Education & Literacy, Environment & Forests, Health & Family Welfare, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights, Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Sports, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Women's Development & Empowerment

VATSA BAL MAHILA KALYAN SHAIKSHANIK SAMITI

01/05/03/13438/04 (22-04-2004)BHOPAL, Madhya Pradesh

SAROJ

VATSA BAL MAHILA KALYAN SHAIKSHANIK SAMINI RAMESH CHAND SHARMA KA MAKAN ,BIHAIND GOVERMENT HOSPITAL KAGADIPURA VIDISHA PIN 464001

Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Aged/Elderly, Agriculture, Art & Culture, Biotechnology, Children, Civic Issues, Differently Aabled, Disaster Management, Dalit Upliftment, Drinking Water, Education & Literacy, Environment & Forests, Food Processing, Health & Family Welfare, HIV/AIDS, Housing, Human Rights, Information & Communication Technology, Legal Awareness & Aid, Labour & Employment, Land Resources, Micro Finance (SHGs), Minority Issues, Micro Small & Medium Enterprises,

Social Network's SAMARPAN MAHILA BAL TIKAKARAN KENDRA

Rajesh Jain (9425148995)

Pritesh Agrawal (9425148993)

Tilak Chowk Vidisha M.P. 464001

Shri Hari Shankar Agrawal 9425432308

Nandwana Vidisha M.P. 464001

MAHAVEER INTERNATIONAL ROTARY CLUB

Rakesh Jain 9827271612

Dharmendra Shah 9425437668

Chandra Kant Jain 9827239878

Satish Agrawal 9406522890

LIONES CLUB UNIC CLUB

Prakash Tyagi 9425148665

Ajay Sahu 9425148536

Rakesh Jain 07592250266

BLOOD BANK SANSTHAPAK SANSTHA RAKT SAHAETA SAMITI

Rajesh Dixit,9827069767

Uday Singh Hazari 9406550205

LIONESS CLUB SARWAJANIK BHOJNALAYA SEVA SAMITI

Neha Mishra

Manish Jain Shri Rameshwar Dayal Bansal
Nandwana Vidisha M.P. 464001

MANAV SEVA NIYAS ROTARY CLUB
Shyam Bihari Bhargav 07592232271
Suresh Motiyani 9827242820
Ghanshyam Bansal 9827346525

List of Post Offices for PinCode [464221](#) (27 Offices)

Details of Post Office AMBANAGAR, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office Ambanagar ,Vidisha

Post Office: [AMBANAGAR](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office AMBANAGAR (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office AMKHEDASUKHA, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [AMKHEDASUKHA](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office AMKHEDASUKHA (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office ANCHEDA, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [ANCHEDA](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office ANCHEDA (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office BARETH, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [BARETH](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office BARETH (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office BASODA CITY, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [BASODA CITY](#)

Post Office Type: SUB OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office BASODA CITY (SUB OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office BASODA S.R, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [BASODA S.R](#)

Post Office Type: SUB OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office BASODA S.R (SUB OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office BIDHWASAN, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [BIDHWASAN](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office BIDHWASAN (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office BILADHANA, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [BILADHANA](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office BILADHANA (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA,

MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office GAMKHAR, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [GAMKHAR](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office GAMKHAR (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office GANJBASODA, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [GANJBASODA](#)

Post Office Type: SUB OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office GANJBASODA (SUB OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office GHATERA, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [GHATERA](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office GHATERA (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office GHUULETHA, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [GHUULETHA](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office GHUULETHA (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office JOHAD, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [JOHAD](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office JOHAD (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office KAKRADA, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [KAKRADA](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office KAKRADA (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office KHADER, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [KHADER](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office KHADER (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office KHARPARI, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [KHARPARI](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office KHARPARI (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office KIRWAYA, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [KIRWAYA](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office KIRWAYA (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office KULHAR, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [KULHAR](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office KULHAR (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office MAHOO, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [MAHOO](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office MAHOO (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office MARKHEDA, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [MARKHEDA](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office MARKHEDA (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office MASOODPUR, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [MASOODPUR](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office MASOODPUR (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office MURADPUR, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [MURADPUR](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office MURADPUR (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office PHUPHER, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [PHUPHER](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office PHUPHER (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office SATPADAHAT, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [SATPADAHAT](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office SATPADAHAT (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office SIRNOTA, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [SIRNOTA](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office SIRNOTA (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office UDAIPUR, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [UDAIPUR](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office UDAIPUR (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

Details of Post Office UHAR, VIDISHA

Details of Post Office

Post Office: [UHAR](#)

Post Office Type: BRANCH OFFICE

District: [VIDISHA](#)

State: [MADHYA PRADESH](#)

PinCode: [464221](#)

Contact Address: Postmaster, Post Office UHAR (BRANCH OFFICE), VIDISHA, MADHYA PRADESH (MP), India (IN), PinCode:- 464221

LIST OF HOSPITAL

ASHIRWAD HOSPITAL KHARI PHATAK ROAD VIDISHA R.S. SHARMA 07592-232586
CHIRANJEEVI HOSPITAL SHERPURA VIDISHA RAJEEV CHOUDHRI 9301157766 07592-250544 07592-251270
CIVIL HOSPITAL HOSPITAL ROAD VIDISHA 07592-232822
DATAR NURSING HOME HOSPITAL ROAD VIDISHA 07592-251260
H.S. CHOURASIYA HOSPITAL INFRONT OF MEGH VIDISHA H.S. CHOURASIYA 9425149299 07592-234393
INDU JAIN HOSPITAL HOSPITAL ROAD VIDISHA ASHWARYA MODI 9425614877 07592-405987
JEEVAN DHARA HOSPITAL CIVIL LINES VIDISHA 9826951180 07592-230537 07592-251260
JEEVANTI HOSPITAL INFRONT OF SATI COLLEGE VIDISHA TRAUNA SAXENA 07592-250358
MANOKUNJ SURGICAL SHERPURA VIDISHA VINAY PANDEY 07592-251300
SAMADHAAN MAHESHWARI MEDICAL TILAK CHOWK VIDISHA 07592-234901 07592405765
SANJEEVNI HOSPITAL NEAR RAILWAY PHATAK HOSPITAL ROAD VIDISHA SUMIT JAIN 9425096534 07592236677
SAT GURU HOSPITAL Nandwana Vidisha RAJESH BANSAL 07592-236454
SATAYU AYURVED PANCHKARM INFRONT OF ROOPMATI LODGE BUS STAND VIDISHA 9425079419
SMT. SHANTA SMRATI FRACTURE & SURGICAL CENTRE RAM SAHAYE COLONY VIDISHA PIYUSH SAXENA 9893344923 07592404010
SWETA HOSPITAL INFRONT OF OLD BUS STAND VIDISHA SWETA SHRIVASTAV 07592-235547

List of WLL-BT Station working in Vidisha

SN	Station Name
.	
1	Vidisha
2	Shamshabad

3	Gulabganj
4	Khamkheda
5	Pipaldhar
6	Haidergarh
7	Gyaraspur
8	Bardha
9	Nateran
10	Ganj Basoda
11	Kurwai
12	Tyonda
13	Udaipur
14	Pathari
15	Sironj
16	Lateri
17	Kaswatal
18	Annupur

List of wimax BTS working in Vidisha(SSA)

1	Ganj Basoda
2	Kurwai
3	Lateri

C 8.2 Resources

List of Fire Fighters with Contact Numbers

Sn. No.	Name	Qualification	Contact Number
1	Vimal Singh	Head Fireman	9998556447
2	Manjith Singh	Diploma in Fireman, Indian Institute of Fire Engineering, Pune	9907250053
3	Neeraj Sisodiya	Fireman	9074701521
4	Neeraj Srivastava	Fireman	8035543218
5	Deewan Singh	Driver	

Besides this there are a total of 17 firemen with the Municipality department.

List of swimmer for flood relief with Homeguard dept., Vidisha, M.P.

	S.No.	Post	Name	Place of posting	Phone No.
1	214	hawaldar	Mahendra s.Jat	H.G.Offfice	9755574590
2	62	L.N.	Ramesh lal	Betwa ghat	998958462
3	1	sainik	Mahendra Singh	Betwa ghat	9826757929

4	324	Ssainik	Virendra singh	Betwa ghat	808517416
Sironj					
	51	Sainik	Haridas	sironj	9713225098
	260	Sainik	Bhagwan das	sironj	
	29	Sainik	Ram karan	sironj	9977862630
	261	Sainik	Jai narayan	sironj	9074261526
	220	Sainik	Pran singh	sironj	9179103451

Basoda

104	Sainik	Sardar singh	Basoda	8120811343
317	Sainik	Babu lal	Basoda	9617209474
56	Sainik	Kamlesh sharma	Basoda	9926346841

239	Sainik	Hukum singh	Basoda	8103193744
302	Sainik	Om prakash	Basoda	

Kurwai

1	48	Sainik	Raj kumar	Kurwai	9981033113
3	174	Sainik	Pradeep	Kurwai	9993172251
4	110	Sainik	Bundel singh	Kurwai	9179162619
5	32	Sainik	Om prakash	Kurwai	9589219272
6	50	Sainik	Deewan singh	Kurwai	9826527830

Shamshabad

1	275	Sainik	Tribhuwan singh	Shamshabad	9977760151
2	252	Sainik	Nirbhay singh	Shamshabad	9893754378
3	151	Sainik	Nar singh	Shamshabad	9977152293
4	284	Sainik	Karan Singh	Shamshabad	9993129946

Gyaraspur

1	75		Khilan Singh	Gyaraspur	9713125513
2	89	Sainik	Ram prasad	Gyaraspur	8120084773
3	211	Sainik	Gajraj Singh	Gyaraspur	9617057452
4	52	Sainik	Yad narayan	Gyaraspur	9754349984

Lateri

1	120	Sainik	Ram singh	Lateri	
2	223	Sainik	Bhaiyya lal	Lateri	9981004545

C 8.3 Media and information management

1.Raj news city channel
Lane no 68,Durgapur colony,Durga chauraha
Vidisha-07592-234687

C 8.4 Important Contact numbers

S.P. Police,Police Dept.	Office Phone no	E-mail ID
Shri. B. P CHANDRAVANSHI SP	07592-234710	sp_Vidisha@mppolice.gov.in

Police Station

Name of the Police Station with Office Phone No.

1 Satpada	07592-246713
2 Unarsikala	07592-232807
3 AJK Vidisha	07592-236130
4 Anandpur	07590-278724
5 Basoda	07594-220022
6 Dehat Vidisha	07592-232826
7 Dipnakheda	07592-232807
8 Gulabganj	07593-247225
9 Gyaraspur	07596-243215
10 Kotwali Vidisha	07592-232835
11 Kurwai	07593-247225
12 Lateri	07590-276224
13 Murwas	07590-277324
14 Nateran	07595-259023
15 Pathari	07593-245456
16 Pathariya	07591-256404
17 Samshabad	07595-257358
18 Sironj	07591-253043
19 Teonda	07594-228720
20 Tyoda	07592- 228720

Name of the Outposts with Phone Nos.

1 Bagroad
2 Bareth

3 Gandhi Chowk
4 Haidergarh 07596-264175
5 Imlani
6 Kasba tal
7 Khamkhera 07592-242230
8 Kotra
9 Layra
10 Mahalha
11 Mugalsarai 07592-253943
Bhopal : (+91)-100, 2443711

Government Departments

1. Bharat-Oman Refineries Competent Authority 07592-232103
2. Central Archeology Centre 07592-232884
3. Central Excise & Costoms -
4. Central Intelligence Bureau 07592-232876
5. District Income Tax Office Income Tax Officer 07592-232875
6. District Telecom Office District Telecome Engineer 07592-230000
7. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan 07592-237520
8. Post Office Superintendent 07592-235367
9. Railway Station Manager 07592-232666
10. Railway Station (GODOWN) 07592-232832
11. Telegraph Office Superintendent 07592-235367

Contact No of flood control room:-

Gyaraspur	07596-243215
Kurwai	07593-247225
Nateran	07595-259023
Sironj	07591-253043
Basoda	07594-220022
Lateri	07590-276224
Vidisha	0759237880

List of telephone Exchange:-

BASODA	
Phone Number	Name & Address
225299	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BAGROD
227398	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BARETH

227399	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BRATH
225798	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GHATERA
225799	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GHATERA
225098	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE KLR KULAHAR
225099	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE KULAHAR
228200	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE MASOODPUR
228499	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE PWI
228700	

Gyarsapur

one Number	Name & Address
243398	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE ATARIKHERA
264798	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BAN
264799	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BAN BAN
246699	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CHATHOLI
266000	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GULABGANJ
263000	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GYARASPUR
263098	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GYARASPUR
265098	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE INDARWAS
265099	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE INDARWAS

Kurwai

Phone Number	Name & Address
247000	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

	KURWAI
247298	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE KURWAI KURWAI
244898	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE LARYA
244899	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE LARYA
226000	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE MANDI BAMORA
226199	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE MANDIBAMORA
244598	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE MEHLUHA CHOURAHA
244599	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE MEHLUHA CHOURAHA

Nateran

Phone Number	Name & Address
255298	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AAM KHEDA
255299	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AAM KHEDA
259899	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BICHHIYA
255098	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE WARDHA
255099	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE WARDHA
255598	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AND COMPLAI MARKHEDA
255599	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AND COMPLAI MARKHEDA
255898	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GRAM PIPAL DHARVIDISHA
255899	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GRAM PIPAL DHARVIDISHA
257398	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SHAMSABAD
257399	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SHAMSABAD

Sironj

Phone Number	Name & Address
254098	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE KASBATAL
254099	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE KASBATAL
256498	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE PATHARIA
256499	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE PATHARIA

Vidisha

Matching records found=14

Phone Number	Name & Address
243798	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AHMEDPUR
243799	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AHMEDPUR
260900	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GANDHI NAGAR DLC VIDISHA
245698	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GURARIYA
245699	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GURARIYA
243298	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE HANSUA
242098	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE KHAMKHEDAKHAMKHEDA
246298	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE KOTICHAR
246299	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE KOTICHORKALAN
242899	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SALUS
246798	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SULTANIYA
246799	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SULTANIYA

242798	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SAYAR BAMORA
242799	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SAYAR BAMORA

List of BMO in each block with contact number:

Sr.No.	BMO Name	Block	Phone No.
1	Dr.A.upadhaya	Pipalkheda	9425641315
2	Dr.V.Thakur	Nateran	9826655768
3	Dr.H.Agarwal	Tyonda	9424425677
4	Dr.B.P.Sharma	Gyaraspur	9424406211
5	Dr.Naresh Waghel	Lateri	9977063686
6	Dr.A.Srivastava	Kurwai	9893788051
7	Dr.M.Tiwari	Saronj	9754019581
8	Dr.S.Bhargav	Basoda	9893561621

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

flood

DO's	DON'ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convening a meeting of the District Level Committee on Natural calamities. • Functioning of the Control rooms. • Closure of past breaches in river and canal embankments and guarding of weak points. • Rain recording and submission of rainfall reports. • Communication of gauge readings and preparation of maps and charts • Dissemination of weather reports and flood bulletins issued by the meteorological centres, central water commission, Flood forecasting Organisation. • Installation of temporary police wireless stations and temporary telephones in flood prone areas • Storage of food in interior vulnerable strategic and key areas • Arrangements for keeping the drainage system desilted and properly maintained • Agriculture measures • Training in flood relief work • Organisation of relief parties • Alternative drinking water supply arrangements. • Arrangements for keeping the drainage system desilted and properly maintained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organising shelter for the people in distress in case the efforts of the civil authorities are considered inadequate, army assistance should be requisitioned. • Relief measures by non-official and voluntary organisations may be enlisted as far as possible • Provision of basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation and public health care and arrangements of cooked food in the relief camps. • Making necessary arrangements for air dropping of food packages in the marooned villages through helicopters • Establish alternate communication links to have effective communication with marooned areas. • Organising controlled kitchens to supply foods initially at least for 3 days. • Repairs and reconstruction of infrastructure facilities such as roads, embankments, resettlement of flood prone areas. • Rehabilitation of homeless. • Organise relief camps • Grant of emergency relief to all the affected people. • Relief for economic reconstruction, • Health measures.

Drought

DO's	DON'ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed contingency plan for supply of drinking water in rural areas to be formulated with technical help from the Central Ground Water Board and utilising, if required, the rigs and other capital equipment from the CGWB. • Adequate plans to be made in the supply of drinking water in urban areas through bores, tankers, special trains and other suitable measures. • Continuous monitoring of rural and urban drinking water availability in drought affected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of fodder requirement in drought affected districts and locate areas where shortages are likely to occur and arrange for supplies from outside. • Monitoring the prices of fodder in selected places/ markets. • Arrange to procure fodder in selected outlets. • State Forest Department to arrange for the cutting and bailing of grasses in the forest, wherever possible to meet the demand from fodder deficit districts. • Fodder cultivation to be encouraged

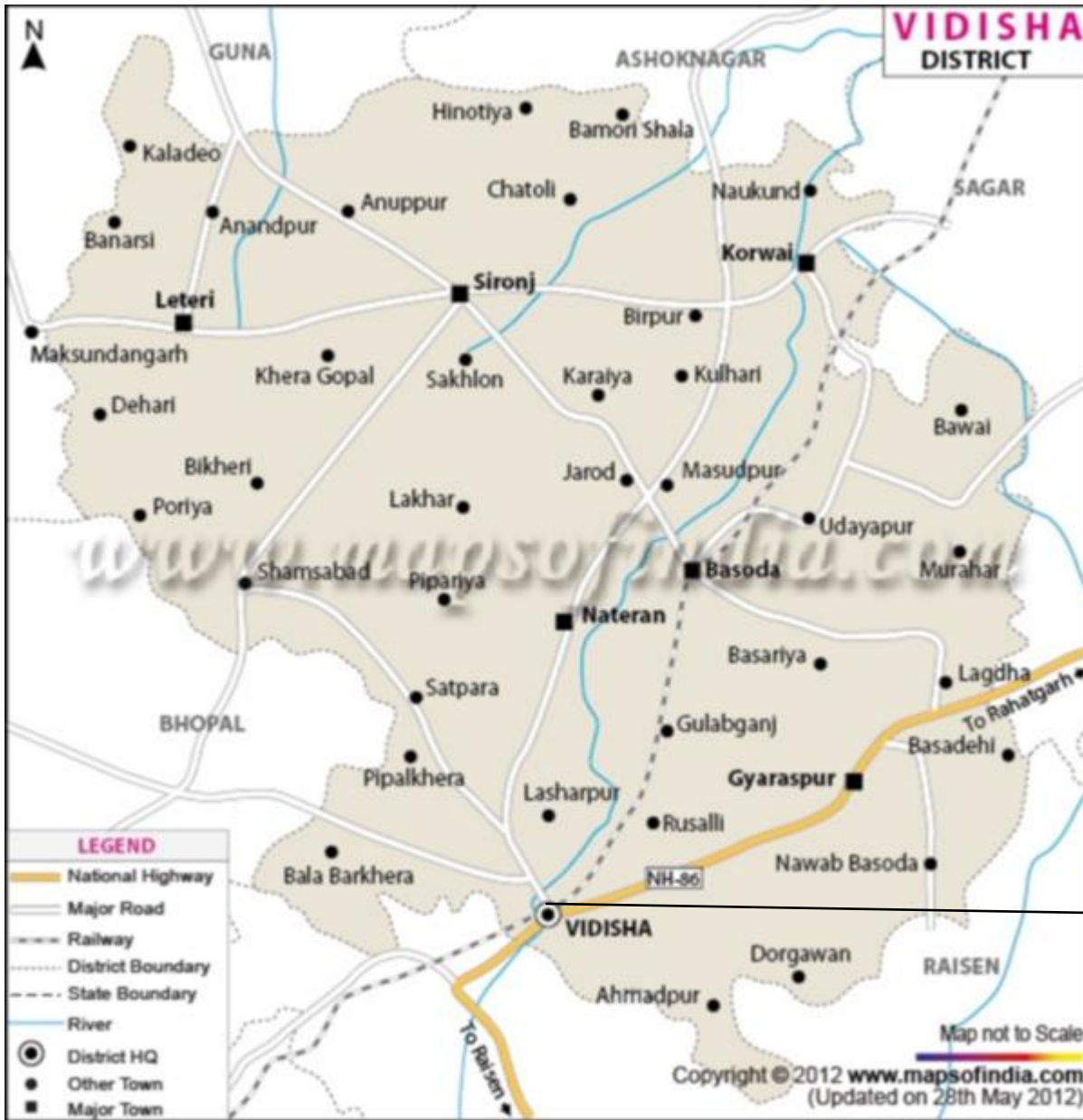
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a water budget for each irrigation reservoir covering drinking water, kharif and rabi requirements and capping damage to ground water regime. • Regulating supply to water –intensive industries, if necessary. • Minimising evaporation losses in tanks and small reservoirs by using chemical methods, subject to Health clearance. 	<p>wherever feasible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure supply for molasses to cattle feed plants. • Obtaining from premixed feed and urea-molasses bricks to the extent necessary. • Improper landuse practices such as heavy tilling, agricultural practices and settlement patterns have contributed to creep and withdrawal of support in many cases.
--	--

Road Accident

Do's	Don'ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police should be informed quickly as possible. In certain cases, especially involving uninsured or untraced drivers, if the police aren't notified within 14 days of the incident, it could hamper you bringing a claim via the Motor Insurers' Bureau. • Tell your insurer as soon as possible. Any delay could prejudice you at a later stage. • Collect information about the other party involved in the accident, including their name, address, contact number, vehicle registration number, and if possible their insurer's details. • Try to get the addresses, phone numbers and names of any witnesses. Remember, if it was a car accident, the passengers involved can be regarded as witnesses, but can't be considered independent. • If you have a camera, or have a camera on your mobile phone, take pictures of damage to the vehicles involved, the area where the incident took place, and pictures of adjacent and connecting streets. • Try to gather physical proof of what might have caused the accident. If possible, collect details from the site and make a rough sketch, including details such as weather conditions, precise location (including landmarks), date and time. The more the better. • Inform a personal injury lawyer immediately to assess the whole situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't leave the scene of the accident, or you may be considered guilty. • Try not to talk to anyone about the accident, or hold anyone responsible, including yourself. • Never sign any papers provided by an insurance company or enter into an agreement before getting legal advice. • Try not to converse with anyone from the other party's insurance company without seeking advice from a lawyer. The statement you provide might be used against you in court.

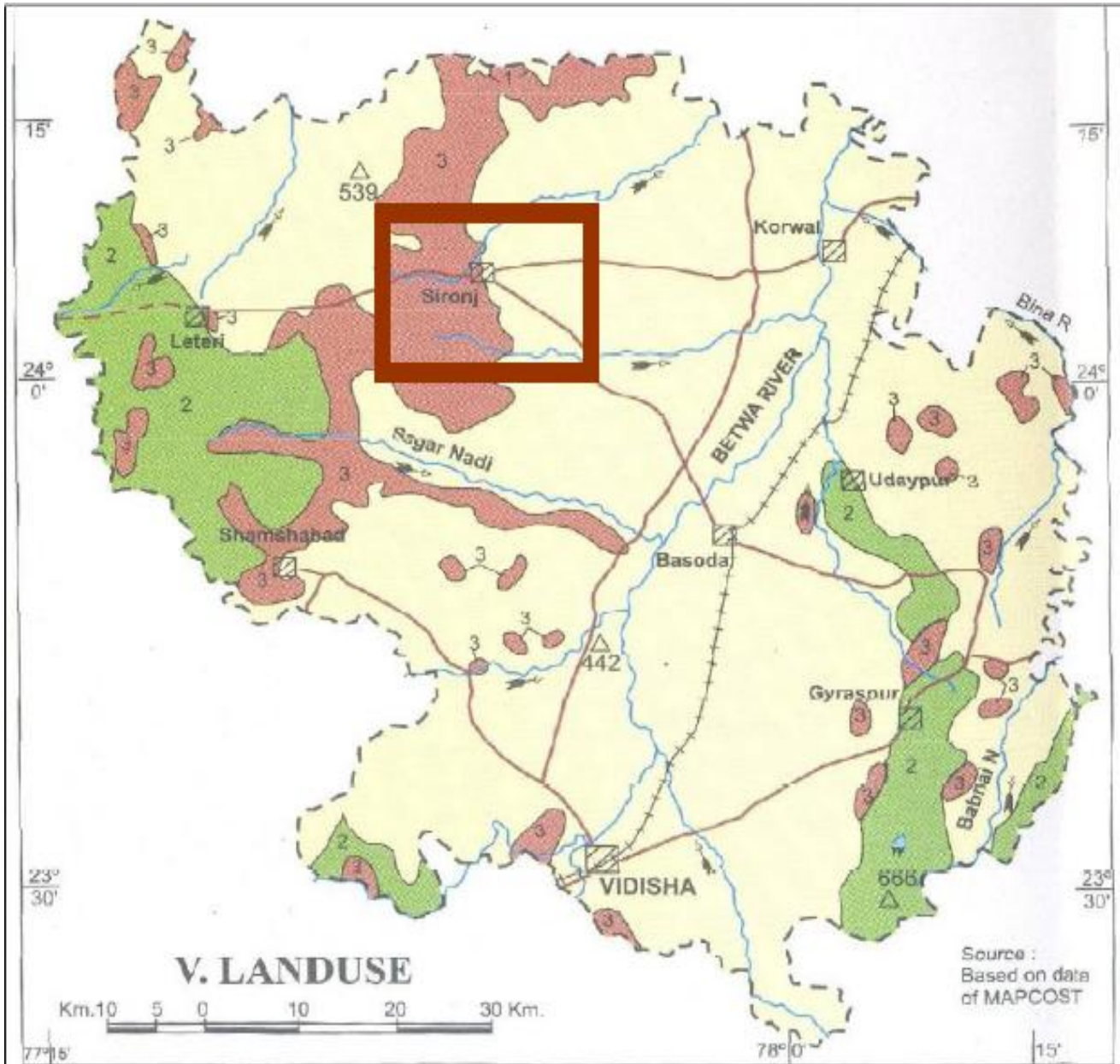
C 8.6 Detailed Maps

Vidisha District:



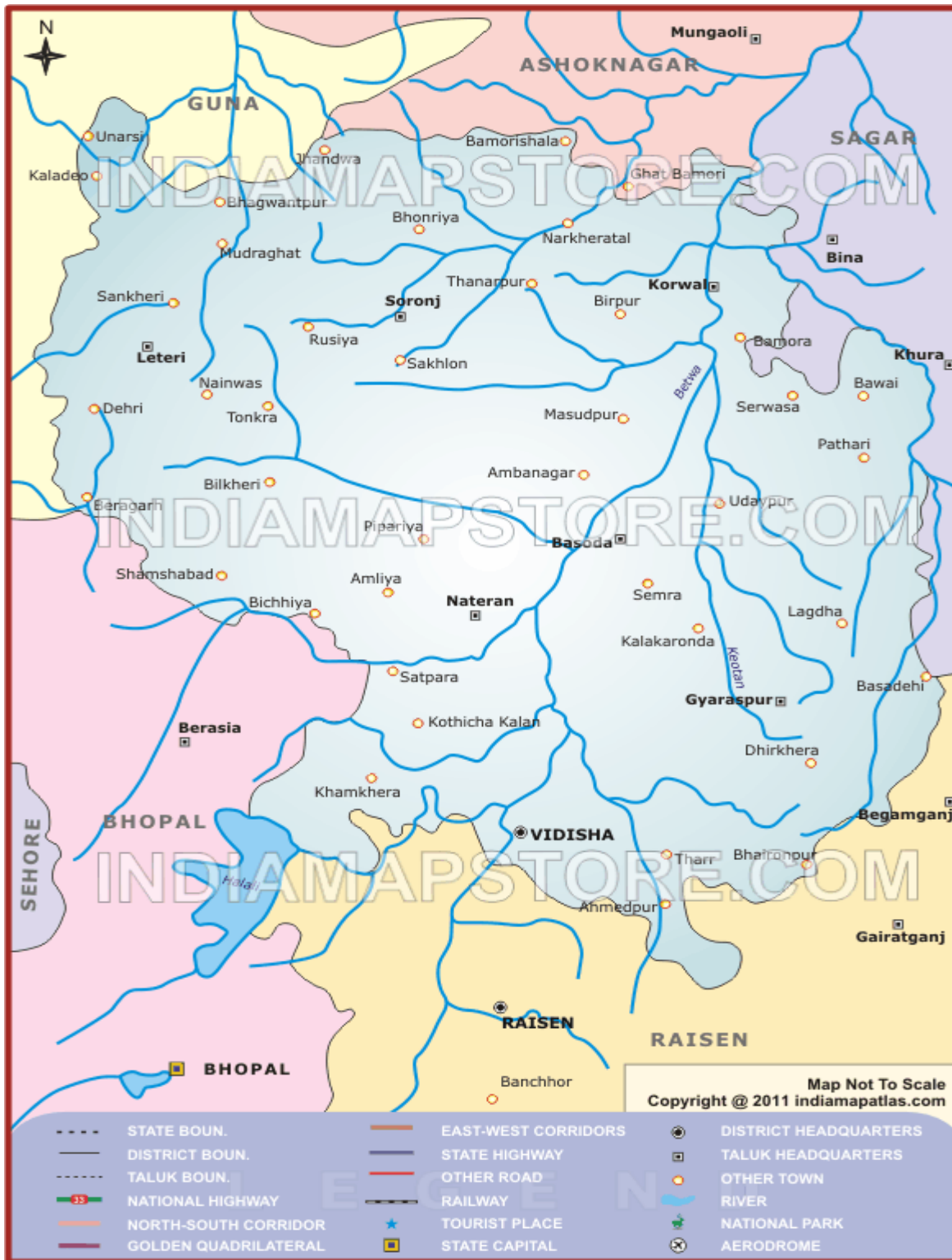
District hospital with blood bank and trauma centre

Vidisha District-GIS Map

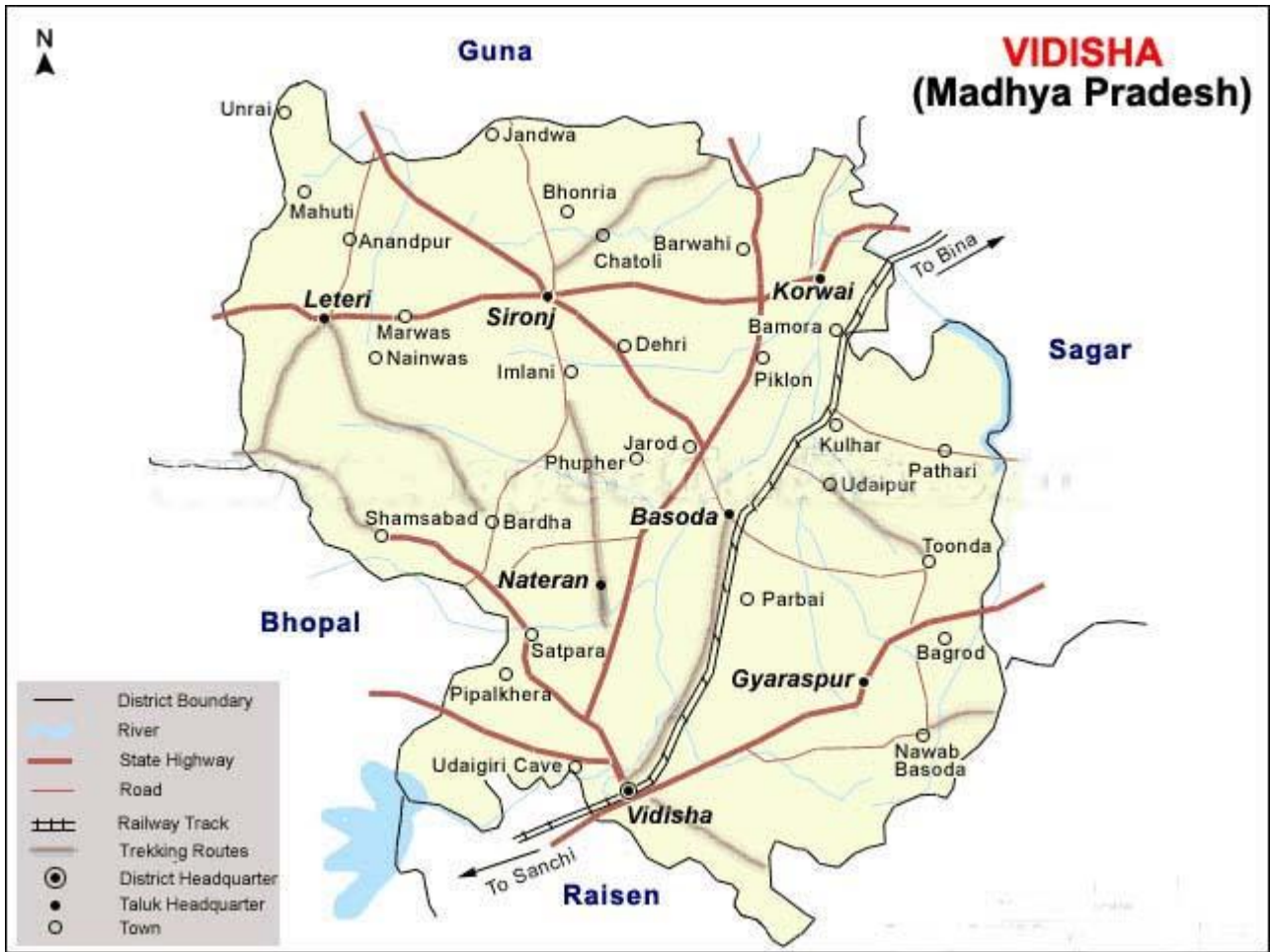


- | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Agricultural land | Road | Urban/rural settlement |
| 2 Forest land | Railway line | Height of triangulated station |
| 3 Waste land | Stream/drainage | |

Rivers in Vidisha District



Road and Rail Network in Vidisha:



Health facility in Vidisha district



Depth to Water Level (May, 2006)

