



2012



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DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN MANDI



PREPARED BY: -

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

(DDMA) Mandi

UNDER

{The Government of India-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction

(DRR) Programme (2009-12)}

FOREWORD

Disaster situations are ever on the increase due to growth in population, increase in urbanization, destruction of natural environment and climatic changes. Majority of the natural hazards plaguing humankind today are invariably a creation of our own actions. Sustainable utilization of Earth's resources would attenuate if not prevent these hazards.

However there are certain events which are largely independent of the actions of humankind such as earthquakes. The Asian region alone accounts for nearly 90% of the world's population affected by natural disasters. In the light of increasing seismic activity all over the Earth, it would be advisable to take precautions to prevent loss of life and property. In the event of a disaster occurring, mitigation measures must immediately be brought into motion in order to provide relief to the effected. Preparedness is the only answer for the worst contingency. This preparedness is possible through greater understanding of local vulnerabilities and risk to disasters and integration of actions of the multi-stakeholders.

It is understood that any disaster response plan has to be community oriented with greatest emphasis on community participation. There is certainly a need to shift from *disaster response* and *recovery* to *disaster risk management* and *risk reduction strategies* with shift from *government centered approach* to *community participation*. There is a need for community level risk identification and consequent vulnerability reduction. In recognition of above needs a project has been separately formulated for "Community Based Disaster Management through IEC" for District Mandi which awaits the attention of the Government for sanction.

In order to be prepared it is necessary that there exists a system of networking between all the stakeholders concerned. This would contribute towards reducing the negative impact of disaster situations. It has to be recognized that no single stakeholder is capable of affectively addressing the problem. Keeping in view this need for involvement of all stakeholders concerned, this **District Disaster Management Action Plan** has been prepared as an attempt towards coordination between major first-response departments and integration of all resources available in the district of Mandi.

I am most grateful to Miss Neerja, DPA, Mandi for her invaluable suggestions and for her assistance in gathering and compiling information for preparation of this DDMAP. I would also like to acknowledge the various literatures sourced for preparing this district disaster management plan.

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INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Introduction and Statistical profile of the District	2
2.	Hazard Profile of the District	20
3.	Vulnerability, Risk and Capacity Analysis	48
4.	Institutional Mechanism	72
5.	Mitigation Strategy for the District	86
6.	Response Plan	96
7.	Relief, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan	109
8.	Linking with Development Plan	112
9.	GO-NGO and Inter-Agency Coordination	120
10.	Financial Mechanism	127
11.	Knowledge Management	129
12.	Monitoring and Evaluation	130
13.	Annexures	
14.	Important Telephone Numbers – District Administration – Annexure – A	131
15.	Telephone Numbers of State EOC, NEOC, NDRF, Regional Response Centres, Army etc. – Annexure – B	132
16.	Telephone No. of PRIs – Annexure – C	141
17.	Telephone No. of NGOs – Annexure – D	181
18.	Resource Inventory – Annexure – E	183
19.	Flow Chart for Disposal of Dead Bodies at the District Level – Annexure – F	216
20.	Guidelines for Disposal of Animal Carcass – Annexure - G	217
21.	Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) – Annexure – H	220
22.	Standard Operating Procedures for Departments to perform ESF – Annexure – I	235
23.	First Information Report Format - Annexure - J	238
24.	Damage and Needs Assessment Format – Annexure –K	240
25.	Guidelines for Requisitioning Armed Forces – Annexure - L	241
26.	List of Landing sites in the district – Annexure - M	245

List of Tables

Table and Content	Page No.
Table 1: Population	18
Table 2: Geographical Area	18
Table 3: Administrative Setup	19
Table 4: Crop	19
Table 5: Education	20
Table 6: Health	21
Table 7: Welfare Pensioner	22
Table 8: Food & Civil Supply	23
Table 9: Police	23

Table 10: Banking	23
Table 11: Postal	24
Table 12: Districts of Himachal Pradesh with Seismic Intensities	26
Table 13: History of Earthquakes in Mandi	27
Table 14: Detail of shifted families due to possibility of flash floods	30
Table 15: History of Floods in Mandi	30
Table 16: District-wise Landslide Prone Areas of Himachal Pradesh	32
Table 17: History of Landslides in Mandi	17
Table 18: Forest cover in Mandi	35
Table 19: History of Forest Fires in Mandi	37
Table 20: History of Cloud Burst in Mandi	37
Table 21: History of Drought in Mandi	38
Table 22: History of Accidents in Mandi	39
Table 23: Road Accidents	40
Table 24: History of Fire in Mandi	42
Table 25: STATISTICS ON FINACIAL & PHYSICAL LOSS OF DISASTER	43
Table 26: District Wise Vulnerability Matrix	51
Table 27: Distribution of Houses by Predominant Materials	54
Table 28: The Rivers of importance from flood damage angle	57
Table 29: Detail of Disabled person in District Mandi (2001 Census)	59
Table 30: Police Network in Mandi	68
Table 31: Total strength of police force in the district	69
Table 32: Home Guards Network	70
Table 33: Medical Facilities and Manpower	71
Table 34: Transportation Network	72
Table 35: Members OF DDMA	78
Table 36:Action Points	

List of Figures

Fig 1.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE	11
Fig 1.3 CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDS	13
Fig 2.1 Classification of Disasters	25
Fig 2.2 Earthquake Hazard Map	26
Fig 2.3 Sundernagar Earthquake	27
Fig 2.4: River Map of Mandi	28
Fig 2.5 : Flood Hazard Map	29

Fig 2.6 Beas Flood	31
Fig 2.7: Gagaj Flash Flood(2007)	32
Fig2.6 : Landslide Hazard Map	31
Fig 2.7: Landslide in Khaliyar(2007)	32
Fig 2.8: Landslide Incidences till 31/03/2010	34
Figure 2.9: Forest Fire Hazard Map	35
Fig 2.10: Air Crash at Shikari(2009)	39
Fig 2.11: Bus Accident near Victoria Bridge(2006)	39
Fig 2.12:Fire in Bagwan Town (2006)	41
Fig 3.1: Factors affecting vulnerability	50
Fig.3.2: Overall Vulnerability of the State	52
Fig.3.3: Vulnerability Map of Earthquake	53
Fig.3.4: Vulnerability Map of Landslide	56
Fig.3.5: Vulnerability Map of Landslide	57
Fig.3.6: Population at Risk of Earthquake	61
Fig3.7: Children at Risk of Earthquake	61
Fig.3.8: Schools at Risk of Earthquake	62
Fig.3.9: Children at Risk of Landslide	63
Fig.3.10: Schools at Risk of Landslide	65
Fig.3.11: Population at Risk of Wind	65
Fig.3.12: Population at Risk of Flash Flood	66
Fig.3.13: Risk due to Lack of Road Connectivity	67
Fig.3.14: Road Map	74
Fig.4.1: Disaster Management at various levels	77
Fig.4.2: District Crisis Management Group	81
Fig.4.3: Disaster Management Structure	84
Fig.6.1: IRS Structure at District Level	101
Fig.6.2: IRT Framework	102
Fig.6.3: Emergency Warning and Dissemination	103

Abbreviations:

ARMVs	–	Accident Relief Medical Vans
BIS	–	Bureau of Indian Standards
CBOs	–	Community Based Organisations
CBRN	–	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CSR	–	Corporate Social Responsibility
CRF	–	Calamity Relief Fund
CWC	-	Central Water Commission
DDMA	–	District Disaster Management Authority
DCMC	-	District Crisis Management Committee
DM	–	Disaster Management
DMC	-	Disaster Management Cell
GIS	–	Geographic Information System
GSI	-	Geological Survey of India
GoI	–	Government of India
GPS	–	Global Positioning System
HPC	–	High Powered Committee
HIPA	-	Himachal Institute of Public Administration
IAY	–	Indira Awas Yojana
IAG	-	Inter Agency Coordination
ICIMOD	-	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IRS	–	Incident Response System
ICT	–	Information and Communication Technology
IDRN	–	India Disaster Resource Network
IDKN	–	India Disaster Knowledge Network
IMD	-	Indian Meteorology Department
IITs	–	Indian Institutes of Technology
IT	–	Information Technology
ITIs	–	Industrial Training Institutes
ITK	–	Indigenous Technical Knowledge
MFA	-	Medical First Aid
MHA	–	Ministry of Home Affai

NCC	–	National Cadet Corps
NCCF	–	National Calamity Contingency Fund
NDEM	–	National Database for Emergency Management
NDMA	–	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMF	–	National Disaster Mitigation Fun
NDRF	–	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	–	National Executive Committee
NGOs	–	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIDM	–	National Institute of Disaster Management
NITs	–	National Institutes of Technology
NSDI	–	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NSS	–	National Service Scheme
NYKS	–	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
PPP	–	Public-Private Partnership
PRIs	–	Panchayati Raj Institutions
R&D	–	Research and Development
RH	-	Reproductive Health
SAARC	–	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAR	-	Search and Rescue
SASE	-	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment
SCMC	-	State Crisis Management Committee
SDMA	–	State Disaster Management Authority
SDRF	–	State Disaster Response Force
SEC	–	State Executive Committee
SOPs	–	Standard Operating Procedures
ULBs	–	Urban Local Bodies
UN	–	United Nations

CHAPTER 01

INRODUCTION

Vagaries of nature can cause disasters of such magnitude and such intensity that it becomes impossible to respond unless there is preparedness to cope with the effect in the pre-as well as post-disaster period. Preparedness is the best response to such situations in order to mitigate the effects and to reduce losses in terms of life and property. With increasing anthropogenic pressures, natural disasters have become all the more unpredictable and the fury unleashed by natural forces on human kind all the more ferocious causing far greater loss of life and property. While there is no doubt that human kind has now got to make amends by restoring ecological balance, it is also true that human kind has got to be prepared for the worst. Every year, more than 200 million people are affected by droughts, floods, cyclones, earthquakes, wild fires, landslides and other hazards. Increased population densities, environmental degradation, and global warming adding to poverty make the impacts of natural hazards worse.

In the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, a World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction was organized in 1994 under the aegis of the United Nations in partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the scientific community, business, industry, and media to deliberate on reduction of human sufferings due to natural disasters. It was concluded that ***disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and relief along with environmental protection and sustainable development are closely interrelated and hence nations should incorporate them in their development plans.***

Cradled in the folds of the sensitive Himalayas, Himachal Pradesh is particularly prone to Natural Hazards, which are unlike what is faced by the rest of the country. The state extends over the Lower Himalayas or the Shivaliks through the Lesser Himalayas to the snow covered Greater Himalayas. The youngest of the mountain ranges in the world, the Himalayas are still growing with a vertical uplift of almost 10 to 20 cms. The presence of the Main Boundary Faults and Main Boundary Thrusts while being responsible for all the tectonic activity in the state, it has also accelerated the natural cycle of erosion and sedimentation. The Shivalik hills are most susceptible to erosion being composed of largely unconsolidated material. This is further compounded by the fact that with increasing population and rapid change in land use patterns, occurrence of disasters has become a norm rather than an exception. Himachal is vulnerable to Natural Hazards such as, Earthquakes, Cloud Bursts, Floods, Drought, Land Slides, Land Subsidence, Forest Fires, Avalanche, Blizzards, Hailstorms, etc. Apart from natural events the State is also prone to man-made events of Building Collapses, Road Accidents, Railway Accidents, Fires, and Dam Bursts.

What are required to cope with these possible disasters are a comprehensive and integrated Disaster Management Plan which is participative and people oriented. The concise management system should incorporate both pre-and post-disaster responses with the sole aim of being prepared for

prevention and mitigation with lessening loss of life and property due to natural as well as man-made disasters.

1.1 DISASTER MANAGEMENT BASIC CONCEPTS

Hazard Is an event of occurrence that has the potential for causing injury to life or damage to property or the environment.

Disaster Can be defined as an occurrence, due to natural causes or otherwise, which results in large-scale deaths or imminent possibility of deaths and extensive material damage. In magnitude and intensity, it ranks higher than an accident and requires special measures of mitigation, which is beyond the capabilities of the existing fire, rescue, and relief services.

Risk Is defined as a measure of the expected losses due to a hazard event of a particular magnitude occurring in a given area over a specific time period. The level of risk depends upon:

- The nature of the Hazard
- The vulnerability of the elements which is affects.
- And the economic value of those elements.

Risk Assessment means the quantitative evaluation of the likelihood of undesired events and the likelihood of harm or damage being caused by them, together with the value judgments made concerning the significance of the results.

Risk Analysis means the identification of undesired events that lead to the materialization of a hazard, the analysis of the mechanisms by which these undesired events could occur and, usually, the estimation of the extent, magnitude, and likelihood of any harmful effects.

Risk Management means the program that embraces all administrative and operational programs that are designed to reduce the risk of emergencies.

Vulnerability of an area is determined by the capacity of its social, physical and economic structures to withstand and respond to hazard events.

Emergency Response Plan/Action Plan means a detailed program of action emergency requiring prompt corrective measure beyond normal procedures to protect human life, minimize injury, optimize loss control and reduce; the exposure of physical assets and the environment, or in other words is the process by which the response to an extraordinary even is categorized into functional components and responsibility for each component is assigned to the appropriate individual or agency.

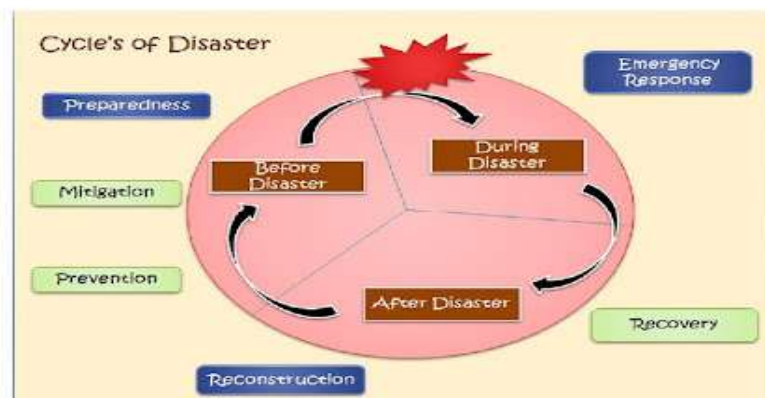
Preparedness: Those activities which governments, organizations, communities and individuals develop to minimize loss of life and damage and to organize and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation in case of disaster.

Preventive Action may be described as measures designed to prevent natural phenomena from causing or resulting in disaster or other related emergency situations. It involves the formulation and implementation of long-range policies and programmes to prevent or eliminate the occurrence of disasters.

Mitigation: The concept of mitigation spans the broad spectrum of disaster prevention and preparedness. Mitigation means reducing the actual or probable effects of extreme disaster on man and his environment.

Response is the first phase which occurs after the onset of an emergency and is intended to provide emergency assistance for disaster effects and casualties. This includes search, rescue, shelter, medical care, and other efforts to reduce the probability or extent of secondary damage.

Fig 1.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE



1.3 NEED FOR PLANNING

Disasters are events that come unannounced and the main duty of district administration then becomes the proper management of resources, be it material, physical or manpower. As per the Government directions, in the state, every district must have a District Disaster Management Plan. Accordingly, a detailed District Disaster Management Plan has been prepared for the District Patiala. While preparing this document, an effort has been made to:-

- Identify probable Disaster situations in this district and nodal officers for each such situation have been deputed. The duties of all the members of District Disaster Management Committee have been clearly defined.
- Evolve a Standard Operative Procedure of a general nature keeping in view the common requirements of various Disaster situations with special emphasis on control room operation and seeking help from outside the district.
- Touch upon in detail the inventory of resources at the disposal of the Administration and the knowledge of experts for handling the situation.
- Project a detailed individual Disaster management plan for handling important Disaster situations.

Our main aim is to reduce vulnerability and also to minimize the destruction caused by all of these types of Disaster, be it natural or manmade. This is not an easy task and in order to achieve this target and also keeping in view the population and the multiplicity of the hazards and Disaster, which can occur, we are of firm opinion that the government cannot resolve this issue and the people are not prepared to pay the price in terms of massive casualties and economic losses, the task, though difficult but is achievable.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF PLANNING

Every planning has its own aims and objectives. The planning of any activity in the district shall be specific and down to earth. For a better development and sustainability of growth a better planning is required.

The basic objective of the District Disaster Management Plan of Mandi is to protect all its residents and every kind of wealth from all sorts of untoward incident through the following sectoral objectives:-

- 1 Institutionalization of disaster management in district administration.
- 2 Encouraging a culture of disaster preparedness in the district.
- 3 Vulnerability reduction and disaster mitigation through better planning process.
- 4 Creation of the best Government mechanism to handle any unprecedented events.
- 5 Instant response and effective decision making in disaster.
- 6 Better coordination of relief and rehabilitation aftermath of a disaster.
- 7 Better coordination of all line departments in disaster management.

- 8 Encouraging and empowering the local community to own disaster management.
- 9 Regular update of resources available in and around the district.
- 10 Mock drill to check the viability and feasibility of implementation methodology.



Fig 1.5 CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDS

The High Power Committee of Government of India has classified the hazards as follows:-

NATURAL CALAMITIES

1. Floods and Drainage Management
2. Earthquakes
3. Biological crisis or Epidemic of Human/livestock/crops
4. Fire
5. Locust attack
6. Hailstorm

MAN-MADE CALAMITIES

1. Industrial Disaster

2. Radiological Disaster

3. Accidents

- Railways
- Road
- Air
- Building Collapse
- Stampede at crowded religious functions/ melas/ processions.
- Food Poisoning

4. War

- Evacuation of civil population from a particular area
- Arrangement of transport for the Army
- Arrangement and supply of essential commodities for the Army
- Energizing civil defense organization
- First-Aid and Evacuation of injured people
- Shifting of casualties
- Emergency action in case of bomb hit of ordinary or of nuclear nature

The various prevention and mitigation measures outlined below are aimed at building up capabilities as also how to deal with Disaster. The objective of a Disaster management plan is to localize a Disaster and contain its effect to the greatest extent so as to minimize its impact on life, environment and property. Response to Disaster, in the absence of a well-defined plan, would be arbitrary, leading to overemphasis of actions of some actions and absence of other critical actions. A formal plan for managing Disaster is, therefore, necessary. This Disaster management plan has a strong preventive focus which aims at reducing the frequency of occurrence of such Disaster while at the same time; it includes a plan of action for earthquakes, floods, cyclones, epidemics, industrial and chemical accidents, road accidents and fires.

Keeping in view, all the possible aspects of the aforesaid problem in mind and to keep the Administration prepared in all possible ways to respond properly to various Disaster situations within shortest possible time, possible Disaster situations/Disaster have been identified and the component plans have also been identified & mentioned in detail in this document.

The mode, degree and extent of response to fight out any Disaster depend upon the nature, degree and extent of Disaster, but some of the points are almost common to all kinds of situations. For example, it is to be ensured in all types of Disaster that first of all appropriate prevention steps are to be taken. Secondly, preparedness is required to contain the damages and casualties resulting from

the Disaster. Thirdly, steps for reclamation and restoration of community life within a reasonable time will have to be taken care of.

Similarly, it is common to all situations that: -

1. Central Control Rooms are to be established.
2. District Disaster Management Committee is to come into action.
3. A general line of action and some special duties to various officers and departments will have to be assigned.
4. Voluntary Organizations may have to be involved and their role will have to be clearly specified and coordinated.
5. Media may have to be briefed to suppress all kinds of rumors.
6. Information regarding resource inventory of Health Services, Transport Services, Evacuation & Rehabilitation Centers, and Food etc. may be needed.

Broad guidelines have been given in the following pages and "Standard

Procedure" has been formulated which is to be adhered to by all concerned. Once the

Disaster takes place and the authorities are informed of the same, they will take the necessary action with the help of the individual Disaster management plans prepared for the respective Disaster/situations.

The main objectives of various preparedness measures are: -

- i) Minimizing the loss of human lives.
- ii) Minimizing the loss of livestock.
- iii) Minimizing the loss to property and infrastructure.
- iv) Minimizing ill effects on the health of affected population.
- v) Bringing the human activities in the locality to normal condition soon after.

1.6 DISTRICT PROFILE OF MANDI

HISTORY OF MANDI

The present District Of Mandi was formed with the merger of two princely states Mandi and Suket on 15th April 1948, when the State of Himachal Pradesh came into existence. Ever since the formation of the district, it has not witnessed any changes in its jurisdiction.

Mandi emerged as a separate state in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Down the line of descendants of Ban came AjbarSen, nineteenth in descent from BahuSen, who founded Mandi Town in 1527 AD, the capital of the erstwhile state of Mandi and the headquarters of the now Mandi District. AjbarSen was the first great ruler of Mandi. He was probably the first to assume the designation of Raja. He consolidated the territories that he had inherited and added to them new ones that he wrested from the hands of his neighbours. He built a palace here and adorned it with four towers. He also built the temple of BhutNath and his Rani constructed that of TrilokNath.

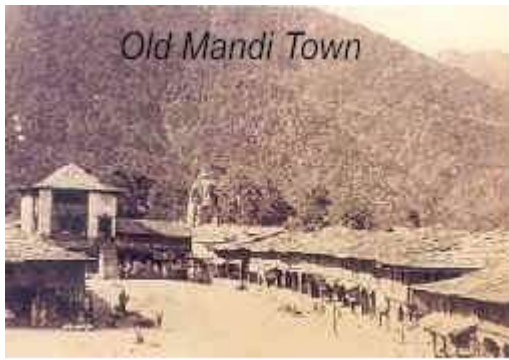
Down the line of descendants was Raja SidhSen, who succeeded Raja GurSen in 1778 AD. Mandi had never been so powerful before his reign and after that never was. He captured great areas from the adjoining areas. It was during his reign that Guru Govind Singh, the tenth guru of the Sikhs visited Mandi in the close of the 17th century. He had been imprisoned by Raja Singh, the chief of Kullu, from whom he had sought assistance against Mughal troops and his followers believe that Guruji escaped by using miraculous powers. Raja SidhSen, who is also considered to be a possessor of great miraculous powers, entertained him with great hospitality. He built the great tank before the palace. He also built the temples of "SidhGanesha" and "Trilokinath".

The entire history of both the states of Mandi and Suket is littered with wars with among themselves and other adjoining states. These two states had always been rivals and generally enemies, but there was no great result of their warfare. The fertile valley of Balh was the common ground of desire and dispute.

The entire history of both the states of Mandi and Suket is littered with wars with among themselves and other adjoining states. These two states had always been rivals and generally enemies, but there was no great result of their warfare. The fertile valley of Balh was the common ground of desire and dispute.

On 21st February 1846 the chiefs of Mandi and Suket visited Mr. Erskine, Superintendent of the Hill States for the British Government, owing their allegiance to the Britishers and securing their protection. On 9th March, 1846 a treaty was concluded between the British Government and the Sikh Durbar whereby the whole of the Doab area between the Beas and the Sutlej was ceded to the British Government, and this included the states of Mandi and Suket also.

On 1st November 1921, both the state of Mandi and Suket were transferred from the political control of Punjab Government to that of Government of India till 15th August 1947, India's Independence Day.



OLD MANDI TOWN

NEW MANDI TOWN

Not much is known about the early history prior to the formation of Suket in 765 AD. The area had been under the control of Ranas or Thakurs. The only place that has an early mention in literature is Rewalsar and it is mentioned in the SkandaPurana as a sacred place of pilgrimage. Karnpur, a small village is said to have been founded by Karan, a hero of the Mahabharata. A temple at Gumma points to the locality where the Pandavas sheltered themselves when the attempt to burn them down failed. Beyond this not much of the erstwhile state's existence can be found in classical literature.

According to the Tibetan tradition, PadamSambhav (750-800 AD), the great Buddhist Patriarch, who was summoned by king Tisong-De-Tsen of Tibet for preaching Buddhism, hailed from Zahor, which represents the country round about Rewalsar. On the basis of this it is concluded that Mandi must have been a great place of Buddhist learning about this time.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS



(Local Deities)

Similar to the other districts of the state, religion plays an important role in every one's life. People here are having a strong belief in God and religion regulates the actions in almost every sphere of life. In the days of the Rajas also, this feature was quite evident. The theocratic nature of the state

received special emphasis when Raja SurajSen, who was without a heir dedicated the State to God MadhavRao, a form of Vishnu. His successors have thus, always held it in trust for the God and act as his representatives on various occasions.

MadhavRao is the Guardian diety of the State/District and to him all Honour is due on all State occasions. He is the Principal diety of the numberless Gods whom the people of Mandi have chosen to fear, worship and propitate. This nature of the Hindu pantheon is emphasized when during the Shivratri Fair all the local Gods & Goddesses gather in the town & pay Honour to MadhavRao.

The worship of Shiva and Devi, the goddess, are predominant. Shiva is known in several forma, the commonest of them being the Panchavaktra or the five-faced Shiva, the Triloknath or the htreefaced Shiva, ArdhNareshwara which is the half body of Shiva and the other half of Parvati, His consort. The Goddess goes by several names viz, Sri Vidya, Bala, Kali, Tara, Bagla and Durga.

Throughout the district there are numerous local Gods known as the Devtaas. A glimpse into belief of the people in these Devtas can be had during the Shivratri Fair.

Table 1: POPULATION

Population	901344	Census 2001
Male	447872	
Female	453472	
Rural	840362	
Urban	60982	
Sex Ratio	1012	Female/Male
Density of Population	228	Person/Sq. Kms.
Literacy Rate	75.86	
Male	86.67	
Female	65.36	

Table 2 GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Forest Area	173421
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Cultivated Area	161181
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Uncultivable Land	24988
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Table 3: ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

Sub-Divisions	7 [Sadar, Sarkaghat, Sundernagar, Karsog, Gohar, Jogindernagar and Padhar]
No. of Tehsils	9 [Sadar, Thunag, Sundernagar, Sarkaghat, Padhar, Jogindernagar, Lad Bhraol, Karsog, Chachyot]
No. of Sub-Tehsils	7 [Kotli, Aut, Nihri, Baldwara, Dharampur, Sandhol, Balichowki]
Development Blocks	10 [Sadar, Balh, Sundernagar, Karsog, Gopalpur, Dharampur, Chauntra, Drang, Seraj, Gohar]
No. of Panchayats	473
Backward Panchayats	149
Villages	3338
Panchayat Samities	10 [Sadar, Balh, Sundernagar, Gopalpur, Dharampur, Chauntra, Drang, Gohar, Karsog, Seraj]
Zila Parishad	1 [Mandi]
Local Urban Bodies	5 [MC Mandi, MC Sundernagar, NP Sarkaghat, NP Rewalsar, NP JoginderNagar]
Assembly Constituency	10 [26-Karsog, 27-Sundernagar, 28-Nachan, 29 Siraj, 30 Drang, 31 Jogindernagar, 32 Dharampur, 33 Mandi, 34 Balh, 35 Sarkaghat]

Table 4: CROPS

Crops	Area (Hectare)
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Food Grains	
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Rice	20800
Wheat	67093
Maize	48726
Jao	4269
Raagi	1456
Other	1025
Pulses	
Urad	1788
Other Crops	Area (Hectare)
Potato	1834
Sugar Caine	1
Ginger	65
Chilly	213
Mustard	461
Alsi	341
Til	66
Tea	461

Table 5: EDUCATION

School/College/Institution	
Primary School	1705
Middle School	254
High School	145
Senior Sec. School	75
Colleges	7
Sanskrit College	1

Training Institute	2
Teachers	
In Primary Schools	4181
In Middle School	1132
In High School	1489
In Senior Sec. School	1215
Students	
In Primary	96353
In Middle	58145
In High	30557
In Senior Sec.School	17549
In Colleges	11927
Student - Teacher Ratio	
In Primary	1:23
In Middle	1:51
In High	1.21
In Senior Sec.School	1.14

Table 6: HEALTH

Health	Nos
Zonal Hospital	1
Hospitals	5
Community Health Centre	9
Primary Health Centre	44

Allopathic Dispanceries	13
Health Sub Centre	314
Ayurvedic Hospital/Disp.	165
Leprocy Hospital/Lab.	1
Leprocy Sub-Centre/Lab.	10
Dental Laoratory	15
X-Ray Laboratory	20
E.N.T/Eye Laboratory	1
Delivery and Child welfare	8
Doctros& Nurses	7
Allpathic Doctors	175
AyurVedic Doctors	115
Nurses	572

Table 7: WELFARE PENSIONER

Welfare Pensioner 2000-01			
	Male	Female	Total

Oldage	10960	11560	22520
Widow	-	9576	9576
Leper	245	73	318

Table 8: FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLY

Fair Price Shops	559 Nos
In Urban Area	30
In Rural Area	465
In Remote Area	64

Table 9: POLICE

Police Posts/Urban Posts	15
---------------------------------	-----------

Table 10: BANKING

	Nos.
Punjab National Bank	31
State Bank of India	6
State Bank of Patiala	5
Indian Overseas Bank	2

Oriental Bank of Commerce	1
Bank of India	1
Union Bank of India	1
United Commercial Bank	1
Bank of Baroda	1
Punjab & Sindh Bank	1
Central Bank of India	1
Canara Bank	1
Himachal Gramin Bank	47
H.P. State Coop. Bank	26
Land Development Bank	6

Table 11: POSTAL

	Nos.
Head Post Office	2
Sub Post Office	57
Branch Post Office	316

Chapter - 2

Hazard Profile of the District

2.1 HAZARD PROFILE OF MANDI

Mandi district is exposed to multiple Natural and Human induced hazards. They may include, but are not limited to the following:

2.1.1 Natural Hazards:-

- 1) Earthquake
- 2) Landslide
- 3) Drought
- 4) Flood
- 5) Forest Fire
- 6) Cloud Burst

2.1.2 Human Induced Hazards:-

- 1) Accidents- Train, Road, Air
- 2) Building Collapse
- 3) Fires: Household, Forest
- 4) Utilities Failure: Energy, Telecommunication, Water and Sewerage System

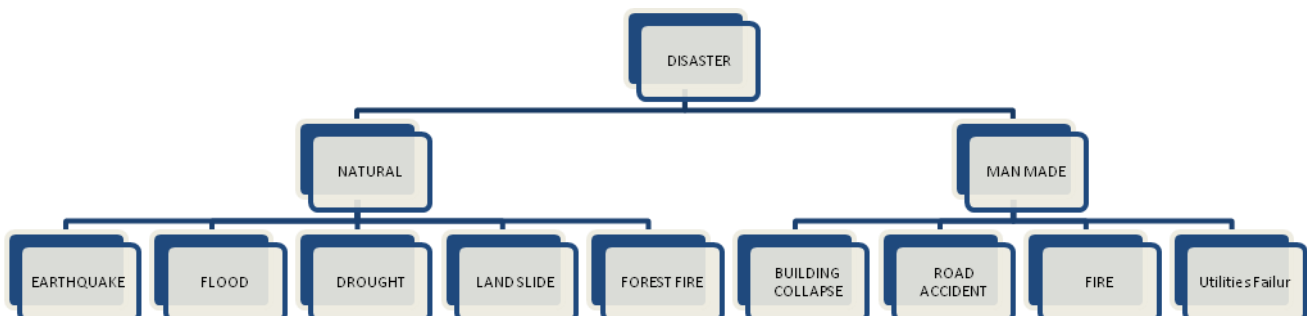


Fig 2.1:- Classification of Disasters

Natural Disasters:

1. Earthquakes

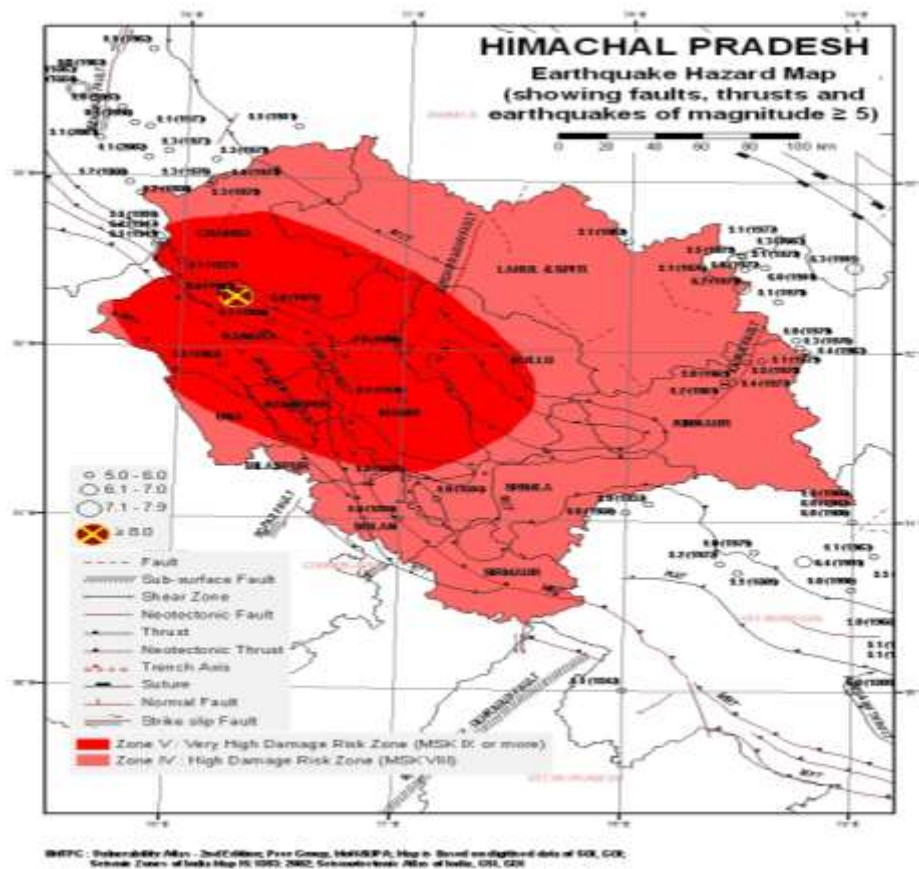


Figure: 2.2 Earthquake Hazard Map

Table 12: Districts of Himachal Pradesh with Seismic Intensities

Sr. No.	Name of District	Seismic Zones	Intensity MSK IX or more % Area	MSK VIII % area
1	Kangra	V/IV	98.6	1.4
2	Mandi	V/IV	97.4	2.6
3	Hamirpur	V/IV	90.9	9.1
4	Chamba	V/IV	63.2	36.8
5	Kullu	V/IV	53.1	46.9
6	Una	V/IV	37.0	63.0
7	Bilaspur	V/IV	25.3	74.7
8	Solan	V/IV	2.4	97.6
9	Lahaul & Spiti	V/IV	1.1	98.9
10	Mandi	V/IV	---	100
11	Shimla	V/IV	---	100
12	Sirmour	V/IV	----	100

The above table describes the likely seismic intensity which can be experienced by each district of the State and Mandi can experience intensity in the MSK Scale upto VIII.

Table 13 : History of Earthquakes in Mandi

Year	Location
1986	Jogindernagar & nearby areas
1997	Sunder Nagar Earthquake, An earthquake occurred at 11.30 PM. The magnitude of which was 4.5 at the Richter scale and its intensity was 6 to 7 as reported officially by the geological team visited the area immediately after the earthquake. The loss to the private and public property about Rs 2 crores.
2005	An earthquake occurred at 9.21 AM in Mandi district. The magnitude of which was 6.8 at Richter Scale. However no loss of life and property has been reported. Cracks in many houses have also been reported at all the blocks of the Mandi district.



Fig 2.3 Sundernagar Earthquake

2. Flash Floods

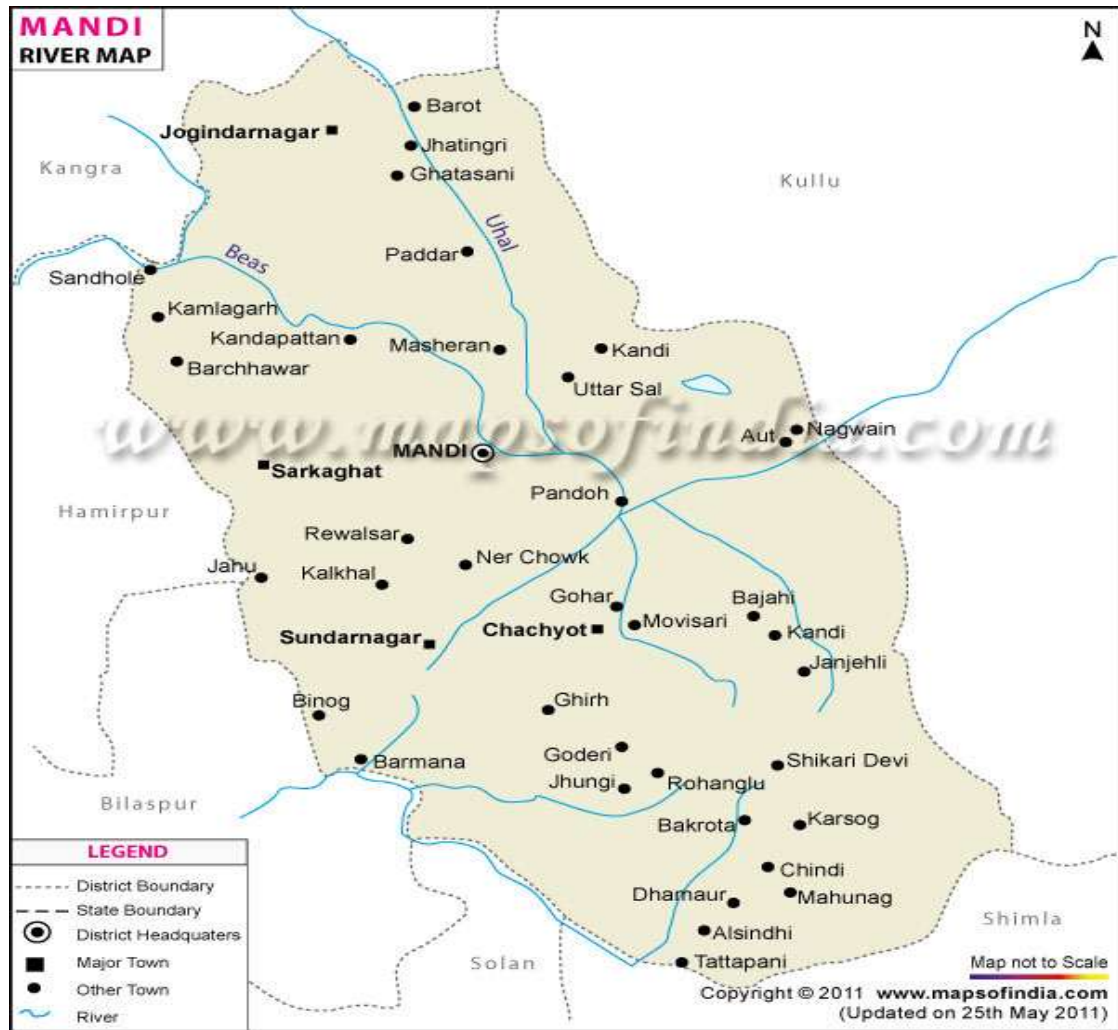


Figure 2.4: River Map of Mandi

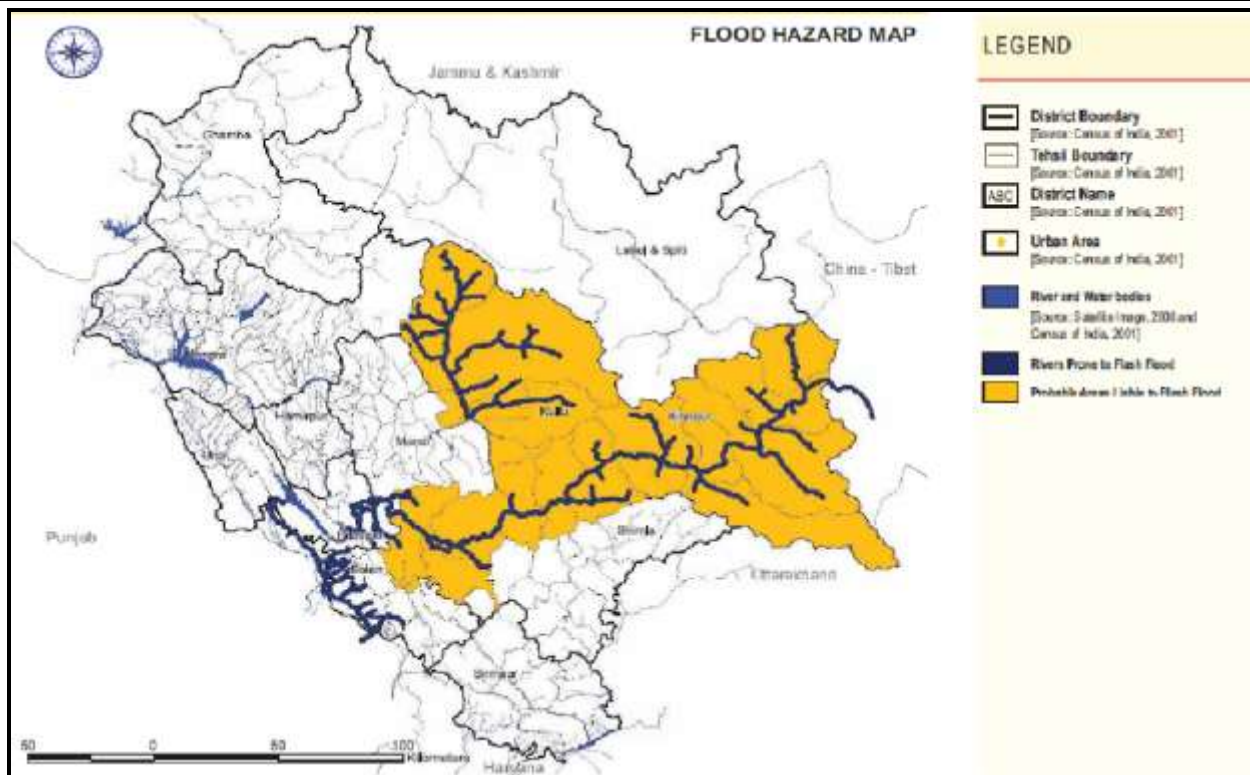


Figure 2.5 : Flood Hazard Map

Source: Vulnerability Atlas of India

Flash floods, short lived extreme events, which usually occur under slowly moving or stationary thunderstorms, lasting less than 24 hours, are a common disaster in the Mandi district. As a result of the high velocity of the current which can wash away all obstacles in its way, this phenomenon has resulted in enormous loss of life and property in various parts of the region. Glacial melting due to global warming is another major cause of flash floods as the major glaciers in the higher hill tops are receding at an alarming rate due to anthropogenic activities. Heavy rains and floods cause damages to cultivated land of the farmers and wash away the bridges, human beings and cattle heads.



Fig 2.6 Beas Flood



Fig 2.7: Gagal Flash Flood(2007)

Table 14: Detail of shifted families due to possibility of flash floods in river Satluj by the formation of an artificial lake on Parechu in china respect of Mandi District:

SUB-DIVISION	PANCHAYAT	SHIFTED FAMILIES	OWN OTHER HOUSE	RELATIVE HOUSES	OTHER SAFER PANCHAYAT GHAR, TENT, COMMUNITY CENTER, SCHOOL BLDG. ETC.	TOTAL
Karsog	Tattapani	49	23	15	11	263
	Thali	15	0	7	8	87
	Shakra	8	0	8	0	82
	Sarahan	7	2	1	4	50
	Parlog	5	0	2	3	14
	Bidla	1	0	0	1	4
	Sundernagar	Sundernagar	12	0	0	12
Total		97	25	33	39	522

Table 15: History of Floods in Mandi

YEAR	AREA
1957	Heavy Flood in river Suketi & Kansa.No.effective plan to combat such calamity was in operation at that time.
2000	Massive damage to 4 patwar circles due to flood in River Satluj.
2005	Floods in Tirthan Khud damaged buildings

	built virtually in the khud itself at Balichowki.
2005	In the year June,2005 the Satluj river again was in turmoil due to flash floods & overflowing of Parechu lake.
2006	Floods in Suketi Flood Plain due to heavy rains

3. Landslides

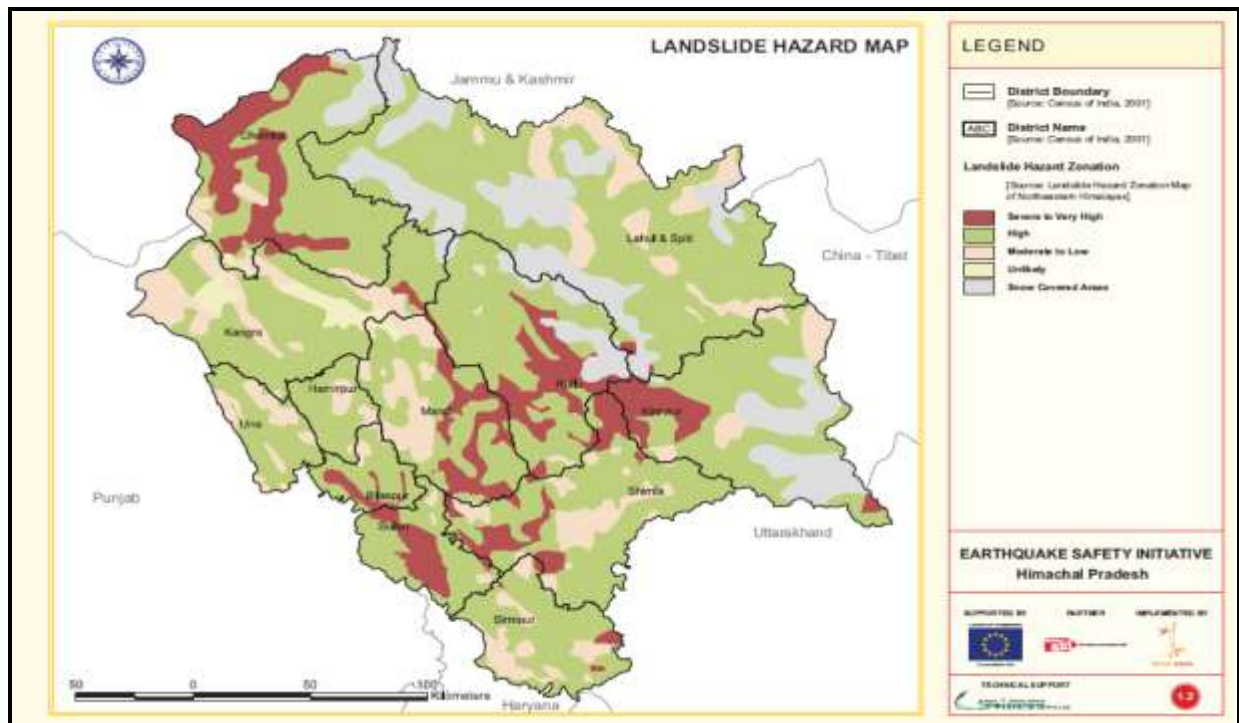


Figure2.6 : Landslide Hazard Map

Source: Vulnerability Atlas of India

Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope and have come to include a broad range of motions whereby falling, sliding and flowing under the influence of gravity dislodges earth material. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. At times, prolonged rainfall causing heavy block the flow of river for quite some time. The formation of river blocks can cause havoc to the settlements downstream on its bursting. In the hilly terrain of India including the Himalayas, landslides have been a major and widely spread natural Disaster and often strike life and property and occupy a position of major concern.

Table 16: District-wise Landslide Prone Areas of Himachal Pradesh

District	Sever to very High	High	Moderate to Low	Unlikely	Total Area (Sq.Km.)
Bilaspur	216	842	83	1	1142
Chamba	2120	3829	351	70	6370
Hamirpur	0	851	204	45	1100
Kangra	123	3698	1233	557	5611
Mandi	868	4956	498	0	6322
Kullu	1820	3512	65	3	5401
Lahaul & Spiti	127	11637	1825	2	13591
Mandi	968	1978	826	98	3870
Shimla	893	3345	767	14	5019
Sirmaur	95	1805	614	228	2742
Solan	556	1118	157	79	1910
Una	2	678	517	311	1508

Source: Landslide Hazard Zonation Atlas of India, BMTPC



Fig 2.7: Landslide in Khaliyar(2007)

Table 17: History of Landslides in Mandi

YEAR	AREA
2000,2004, 2003	There have been heavy rain continuous rains throughout the Mandi district causing wide spread loss to the roads, buildings and bridges
July 26, 2006	Landslide buries four of family, Parwada (Mandi)
17.9.2005	Joginder Nagar, The total damage to retaining walls, roads buildings and bridges Rs 25 lacs.

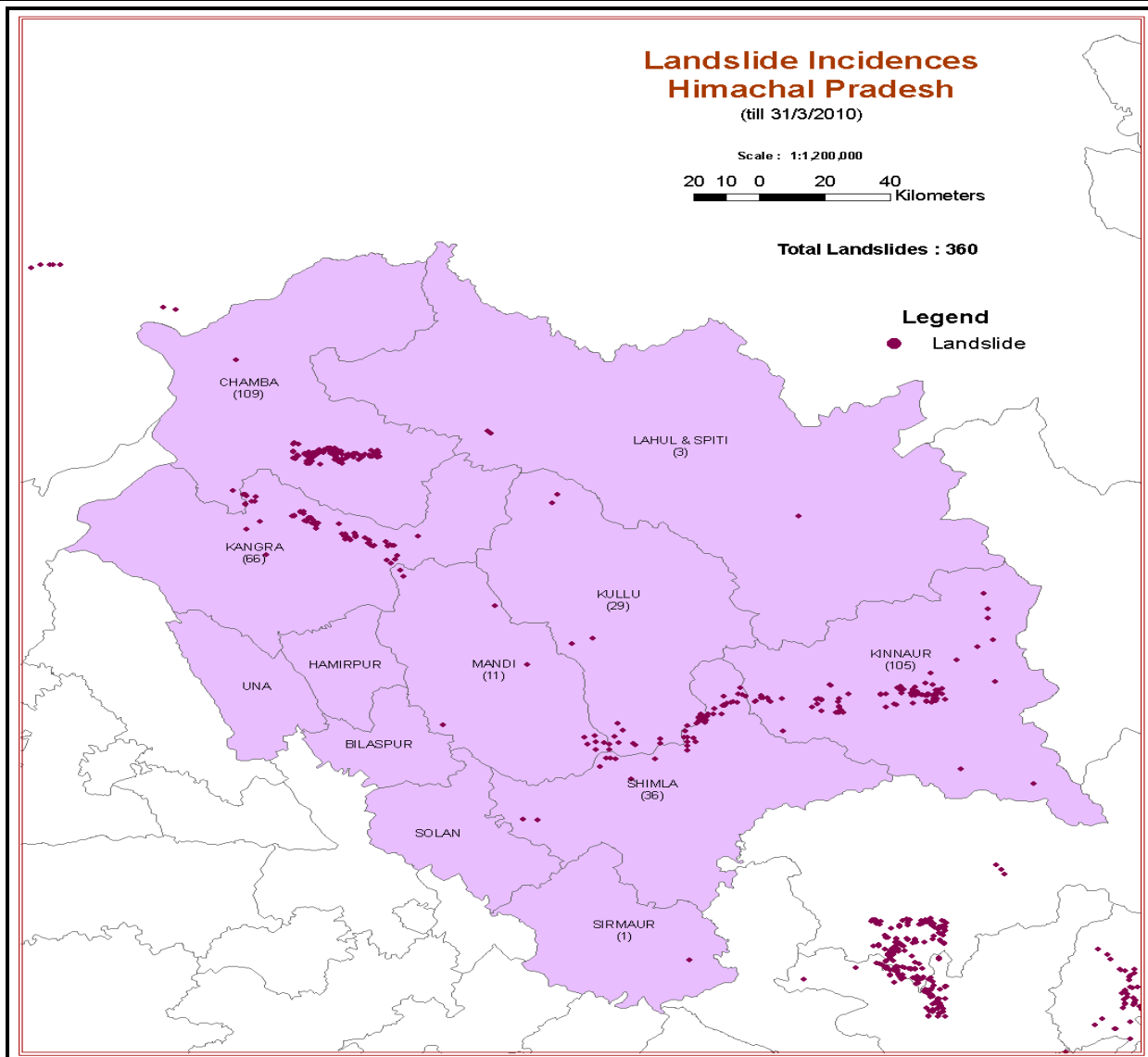


Fig 2.8: Landslide Incidences till 31/03/2010

4. Forest Fires

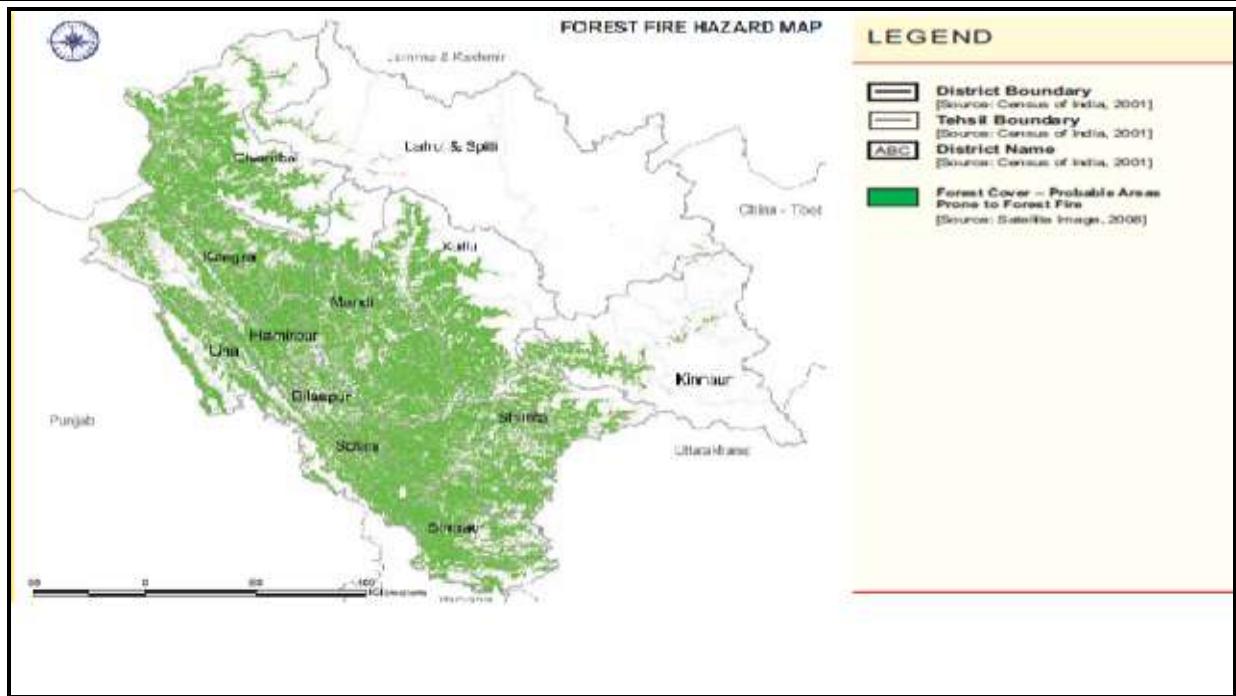


Figure 2.9: Forest Fire Hazard Map

Source: Vulnerability Atlas of India

The most common hazard in forests is forests fire. Forests fires are as old as the forests themselves. They pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime to fauna and flora seriously disturbing the bio-diversity and the ecology and environment of a region. During summer, when there is no rain for months, the forests become littered with dry senescent leaves and twinges, which could burst into flames ignited by the slightest spark. The Himalayan forests, particularly, Garhwal Himalayas have been burning regularly during the last few summers, with colossal loss of vegetation cover of that region. Due to the climatic conditions of the state, the houses are constructed with local material and the villages are inhabited in cluster, resulting in huge losses in the event of fire mishaps. Approximately 90 percent of the forest fires are human-induced, intentional or unintentional due to the negligence and poor knowledge of the people. Collection of forest produce, shifting cultivation, throwing smouldering *bidis*, cooking food in the forest etc. are the basic anthropogenic causes that ignite forest fires. The losses are caused to structures and also to the personal belongings, rendering the people Shelter less.

Table 18: Forest cover in Mandi:

	TOTAL FOREST AREA UNDER FOREST DEPTT	FOREST	TOTAL
--	--------------------------------------	--------	-------

YEAR	Reserve Forest	Protected Forest	Unprotected Forest	Others	Total	COVER WHICH IS NOT UNDER FOREST DEPTT	6+7
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1995-96	—	145550	23435	3775	172760	—	172760
1998-99	—	149537	27064	—	176601	—	176601
1999-00	—	149618	9404	17634	176656	—	176656
2000-01	—	149618	9404	17634	176656	—	176656
2001-02	—	149618	9404	17634	176656	—	176656
2002-03	—	149618	9404	17634	176656	—	176656
2003-04	—	149618	9404	17634	176656	—	176656
2004-05	—	149627	9404	19031	178062	—	178062
2005-06	—	149627	9404	19031	178062	—	178062
2006-07	—	149627	9404	19031	178062	—	178062
2007-08	—	150156	9404	19031	178591	—	178591
2008-09	—	150156	9404	19031	178591	—	178591
2009-10	—	150156	9404	19031	178591	—	178591
2010-11	—	150156	9404	19031	178591	—	178591

Table 19: History of Forest Fires in Mandi

YEAR	AREA AFFECTED IN HECTARES	DAMAGE LOSS
1998-1999	755.30 hec.	2,32,300
1999-2000	486.14 hec.	36,55,351
2000-2001	171.00 hec.	1,23,370
2001-2002	179.00 hec.	1,17,500
2002-2003	1942.76 hec.	21,26,079
2003-2004	2158.97 hec.	6,38,000
2004-2005	456.50 hec.	3,05,950

5. Cloud Bursts

A cloudburst is an extreme amount of precipitation, sometimes with hail and thunder, which normally lasts no longer than a few minutes but is capable of creating flood conditions. Flash floods, short lived extreme events, which usually occur under slowly moving or stationary thunderstorms, lasting less than 24 hours are a common disaster in state. As a result of the high velocity of the current which can wash away all obstacles in its way, this phenomenon has resulted in enormous loss of life and property in various parts of the region. Prolonged monsoons increased the threat of facing cloudburst in Mandi which will cause huge loss to the District.

Table 20: History of Cloud Burst in Mandi

YEAR	AREA
1984	Massive damage on Hospital road, Mandi due to cloudburst.
2004	at Dharmpur Block, . It was reported that flashflood water entered in the 10 shops in Dharmpur Bazar resulting in loss of belongings. No loss of life and

	cattle was reported.
2005	Catchment area of pathervi nalah of Gram panchayat Thakurthana affected due to cloudbursting and took one human life and heavy loss of property.

6. Drought

Drought is a natural hazard that differs from other hazards as it has a slow onset, evolves over months or even years and affects small pockets to a large regional expanse. Its onset and severity are often difficult to determine. As a result, there is a lack of urgency in response. Like other hazards, the impacts of drought span economic, environmental and social sectors and can be reduced through mitigation and preparedness.

Table 21 : History of Drought in Mandi

YEAR	AREA
1999	456 hectares affected The total damage due to drought situation agriculture and horticulture is Rs 1883 lacs.
2001	Total land area affected 14860 hectares and the total damage to agriculture and horticulture is Rs 1600 lacs.
2006	Drought like situation has damaged over 20-40 percent of crops of pulses, oil seeds vegetables, wheat, and fruit in the region for past one month.

Human Induced Disasters:

1. Accidents:

On account of limited road width and as a resultant of manifold increase in number of automobiles and regional heavy traffic, entire peace and tranquillity of the District has been disturbed. Traffic jams, bottlenecks, delays and accidents have become common. The problems in peak hours of morning and evening are severe. Besides wastage of man-hours, lot of fuel is wasted and air is polluted. As there is no scope for expansion of roads in central areas due to prevalence of structures on both sides, traffic problems have multiplied.

Gradually the population pressure is increasing in Mandi and simultaneously the pressure of vehicles. Also, the poor road conditions and bad driving cause accidents increased the number of accidents in Mandi.



Fig 2.10: Air Crash at Shikari(2009)



Fig 2.11: Bus Accident near Victoria Bridge(2006)

Table 22: History of Accidents in Mandi

YEAR	AREA
18.11.2000	8 persons were killed and 13 persons were injured in truck accident in Durgapur in Mandi district. The district administration were providing 5 lacs to the victims.
29.7.2000	plane crash at Gargi Nallah near Khatabai village in Mandi district. 10 persons were killed in crash.
20.06.2001	6 persons were killed and 12 persons were injured when a HRTC Bus HP-33-5401 collision with another HRTC Bus HP-47-0372 at Aot in Mandi district. The district administrations were providing 5 lacs to the victims.
28.01.2004	10 persons were killed and 31 persons injured in bus accident at Shidyani in Mandi district. The district administrations were

	providing 6 lacs to the victims.
4.10.2005	10 persons were killed and 30 persons injured in truck accident at Katindi village in Mandi district. The district administrations were providing 6 lacs to the victims.
April 2, 2007	Three die, 28 hurt in bus mishap, (HRTC) Bus, en-route to Kahnoo village from Churag, rolled down in a gorge.

Table 23: Road Accidents

YEAR	ACCIDENT NO.	DEAD	INJURED	ACCIDENT VEHICAL
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1980–81	58	34	88	58
1990–91	180	36	212	180
1995–96	215	90	345	222
1999–00	299	101	501	362
2000–01	298	84	511	298
2001–02	299	79	592	288
2002–03	325	97	592	327
2003–04	354	137	655	419
2004–05	338	96	692	356

2005–06	366	109	949	406
2006–07	386	82	765	403
2007–08	427	90	945	412
2008–09	387	139	800	572
2009–10	387	200	776	688
2010–11	118	30	225	129

2. Fires:

☐ Forest Fires

☐ Household Fire

In Mandi the old historical buildings are made up of wood and also in present buildings as well the flooring etc is made up of wood. Every winter household's fires are very common which caused due to overheating, electric fires, etc.



Fig 2.12: Fire in Bagwan Town (2006)

Table 24: History of Fire in Mandi

YEAR	NO.OF FIRE STATION	NO.OF FIRE INCIDENT	NO. OF HUMAN BEING		NO. OF ANIMALS		VALUE(IN LAKHS)	
			Rescued	Loss of life	Rescued	Loss of life	Saved Value	Lost Value
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1995	1	46	5	1	1	—	303.51	27.49
1996	1	33	6	33	2	—	768.00	55.50
1997	1	23	17	11	1	2	1743.00	42.25
1998	1	28	46	23	1	—	449.30	46.79
1999	1	41	—	2	—	—	964.55	15.92
2000	1	28	14	11	—	—	596.80	243.15
2001	1	27	6	10	—	—	716.81	235.23
2002	1	33	—	—	—	—	658.43	564.79
2003	1	68	—	—	—	—	794.75	48.06
2004	1	58	—	—	5	—	402.67	134.51
2005	1	53	17	2	3	—	309.60	156.04
2006	1	53	23	6	3	—	1787.63	89.01
2007	1	51	7	—	2	—	762.90	157.04

2008	1	65	3	5	—	—	786.72	163.32
2009	1	53	9	14	2	—	386.13	68.49
2010	1	66	14	6	6	—	272.78	35.89
2011	1	15	1	—	1	—	215.15	11.83

3. Utility Failure:

The dependency of public and government is depends upon the supply of basic services like energy, Telecommunications, Water Systems, Sewerage System, etc. The district was initially made for few thousand people and now it is serving the manifold population. It is also causing excess pressure on basic services like water and sanitation. By increasing population pressure on the city the transportation demand is also increasing which is causing pressure as well. The dependency of public and government business relies completely on energy supplied. The supply of energy based on various small power plants any failure in theses will create hurdle in energy supply and affect the economy directly and indirectly.

Table 25:

**STATISTICS ON FINACIAL & PHYSICAL LOSS OF DISASTER:
DISTRICT LEVEL**

Name of Disaster: Draught, Landslides and mudflows, Road accidents, House collapses due to rain and Cattle epidemic etc.

Name of District: Mandi

Time of Disaster: (2010-11)

Category of Disaster (L1/L2/L3): Please Tick

L1 Disaster is of a minor nature which is handled at district level by Distt.Level Disaster Authority.

L2 Disaster is of medium type which is handled at State Level by State Level Disaster Authority.

L3 Disaster is major in nature which is handled at Centre by Central Disaster Authority.

SL. NO.	ITEM	REV/SDMS	DD ANI . HUSB	D D A G R.	D D H O R T.	D D E L E D U.	D D S E C E D U.	NAT IO- NAL HIG H- WA Y	SE / X E N P W D	SE / X E N I P H	SE / X E N H P S E B	C M O & A Y U R V E D A	CON./ DFO FORE- STS	DI V. E N G. P H O N E S	LOCA L URBA N BODIE S	TOT AL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. LIVES																
	(a) Number of Deaths (No.)	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
	Men	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
	Women	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
	Children	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	(b) Number of Injuries (No.)	504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	504
	(i) Major	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270
	Men	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
	Women	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
	Children	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
	(ii) Minor	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234
	Men	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
	Women	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
	Children	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
	(c) Affected population (No.)	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	666
	(d) Percentage of affected population (2001 Census)	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07
2. LIVESTOCK																
	(a) Number of animals perished (No.)	-	508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	508
	(i) Cow	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
	(ii) Buffalo	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
	(iii) Sheep	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
	(iv) Goats	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
	(v) Camel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(vi) Horse/Mules/Donkey	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
	(vii) Poultry /Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(viii) Pigs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ix) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. AGRICULTURE																
	Season : Rabi/Kharif															
	(a) Food Grains															
	(i) Shown area affected (Hect.)	-	-	40,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,137
	(ii) Production lost (Tons)	-	-	12,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,247

(b) Cash Crops															
(i) Sown area affected (Hect.)	-	-	31 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317
(ii) Production lost (Tons)	-	-	6, 35 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,358
(c) Horticultural Crops															
(iii) Sown area affected (Hect.)	-	-	-	5, 97 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,976
(iv) Production lost (Tons)	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
(d) Trees uprooted (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Villages affected (No.)	-	-	-	84 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840
(f) Families affected (No.)	-	-	-	7, 60 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,600
4. HOUSING															
Number of affected Houses (No.)	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	751
(A) Rural	734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	734
(i) Kuchha	702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	702
Fully	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Partially	671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	671
(ii) Pucca	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Fully	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Partially	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
(B) Urban	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
(i) Kuchha	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Fully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
(ii) Pucca	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Fully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
5. INFRASTRUCTURE															
(A) ROADS															
(a) Road length damaged (Km)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) National Highway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) State Highway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) District Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Villages disconnected to transportation facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) BRIDGES															
(a) Motorable (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Pedestrian (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(C) WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM															
(a) Pipe line									1,047						1,047
(i) Trunk (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Distribution (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,047	-	-	-	-	-	1,047
Fully damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,047	-	-	-	-	-	1,047
(b) Pumping Station (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Overhead Reservoirs (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Water Treatment Plant (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Drinking Water Tanks (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Drinking Water Wells (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(g) Others (Please mention) (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(D) SEWERAGE SYSTEM															
(a) Trunk (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	80
Fully damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	80
(b) Distribution (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Sewerage Treatment Plant (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(E) IRRIGATION																
(a) Breach of Canal Damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	491
Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	491
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	..
(b) Breach of Dam Damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Irrigation Tank Damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Irrigation Wells Damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Reservoirs Damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	..
(F) ELECTRICITY SUPPLY																
(a) High Tension Line Damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value (in Lakhs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Low Tension Line Damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Transformer Damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Substation Damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(G) BUILDING																
(a) Primary Schools (No.)	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Partially	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Fully	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(b) Secondary Schools (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Partially	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Fully	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(c) Public Parks (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Health Centers (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dispensaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
PHC's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals(DH/SDH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Other Govt. Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Fully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(H) OTHER UTILITIES															
	(a) Land Telephone Disrupted(No of Day)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Mobile Phones Disrupted(No of Days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Villages Disconnected to Communication facilities (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(i) Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(I) SHOPS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS DAMAGED															
	(a) Shops	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Partially	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Fully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Other Commercial Buildings	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Partially	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Fully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	HEALTH															
	(a) Occurrence of epidemics (No. of persons affected)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(i) Water Borne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Vector Borne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	FOREST															
	(a) (i) Nursery in (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25
	(ii) Damaged Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	-	4.51
	(b) (i) Plantation (hect.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	114
	(ii) Damaged Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	-	-	-	5.27
	(c) (i) Soil Works (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	-	-	-	465
	(ii) Damaged Value (in Lakhs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.	-	-	-	28.5
	(d) (i) Building (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	45
	(ii) Damaged Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.	-	-	-	45.5
	(e) (i) Retaining Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	27
	(ii) Damaged Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	-	-	6.95
	(f) (i) Roads and Paths (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	52
	(ii) Damaged Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.	-	-	-	67.5
												50				0

Chapter - 3

Vulnerability, Risk Analysis and Capacity Analysis

3.1 VULNERABILITY PROFILE OF MANDI

Vulnerability is the degree to which people, property, resources, systems, and cultural, economic, environmental, and social activity is susceptible to harm, degradation, or destruction on being exposed to any hazard on its activation. It has different dimensions and could be divided into five broad fields:

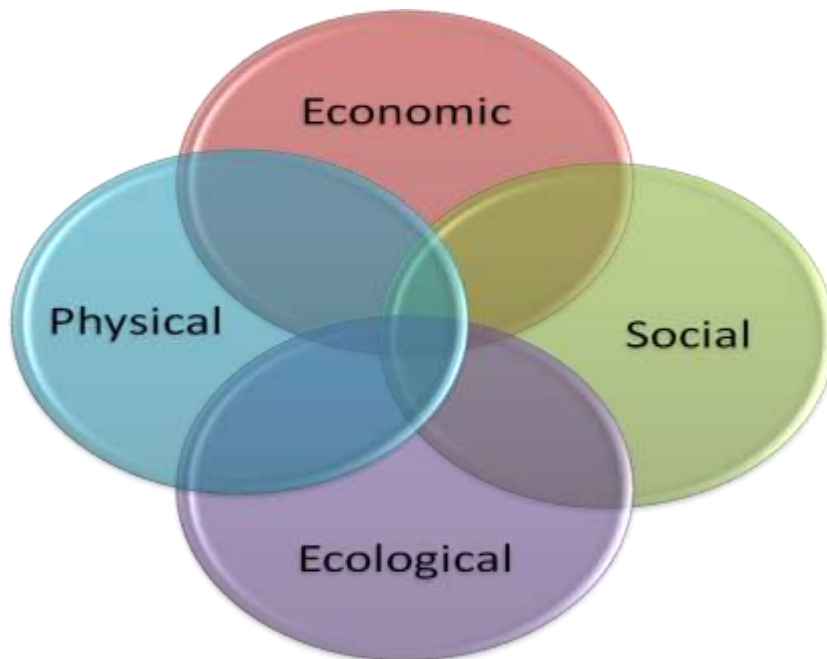


Fig 3.1: Factors affecting vulnerability

I. Natural: It is related with the geography, geology, terrain, climate and biodiversity of any place which increase its vulnerability for various hazards.

II. Physical: It is related with the infrastructure, development process of any place which makes it vulnerable for various hazards.

III. Social: It is the societal composition, cultural values and belief system which increase the vulnerability of any city towards any hazard.

IV. Economic: The economic features of Mandi make it vulnerable for various hazards.

V. Institutional: It includes the institutional capacities to deal with any emergency situation which affect the vulnerability of any place.

Table 26: District Wise Vulnerability Matrix

DISTRICT	EARTHQUAKE	LANDSLIDE	FLOODS	AVALANCHES	INDUSTRIAL	OVERALL VULNERABILITY
Kangra	VH	M	L	-----	M	H
Chamba	H	H	H	M	M	VH
Hamirpur	VH	L	L	-----	-----	M
Mandi	VH	M	M	-----	-----	H
Kullu	H	H	H	M	H	VH
Bilaspur	M	M	L	-----	M	M
Una	M	L	H	-----	H	H
Sirmour	M	M	L	-----	H	M
Solan	L	L	L	-----	H	M
Mandi	H	H	H	VH	H	VH
L&Spiti	L	M	M	VH	-----	H
Shimla	L	M	M	-----	H	H

VH: Very High, H: High, M: Moderate, L: Low

Source: State Council for Science Technology & Environment Analysis

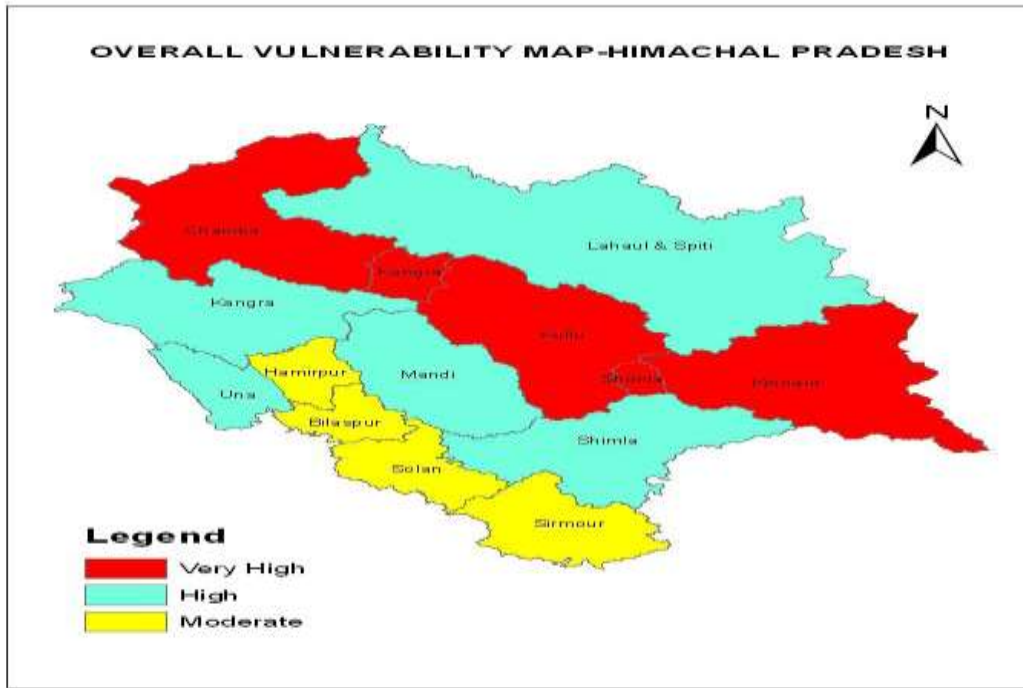


Fig.3.2: Overall Vulnerability of the State

Source: SCSTE Analysis

Vulnerability of Mandi in context of each of the hazard is explained below:

3.1.1 VULNERABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH NATURAL HAZARDS:

- **Earthquake:**

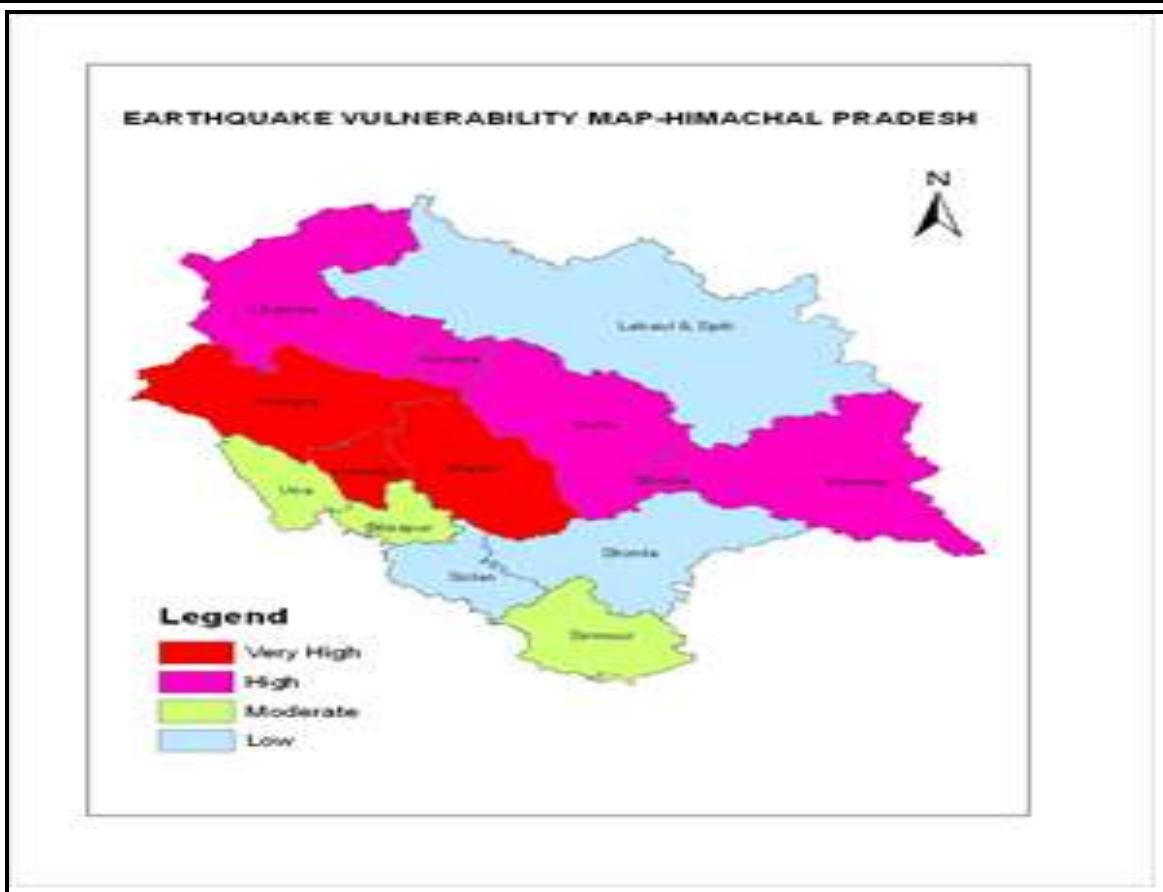


Fig.3.3: Vulnerability Map of Earthquake

Source: SCSTE Analysis

In case of earthquake vulnerability, the district Mandi falls in very high vulnerable category on the basis of the matrix devised.

**Table 27: Distribution of Houses by Predominant Materials of Roof
and Wall and Level of Damage Risk
State: HIMACHAL PRADESH**

MANDI

Wall / Roof		Census Houses		Level of Risk under									
		No. of Houses	%	EQ Zone				Wind Velocity m/s				Flood Prone Area in %	
				V	IV	III	II	55 & 50	47	44 & 39	33		
				Area in %				Area in %					
				96.3	3.7							100	
WALL													
A1 - Mud Unburnt Brick Wall	Rural	63,049	16.5										
	Urban	2,532	0.7										
	Total	65,581	17.2	VH	H							M	
A2 - Stone Wall	Rural	259,632	67.8										
	Urban	7,199	1.9										
	Total	266,831	69.7	VH	H							L	
Total - Category - A		332,412	86.8										
B - Burnt Bricks Wall	Rural	24,236	6.3										
	Urban	11,709	3.1										
	Total	35,945	9.4	H	M							L	
Total - Category - B		35,945	9.4										
C1 - Concrete Wall	Rural	2,871	0.7										
	Urban	3,055	0.8										
	Total	5,926	1.5	M	L							VL	
C2 - Wood wall	Rural	5,436	1.4										
	Urban	290	0.1										
	Total	5,726	1.5	M	L							M	
Total - Category - C		11,652	3.0										
X - Other Materials	Rural	2,470	0.6										
	Urban	365	0.1										
	Total	2,835	0.7	M	VL							M	
Total - Category - X		2,835	0.7										
TOTAL BUILDINGS		382,844											
ROOF													
R1 - Light Weight Sloping Roof	Rural	37,939	9.9										
	Urban	5,263	1.4										
	Total	43,202	11.3	M	M							H	
R2 - Heavy Weight Sloping Roof	Rural	248,366	64.9										
	Urban	4,590	1.2										
	Total	252,956	66.1	H	M							L	
R3 - Flat Roof	Rural	71,389	18.6										
	Urban	15,297	4.0										
	Total	86,686	22.6										
TOTAL BUILDINGS		382,844											

Probable Maximum Precipitation at a Station of the district in 24 hrs is 600 mm

Housing Category : Wall Types

Housing Category : Roof Type

Category - A : Buildings in field-stone, rural structures,

Weight (Grass, Thatch, unburnt brick houses, clay houses

Bamboo, Wood, Mud, Plastic, Polythene,

Category - B : Ordinary brick building; buildings of the large block & prefabricated
Sheets, Other Materials)

type, half-timbered structures, building in natural hewn stone

(Tiles, Slate) **Category - C** : Reinforced building, well built wooden structures

Flat Roof (Brick, Stone, Concrete) **Category - X** : Other materials not covered in A,B,C. These are generally light.

EQ Zone V : Very High Damage Risk Zone (MSK > IX) **Notes** : 1. Flood prone area includes that protected area which may have
more severe EQ Zone IV : High Damage Risk Zone (MSK VIII)

*damage under failure of protection works. In some other areas the local
Zone (MSK VII)*

*damage may be severe under heavy rains and choked drainage.
(MSK < VI)*

2. *Damage Risk for wall types is indicated assuming heavy flat roof
High;*

*in categories A, B and C (Reinforced Concrete) building
VL = Very Low*

3. *Source of Housing Data : Census of Housing, GOI, 2001*

Category - R1 - Light

GI Metal, Asbestos

Category - R2 - Heavy Weight

Category - R3 -

EQ Zone III : Moderate Damage Risk

EQ Zone II : Low Damage Risk Zone

Level of Risk : VH = Very High; H =

M = Moderate; L = Low;

- **Landslide**

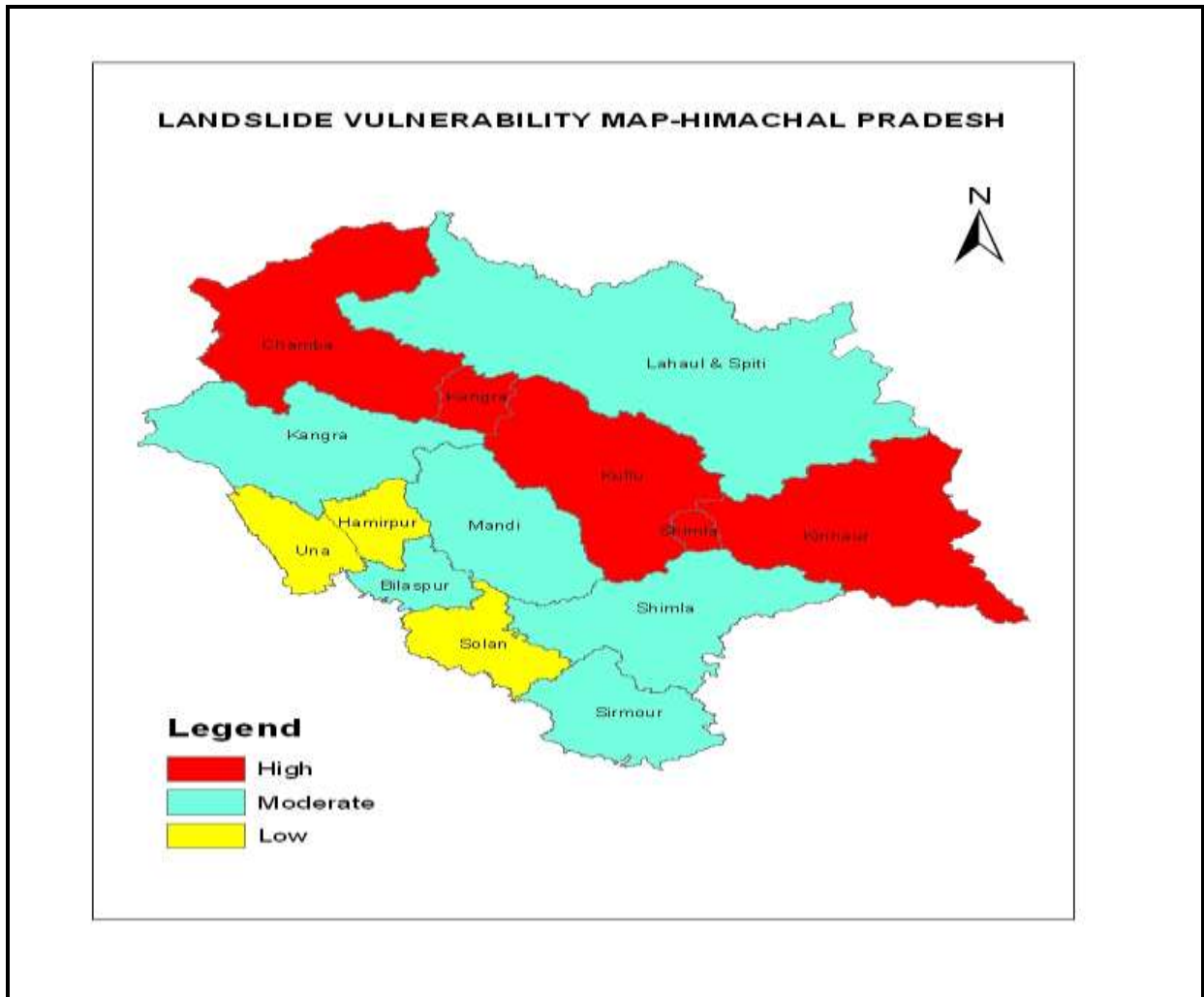


Fig.3.4: Vulnerability Map of Landslide

Source: SCSTE Analysis

The landslide vulnerability in case of Mandi district falling in moderate vulnerable category.

- **Floods**

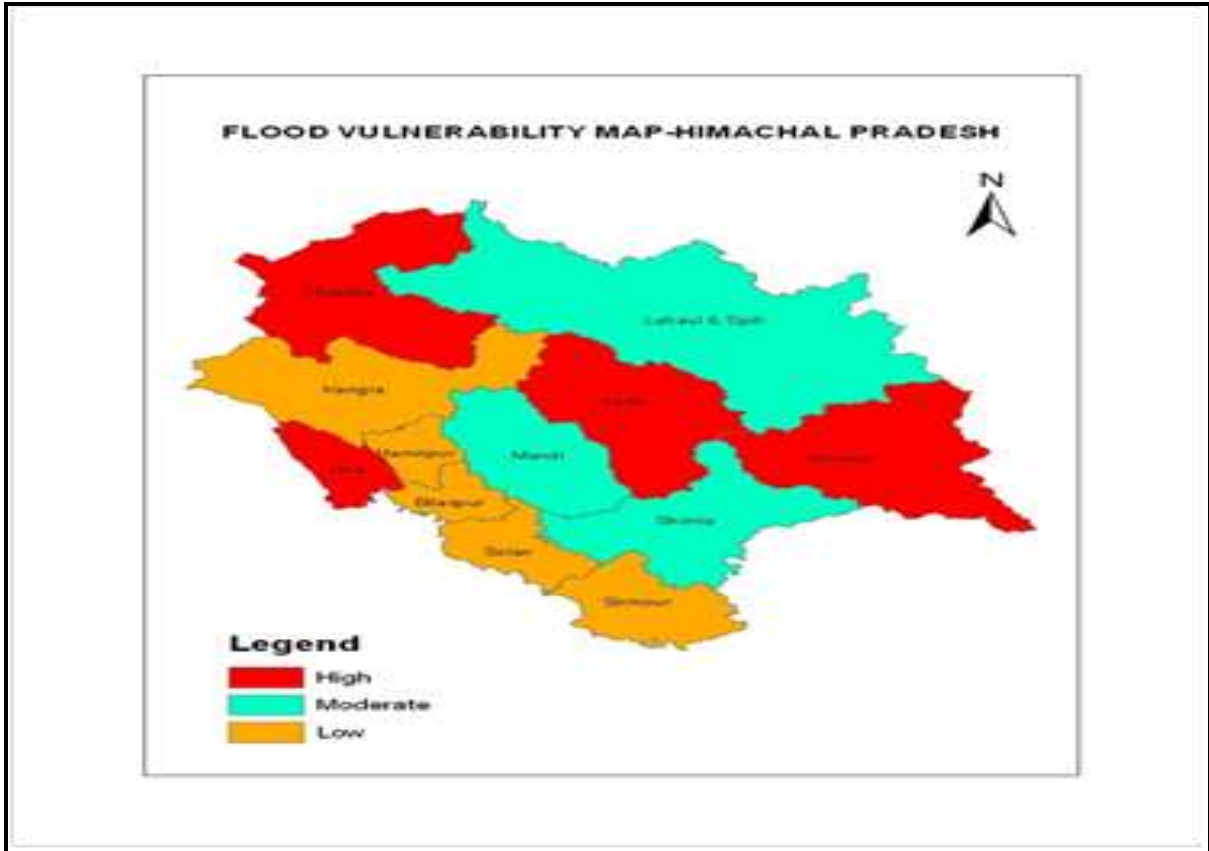


Fig.3.5: Vulnerability Map of Floods

Source: SCSTE Analysis

The flood hazard vulnerability map indicates that the areas falling in the district Mandi falls in moderate and low vulnerability areas.

Table 28 : The Rivers of importance from flood damage angle

Sr.No.	Vulnerable Rivers	Major Tributaries
1	River Satluj	Spiti, Sangle khad, Ali khad, Gambhar khad, Sir khad, and Swan river
2	River Beas	Uhl and Suketi khads
3	River Ravi	Siul
4	River Yamuna	Pabbar, Giri and Bata

Source : Vulnerability Atlas Himachal Pradesh The disaster management strategies and infrastructure required to be evolved by taking the above factors into consideration.

3.1.2 VULNERABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH HUMAN HAZARDS

Vulnerability of Mandi related to Accidents- Train, Road, Air

Accidents are either independent phenomenon or it is the consequence of the natural disasters. But in any case it is important to reduce the vulnerabilities which could increase the chances of accidents.

Road accidents: There are several reasons which cause road accidents in Mandi- drinking while driving, talking on phone, poor visibility, unidentified blind turns, overcrowding inside the vehicle, poor road conditions, slippery roads due to snowfall or rainfall, landslides, unavailability of proper street light, etc.

The community of area is oblivious of the great threat of earthquake in the regions. The community is neither prepared nor aware. There hardly any community awareness and preparedness planning to deal with various hazards. There are number of people with various disabilities as per the detail given below. Their disability would a serious impediment for their safety during disasters which can further be exacerbated by the terrain of the district.

Table 29 : Detail of Disabled person in District Mandi (2001 Census)

TYPE OF HANDDICAPE	TOTAL HANDDICAPE	RURAL	URBAN	MALES	FEMALES
1-	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Blind	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Handdicape	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Deaf	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dumb	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mentally Disturb	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
District Total	24214	22809	1405	13999	10215

3.2 RISK ANALYSIS

Risk is a measure of expected losses due to a hazardous event of particular magnitude occurring in given area over a specific time period. It is the function of probability of particular occurrences of activation of any hazard and losses each would cause. Risk is the potential that a chosen action or activity (including the choice of inaction) will lead to a loss (an undesirable outcome). The notion implies that a choice having an influence on the outcome exists (or existed). Potential losses themselves may also be called "risks". Almost any human endeavour carries some risk, but some are much more risky than others.

Risk in itself exists only theoretically unless the hazard got activated and it gets an exposure with the vulnerability. Considering the situations of Mandi as there are different hazards present here with multi facet vulnerabilities the risks are also multi dimensional.

Maps showing the risk areas & risk factors:

3.2.1 RISK RELATED TO EARTHQUAKE

(i) Probability of Earthquake:

Being situated in seismic active zone and having the multi fold vulnerabilities the Mandi is at risk to face an earthquake in near future.

(ii) Consequence of Earthquake:

a) Building Collapse: there will be slight damage in specially designed structures; considerable in ordinary substantial buildings; and great damage in poorly built structures. Panel walls can be thrown out of frame structures. Chimneys, factory stacks, columns, walls and monuments can collapse. Heavy furniture can get overturned. Sand and mud can get ejected in small amount. Changes can be caused in water levels.

b) Landslides: Apart from building collapse the most prominent after affect of earthquake is triggering of landslides and which will cause blockage of roads, damage of built property & assets. The roads – the lifelines for search and

c) Failure of Water Supply System: The water supply and sewerage system in Mandi is already more than 100 years old and is in very poor and weak condition. Even a mild tremor could hit the water and sewerage supply system of Mandi.

Same is the situation of the sewerage system as well. At present only 40% of the area in Mandi is served with proper sewerage system which too is weak. The old sewer lines are likely to damage. The same may cause sanitation and related problems.

d) Failure of Electricity Supply: Failure to electricity supply and damage to supply wires is another consequence. Dependency on 24 hrs supply of electricity makes people more vulnerable and they find it hard to manage without electricity as they don't have alternate options. Disrupted electricity supply will affect the search and rescue operations, health care facilities prominently and also the water supply.

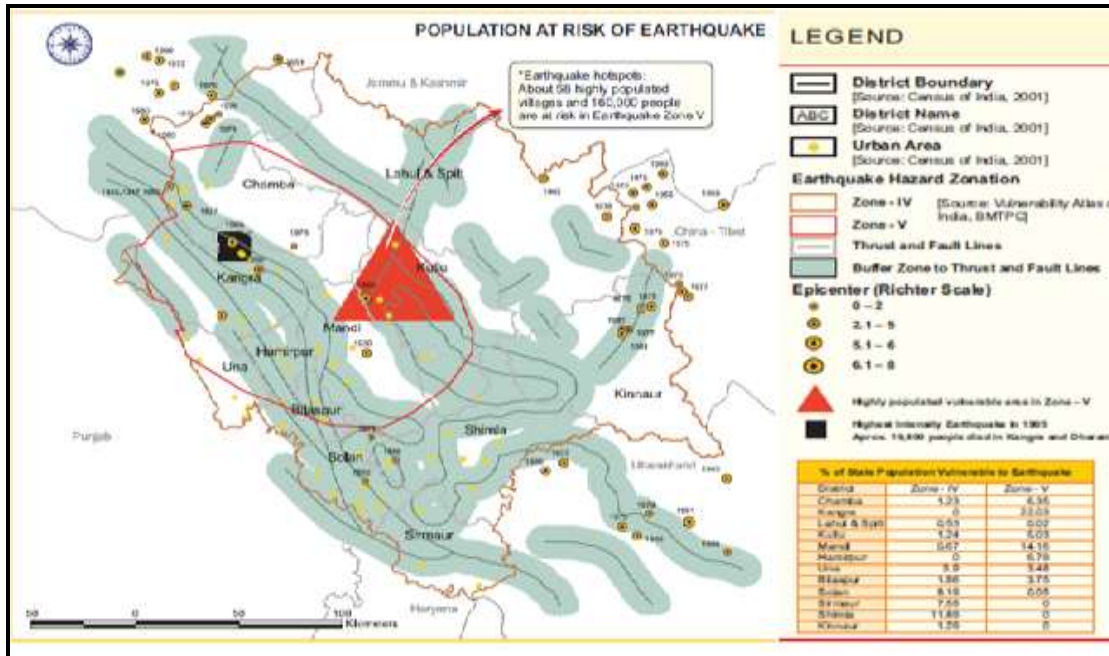
e) Shelter Management: Another major risk is to rehabilitate communities after an earthquake as at present no exercise has been done to identify shelters at ward or more micro level.

f) Death Body Disposal: In case of mass causality it is important to identify the places where dead bodies could be buried. Open spaces are very few in the town and nearby areas and lack of additional space may make it the cremation process very difficult.

g) Communication: At present there is no centralised communication system available which will address different aspect of emergency management.

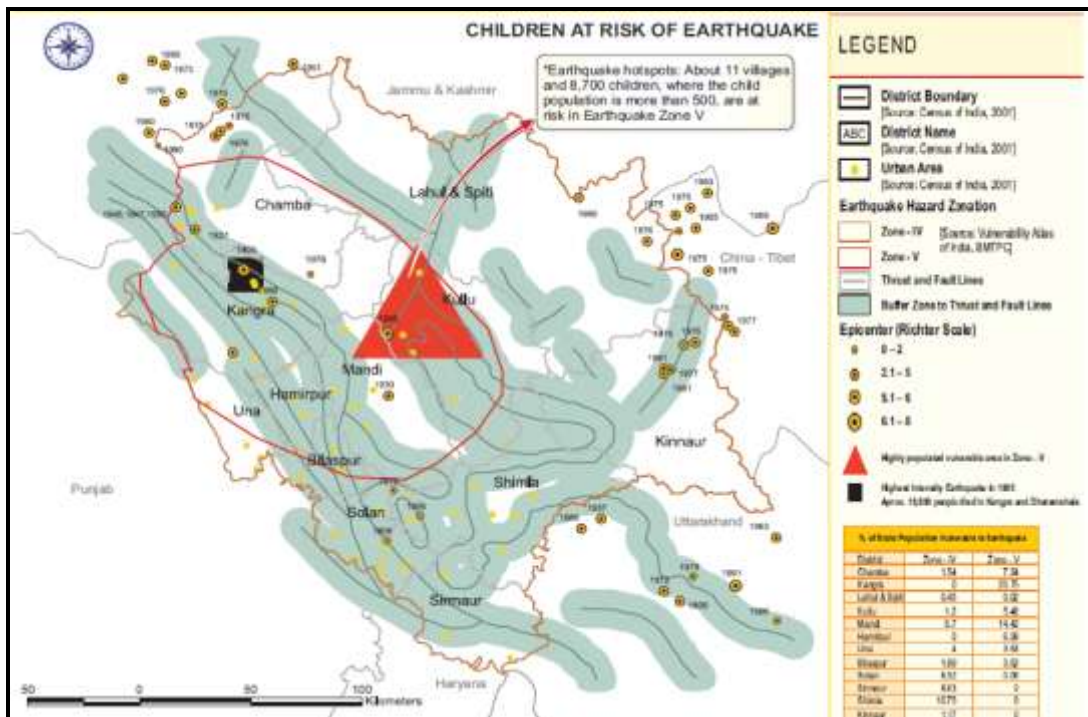
There is a big risk of conflict generation with multiple commands and actions. Also in absence of clarity of roles few agencies will not respond or others will get over burdened with low capacities.

Fig.3.6: Population at Risk of Earthquake



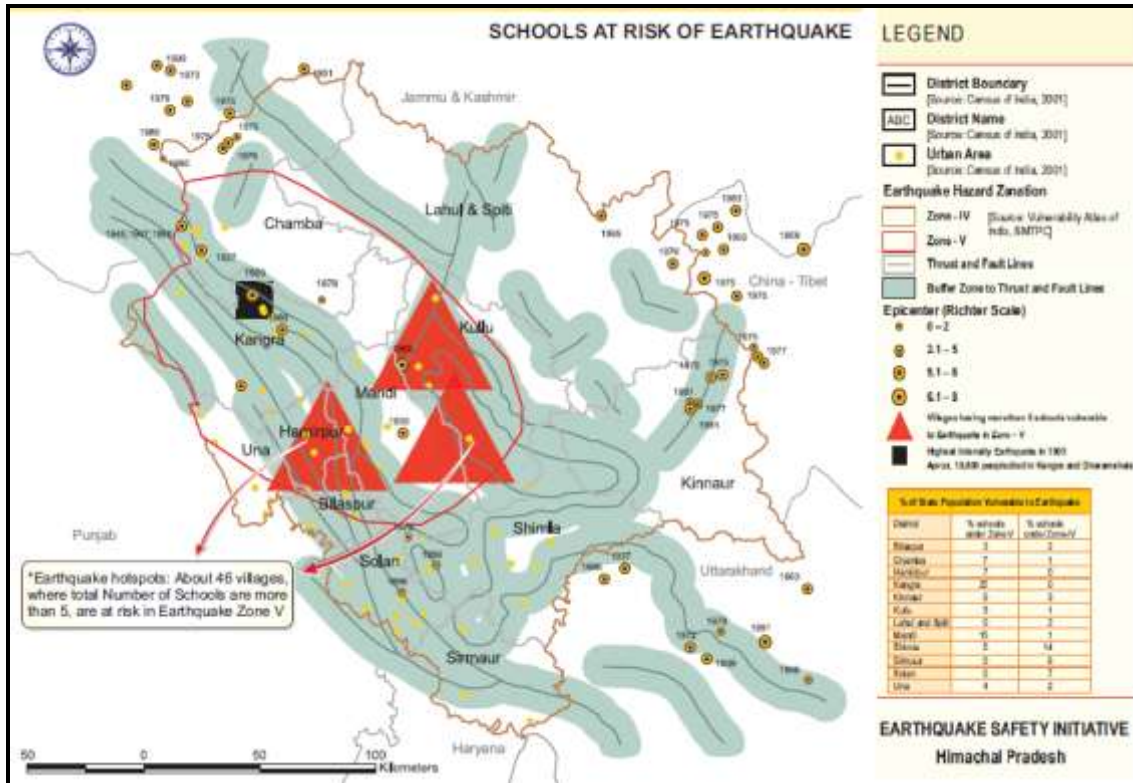
Source: Vulnerability Atlas of India

Fig.3.7: Children at Risk of Earthquake



Source: Vulnerability Atlas of India

Fig.3.8: Schools at Risk of Earthquake



Source: Vulnerability Atlas of India

3.2.2 RISK RELATED TO LANDSLIDES/ LANDSLIPS

(i) Probability of Landslides/ Landslips:

The probability of Landslides could be high in Mandi. Either the heavy rainfall can trigger the landslides during monsoon or it could be the after effect of an earthquake which will be more threatening than the normal landslide.

(ii) Consequence of Landslide:

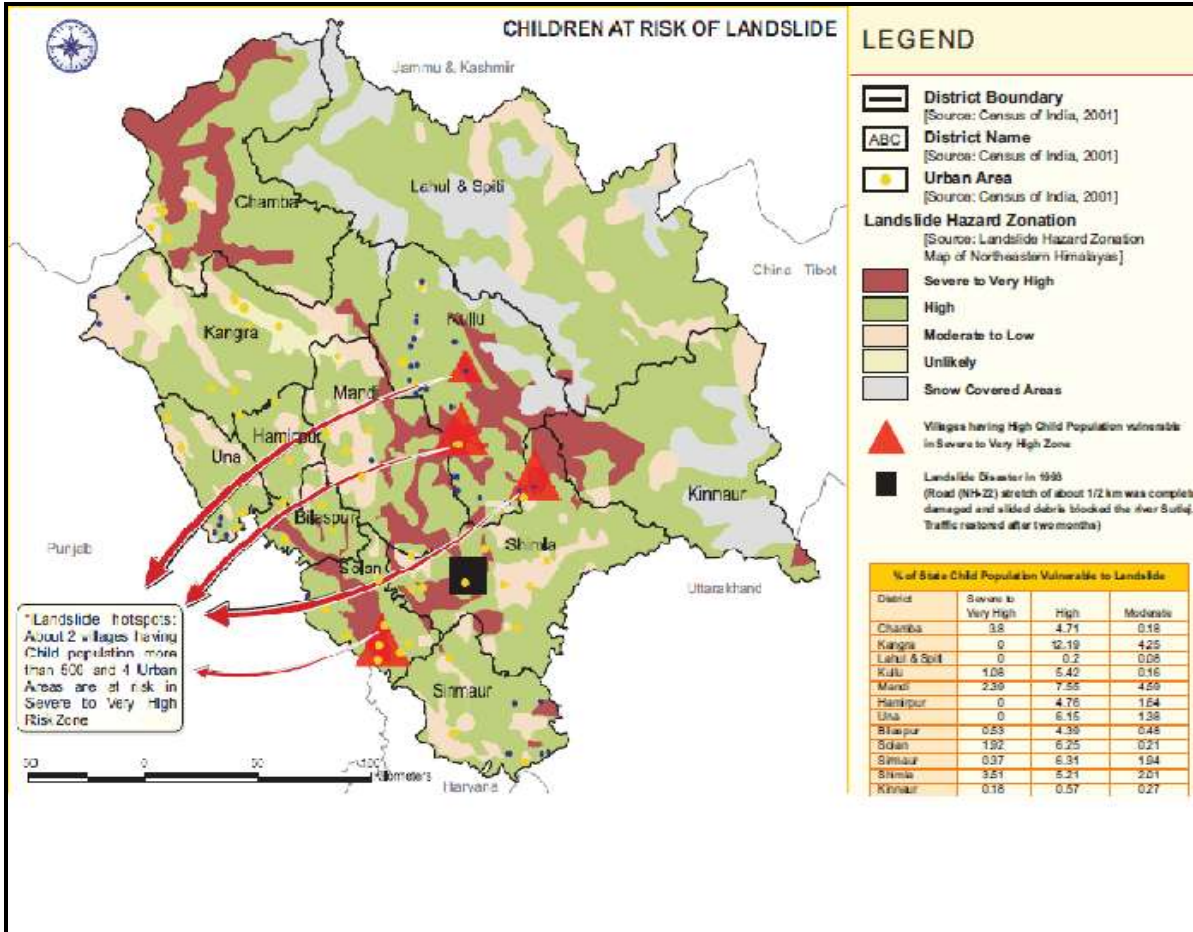
a) Collapse of Built Structure: Structures constructed on extreme slopes are liable to damage from landslide. Weak and unstable strata also contribute to the slipping of structures which could cause damage to or collapse of building, infrastructure and utilities.

b) Debris: The buildings, infrastructure or the utilities may also be threatened by mudslide or debris.

c) Blockage of Roads and Paths: After landslide it is possible that important Highways or internal roads/paths get blocked. It is important to develop a mechanism to open these important paths at the earliest to ensure the smooth transportation for search and rescue, medical response and relief operations.

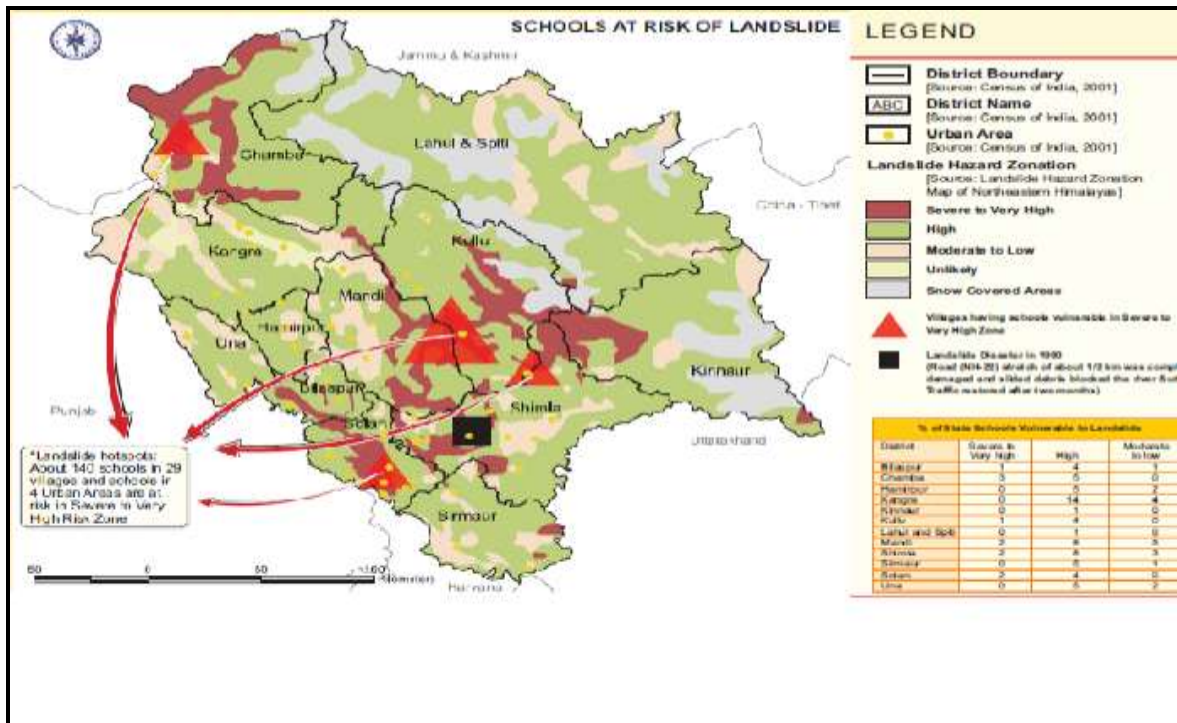
d) Evacuation and Early Warnings: Due to unavailability of proper information of the district regarding landslides or micro-zonation maps containing information regarding landslides it is impossible to provide early warnings to communities for evacuation.

Fig.3.9: Children at Risk of Landslide



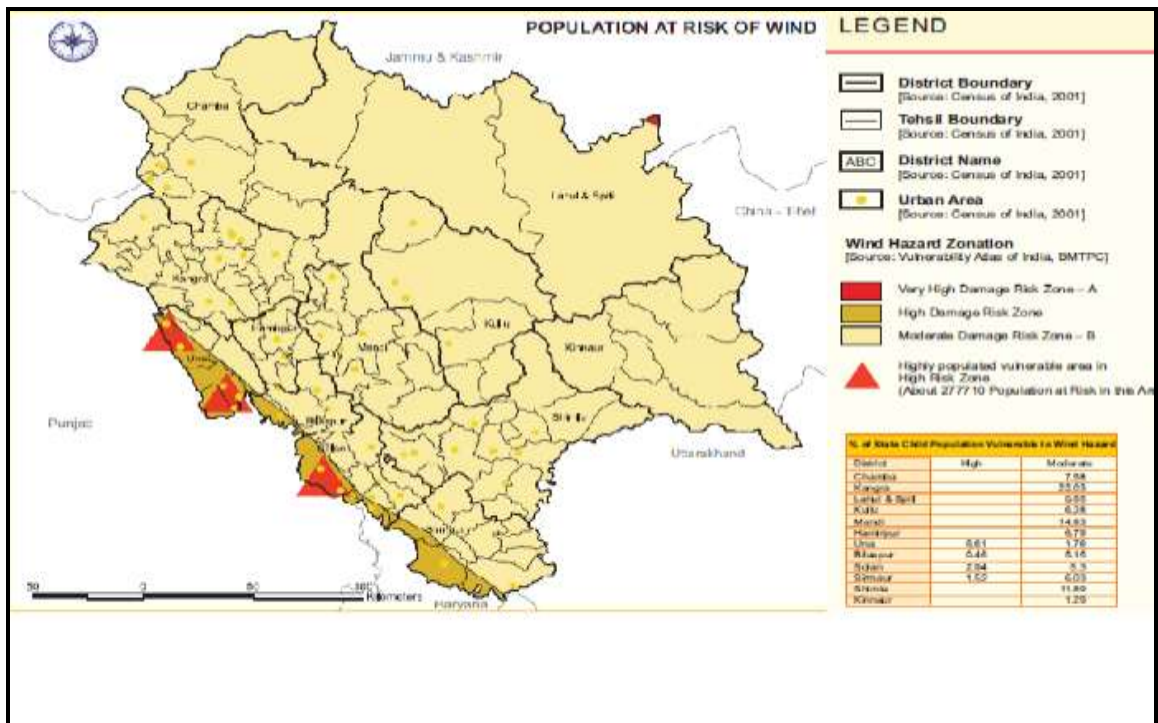
Source: Vulnerability Atlas of India

Fig.3.10: Schools at Risk of Landslide



Source: Vulnerability Atlas of India

Fig.3.11: Population at Risk of Wind



Source: Vulnerability Atlas of India

3.2.3 RISK RELATED TO FLASH FLOOD/CLOUD BURST

(i) Probability of Flash Floods/ Cloud Burst:

The probability of Flash Flood/ Cloud Burst cannot be predictable. But increase in hydro meteorological events it could be a possible hazard for the town.

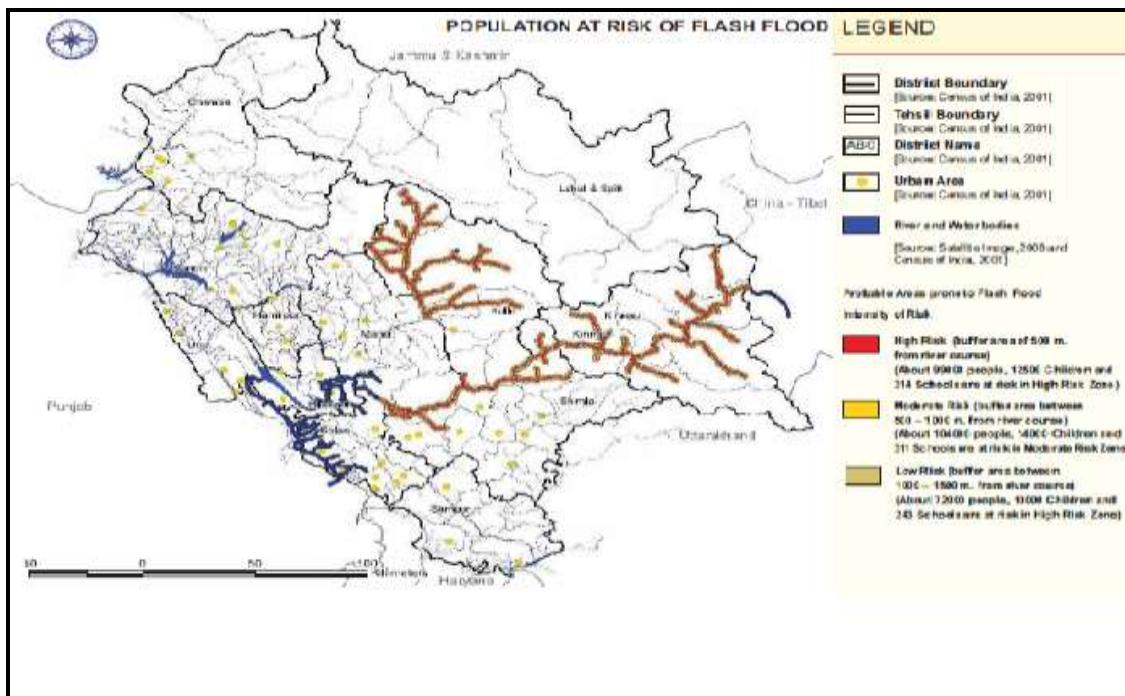
(ii) Consequences of Flash Flood/ Cloud Burst:

a) System Failure: The capacities of administration and communities to face the cloud burst are very low hence there are high chances that the system gets disrupted due to any such eventuality.

b) Lack of Scientific Projections: As it is rare phenomenon and there are no projections available to develop a vision for the floods it becomes more difficult to develop a mechanism to respond it.

c) Built Structure: The built up structures in Mandi may not be strong enough to face floods or cloud burst events and it could face huge loss due to this.

Fig.3.12: Population at Risk of Flash Flood



Source: Vulnerability Atlas of India

3.2.4 RISK RELATED TO ACCIDENTS & TRAFFIC JAMS- TRAIN, ROAD, AIR

(i) Probability of Accidents:

With increase pressure of population, tourists and vehicles and increase in traffic congestion the probability of accidents is very high.

(ii) Factors increasing the risk of Accidents:

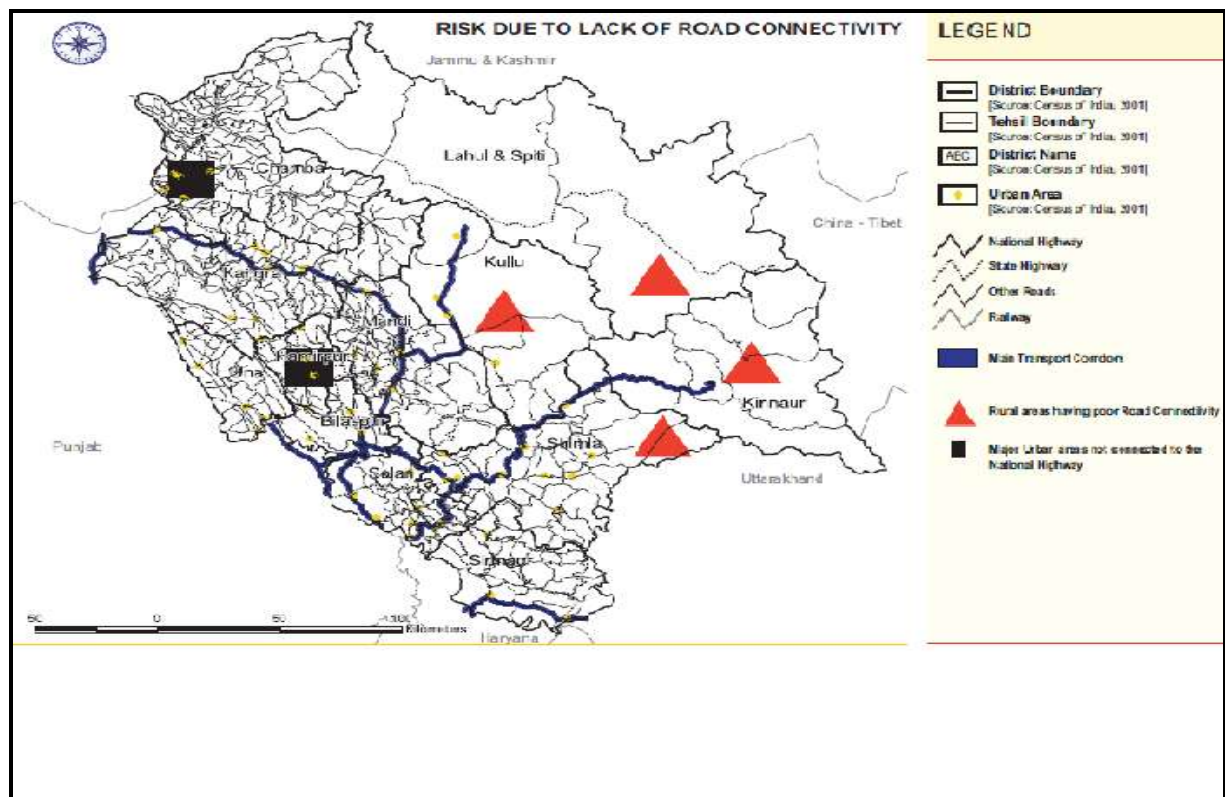
a) Traffic Master Plan: With increase traffic pressure on Mandi. It is urgently required to have traffic master plan for Mandi District for de-congestion of the roads and paths.

b) Congestion in Core Area: Increasing congestion in core are of Mandi District due to poor traffic plans and increased road side vendors.

c) Lack of alternate paths: In Mandi there is lack of alternate paths due to congested & narrow roads coupled with high lead of traffic.

d) Parking Places: The number of vehicles increasing but not the parking places in same proportion. It is another reason behind traffic congestion in Mandi.

Fig.3.13: Risk due to Lack of Road Connectivity



Capacity Analysis

The vulnerability of the district to various hazards is high to very high. In view of the hazard and vulnerability profile of the district the capacity analysis of the district to deal with various disasters is important.

31.03.2011 **Table 30 : Police Network in Mandi**

SR. NO.	POLICE STATION	TEHSIL/SUB-TEHSIL
1.	2.	3.
1	Police Station Sadar Mandi	Sadar
2	Police Station Sarkaghat	Sarkaghat
3	Police Station Jogindernagar	Jogindernagar
4	Police Station Karsog	Karsog
5	Police Station Gohar	Chachyot
6	Police Station Aut	Sadar & Chachyot
7	Police Station Padhar	Padhar
8	Police Station Sundernagar	Sundernagar

9	Police Station BSL colony	Sundernagar
10	Police Station Ratti at Balh	Sadar

Table 31: Total strength of police force in the district

YEAR	CATEGORY					TOTAL
	ASI and above	Head Constables	Constables	Cook	Other Ministerial staff	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1998	69	97	461	11	22	660
1999	69	97	461	11	22	660
2000	69	97	461	11	22	660
2001-02	69	97	461	11	22	660
2002-03	69	97	461	11	22	660
2003-04	69	97	461	11	22	660
2004-05	69	97	461	11	22	660
2005-06	69	97	461	11	22	660
2006-07	93	169	751	11	22	1046

2007-08	93	169	751	11	22	1046
2008-09	126	162	684	11	22	1005
2009-10	126	162	684	11	22	1005
2010-11	126	162	684	11	22	1005

Table 32 : Home Guards Network

SR. NO.	NAME OF THE COMPANY	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH	POSTED STRENGTH	DEFICIENCY
1	6/1-Coy.Mandi	110	110	--
2	6/2- (Women)Coy.Mandi	92	83	09
3	6/3-Coy.Joginder Nagar	110	109	01
4	6/4-Coy.Thunag	110	110	--
5	6/5-Coy.Sarkaghat	110	110	01
6	6/6-Coy.Karsog	110	110	--
7	6/7-Coy.Sunder Nagar	110	110	--
8	6/8-Coy.Gohar	110	110	--
9	6/9-Coy.Technical Platoon	26	25	01
	Total	888	876	12

Source:-Home Guard Office-Mandi

Table 33 : Medical Facilities and Manpower

(Acc. to 31 March)

YEAR	HOSPITAL		DISPENSARIES		PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES	HEALTH SUB CENTRES
	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Allopathic	Ayurvedic		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1981	4	1	20	58	12	—
1987	5	1	28	59	26	—
1991	5	1	26	71	31	—
1994	5	1	19	71	34	283
1996	4	1	15	81	38	297
1999	6	1	13	157	55	314
2000	6	1	13	163	53	314
2001	6	1	13	165	53	314
2003	6	1	13	163	53	314
2004	6	1	13	163	54	314
2005	6	2	—	164	67	311
2006	6	2	—	164	67	311
2007	6	2	—	164	67	311
2008	6	2	—	164	68	311
2009	6	2	—	164	68	311
2010	6	2	—	164	68	311

2011	6	2	—	165	68	311
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Table 34: Transportation Network

31 MARCH	PUCCA ROADS	KACHA ROADS	TOTAL ROADS
1.	2.	3.	4.
1989	- -	- -	- -
1990	- -	- -	- -
1991	- -	- -	- -
1992	- -	- -	- -
1993	- -	- -	- -
1994	- -	- -	- -
1995	- -	- -	- -
1996	- -	- -	- -
1997	- -	- -	- -
1998	- -	- -	- -
1999	- -	- -	- -
2000	- -	- -	- -
2001	- -	- -	- -
2002	- -	- -	- -
2003	- -	- -	- -

2004	- -	- -	- -
2005	- -	- -	- -
2006	- -	- -	- -
2007	2072.815	2093.692	4166.507
2008	2170.785	2317.914	4488.699
2009	2112.737	2368.473	4481.21
2010	2059.747	2432.253	4492.000
2011	2333.906	2595.808	4929.714

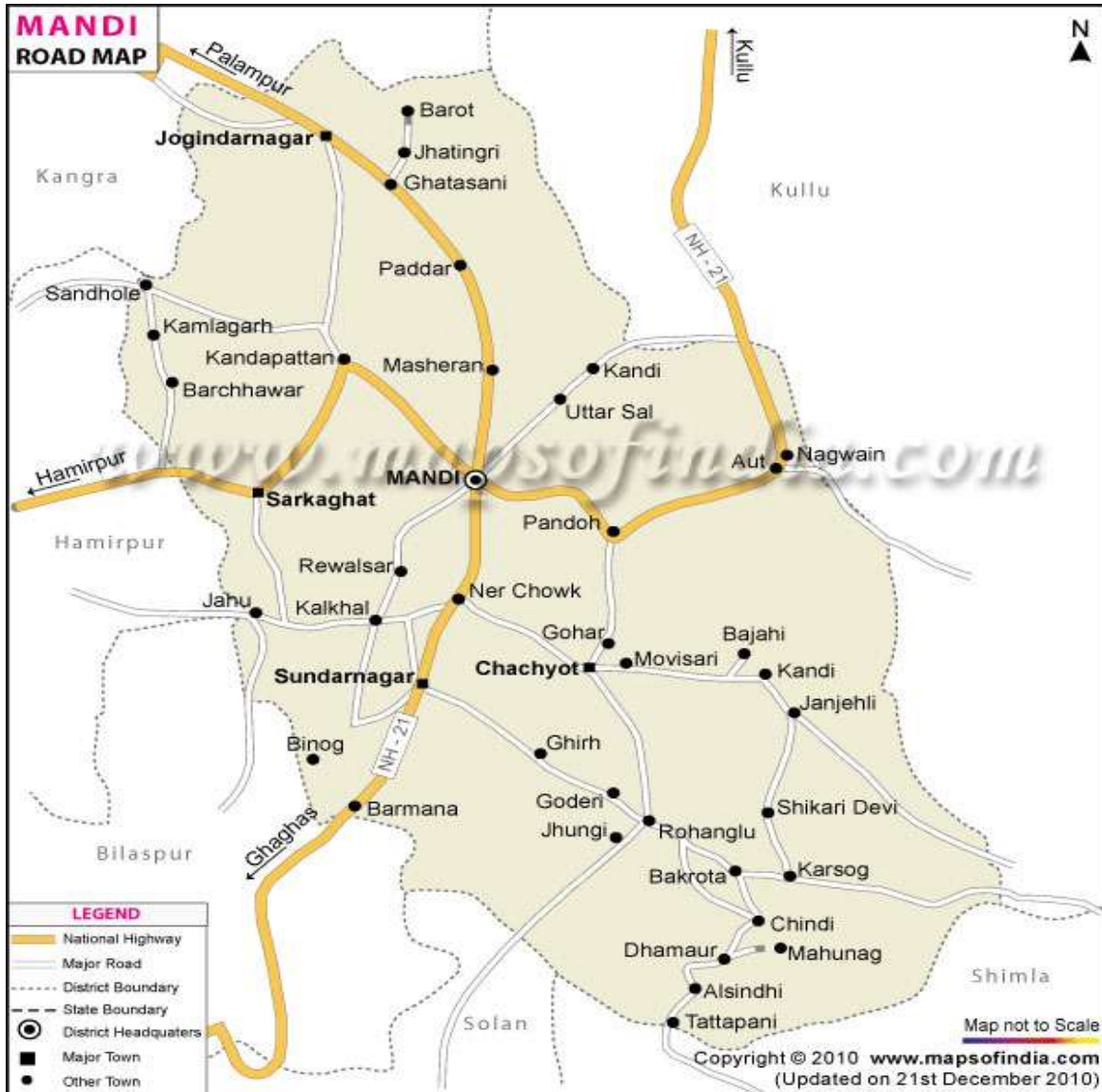


Figure: 3.14 Road Map

CBOs and NGOs

There are not many NGOs working in the district. However many community based organisations are in existence. Their training and orientation has not been done. However, their networking and orientation in DM is under way. The list of NGOs/CBOs working in the district is at **Annexure D**.

Landing Sites

The list of landing sites which can be of immense help in disaster is given at **Annexure – M**. However, non-availability of re-fuelling facility in the area may hinder the smooth operations of air relief operations.

Equipment and Machinery – Resource Inventory

The list of equipment, machinery and manpower available in the district at **Annexure – M.**

CHAPTER 4

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

4.1 National Level

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 lays down institutional, legal, financial and coordination mechanisms at the National, State, District and Local levels. These institutions are not parallel structures and will work in close harmony. The new institutional framework is expected to usher in a paradigm shift in DM from erstwhile relief centric approach to a proactive regime that lays greater emphasis on preparedness, prevention and mitigation. The NDMA, as the apex body at national level for disaster management, is headed by the Prime Minister. The Act also provides for the National Executive (NEC) at the National level. The NEC comprises the Union Home Secretary as Chairperson, and the Secretaries to the GoI in the Ministries/Departments of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Defence, Drinking Water Supply, Environment and Forests, Finance (Expenditure), Health, Power, Rural Development, Science & Technology, Space, Telecommunications, Urban Development, Water Resources and the Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee as members. Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs, Earth Sciences, Human Resource Development, Mines, Shipping, Road Transport & Highways, and the Secretary, NDMA will be special invitees to the meetings of the NEC. The NEC is the executive committee of the NDMA, and is mandated to assist the NDMA in the discharge of its functions and also ensure compliance of the directions issued by the Central Government. The NEC is to coordinate the response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

Management of disasters at various levels in India

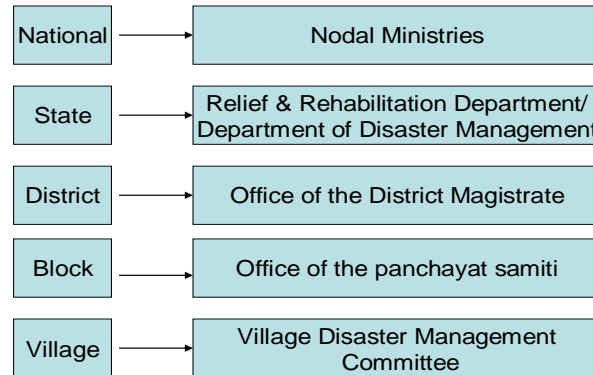


Figure 4.1: Disaster Management at various levels

4.2 State Level

At the State level, the State Disaster Management Authority under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister stood constituted on 1.6.2007 and has the responsibility of policies, plans and guidelines for DM and coordinating their implementation for ensuring timely, effective and coordinated response to disasters. The Chief Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of the SDMA. Besides, the SDMA has seven other members. The SDMA will, inter alia approve the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA, approve DMPs prepared by the departments of the State Government, lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of the State for the purpose of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects , coordinate the implementation of the State Plan, recommend provision of funds for mitigation, preparedness measures, review the developmental plans of the different Departments of the State to ensure the integration of prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures and review the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the departments. The State Authority shall lay down detailed guidelines for providing standards of relief to persons affected by disaster in the State. The State Executive Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary and four other Secretaries as its members shall be there to assist the SDMA in the performance of its functions. The SEC will further provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to District Authorities and local authorities for carrying out their functions effectively, advise the State Government regarding all financial matters in relation to disaster management, examine the construction, in any local area in the State and, if it is of the opinion that the standards laid for such construction for the prevention of disaster is not

being or has not been followed, may direct the District Authority or the local authority, as the case may be, to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards, lay down, review and update State level response plans and guidelines and ensure that the district level plans are prepared, reviewed and updated, ensure that communication systems are in order and the disaster management drills are carried out periodically. The SEC will also provide information to the NDMA relating to different aspects of DM.

TABLE 35 : MEMBERS OF SDMA

i)	Hon'ble Chief Minister	Chairman
ii)	Hon'ble Revenue Minister	Member
iii)	Chief Secretary	Chief Executive Officer, ex officio
iv)	ACS cum FC (Revenue)	Member
v)	Principal Secretary (Home)	Member
vi)	Principal Secretary (PWD/I & PH)	Member
vii)	Principal Secretary (Health)	Member
viii)	Director General of Police	Member
ix)	Secretary (Revenue)	Member Secretary

4.3 State Management Group

The crisis management group at State and districts level have been constituted for the State. The State Crisis Management Group (SCMG) is headed by the Chief Secretary. The SCMG shall normally handle all crisis situation and advise and guide the District Crisis Management Group (DCMG) also.

4.4 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The DDMA for the district has been notified on 1.6.2007 as under:-

TABLE 36: MEMBERS OF DDMA

Sr.No.	Designation	DDMA
1	Deputy Commissioner	Chairperson
2	Senior Superintendent of Police	Member
3.	Chief Medical Officer	Member
4.	Superintendent Engineer (I & PH)	Member
5.	Superintendent Engineer (Power)	Member
6.	Superintendent Engineer (PWD)	Member
7.	Chairman Zila Parishad	Member
8.	Additional District Magistrate	Member

The roles and responsibilities of the DDMA have been elaborated in Section 30 of the DM Act, 2005. The DDMA will act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM at the District level and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA. It will, inter alia prepare the District DM plan for the District and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the State Policy, the National Plan, the State Plan and the District Plan. The DDMA will also ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures laid down by the NDMA and the SDMA are followed by all the Departments of the State Government at the District level and the local authorities in the District. The DDMA will further ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are taken, ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority are followed by all departments, lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district, monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level, lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the district level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and monitor the implementation of the same, review the state of capabilities and preparedness level for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation at the district level and take steps for their

upgradation as may be necessary, organise and coordinate specialised training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district, facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organisations, set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public, prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines.

The DDMA will also coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster, coordinate with, and provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the local authorities in the district for carrying out their functions, examine the construction in any area in the district and issue direction the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards as may be required for the area, and identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places, establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice. The DDMA will encourage the involvement of non-governmental organisations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management, ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically.

4.5 District Crisis Management Group

An effective disaster management strategy must be supported by a quick decision making process which will include the issues related to warning, conduct evacuation and rescue & relief operations in the event of a disaster. This requires a core team of senior decision-makers having administrative control over the key resource organisations. Therefore, it is utmost need to constitute a DCG (District Crisis Group) with District Deputy Commissioner as its leader. The organisational structure for disaster management in the district has been proposed here, which recommends the District Magistrate as the nodal officer for control and co-ordination of emergency activities.

DISTRICT CRISIS MANAGEMENT GROUP

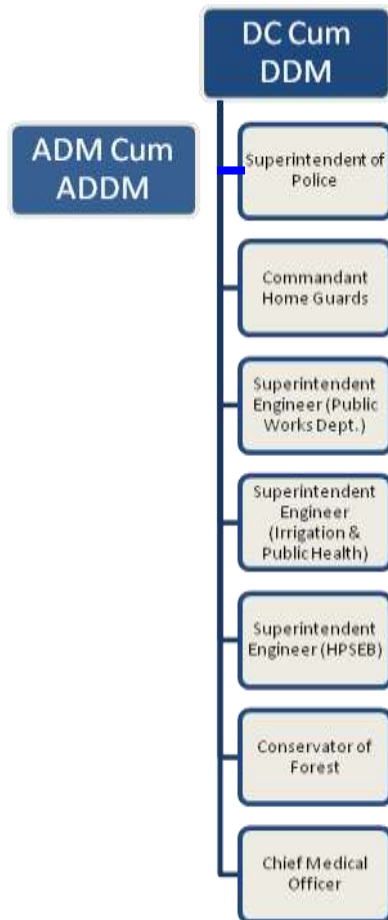


Figure 4.2: District Crisis Management Group

4.6 TEHSIL LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Tehsil/ Sub Tehsil level Disaster Management Committee headed by Tehsildar/Naib Tehsildar of the respective Tehsil/Sub Tehsil have been established in all Tehsils and Sub Tehsils of the District. The constitution of Tehsil/Sub Tehsil Level Committees is as under:

Tehsildar	Chairman
M.O, Health	Member
SHO	Member
Assistant Engineer , I&PH	Member
Assistant Engineer , HPPWD (B&R)	Member
Assistant Engineer, (HPSEB)	Member
Inspector, Food Supply & Consumers Affairs	Member
CDPO	Member
BDO	Member

Range Forest Officer	Member
SDO (Telecommunication)	Member
Pradhans, Gram Panchayat	Member
Naib Tehsildar/Office Kanungo	Member Secretary

NON OFFICIAL MEMBERS:

- (1) Pradhans Gram Panchayats
- (II) Representatives of NGOs at Tehsil/Block Level
- (III) Elected representatives of the area
- (IV) Few prominent citizens.

4.7 Role of State Government Departments at District Level

It shall be the responsibility of every department of the Government to prepare DMP with respect to their respective departments as per the guidelines issued by DDMA, take measures necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation, preparedness and capacity-building in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority, the State Authority and the District Authority. The departments will inter alia integrate into its development plans and projects, the measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation, allocate funds for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness, respond effectively and promptly to any threatening disaster situation or disaster in accordance with the DMP and director issued by the SEC or the DDMA, review the enactments administered by it, its policies, rules and regulations with a view to incorporate therein the provisions necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation or preparedness, provide assistance, as required, by the National Executive Committee, the State Executive Committee and District Authorities, for drawing up mitigation, preparedness and response plans, capacity-building, data collection and identification and training of personnel in relation to disaster management, assessing the damage from any disaster, and carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The department will also make provision for resources in consultation with the State/District Authority for the implementation of the District Plan by its authorities at the district level, make available its resources to the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authorities for the purposes of responding promptly and effectively to any disaster in the State, including measures for- providing emergency communication with a vulnerable or affected area, transporting personnel and relief goods to and from the affected area, providing evacuation, rescue, temporary shelter or other immediate relief, carrying out evacuation of persons or live-stock from an area of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, setting up temporary bridges, jetties and landing places, and providing drinking water, essential provisions, healthcare

and services in an affected area and such other actions as may be necessary for disaster management.

4.8 District Administration

At the District level, DDMAAs will act as the District planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and will take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the District in accordance with the guidelines laid down by NDMA and SDMA or the SEC.

4.9 Other Institutional Arrangements

Armed Forces

Conceptually, the Armed Forces are called upon to assist the civil administration only when the situation is beyond their coping capability. In practice, however, the Armed Forces form an important part of the Government's response capacity and are immediate responders in all serious disaster situations. On account of their vast potential to meet any adverse challenge, speed of operational response and the resources and capabilities at their disposal, the Armed Forces have historically played a major role in emergency support functions. These include communication, search and rescue operations, health and medical facilities, and transportation, especially in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Airlift, heli-lift and movement of assistance to neighbouring countries primarily fall within the expertise and domain of the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces will participate in imparting training to trainers and DM managers, especially in CBRN aspects, heli-insertion, high-altitude rescue, watermanship and training of paramedics. At the National level, the Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff to the Chairman Chiefs of Staff Committee has already been included in the NEC. Similarly, at the State and District levels, the local representatives of the Armed Forces will be included in their executive committees to ensure closer coordination and cohesion.

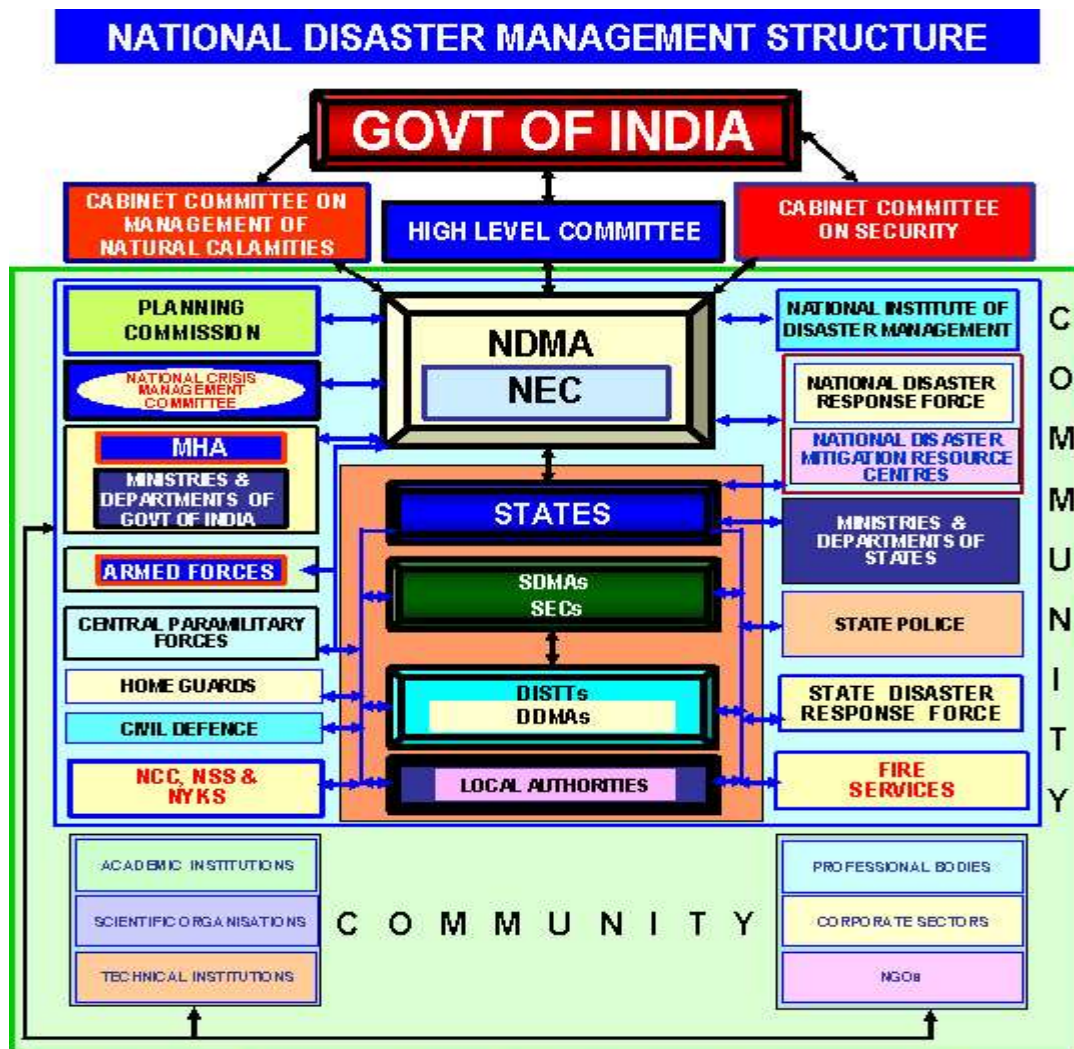
Central Paramilitary Forces

The Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs), which are also the Armed Forces of the Union, play a key role at the time of immediate response to disasters. Besides contributing to the NDRF, they will develop adequate disaster management capabilities within their own forces and respond to disasters which may occur in the areas where they are posted. The local representatives of the CPMFs located in the district will be co-opted/invited in the DDMA meeting for better coordination.

State Police Forces and India Reserve Battalions

The State Police Forces and the India Reserve Battalions are crucial for immediate responders to disasters. The existing Police Forces located in the district will be trained in advanced SAR and MFA techniques so that their services can be utilised in disaster situations/events.

The overall institutional structure for DM is as under:-



- Notes:**
1. This diagram reflects interactive linkages for synergised management of disasters and not a hierarchical structure.
 2. Backward and forward linkages, especially at the functional level, are with a view to optimise efficiency.
 3. Participation of the Community is a crucial factor.

Figure 4.3: Disaster Management Structure

Fire Services and Home Guards

The Home Guards and Fire Services will be assigned an effective role in the field of disaster management. They will be deployed for community preparedness, conduct of mock drill and public awareness. A culture of voluntary reporting to duty stations in the event of any disaster will be promoted. The Fire Services upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability. The existing set up of these services would be strengthened to take up the new role more effectively.

Role of National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), Scouts and Guides, Youth and Women Organisations.

NCC, NSS, NYKS, Scouts and Guides, Mahilla and Yuvak Mandals as organisations would be roped in DM. They will be trained in search and rescue (SAR) and medical first aid (MFA) and other aspects of DM as per the need. The potential of these organisation would be also be used for education and awareness generation in DM. And a database of trained personnel would be created and uploaded regularly in the DDMA website.

Role of District Collector in Disaster Management

The Act prescribes responsibilities to various authorities at all levels. The roles and responsibilities of DDMA has been elaborated in Section 30, 31, 33, and 34 of the Act. Keeping in view the provisions of the Act, the District Collector, the Chairman of the DDMA shall ensure the following:-

- i. Preparation of the Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) for the District with the assistance of the DDMA and other experts as per the provisions of the Act, guidelines issued by the NDMA, SDMA and the State Executive Committee (SEC);
- ii. Preparation of DMP by the departments of the Government and other agencies based on the DDMP;
- iii. Periodic mock drill to test the efficacy of the DMPs;
- iv. Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development programmes and policies of all departments;
- v. To monitor the implementation of the DDMA and regular updation of the same;
- vi. Setting up the district control room and making it function effectively;

- vii. Earmarking and entrusting responsibility to the various departments including Emergency Support Functions (ESF) and appointment of Nodal Officers by various departments to perform the ESFs;
- viii. Coordination with all the line departments of the State, Central, Armed Forces and other agencies;
- ix. Periodic review of preparedness of departments at all levels;
- x. To liaise with the Government periodically about the disaster and the action taken;
- xi. Integrating the MARG (Mutual Aid and Response Group) of the industrial belt with the disaster management committee;
- xii. Equip and prepare the district machinery before the disaster;
- xiii. Identification of building/open spaces for relief camps and setting up relief camps and transit camps whenever needed;
- xiv. Conducting relief and rescue operations;
- xv. Establishing GO-NGO Coordination during normal time so that it works during emergencies and to coordinate the actions of NGOs/CBOs, relief agencies and departments for effective disaster response and relief;
- xvi. Organizing Training and conducting mock drills to the Government officials, community and other stakeholders;
- xvii. Ensure public awareness on all the hazards which the district face regularly;
- xviii. Transmission of Early Warning alters to the vulnerable community with the effective means of communication;
- xix. Maintaining the supply of essential commodities;
- xx. Stocking of minimum essential relief material for ready availability; and
- xxi. Any other action which is needed for the requirement of the situation or to comply with the provisions of the DM Act and instructions issues by the NDMA, SDMA or the SEC.

4.10 District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

The District Collector would be assisted to perform the roles assigned to him and the DDAMA by the District Emergency Operation Centre (Control Room). The DEOC would perform the following functions:-

- i. District control room would be the nerve centre for the disaster management;
- ii. To monitor, coordinate and implement the actions for disaster management;
- iii. Activate the ESF in the event of a disaster and coordinate the actions of various departments/agencies;
- iv. Ensure that all warning, communication systems and instruments are in working conditions;
- v. Receive information on a routine basis from the district departments on the vulnerability of the various places and villages (parts of the districts);

- vi. Receive reports on the preparedness of the district level departments and the resources at their disposal to arrange and meet their requirements;
- vii. Upgrade the Disaster Management Action according to the changing scenario;
- viii. Maintain a web-based inventory of all resources through the India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN);
- ix. Provide information to the Relief Commissioner' Office of the disaster/emergencies/accidents taking place in the district regularly and maintain a database of disasters and losses caused by them;
- x. Monitor preparedness measures and training activities;
- xi. Providing information at district level, local level and disaster prone areas through appropriate media;
- xii. Brief the media of the situations and prepare day to day reports during the disasters;
- xiii. To report the actual scenario and the action taken by the District Administration;
- xiv. Maintain a database of trained personnel and volunteers who could be contacted at any time;
- xv. Liaise with on-site operation centre, State EOC and other emergency services.

The Assistant Commissioner to Deputy Commissioner shall be the Nodal Officer for Disaster Management would be in-charge of the DEOC. The design, layout, equipment and operation of the DEOC would be as per the EOC Manual prepared at the State level.

4.11 Measures to be taken for Disaster Management

Generally speaking the following measure would help in dealing with disasters in the district:-

- i) Preparation of Disaster Management Plans at District and local Level
- ii) Implementing of Disaster Management Plans
- iii) Holding regular meetings at District and Sub-Division level to reviewing the readiness of the administrative machinery to deal with disasters.
- iv) Constitution of Relief Committees at all levels.
- v) Regular training programmes of Government functionaries, PRIs, ULBs and other stakeholders in various facets of disaster management.
- vi) Public awareness and education in disaster management.
- vii) Community training and empowerment
- viii) Taking preventive and mitigation measures for the identified hazards
- ix) Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into on-going development programmes of all departments.

- x) Establishing effective early warning system for the vulnerable areas and communities.
- xi) Improving the response capacities of the search and rescue teams.
- xii) Conducting regular mock drills

4.12 Action during Disasters

20. The following would be the broad guidelines for actions during disasters:-

- a) Assess the full extent of the disaster/calamity and the damages/losses incurred
- b) Plan and supervise search and rescue operations
- c) Allocate clear responsibilities to the officers and provide them necessary resources along with necessary delegations
- d) Mobilise resources from outside the district if the situation so warrants
- e) Finalise the relief to be provided to the affected persons and ensure its timely distribution
- f) Collect and maintain full information of the disaster and steps taken to tackle it
- g) Document the disaster including the lessons learnt
- h) Last but not least, keeping informing the higher authorities about the whole incident

Chapter – 5

Mitigation Strategy for the District

The adverse effects of disasters can be minimised if mitigation policies, plans, and projects are undertaken. Keeping in view the hazard and vulnerability profile of the district the following mitigation actions would be taken to mitigate the impacts of various hazards.

5.1 Action Plan for Earthquake Mitigation

- i. Revision and adoption of model building bye-laws for construction both in urban and rural area.
- ii. Wide dissemination of earthquake-resistant building codes, the National Building Code 2005, and other safety codes.
- iii. Training of trainers in professional and technical institutions.
- iv. Training professionals like engineers, architects, and masons in earthquake resistant construction.
- v. Launching demonstration projects to disseminate earthquake-resistant techniques.
- vi. Launching public awareness campaigns on seismic safety and risk reduction and sensitising all stakeholders to earthquake mitigation.
- vii. Establishing appropriate mechanisms for compliance review of all construction designs submitted to ULBs.
- viii. Undertaking mandatory technical audits of structural designs of major projects by the respective competent authorities.
- ix. Developing an inventory of the existing built environment.
- x. Assessing the seismic risk and vulnerability of the existing built environment by carrying out structural safety audits of all critical lifeline structures.
- xi. Developing seismic strengthening and retrofitting standards and guidelines for existing critical lifeline structures.
- xii. Undertaking seismic strengthening and retrofitting of critical lifeline structures, initially as pilot projects and then extending the exercise to the other structures (as detailed in a phased manner).
- xiii. Preparation of DM plans by schools, hospitals, main buildings visited by large number of public etc., and carrying out mock drills for enhancing preparedness.
- xiv. Strengthening the EOC network and flow of information.
- xv. Streamlining the mobilisation of communities, civil society partners, the corporate sector and other stakeholders.
- xvi. Preparing community and village level DM plans, with specific reference to management of earthquakes.

- xvii. Carrying out the vulnerability assessment of earthquake-prone areas and creating an inventory of resources for effective response.
- xviii. Introducing earthquake safety education in schools, colleges and universities and conducting mock drills in these institutions.
- xix. Strengthening earthquake safety research and development in professional technical institutions.
- xx. Preparing documentation on lessons from previous earthquakes and their wide dissemination.
- xxi. Developing an appropriate mechanism for licensing and certification of professionals in earthquake-resistant construction techniques by collaborating with professional bodies.
- xxii. Preparing an action plan for the upgradation of the capabilities of the IMD and BIS with clear roadmaps and milestones.
- xxiii. Developing appropriate risk transfer instruments by collaborating with insurance companies and financial institutions.
- xxiv. Operationalising the local companies of Home Guards and IRBs/Police for disaster response.
- xxv. Strengthening the medical preparedness for effective earthquake response, etc.
- xxvi. Enforcement and monitoring of compliance of earthquake-resistant building codes, town planning bye-laws and other safety regulations.

5.2 Land Slide Mitigation

The main features to be included in the plan are:

- i) Revision of town planning bye-laws and adoption of model land use bye-laws in hilly areas.
- ii) Wide dissemination of model land use practices in hilly areas.
- iii) Training of trainers in professional and technical institutions.
- iv) Training of professionals like engineers and geologists for landslide mapping, investigation techniques, analysis, and observational practices.
- v) Launching public awareness campaigns on landslide hazard and risk reduction, and sensitising all stakeholders on landslide hazard mitigation.
- vi) Establishing appropriate mechanisms for compliance reviews of all land use bye-laws in hilly areas.
- vii) Preparing an inventory of existing landslides, active or inactive, in the area.
- viii) Developing an inventory of the existing built environment in areas around existing landslides and in high hazard zones as per the LHZ maps.
- ix) Assessing the status of risk and vulnerability of the existing built environment.
- x) Preparation of DM plans by educational and health institutes/organisations, government offices, etc., and carrying out mock drills for enhancing preparedness in vulnerable areas.
- xi) Strengthening the EOC and communication network.

- xii) Streamlining the mobilisation of communities, government agencies, the corporate sector, and other stakeholders.
Preparing community and village level DM plans, with specific reference to the management of landslides.

5.3 Management of Drought

The salient features of mitigation plan will be:

- i) A Drought Management Cell (DMC) will be established in the Local Agriculture Department.
- ii) Drought management plans for the entire season will be prepared by the Agriculture Department well in advance in the month of May, based on the long season forecast issued by IMD in April and also the previous season's rain fall.
- iii) Drought management plans will be prepared block wise.
- iv) As the season progresses from June onwards, the DMC will review the plans prepared earlier at the onset of the monsoon and revise the strategy if required.
- v) Weekly monitoring of the season and crop condition from June onwards till the end of the season and make necessary midseason corrections as and when required.
- vi) The DMC will make use of the frontier techniques like remote sensing and GIS while providing the inputs to the DDMA.
- vii) A sound database will be created and updated regularly on weather, crop conditions, input supply, credit, insurance and market information, fodder supply etc. in order to assist the DDMA for Drought declaration and Management.
- viii) Awareness will be brought among the farmers on drought regulations and enforcement.

5.4 Managing Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Emergencies – Contamination of Water Supply.

To manage an incident of CBRN contamination of water supply, a modal SOP as given under may be referred to:

Incident Reporting

Any breach of security or suspected event of accidental or intentional contamination should be communicated to the officer in charge of the water facility through quickest possible means. Subsequently, he will inform the same to local police, law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and request for physical quarantine of the

contamination site. The incident should also be reported to all pre-identified nodal agencies with request to remain at stand by.

Site Characterization

Water facility in charge along with law enforcement agencies would visit the site and make on site inspection for identification of physical evidences to confirm the incident. Police & Law enforcement agencies would collect and preserve physical evidences for further investigation and necessary action. Water facility in charge will also make an initial hazard assessment based on available evidences for determining potential need for specialized men, material, techniques or equipment. Based on the findings of initial site evaluation, both to and fro water supply should be stopped immediately.

Preliminary Screening

Trained personnel would be deployed for sample collection and spot testing as described in this document. Sample should be collected from the nearest point. Sample collected should be divided into two, one for spot testing and another for laboratory testing. First set should be subjected to spot testing by prescribed methods. Once the incident and nature of contamination is established the same should be communicated to district administration in precise and clear language for activating their crisis management plan. Following positive screening, second half of the sample should be immediately sent to pre identified reference laboratories.

Risk Communication

District administration in association with disaster management authority will make public pronouncement of contamination event in clear and precise language along with requisite precautions to be taken. All care to be taken to avoid undue panic situation.

Alternate Supply

The Water facility manager in association with district administration would make alternate supply arrangements. In absence of alternate supply, water should be decontaminated through the technique of reverse osmosis. The mobile water purification van developed by DRDO could be utilized for same.

Decontamination

Supply lines and storage facilities should be decontaminated using appropriate and available technology. Do not try to decontaminate water that has been exposed to chemical agents by using chemicals; rather it should be purified through the systems based on Reverse Osmosis and Carbon Columns. Such a system has been developed by Defence Laboratory, Jodhpur and is named as Water Purification System (WPS) and it is suitable for purification of water including that contaminated by CBRN agents.

Restoration of supply

Following repair and decontamination of facility, a fresh water sample should be retested and certified for public consumption.

5.5 Psycho-Social Care and Mental Health Support (PSSMHS)

- i) Strengthening of District Counselling Centres under the Department of Social Welfare & Child Development.
- ii) Integrating with DM mental health plans and Health/Hospital DM Plans.
- iii) Integrating with all training in the area of Psychology, Social Work, Mental Health, Emergency Medical Response, Hospital Administration, Nursing and Paramedics.
- iv) Inclusion in the CBDM Plan and training of PRI team members.
- v) Developing awareness material for the community.
- vi) Evolve a mechanism for community outreach education programmes on PSSMHS.
- vii) Creation of a core group of master trainers at district level.

5.6 Early Warning System for Flash Floods/GLOFs

Forecasting and early warning helps in mitigating the effects of disasters. The loss of life and property can be considerably reduced with accurate and timely warning. Climate-meteorological disaster such as flash floods, GLOF, avalanches etc. be predicted with certain degree of accuracy.

- i) A network of rain/snow gauges would be strengthened in the district.
- ii) Tie-up with IMD, CWC would be strengthened so that EWS can be effectively communicated to the vulnerable community.
- iii) Community networking would be done to communicate the EWS to the vulnerable sections.
- iv) Modern media would be utilized to communicate the EWS.
- v) Tie-up for sharing of information would be done the power projects.

- vi) For GLOF related events arrangement would be made with the Chinese authorities through Government of India for timely sharing of information.
- vii) ICT tools need to be used for data receptions, forecasting and timely dissemination.

5.7 Mitigation Strategy for Fires

- i) Vulnerable habitations would be identified and mitigation actions would be taken to avoid/reduce incidents of domestic fires.
- ii) Community education would be initiated to reduce and mitigate fire incidents.
- iii) Fire and emergency services would be strengthened in the district.
- iv) Fire insurance would be promoted to transfer the risk.
- v) Community would be involved in tackling forest fires and their participation would be ensured.

5.8 Training and Capacity Building

- a) Training and orientation of Government official would be carried out immediately and a in a time frame for the same would be prepared.
- b) Training would be carried out as per the training needs assessment of various departments.
- c) Regular refresher courses would be organized at regular intervals.
- d) The training would be practical in nature and would focus on skill up-gradation.
- e) The capacity of the departmental training institutes would be upgraded so that they can take up training on DM.
- f) The community, CBOs, NGOs would be targeted for training and capacity building.
- g) A Cadre of local volunteers would be created who would be trained in various aspects of DM such as SAR, MFA etc.
- h) The list of trained officials would be maintained and uploaded in the DDMA website and regularly updated.
- i) New entrants to the Government services would be trained and oriented to DM at the entry level training.
- j) Safe construction practices needs to be promoted and for this local masons, bar benders, carpenters, construction supervisors, contractors would be specifically trained and targeted.

5.9 Public Awareness

- a) Focused and targeted public awareness programmes would be launched on various aspects of DM.
- b) Hazard specific do's and don'ts would be communicated to the local population in the simplest language.
- c) Traditional modes of promoting knowledge and awareness would be adopted such as use of folk songs, *nukad nataks*, etc.
- d) Community would be targeted through local fairs and festivals.
- e) Documentaries in local language would be screened through local cable networks etc. and mass media would be roped to promote education and awareness.

5.10 Institutional Strengthening

Disasters can be effectively handled and their adverse effects minimized only when the institutional strengthening is done. The departments which have role in emergencies such as fire, police, home guards, health, PWD, I & P, revenue etc. would be strengthened and equipped so that their capacity to deal with disasters is increased. Specific actions would include:

- a) The DDMA would be made functional and active.
- b) DEOC would be set-up
- c) Network of fire services would be increased and they would be equipped to deal with other emergencies too.
- d) Home Guards companies would be equipped to deal with and respond to emergencies.
- e) SAR equipment would also be given to police and fire stations.
- f) Local units of police force would be trained in specialized SAR operations.

5.11 Climate Change Adaptation

There are evidences to indicate that Himalayas are warming at a higher rate than the global average rate. It is a matter of great concern as the region has more snow and ice than any other region in the world outside the Polar caps, Himalayas are the maker of climate of much of the South Asia, and the Himalayas glaciers are receding faster than glaciers of the other parts of world. Alpine ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to

warming. It may also affect recreational tourism like skiing. Many important forest species are likely to fail to regenerate if the synchrony between their seed ripening and commencement of monsoon rains is broken due to the climate change. Therefore, climate change is likely to impact our glacial reserves, water balance, agriculture, forestry, bio-diversity and human and animal health. There are definite indications that climate change would increase the frequency and intensity of natural disasters like cyclones, floods, cloudbursts, flash floods and droughts in the coming years. In order to meet these challenges in a sustained and effective manner, synergies in our approach and strategies for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction shall be encouraged and promoted.

5.12 Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management

Medical preparedness is a crucial component of any DM Plan. DM plans for all the hospitals to handle mass casualty and incorporating training and capacity building of medical teams, paramedics in trauma and psycho-social care, mass causality management and triage would be prepared and integrated with DDMP. The NDMA has formulated policy guidelines to enhance capacity in emergency medical response and mass casualty management and the department will use these guidelines for medical preparedness. The plans should inter-alia include safety of structural and non-structural elements in hospital, evacuation plan, provision of alternative hospital and identification of open spaces which could be used as open hospitals to handle the rush of disaster victims. The medical authorities will be encouraged to formulate appropriate procedures for treatment of casualties by private hospitals during disasters. The hospital DMPs will also address post-disaster disease surveillance systems, networking with hospitals, referral institutions and accessing services and facilities such as availability of ambulances and blood banks. The medical DMP will also have provision for mobile surgical teams, mobile hospitals and heli-ambulances for evacuation of patients There is a need to focus on creating adequate mortuary facilities. Proper and speedy disposal of dead bodies and animal carcasses deserves due weightage. Web-enabled database of blood donors will be prepared to facilitate arrangement of blood supply chains during emergencies. For this purpose networking with Red Cross and NGOs would be worked out.

5.13 Communications and Information Technology (IT) Tools for DM

Use of modern communication and information technology tools is crucial for effective and efficient disaster management. The communication and IT tools would be utilised for compiling of information, dissemination, and for spread of forecasting and early warnings. The digital mapping of resources would be done and the same would be

hosted in web-based portals for easy access and retrieval. These tools can be used in the following areas:

- a) Creating decision support system for the policy makers, disaster managers and responsible officers at all levels;
- b) Real time dissemination of early warning to the all the stakeholders –authorities, DMTs, QRTs, threatened community etc.;
- c) Information and broadcasting mediums such as television, radios, FM stations etc. can be used keeping in view their geographical reach and availability;
- d) Emergency communication system during disasters; and
- e) Collecting and collating information on damage and needs assessment.

5.14 Setting up and strengthening of the Emergency Operations Centres

In line with the national emergency communication plan and national disaster management information and communication system, emergency operation centres (EOCs) would be set-up at the district level. Provision of mobile emergency operation vehicles may be made. EOCs at main locations can also be considered. The EOCs would have fail-safe communication network with multiple levels of built-in redundancy having communication to ensure voice, data and video transfer. Development of Ham Radios network in the district would be encouraged so that it can be utilised during emergency. For last mile connectivity and control of the operations at the disaster hit areas, availability of portable platforms will be catered for. Use of community radios, FM Channels, bulk SMS system and voice messaging system would be made for the last mile connectivity.

5.15 Training, Simulation and Mock Drills

Efficacy of DMPs are tested and refined through training, seminars and mock drills. The DDMA and Local Authorities in association with the SDMA and NDMA will also conduct mock drills in different parts of the district to test the efficacy of the plans so prepared. District authorities will be encouraged to generate a culture of preparedness and quick response. Involvement of all the stakeholders and community at large numbers may be ensured to make the mock exercises as a means of awareness generation and community preparation. The inputs and lessons learnt during the mock exercises will be utilised to upgrade and improve the DMPs.

5.16 Partnerships for Mitigation and Preparedness

- **Community Based Disaster Preparedness**

Communities are not only the first to be affected in disasters but also the first responders. Community participation ensures local ownership, addresses local needs,

and promotes volunteerism and mutual help to prevent and minimise damage. The community participation for DM would be promoted on the motto of “self-help”, “help thy neighbour” and “help thy community”. The needs of the elderly, women, children and differently able persons require special attention. Women and youth will be encouraged to participate in decision making committees and action groups for management of disasters. Networking of youth and women based organisation would be done and they will be trained in the various aspects of response such as first aid, search and rescue, management of community shelters, psycho-social counselling, distribution of relief and accessing support from government/agencies etc. Community plans will be dovetailed into the Panchayat, Block and District plans.

- **Mobilising Stakeholders’ Participation**

The DDMA will coordinate with Home Guards, NCC, NYKS, NSS, sports and youth clubs, women based organisations, faith based organisations and local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), CSOs etc. for DM. They will be trained in various aspects of DM more particularly in SAR and MFA. They will also be encouraged to empower the community and generate awareness through their respective institutional mechanisms. Efforts to promote voluntary involvement will be actively encouraged.

- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP)**

Historically, the corporate sector has been supporting disaster relief and rehabilitation activities. However, the involvement of corporate entities in disaster risk reduction activities is not significant. PPP between the Government and private sector would also be encouraged to leverage the strengths of the latter in disaster management. The DDMA would need to network with the corporate entities to strengthen and formalise their role in the DM process for ensuring safety of the communities. The corporate sector also needs to be roped up for on-site and off-site emergency plans for hydro-power projects. The role of corporate sector for awareness generation and local capacity building would be also important and efforts would be made to involve corporate sector in this effort.

- **Media Partnership**

The media plays a critical role in information and knowledge dissemination in all phases of DM. The versatile potential of both electronic and print media needs to be fully utilised. Effective partnership with the media will be worked out in the field of community awareness, early warning and dissemination, and education regarding various disasters. The use of vernacular media would be harnessed for community education, awareness and preparedness at the local level. The DPRO in consultation with the DDMA would take appropriate steps in this direction.

Chapter – 6

Response Plan

There is need of a response structure to activate the Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) once a disaster strikes. In Mandi District the Deputy Commissioner shall be the focal point acting as a Responsible Officer for directing, supervision, and monitoring the DDMP. The Deputy Commissioner shall function with the assistance of the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) to be activated to its full capacity at time of disaster and shall be the nodal center for disaster management. All information regarding disaster situations shall at once be communicated to the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC). The DEOC would work as per the EOC manual.

6.1 Role of EOC on occurrence of disaster

The EOC will function to its fullest capacity on the occurrence of disaster. The district EOC will be fully activated during Level 0 and Level 1 disasters. The activation would come into effect either on occurrence of disaster or on receipt of warning. On the receipt of warning or alert from any such agency which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from SDO (Civil) or any other agencies of the occurrence of a disaster, all community preparedness measures including counter-disaster measures will be put into operation. The Deputy Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations for Disaster Management.

The occurrence of Level 1 and Level 2 disaster will be communicated to the following by means of telephone and subsequently fax:-

- i) Governor;
- ii) Chief Minister;
- iii) Revenue Minister;
- iv) The Relief Commissioner
- v) MPs and MLAs from affected areas;
- vi) State EOC
- vii) NEOC;
- viii) Joint Secretary, NDM, Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI.

The disaster/emergency would be communicated to the following DM, SP, CMO, SDM, Commandant Home Guard, Fire Officer immediately on phone. A written report about the disaster/event would be sent in written to the DM.

The occurrence of disaster shall be immediately communicated to all the first responders such as police, fire, health, DM, SDM and other stakeholders such as NGOs,

trained SAR volunteers through SMS gateway for which specific provision of group mobile directory would be made. The directory would be grouped according to the disaster specific response groups. All the messages received in and sent out of the EOC will be entered into the message register.

The occurrence of disaster would essentially mean the following activities have to be undertaken :

- a) Expand the Emergency Operations Centre to include Branch arrangements with responsibilities for specific tasks depending on the nature of disaster and extent of its impact.
- b) Establish an on-going VSAT, wireless communication and hotline contact with the Divisional Commissioner, and Collector/s of the affected district/s.

[The EOC in its expanded form will continue to operate as long as the need for emergency relief and operations continue and the long-terms plans for rehabilitation are finalized].

6.2 BRANCH OFFICERS/NODAL OFFICERS

Branch arrangements would be activated only on the occurrence of major disaster in and it would provide for division of tasks, information gathering and record keeping and accountability of the Branch officer to the Responsible Officer for specific functions. Each Branch should have a Branch Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary or Joint Secretary at the State Level and Head of Office of the concerned department at the District level assigned.

- i) The Branch/Nodal Officers for Operations, Services, Logistics, Communication and Information Management, Resource Branches will be from the Revenue Department
- ii) For Health Branch, the officer will be from the Public Health Department
- iii) For Infrastructure Branch, the officer will be from the Public Works Department.

All Branch/Nodal Officers will work under the overall supervision and administrative control of the Responsible Officer. All the decisions taken in the DEOC during emergency have to be approved by the Responsible Officer.

Besides the above the DEOC would also do the following functions:-

- a) Assimilation and dissemination of information.
- b) Liaise between Disaster site and State Head Quarter.
- c) Monitoring, coordinate and implement the DDMP.
- d) Coordinate actions and response of different departments and agencies.

- e) Coordinate relief and rehabilitations operations
- f) Hold press briefings.

The DEOC would function through Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The ESF Plan for the district has been prepared and placed at Annexure – L. The response for search and rescue, medical, arrangements for logistics, communication, temporary shelter etc. would be as per the ESF plan prepared for the district. The primary agency responsible for a particular ESF would act a coordinator and seek necessary assistance from the secondary agency. If the assistance of the secondary agencies involves the requisitioning from the Deputy Commissioners office, the primary agency would place a request to this effect with the DEOC.

6.3 Response Structure

The response structure would be based on Incident Response System (IRS) as per the Guidelines issued by the NDMA. The IRS system would work through various service divisions. The IRS system would contract and expand depending upon the nature and magnitude of emergency/disaster. The IRS structure would work at District, Sub-Division, Tehsil, Block level. IRS Structure for District level is given in Figure 19. Deputy Commissioner (Responsible Officer) works through Incident Commanders and Incident Response Teams.

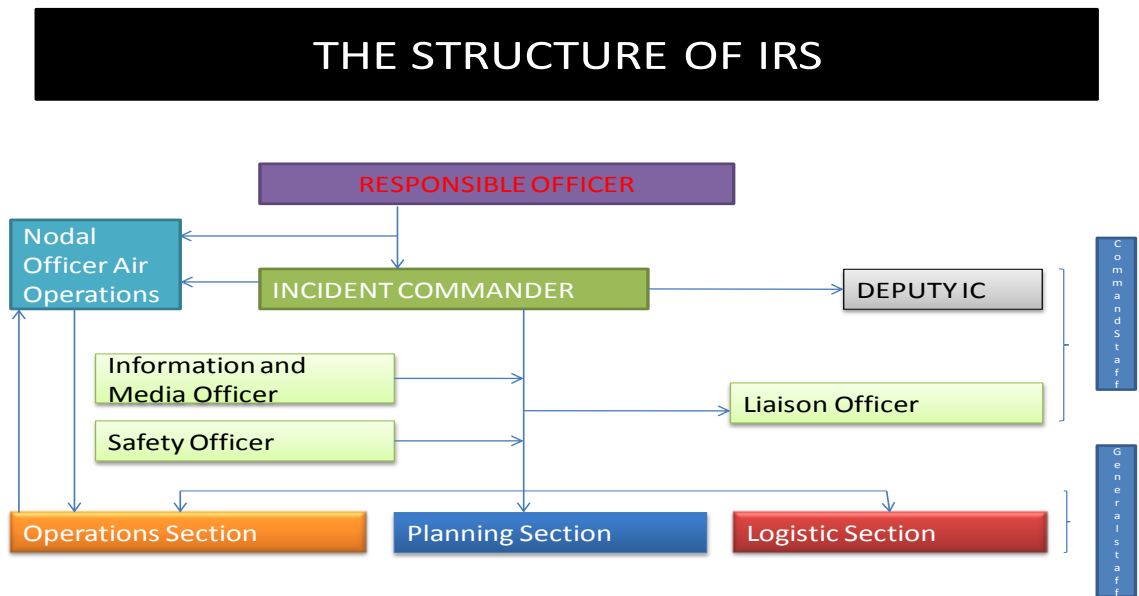


Figure 6.1: IRS Structure at District Level

The Incident Commander would be assisted by various service divisions such as Operation Sections, Planning Section and Logistic section. These sections would work to the requirement of the emergency. Incident Commander would be assisted by the Incident Response Teams (IRTs) consisting of functionaries from various department depending upon ESF Plan and roles of various departments. The DDMA would notify incharge for all positions as per the IRS system for the district, Sub-division and block level. A sample IRT framework is given in figure 20. The DDMA would also form IRTs for all divisions and notify them. All the functionaries of IRT and IRS would be trained to understand the IRS system.

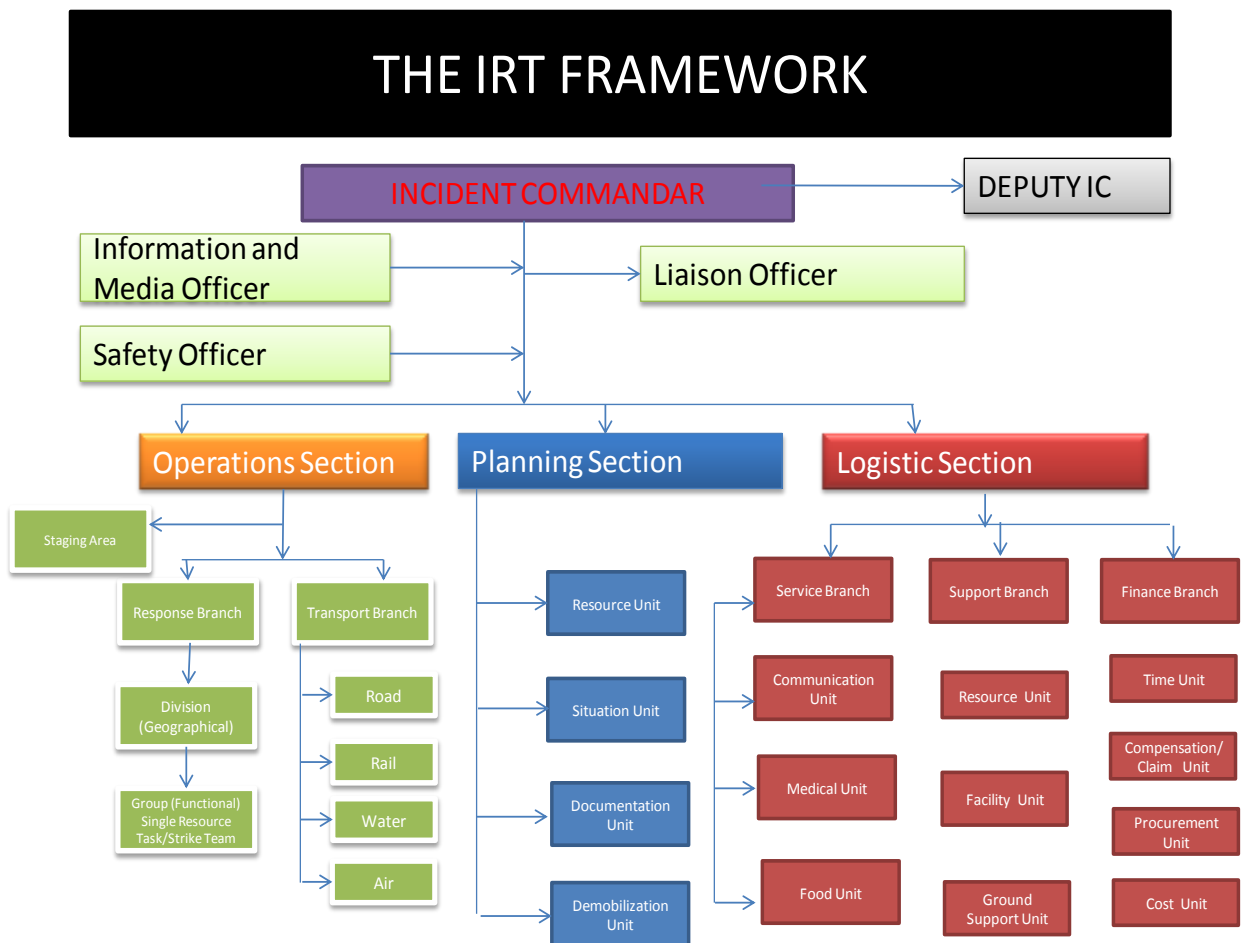
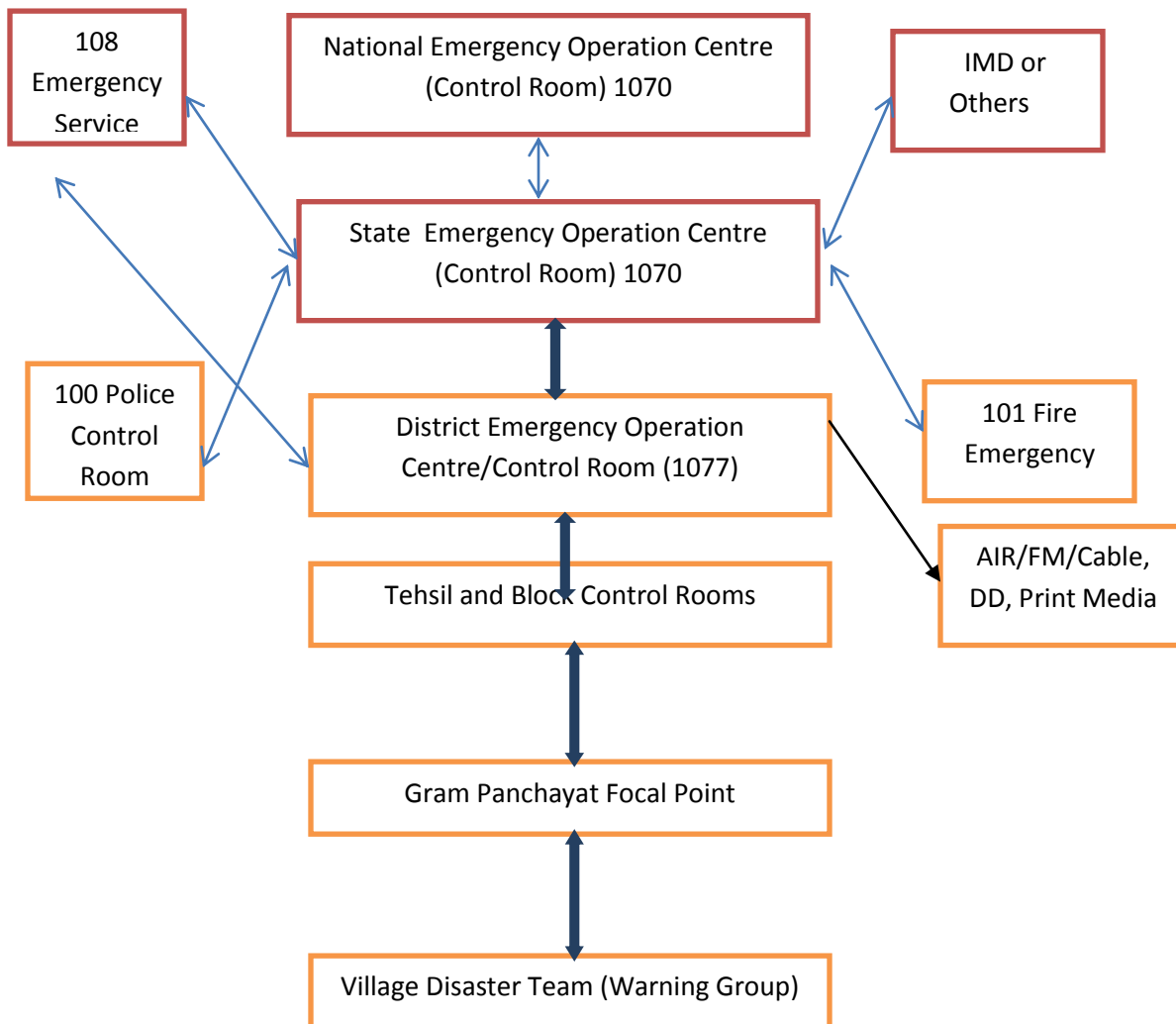


Figure 6.2: IRT Framework

6.4 IRS Leadership

The response structure would run parallel from district to village/panchayat level on the basis of ESF plan for various departments and agencies. The IRS would be headed at the district level by the Deputy Commissioner, Sub-division level by the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Tehsil (where Tehsil and Sub-Division is not co-terminus) by the Tehsildar, at the MC level by the Chairman of the ULB and at the Panchayat level by the Panchayat Pradhan. The officers/officials of various departments would be provide the ESF at the appropriate level.

Fig 6.3 Emergency Warning and Dissemination



The EOC would utilize the ICT tools and various other modes available for early transmission of early warning to the vulnerable groups and also activate the responders.

The bulk group messaging services would also be utilized to alert the vulnerable groups and activate the SAR parties and all the responders. A model of early warning dissemination is given in fig 20 above. The timely flow of early warning system from the source to the targeted stakeholder is very important. The dissemination of early warning should be institutionalized so that it reaches the stakeholders in minimum possible time by recognized means of communication. The roles

6.6 Rapid Damage Assessment and Reporting

The response to disaster would be more effective if the damage assessment is immediate and timely. The field staff and agencies of various departments would communicate the damage/loss to the DEOC at the earliest. Initially first information report would be sent which would be followed by the detailed damage assessment reports. The formats for damage assessment are given in the annexures.

6.7 Response vis a vis Various Disasters

i) Drought

Response Action of Administration

- The DC shall ensure calling to tenders through advertisement in at least one English and one vernacular newspaper by end of April for supply of potable drinking water throughout the district.
- The DC shall ensure identification of suppliers and fixation of rates for transportation of drinking water through tankers/tractors Sub-division wise by the first week of April in case of poor rainfall during the preceding winter and otherwise by end of May.
- The DC shall authorize the SDMs for issuing orders for supply of drinking water through tankers as per need.
- The DC shall identify nearest market in adjoining district/ state from where fodder (Straw is easily available and direct SDMs to advise people to procure fodder from such place.
- The DC shall submit report to the Government regarding crop loss due to drought and seek funds for utilization in employment generation.

- The DC shall submit report to Government with regard to situation of drinking water supply.
- The DC in consultation with Animal Husbandry dept. shall assess requirement of fodder on the occurrence of drought and submit report to the Government.
- The DC shall constitute joint emergency Sub-Division level and Tehsil level teams consisting of Executive Magistrate, Doctor, SDO (I&PH) for monitoring outbreak of water borne diseases.
- The DC shall issue direction regarding cleaning of Traditional water Bodies prior to onset of summer and succeeding rainy season.
- The DC shall review availability of stock in all fair price shops in view of crop failure.
- The DC shall issue prohibitory orders with regard to sale of over ripe/rotten fruits and vegetables.
- The DC shall ensure stocking of medicines for water borne diseases in all health institutions.
- The DC shall ensure availability of Chlorine tablets and bleaching powder at the village/ Panchayats level.
- The DC shall converge various programmes and schemes of government for tackling drought situations.

Response Action of SDM

- SDM shall submit weekly report regarding drinking water availability in respective jurisdiction from first week of May to the DC.
- SDM shall prepare route chart for distribution of drinking water in consultation with the Executive Engineer I&PH department.
- SDM shall identify source of drinking water in consultation with the I&PH dept. from where shall take their supply.
- SDM shall direct deployment of water tankers for supply of drinking water.
- SDM shall monitor smooth supply of water through tankers. There shall be made at least two trips in a day by the tankers.
- SDM shall keep record of movement of water tankers in coordination with the I&PH dept.
- SDM shall constitute a team comprising of panchayat Pradhan, Patwari and Veterinary Doctors at local level for verification of fodder procured.
- SDM shall ensure proper voucher/ invoice/ bill produced for providing transport subsidy as per relief manual.
- SDM shall have the drinking water transportation bills verified through the I&PH dept. and release payment for the same.

Response Action by I&PH

- The XEN shall submitted weekly reports of status of water supply in departmental schemes from the week of May to the Superintendent Engineer.

- The SE shall compile status of water in the district and submit same to the DC on weekly basis.
- The XEN shall submitted demand of supply of water through tankers to the SDM.
- The XEN shall identify source for filling of water tanker.
- The XEN shall ensure chlorination of such water supply.
- The XEN shall ensure purification of natural water sources and all departmental schemes.
- The XEN shall deploy personal (eg. Water guard) with each tanker to ensure proper and equitable distribution of water.
- The XEN shall maintain a register of movement and supply by each tanker which shall be verified by officer authorized by him.
- The XEN shall try to install more hand pumps in areas which chronically face water scarcity during summer.

Response Action by Agriculture Department.

- The Agriculture Officer shall monitor the situation for impact of drought on crop growth and consequent yield.
- The Agri. Officer shall submit weekly report starting from last week of May and first week of January regard to status of Kharif and Rabi crops.
- The Agri. Officer shall prepare contingency plan for any crop failure due to drought and submit same to the Government and DC.
- The Agri. Officer in view of drought shall organize extensive field camps to advise farmers on alternative crop and strategies.

Response Action by Horticulture Department.

- The Deputy Director Horticulture shall monitor the situation for impact of drought on tree growth and consequent fruit yield.
- The Deputy Director shall submit weekly report starting from last week of May and first week of January with regard to status of fruit bearing trees.
- The Deputy Director shall prepare contingency plan for any crop failure due to drought and submit same to the Government and DC.
- The Deputy Director shall view of drought shall organize extensive crop and strategies.

Response Action by Health Department.

- The CMO shall ensure all medical institutions are stocked with adequate medicines, especially for water borne diseases.
- The CMO shall constitute emergency medical teams at all PHC level to attend to outbreak of any epidemic (eg. Water borne disease.).

- The CMO shall convene a meeting under the DC of all concerned departments including Revenue, Rural Deptt. I&PH, Ayurveda with regard to prevention of water borne diseases.
- The CMO shall ensure issuance of notification banning sale of over ripe/rotten and uncovered fruits/vegetables/flood by the District Magistrate.

ii) Road Accident

Response Action by SDM

- The SDM shall immediately inform the DC of occurrence of accident.
- The SDM shall immediately direct SHO concern to rush Police personnel to spot.
- The SDM shall immediately direct the Tehsildars/Naib-Tehsildar to rush to the spot.
- The SDM shall immediately put the Health Dept. on the alert by information CMO/BMO concerned.
- The SDM shall depending upon the magnitude of the accident request for assistance from Commandant Home Guard, PWD etc.
- The SDM shall depending upon the magnitude rush to the spot of the accident.
- The SDM shall arrange for search & rescue on the spot taking assistance of Police, Home Guard, Fire Brigade, PRIs, NGOs and local population.
- The SDM shall evacuate people directly involved in the accident and also general public if it is deemed necessary.
- The SDM shall direct the health dept. to depute ambulance and paramedical and medical staff to the spot immediately for on the spot treatment and first aid.
- The SDM shall arrange for dead van if so required.
- The SDM shall coordinate between the Police, Health dept. Victims and their kith and kin for search and rescue, law and order, traffic management post shall coordinate with the health dept. For conduct of immediate post mortem and early handing over of dead bodies to kith and kin.
- The SDM shall ensure submission of a brief and comprehensive detailed report of the accident within 12 Hrs to the DC. The report shall contain the following information.
 - ❖ Location and details of vehicle involved in the accident.
 - ❖ Prima facie cause of accident.
 - ❖ Detail of passengers with identification if any.
 - ❖ Detail of relief provided in from of medicines and cash.
- The SDM shall keep the DC informed on action being taken on the spot from time to time.

Response Action for Health Department

- The CMO on receiving information regarding the accident shall immediately put on casualty/ emergency ward of District Hospital for referred cases.
- The CMO shall inform the BMO concerned and the SMO of the concerned sub-divisional hospital for similar action.
- The CMO shall arrange for immediate movement of ambulance with medical and paramedical staff to the site of accident.
- The CMO shall ensure portable stretchers are available site for evacuation on the injured and the dead.
- The CMO shall ensure availability of first Aid on the spot.
- The CMO shall depute doctors from surrounding PHC/CHC to the CHC where the injured have been evacuated if staff strength is not enough at that health institution.
- The CMO shall maintain a detail of victims admitted to various health institutions including those referred to specialized health institutions outside the district. The CMO submit in writing to the DC such detail including status if health within 12 Hrs. in consultation with the SDM.

Response Action of SHO

- The SHO shall immediately inform the SDM, SP and DC regarding the incident with details of site.
- The SHO shall immediately deputy a team of police personal to the site
- Depending upon the magnitude, the SHO shall rush to the site and personally coordinate search and rescue, evacuation, traffic regulation, law and order.
- The SHO shall communicate factual information to the SP on reaching the spot on the following.
 - ❖ Exact location
 - ❖ Prima facie cause of accident
 - ❖ Vehicles involved, transport company
 - ❖ No. of injured
 - ❖ No. of fatalities
 - ❖ Status of driver and conductor
 - ❖ Status of injured
- The SHO shall arrange for search and rescue in consultation with the SDM.
- The SHO shall ensure smooth movement of traffic.
- The SHO shall divert the traffic if required in consultation with the SDM.
- The SHO shall arrange for a guard to protect the property of the victims at the site.

- The SHO shall take necessary legal action as low and also initiate an inquiry into the causes of the accident.
- The SHO shall arrange for early post mortems and quick release of bodies to the kith and kin.
- The SHO shall submit a brief and comprehensive report regarding the accident in consultation with the SDM to the SP with in 12 Hrs of the accident.

Response Action of PWD

- The XEN concerned shall provide equipment and manpower to the SDM at the accident site on request.
- Equipment such as crane, JCB, Bulldozer, Gas cutter etc shall be provided by the XEN as per request of the SDM.
- The XEN/SDO/JE shall supervise such operations at site depending upon the magnitude of the accident as assessed by the SDM.
- The XEN shall ensure manpower is provided at site on the request of the SDM.

Response Action of Home Guards

- The Commandant shall ensure movement of fire brigade immediately to the site when called for by the SDM.
- The Commandant shall provide manpower for assistance in search and rescue, removal of dead, traffic management, first aid etc.

iii) Landslide

Response Action for PWD

- SDO/JE shall immediately inform XEN, SDM, Police Station/ Police Post concerned of occurrence of land slide.
- SDO/JE of B&R/NH shall immediately rush to the spot on receipt of report of landslide along with Moving Vehicle-JCN/Bulldozer and manpower with manual equipment.
- SDO/JE shall assess on spot magnitude of slide and intimate XEN concerned who shall immediately inform DC / SDM. The assessment shall be of estimate time of clearance, need for diversion of traffic if any, requirement of additional equipment and manpower.
- XEN shall rush to the spot depending upon the magnitude of the land slide.
- XEN shall intimate DC/SP regarding need for diversion of traffic.
- XEN shall intimate DC in case of need for additional requirement of equipment, manpower from adjoining division or district for coordination.
- On clearance of road of landslide shall report back to SDM/DC.

Response Action for Police.

- SHO shall immediately inform SDM, PWD, SP, DC regarding occurrence of landslide.
- SHO shall immediately rush personnel to the spot for traffic control and management.
- Depending upon the magnitude of the landslide the SHO shall personally move to the spot and supervise the situation.
- SHO shall submit his independent assessment of the situation to the SP.
- In case of assessment of need to divert traffic, SHO shall in discussion with the SDM intimate SP/DC.
- SP shall intimate DC regarding need for diversion of traffic for coordination.
- The SHO shall ensure maintenance of law and order at spot.
- The SHO shall ensure non-interference in the road clearing work PWD.
- On opening of road, the Police personnel shall remain on the spot till all traffic has cleared.
- On clearance of road and traffic shall report back to the SP.

Response Action of Administration

- SDM shall immediately inform DC of occurrence of landslide.
- SDM shall immediately inform PWD of occurrence of landslide and direct movement of equipment and manpower to spot.
- SDM shall immediately inform Police Station of occurrence of landslide and direct SHO to rush personnel to spot.
- SDM shall direct Tehsildar/Naib-Tehsildar concerned to move to spot as per magnitude of the landslide.
- SDM shall activate revenue staff for assessment and report from the spot.
- SDM shall coordinate with Police and Home Guard if any Search and Rescue effort is to be launched under intimation to DC
- SDM shall rush to the spot depending upon the magnitude of the landslide and coordinate PWD, Police and Public.
- SDM shall assess need for diversion of traffic in consultation with PWD and Police order for same in consultation with the DC.
- In case of unavailability of alternate route for diversion and long duration of clearing operation, SDM shall coordinate with PRIs/NGOs/Local population to make available water and refreshment for the travelers/tourists.

Chapter - 7

Relief, Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Plan

7.1 Approach

Relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery are important phases of post disaster response. Relief is no longer perceived only as gratuitous assistance or provision of emergency relief supplies on time. It is on the contrary, viewed as an overarching system of facilitation of assistance to the victims of disaster for their rehabilitation in States and ensuring social safety and security of the affected persons. The relief needs to be prompt, adequate and of approved standards.

The recovery phase starts after the immediate threat to human life has subsided. During reconstruction it is recommended to consider the location or construction material of the property. The approach to the reconstruction process has to be comprehensive so as to convert adversity into opportunity. Incorporating disaster resilient features to 'build back better' will be the guiding principle. This phase requires the most patient and painstaking effort by all concerned. The administration, the stakeholders and the communities need to stay focused on the needs of this phase, as, with the passage of time, the sense of urgency gets diluted. The appropriate choice of technology and project impact assessment needs to be carried out to establish that the projects contemplated do not create any side effects on the physical, socio-cultural or economic environment of the communities in the affected areas or in their neighbourhood. The involvement of community in decision making is important. Systems for providing psychosocial support and trauma counselling would be developed for implementation during the reconstruction and recovery phase.

7.2 Relief

The victims of disaster would need to be provided relief as per the relief code of the State. Displaced population may require to be housed in temporary shelters. The DDMA's would identify locations for setting up temporary camps and make an inventory in advance and make inventory of them. Use of premises of educational institutions for setting up relief camps need to be discouraged as it hampers early recovery. Relief camps will have adequate provision of drinking water, and bathing, sanitation and essential health care facilities. The PRIs, ULBs, CSOs and CBOs shall be trained in handling and running relief camps. The disaster affected population can also be roped in to manage community kitchens. Guidelines/SOPs for efficient governance of relief camps such as identification cards, rationing, entitlement, management of donations, procurement, packaging, transportation and storage etc. may be issued in advance. The

stock-piling of essential relief material at suitable locations is also important. Pre-contracting of relief supplied with agencies is important during pre-disaster phase.

In case of devastating disaster extreme weather conditions can be life threatening or when the period of stay in temporary shelters is likely to be long and uncertain, construction of site specific befitting the local environment, ecology and culture, immediate shelters with suitable sanitary facility will be undertaken to ensure a reasonable quality of life to the affected people. The DDMA in consultation with the SDMA will plan such shelters which are cost effective and as per the local needs with multi-use potential. Pre-identification of their availability, supply and testing in the local conditions will be done.

The relief supplies would pay attention to the needs of special categories such as pregnant or lactating mothers, infants, newborns, adolescents, and aged people.

7.3 Owner Driven Construction

Reconstruction plans and designing of houses need to be participatory process involving the affected community, NGO, corporate sector and the Government. Having a clear cut policy on entitlement, criteria for GIA and land ownership, relocation, exchange of land will facilitate speedy reconstruction. After the planning process is over, while the owner driven construction is preferred option, participation of NGO, corporate sector and technical experts will be encouraged to ensure safe and better reconstruction. Reconstruction programme will be within the confines and the qualitative specifications laid down by the Government. In order to have acceptability for the safe and quality standards it will be better if the safe construction norms, designs and guidelines are finalised during normalcy so that community is well aware of them. Services of CBO, CSOs, and faith based organisation may be taken for this purpose to gain acceptance.

7.4 Reconstruction of Social Infrastructure

Essential services, social infrastructure and intermediate shelters/camps will be established in the shortest possible time. For permanent reconstruction, ideally, the work including the construction of houses must be completed within two to three years. State Government and Departments of State Government should create dedicated project teams to speed up the reconstruction process. Involvement of PRIs and ULBs for reconstruction at local level will be encouraged.

7.5 Socio-Economic Rehabilitation

Disasters destroy development and livelihood sources. In the post disaster situation there is great need to generate temporary livelihood options for the affected community. The relief and reconstruction programmes would be used to generate livelihood options for the needy. Ongoing or new programmes may be launched which may help the affected community to earn their livelihood. It would be ensured that such programmes result in the creation of assets, infrastructure, and amenities community and equally important is that such assets are hazard resistant, durable, and sustainable. Disasters may also end up in destroying the existing village or housing sites and re-settlement in the existing locations may no longer be possible. Possible sites for re-location of habitation would be identified.

7.6 Linking Recovery with Safe Development/Reconstruction – ‘Building back Better’

It will be ensured that the post disaster development/reconstruction does not end up in re-building the existing vulnerability. The reconstruction phase would be utilised to incorporate the building codes, safe construction practices, and zoning regulations. Contingency plans for reconstruction in highly disaster prone areas would be drawn out during the period of normalcy, which may include architectural and structural designs in consultation with the various stakeholders. Emphasis will be laid on plugging the gaps in the social and economic infrastructure and infirmities in the backward and forward linkages. Efforts will be made to support and enhance the viability of livelihood systems, education, health care facilities, care of the elderly, women and children, etc. Other aspects warranting attention will be roads, housing, drinking water sources, provision for sanitary facilities, availability of credit, supply of agricultural inputs, upgradation of technologies in the on-farm and off-farm activities, storage, processing, marketing, etc.

Chapter - 8

Linking with Development Plan

The Disaster Management Act mandated us to take measures for prevention/mitigation of disasters and to ensure that appropriate preparedness measures for integration disaster management into development plans and projects are taken and further allocation of funds for prevention, mitigation, preparedness for disaster and capacity building are also made available. Since disaster management is not a function of DM department alone but of all departments hence mitigation concern must be addressed by the respective departments in all aspects of development. The issue of DRR integration is also contained in the National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009.

8.1 Introduction – Disaster and Development

Natural disaster risk is intimately connected to processes of human development. Disasters put development at risk. At the same time, the development choices made by individuals, communities and nations can generate new disaster risk. But this need not be the case. Human development can also contribute to a serious reduction in disaster risk. The destruction of infrastructure and the erosion of livelihoods are direct outcomes of disaster. But disaster losses interact with and can also aggravate other financial, political, health and environmental shocks. Such disaster losses may setback social investments aiming to ameliorate poverty and hunger, provide access to education, health services, safe housing, drinking water and sanitation or to protect the environment as well as the economic investments that provide employment and income.

8.2 How can development increase disaster risk?

There are many examples of the drive for economic growth and social improvement generating new disaster risks. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation is an example. The growth of informal settlements and inner city slums, whether fuelled by international migration or internal migration from smaller urban settlements or the countryside, has led to the growth of unstable living environments. These settlements are often located in ravines, or steep slopes, along flood plains, sinking areas or adjacent

to noxious or dangerous industrial or transport facilities. Rural livelihoods are put at risk by the local impacts of global climate change or environmental degradation. Coping capacity for some people has been undermined by the need to compete in a globalising economy, which at present rewards productive specialisation and intensification over diversity and sustainability.

8.3 Can development planning incorporate disaster risk?

The frequency with which our country and state experience natural disaster should certainly place disaster risk at the forefront of development planners' minds. This agenda differentiates from two types of disaster risk management. *Prospective disaster risk management* should be integrated into sustainable development planning. Development programmes and projects need to be reviewed for their potential to reduce or aggravate vulnerability and hazard. *Compensatory disaster risk management* (such as disaster preparedness and response) stands alongside development planning and is focussed on the amelioration of existing vulnerability and reduction of natural hazard that has accumulated through past development pathways. Compensatory policy is necessary to reduce contemporary risk, but prospective policy is required for medium – to long-term disaster risk reduction.

8.4 The Legal Context

The DM Act mandated the DDMA to “lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of the State for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor” and to “review the development plans of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein”. Under Section 38 (2) (e) of the Act the State Government is to ensure that the integration of measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation have been incorporated by the departments of the Government of the State in their development plans and projects. The State Government is further to ensure integration of measures to reduce or mitigate the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different disasters in the state development plan {38 (2) (f)}.

The Act also prescribes for preparation of District Plan and for incorporation of measures suggesting as to how mitigation shall be integrated into development plans and projects. The Act states that the DMPs shall prescribe “the manner in which the mitigation measures shall be integrated with the development plans and projects”. The DMPs of departments at State and district level shall also have provisions for prevention

of disaster and mitigation of its effects or both in the development plans and programmes as provided for in the State DMP and as is assigned to the department or agency concerned.

8.5 Mainstreaming DRR into Development

Mainstreaming has three purposes:-

- To make certain that all the development programmes and projects that originate from or funded by Government are designated with evident consideration for potential disaster risks to resist hazard impact
- To make certain that all the development programmes and projects that originate from or are funded by Government do not inadvertently increase vulnerability to disaster in all sectors: social, physical, economic and environment.
- To make certain that all the disaster relief and rehabilitation programmes and projects that originate or are funded by Government are designed to contribute to development aims and to reduce future disaster risk.

8.6 Mainstreaming DRR into Development Sectors

DRR refers to the measures used to reduce direct, indirect and intangible disaster losses. The measures may be technical, economic or social. DRR encompasses the two aspects of a disaster reduction strategy: 'mitigation' and 'preparedness'. Mitigation refers to measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact or effects of a disaster or threatening disaster situation, whereas, preparedness refers to the measures undertaken to ensure the readiness and ability of a society to forecast and take precautionary measures in advance of imminent threat, and respond and cope with the effects of a disaster by organising and delivering timely and effective rescue, relief and other post-disaster assistance. 'Mainstreaming DRR' describes a process to fully incorporate the concerns of disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation into development and post disaster recovery policy and practice. It means completely institutionalizing DRR within the development and recovery agenda. Accordingly, the following broad objectives of mainstreaming DRR into Development will be encouraged:

- Ongoing schemes and projects of the Ministries and Departments of GoI and State Governments, as well as of all Government agencies and Institutions, including Public Sector Undertakings, will be selectively audited by designated government agencies for ensuring that they have addressed the disaster risk and vulnerability profiles of the local areas where such schemes and activities are being undertaken.
- At conceptualization or funding stage itself, the development schemes will be designed with consideration of any potential hazardous impact associated with it and incorporate measures for mitigation of the same.

- All the development schemes will be pragmatic, incorporating the awareness of local disaster risk and vulnerability, and ensuring that the schemes have addressed these concerns and included specific provisions for mitigating such disaster concerns; and
- DDMA's will ensure that all the disaster relief and recovery programmes and projects that originate from or are funded by any agency satisfy developmental aims and reduce future disaster risks.

8.7 Approaches for mainstreaming

There are three suggested approaches of mainstreaming disaster management into the development process and disaster management plans-

1. Structural Measures
2. Non Structural Measures
3. Disaster Mitigation Projects

Based on the suggested approaches the specific action would involve:-

- a. Adopting a Sectoral approach and identification of Key sectors for mainstreaming.
- b. Within each sector, key programmes/projects would have to be identified.
- c. This has to be followed by indentifying the entry points within the programmes/projects for integration.
- d. It would also involve work at the policy and planning level be it national, state and district level.
- e. It would also need a close coordination with State Planning Commission and Finance Department for promoting DRR into all development programmes and involve working with different departments to mainstream DRR into the Departmental Plans and policies.
- f. Advocacy would have to be done for allocation of dedicated budget for DRR within the Departmental plans.
- g. Further appropriate guidelines for different sectors would have to be development and for it to be effective and sustainable it has DRR would have to be ultimately integrated to the development plans of various departments at the district and sub-district levels.

8.8 Illustrations of Mainstreaming DRR into ongoing Flagship Programmes

More specifically, as mentioned in the agenda some of the following flagship programmes for Government of India could be used as an entry point for mainstreaming the DRR in development plans and the following steps may be undertaken:-

Sl. No.	Name of The Programme	Department/ Sector	Proposed Strategies for DRR Integration into the Flagship Programmes
1.	Indira Awas	Rural Develop	i. Inclusion of such measures like application of Hazard resistant design in construction of IAY houses, appropriate sitting of IAY housing in

	Yojana	ment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. guideline of IAY Development of model design for IAY houses which could be easily referred to by DRDAs at district level and used for community awareness depending on the geographical location. iii. Capacity Building of Rural masons on safe construction. iv. Capacity Building of PRIs. v. Community Awareness. vi. Capacity Building Programmes for DRDA officials on Disaster Risk Reduction issues.
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee scheme	Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Utilisation of MGNREGS funds to reduce the vulnerability of Panchayat vis a vis natural hazards such as landslide, drought, forest fire, cloud burst, flash floods, earthquake etc. ii. Giving priority to those works which reduce the vulnerability of area over the works which enhances the vulnerability of the area to natural hazards. iii. Identified works are available which take into account the hazard profile and offer continuous employment opportunities in the event of disasters to ensure livelihood security in the event of disasters. iv. Works which reduce disaster risk are given priority in plans-such as local mitigation works etc. v. Any other implement able suggestion within the ambit of the scheme.
3.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	PWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Master Plan for rural roads, the district rural road plan and identification of core network under the planning process of this scheme should, which the overall guidelines of its preparation, explicitly address the disaster risk reduction concerns and accord priority to connect the vulnerable habitations. ii. The technical guidelines should explicitly provide for suitable protection and inclusion of disaster risk concerns explicitly - while provision of cross drainage, slope stabilization, protection works are already included, in multi-hazard and especially flood and landslide prone areas fair weather roads need to be upgraded on a priority basis. iii. The maintenance guidelines are modified to ensure that in case of disasters these roads get provision for restoration to ensure all weather connectivity.
4.	Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of a Policy paper of school safety. ii. Introducing school safety as a part of the guidelines of SSA which is currently focusing on inclusive development. iii. Developing model structurally safe designs for schools. iv. Introducing School Safety in the Teacher's Training Curriculum. v. Training of Rural Engineers appointed under SSA Scheme as well as the SSA State Coordinators. vi. Training of masons in rural areas. vii. Construction of Technology Demonstration Units. viii. Community Awareness.
5.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission	Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthening of the compliance mechanism at the detail project report submission and appraisal stage in case of infrastructure projects as well as housing scheme to ensure structural safety. ii. Emphasis on disaster risk audit at the stage of preparation of detail project reports. iii. Inclusion of amending of building byelaws to ensure structural safety as a mandatory reform in the Mission cities to ensure safe habitat development.(Both structural safety and fire safety norms).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Inclusion of disaster management as a function of the Urban Local Bodies and allocate resources. v. Inclusion of Disaster Resistant features in the houses being constructed under the BSUP component as well as promote development of safe habitat. vi. Inclusion of strategies for disaster management in the City Development Plans. vii. Training and Capacity Building Programmes for municipal officers on disaster risk reduction.
6.	Rajiv Awas Yojana	Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Since Rajiv Awas Yojana is focusing on developing slum free cities and Capacity Building and Community Mobilization is also an important component of RAY, through this programme attempts can be made towards community level disaster preparedness as slum dwellers often become the most vulnerable community during such disasters as floods, fire and high wind speed. The 30 cities selected on a plot basis can be targeted to initiate community based disaster preparedness activities. ii. Also the Housing Programmes to be implemented in these selected cities can ensure incorporation of hazard resistant features and safe sitting.
7.	National Rural Health Mission	Health and family welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure that the village Health Plan and the District health plan explicitly address the disaster risk reduction concerns in the vulnerable habitations and the vulnerable districts and the disaster management plan as per DM Act 2005 takes links itself to the District and village Health plans. ii. Provide training to the ASHA workers on disaster health preparedness and response. iii. Strengthening of Disease Health Surveillance System in rural areas. iv. Ensuring structural safety of the CHC/PHC and other health care service delivery centers in rural areas. v. Training of doctors and hospital staffs on mass casualty management and emergency medicine. vi. Community awareness on disaster management.

The list given in the above table is an indicative one and many more line departments can be added to it. DRR planning needs to be done at Municipal and Panchayat levels with the involvement of local community representatives; and simultaneously the resource and responsibility to manage would be in the domain of the local authorities. Decentralised planning can enhance local participation along with improved efficiency and equitable benefits.

8.9 Mainstreaming DRR into Development Planning – Approaches

Disasters are basically unresolved problem of development. Development can increase vulnerability. Development can reduce vulnerability. The outcome rests on developmental choices. The seeds of disasters are often sown in development patterns: poor land use planning, environmental management and lack of regulatory mechanisms. It is due to this reason that despite having almost similar exposures disaster has greater impact on humans in developing or low developed countries than the developed countries. Therefore, disaster risk can best be addressed through integrating into the developmental planning, programmes and processes.

Mapping of hazards, identification of elements at risk and exposure data assist in quantifying risk. Thereafter risk reduction initiatives can be taken. Mainstreaming DRR is a prerequisite for safe and sustainable development. Mainstreaming as a term is used to describe the consideration of DRR elements in national and regional decision making process (Policy, planning and budgeting etc.). DRR integration leads to addition of specific measures to the development plans, programmes and strategies. Some of the key sector where mainstreaming/integration of DRR can be done with illustrations is as under:-

a) Public Infrastructure:-

- i) Incorporate disaster risk impact assessment as a part of the planning process before the construction starts.
- ii) Site analysis and risk sensitive land-use planning (either avoid development in hazard prone areas or adopt treatment and mitigation measures)
- iii) Strengthen compliance to the various provisions of the codes – set up hazard safety cell for advice and monitoring
- iv) Disaster resistant technologies mandatory in case of all construction using public/corporate funds.
- v) Training and capacity building of the department and functionaries.

b) Housing – Rural and Urban

- i) Application of hazard resistant designs
- ii) Prepare construction guidelines for rural areas, Nagar Panchayats and Municipal Councils.
- iii) Amendment of Building bye-laws, Zoning regulations and Development Control Regulations.
- iv) Strengthening the enforcement of techno-legal and managerial regime.
- v) Training of masons, engineers, architects, contractors, promoter and builders.
- vi) Sensitization of the banking and financial institutions.
- vii) Promotion of disaster insurance in housing sector.
- viii) Having a housing reconstruction policy.

c) Health Sector

- i) Ensure hospitals and health facilities are not located in hazard-prone areas.
- ii) Analyze the internal and external vulnerabilities of existing health care facilities during emergencies.
- iii) Retrofitting of the critical hospitals.
- iv) Prepare and implement hospital preparedness plan.
- v) Training of doctors on mass casualty management, trauma care and emergency medicine.
- vi) Training of health workers on emergency preparedness and response.
- vii) Strengthening of disease surveillance system.

d) MGNREGS – Scope of work – Some illustrations

- i) Water conservation and water harvesting;
- ii) Drought proofing, including forestation and tree plantation;
- iii) Irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works;
- iv) Plantation and horticulture;
- v) Renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-silting of tanks;
- vi) Land development;
- vii) Flood-control and protection works, including drainage in water logged areas;
and
- viii) Rural connectivity to provide all weather access.

e) Indira Awas Yojna

- i) Study IAY housing typology and develop hazard resistant model design (taking into consideration of available local materials and culture).
- ii) Training of DRDA officials and engineers.
- iii) Awareness generation among villagers and PRIs members and community mobilization campaign.
- iv) Construction of sample IAY units for promoting the technology.
- v) Training of Masons and community members on hazard resistant technology.

Chapter - 9

GO-NGO and IAG Coordination

9.1 Institutional and Legal Framework

The DM Act 2005 recognises that sometimes the development patterns that do not recognise disaster risk and vulnerability in the specific geographic areas may induce disasters. The proactive approach in the DM Act 2005 to address disaster risk and vulnerability through pre-disaster preparedness and mitigation activities also envisions accountability and multi stakeholder participation, including coordination of the activities of the NGOs at various levels. Sections 30 (2) (xix) of the Act mandate the DDMA for collaboration with stakeholder agencies including NGOs for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of DM. Similarly the Act mandates NGOs to act in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner for the purpose of assisting or protecting the disaster affected communities or for providing relief to the affected communities or while dealing with any effects of threatening disaster situations and has fixed the responsibility to monitor this on DDMA's vide section 34 (l). The above provisions ensure that the concerned DM interventions being addressed are supported and facilitated by the civil society organisations working at the grass roots and also takes care of the ground realities.

Section 30 (2) (xix) of the Act stipulates that the DDMA shall “advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organisations in the district engaged in the disaster management” and Section 24 (l) lays down that the DDMA shall “ensure that the non-governmental organisations carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner”. The Act also directs the State Government under Section 38 (2) (a) to coordinate “actions of different departments of the Government of the State, the State Authority, District Authorities, local authority and other non-governmental organisations”.

Sections 35 and 38 specifically emphasise the coordination of actions with NGOs. The National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) also states the national vision for community mobilisation and participation in DM and aims to provide momentum and sustenance through the collective efforts of all government agencies and NGOs. There is emphasis on community based disaster management, including last mile integration of the policy, plans and execution and early warning dissemination. Promoting a productive partnership with NGOs is a prominent thrust area in the NPDM.

There is a large scope for improving the engagement of NGOs in DM and on efficiently utilising their unique advantages and core competencies by strengthening humanitarian coalitions, alliances and NGO networks. There is also need to strengthen public awareness, capacity building and knowledge management through CBOs and NGOs. Institutional mechanisms for the advocacy and engagement of NGOs with government agencies on DM concerns requires to be strengthened. Replication and scaling up of community level good practices has to be promoted.

9.2 Advantages of Involving NGOs

- i. NGOs can play a very important role in mobilising communities and in linking PRIs/ULBs with corporate sector entities for initiating DRR related activities.
- ii. The strong linkages which NGOs have with grassroots communities can be effectively harnessed for creating greater public awareness on disaster risk and vulnerability, initiating appropriate strategies for strengthening the capacity of stakeholder groups to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and improving the emergency response capacities of the stakeholders.
- iii. In addressing the emerging concerns of climate change adaptation and mitigation, NGOs can play a very significant role in working with local communities and introducing innovative approaches based on the good practices followed in other countries.
- iv. NGOs can bring in the financial resources from bi-lateral and multilateral donors for implementing pragmatic and innovative approaches to deal with disaster risk and vulnerability, by effectively integrating and converging the various government programmes, schemes and projects to create the required synergy in transforming the lives of at-risk communities.

9.3 Actions to be taken by the DDMA

- i. Developing a database of NGOs, CBOs and Faith Based Organisations at all levels working in the field of disaster management and emergency response and other others focusing on geographic outreach and thematic capacities of the organisations.
- ii. Developing the capacity of identified NGOs, CBOs and organisations in disaster management and emergency response.
- iii. Constitution of Inter-Agency Group (IAG) for the district with an objective to:-
 - Promote and institutionalise unified response strategy in humanitarian crisis.
 - Mainstreaming the emergency preparedness as in integrated development strategy.
 - Systematise the emergency response mechanism.
 - Bringing in the culture of “working together” in emergencies and normalcy.
 - Engagement in activities that will build the capacities of stakeholders and local communities to cope with calamities.

iv. Development of Criteria for membership of IAG: Any of the following criteria is proposed to become a member of the District IAG:-

- District Level agencies working in emergency response and preparedness for minimum of five years.
- International and national funding agencies supporting emergency preparedness and community led risk reduction initiatives for a minimum period of three years.
- Academic and /or research institutions actively involved on disaster related knowledge management and practices.

Membership claim may be scrutinised by a committee of the District IAG for authentication of the prospective member organisation.

Table 37:- Action Points

NO.	ISSUES	ACTION POINTS
1.	Geographic spread of NGOs	Develop a database of NGOs at all levels working on disaster management focusing on geographic outreach and thematic capacities of the organisations. (Action: DDMA with the help of NGOs)
2.	Volume of support provided by NGOs	Compile statistics on quantum of support provided by NGOs at all levels, both international and national. (Action: DDMA)
4.	Coordination	Establishing inter agency mechanisms for coordination and networking activities (information and knowledge management, training and capacity building, collaborative advocacy, quality and accountability) at all levels. (Action: DDMA)
5.	Accessibility	Establish protocols for cooperation and ensure access to the affected areas with support from government

		<p>agencies at respective levels like NDRF and SDRF that have good logistics base to reach inaccessible areas.</p> <p>(Action: DDMA, NGOs, CBOs)</p>
6.	Hazard and vulnerability based planning	<p>Conduct community centric hazard and vulnerability analysis at all levels, and develop disaster management plans in accordance.</p> <p>(Action: DDMA, NGOs)</p>
7.	Community participation	<p>Ensure community participation in assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring of activities at all levels.</p> <p>(Action: DDMA, NGOs, CBOs)</p>
8.	Mainstreaming of Disability Issues in DM	<p>Support the most vulnerable groups through mitigation activities as well as disaster preparedness and response, with a particular focus on the special needs of the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).</p> <p>(Action: DDMA, NGOs)</p>
9.	Gender Mainstreaming	<p>Make women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs such that inequalities between men and women are not perpetuated through the routine operations of DM.</p> <p>(Action: DDMA)</p>
10.	Focus on most vulnerable rather than only on epicentre	<p>National level: Advocate with all actors to reach out to gap areas State level: Coordinate among actors to identify gap</p> <p>Areas District and Local level: Ensure targeting with equity and outreach to all excluded areas.</p> <p>(Action: District NGO Task Forces in DM)</p>
11.	Rural-urban diversity	<p>Develop the capacities of NGOs or specialised civil society agencies at all levels to manage urban as well as rural</p>

		disasters and accordingly make investments. (Action: DDMA)
12.	Adherence to standards	National level: Develop minimum standards for India State level: Develop minimum standards for the state District and Local level: Develop capacities for adherence to minimum standards through collective and coordinated efforts of all stakeholders (Action: DDMA, NGOs, CBOs)
13.	Transparency and accountability	Develop an agreed framework of accountability for all levels and mechanisms to bring in transparency. (Action: DDMA)
14.	Do No Harm	Advocacy at all levels on Do No Harm through disaster response and development interventions. (Action: District NGO Task Forces in DM)
15.	Exit strategy	Ensure that the NGO programmes have an exit strategy to link with long term recovery/rehab/development programs of other NGOs or the government. (Action: District NGO Task Forces in DM)

(Source: NDMA Guidelines on the Role of NGOs in Disaster Management)

9.4 Coordination of Actions of Other Actors

Disasters affect all aspect of human life and all aspects of development. Therefore, Disaster Management is a multi-agency function. It involves actions by all departments, organisation and agencies. In short, it involves all departments of the State Government, Central Government, Armed Forces, civil society and commercial organisation (NGOS, CBOs, Faith Based Organisation, Traders Organisations, Corporate Sector), international organisations working in the field of disaster response, UN Agencies etc. It is therefore, important that roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder is laid down during normal time and coordination mechanism worked out so that the same works during emergencies. It is must that regular meetings with all the stakeholders are held at least once in six months or a year. And all stakeholders are also

associated in the mock drills to test their preparedness and clarity of roles and responsibility.

CHAPTER – 10

Financial Mechanism

With change of paradigm shift in DM from the relief-centric to proactive approach of prevention, mitigation, capacity building, preparedness, response, evacuation, rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, effort would be made to mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction and emergency response in development process, plans and programmes of the Government at all levels. This would be done by involving all the stakeholders – Government organisations, research and academic institutions, private sector, industries, civil society organisation and community. DDMA will ensure mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the developmental agenda of all existing and new developmental programmes and projects which shall incorporate disaster resilient specifications in design and construction. Due weightage will be given to these factors while allocating resources. Project which help in reducing the existing vulnerability of the area would be given preference over projects which are likely to enhance it.

10.1 Disaster Response and Mitigation Funds

District Disaster Response Funds and District Disaster Mitigation funds would be created at the District Level as mandated in the Act (Section 48) . The disaster response funds at the district level would be applied by the DDMA towards meeting expenses for emergency response, relief, rehabilitation in accordance with the guidelines and norms laid down by the Government of India and the State Government. The mitigation funds shall be applied by the DDMA for the purpose of mitigation as per the HP DM Rules, 2011.

10.2 Responsibilities of the State Departments and Agencies

All State Government Departments, Boards, Corporations, PRIs and ULBS will prepare their DM plans including the financial projections to support these plans. The necessary financial allocations will be made as part of their annual budgetary allocations, and ongoing programmes. They will also identify mitigation projects and project them for funding in consultation with the SDMA/DDMA to the appropriate funding agency. The guidelines issued by the NDMA vis a vis various disasters may be consulted while preparing mitigation projects.

10.3 Techno-Financial Regime

Considering that the assistance provided by the Government for rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs cannot compensate for massive losses on

account of disasters, new financial tools such as catastrophe risk financing, risk insurance, catastrophe bonds, micro-finance and insurance etc., will be promoted with innovative fiscal incentives to cover such losses of individuals, communities and the corporate sector. In this regard, the Environmental Relief Fund under the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, enacted for providing relief to chemical accident victims is worth mentioning. Some financial practices such as disaster risk insurance, micro-finance and micro-insurance, warranty on newly constructed houses and structures and linking safe construction with home loans will be considered for adoption.

CHAPTER – 11

KNOWLEDGEMENT MANAGEMENT

There is a need to create a network of knowledge institutions in the field of DM, to share their experiences and knowledge. The DDMA would forge ties with knowledge institutions such as NITs, IITs, CBRI, SASE, ICIMOD, GSI, CWC, IMD, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology Dehradun, etc., and UN Agencies and other national and international agencies dealing with emergency response will be done to utilised their experience and knowledge for DM in the district.

In acknowledgment of the need for a knowledge sharing platform on DM, and to facilitate interaction and dialogue with related areas of expertise, the DDMA website within the district website would be created. It will connect all Government Departments, statutory agencies, research organisations/institutions and humanitarian organisations to share collectively and individually their knowledge and technical expertise. ICT would be utilised to disseminate knowledge to the stakeholder so that they can benefit from it.

11.1 Documentation of Best Practices

The indigenous technical knowledge would be documented and promoted. And in the immediate aftermath of any disaster or incident, field studies will be carried out, with the help of experts wherever needed, as an institutional measure. These studies will concentrate on identifying gaps in the existing prevention and mitigation measures and also evaluate the status of preparedness and response. Similarly, the lessons of past disasters will also be compiled and documented. The recovery and reconstruction process will also be analysed for further refining the DM processes and training needs.

CHAPTER - 12

Monitoring and Evaluation

The following monitoring and evaluation procedure would be followed to make the plan functional and a living document:-

- a) The DDMA shall regularly review the implementation of the plan.
- b) In order to improve the plan the DDMA would check the efficacy of the plan after any major disaster/emergency in the district and see what did work and what did not work and make amendments to the plan accordingly.
- c) As per Sub Section (4) of Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 the plan would be reviewed and updated annually and the year in which the plan has been reviewed would be clearly mentioned in shape of header in each page of the plan.
- d) Resource inventory of the district fed into the IDRN would be regularly updated and appended to the plan.
- e) Names and contact details of the officers/officials who are the nodal officers or the incharge of resources to be updated on regular basis.
- f) A soft copy of the plan would always be kept in the DDMA website for reference by all concerned.
- g) A Copy of the plan would be sent to all the stakeholder departments, agencies and organisations so that they know their role and responsibilities and they are also prepare their own plans.
- h) Regular Mock Drills should be conducted to test the efficacy of the plan and check the level of preparedness of various departments and other stakeholders.
- i) Regular training and orientation of the officers/officials responsible to implement the plan should be done so that it becomes and useful document to the district administration.
- j) Regular interaction and meetings with the CPMFs and Army or any other central government agency would be done by the DDMA should that there is no problem of coordination during disasters. The representatives of these organisations should be invited as expert for the DDMA meeting. A copy of the DDMP should also be shared with them.
- k) The DEOC would assist the DDMA in keeping the plan in updated form and collecting, collating and processing the information.
- l) The DDMP would be comprehensively reviewed in the year 2013 latest by March and incorporating feedback from the departments and field officers

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS (DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION)

DISTRICT CONTROL ROOM		
Deputy Commissioner	01905-225201 (O) 225213 (Fax)	01905-236202 ®
Additional Deputy Commissioner	01905-225203 (O)	01905-221716®
Assistant Commissioner	01905-225209 (O)	01905-224266®

POLICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS		
Supdt. Of Police	01905-222470 (O)	01905-224270 ®
Addl. Supdt. Of Police	01905-224164 (O)	01905-235504 ®
Police Station Mandi	01905-235536	
Control Room	01905-222470 Toll Free No 1077 Install on 01905 - 223374	

City Police Mandi	01905-222938	
Police Line IC Wireless Station	01905-235539	
Emergency No.	100 ,101,108	
Fire Station Contact No.s		
Mandi Head Quarter	101 01905-222900	

I.T.B.P 5th Battalion, Baveli Kullu, District Kullu Contact No.s	
Commandant	01902-230061
Control Room	01902-230031
Fax No	01902-230031

Army Contact No.s	
Army Head Quarter Palmpur	01894-235985
Army Exchange Palampur	01894-230543 01894-423044
Transit CampPandoh	01905-282841 01905-282842
Chandi Mandir (Chandi Gharh) Army Exchange	0172-2589922

Annexure - B

IMPORTANT CONTACT DETAILS FOR DISASTER RESPONSE

DISASTER MANAGEMENT DIVISION, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(for reporting of grave disaster and for requisitioning of Army, Air force and NDRF)

NAME OF OFFICER/DESIGNATION	TEL(OFFICE)	TEL (RESIDENCE)	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
R. K. Singh HOME SECRETARY	23092989 23093031 23093003 (Fax)	24103058		hshso@nic.in
A.E. Ahmad SECRETARY (Border Management)	23092440 23092717 (Fax)	24602518		secybm@nic.in
Ravindra Kumar Srivastava Joint Secretary (Disaster Management)	24638206 24610906 (Fax)	26874825		jsdm@nic.in
Dev Kumar Director (Disaster Management-I)	24642853	26266708	9871087616	
J P Mishra Director (NDM –II)	24642381			
Sanjay Aggarwal Director (NDM – III)	24642381			
Control Room (Disaster Management)	23093563 23093564 23093566	23093750(Fax)		
Toll Free No. (MHA, C/R)	011-1070			

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

(for reporting of grave emergencies and request for specialized response)

NAME OF OFFICER/DESIGNATION	TEL(OFFICE)	TEL(RESIDENCE)	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
M. Shashidhar Reddy, MLA, Vice Chairman	011-26701701 011-26701704 011-26701706(Fax)			vc@ndma.gov.in
Dr. Sutanu Behuria Secretary	011-26701710			secretary@ndma.gov.in
Shri Amit Jha, JS (Admn)	011-26701718	011- 26109395	09717873412	amitjha@ndma.gov.in
Shri P K Tripathi, Advisor & JS(Mitigation)	011-26701816		09868889697	pktripathi@ndma.gov.in
Sujata Saunik, JS (PP)	011-26701817			jsadm@ndma.gov.in
Control Room	011-26701723 to 728	011- 26701729 - 30		

Contact Details Of NDRF Officers

(for Specialized response during disasters)

NDRF Head Quarter

NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELE.	FAX.	MOBILE	E-MAIL.
Shri Rajiv ,IPS	DG	Directorate General , National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Sector-1 R K Puram, New Delhi - 66	011-26712851 011-26161442	011-26105912.	09818916161	dg-ndrf@nic.in
Shri Mukul Goel	IG	Directorate General , National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Sector-1 R K Puram, New Delhi - 66	011-26160252 011-26113014	011-26105912.	09871115726	-
Shri Rakesh Ranjan	Dy Commandant (Proc)	Directorate General , National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Sector-1 R K Puram, New Delhi -	011-26107921	011-26105912.	08860136649	rakeshbsf@gmail.com

		66				
Shri Om Parkash	Inspector Control Room	Directorate General , National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Sector-1 R K Puram, New Delhi - 66	011- 26107953	011- 26105912.	08010072169	

NDRF BNS

Name	Designation	Address	Tele.	Fax.	Mobile	E-mail.
Sh. R.K.Verma	Commandant	7th Bn NDRF, Bibiwala Road, Bhatinda(Punjab)	0164- 2246030	0164- 2246570	09417802032	comdt.27thbn@itbp.gov.in , 7thbnndrfbathinda@gmail.com
Sh.Jaipal Yadav	Commandant	8th Bn NDRF, Greater Noida,Distt.G.B.Nagar, UP	0120- 2351101, 0120- 2351087	0120- 2351105	09968610011	eighthndrf@yahoo.com , jpyadav1960@yahoo.com

Note: The NDRF Bhatinda is responsible for Himachal for normal disasters and UP based battalion for CBNR emergencies.

SNOW & AVALANCHE STUDY ESTABLISHMENT (CHANDIGARH) (DRDO)(0172)

(For snow avalanche early warning and related issues)

NAME OF OFFICER/DESIGNATION AND LOCATION OF DEPLOYMENT	TEL(OFFICE)	TEL(RESIDENCE)	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
A.Ganju Jt. Dir.	2699804-806	2705990	09872083177	2699802
Rajesh Chand Thakur, T.O(B)			09417049754	

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

(For landslide related issues)

NAME OF OFFICER/DESIGNATION AND LOCATION OF DEPLOYMENT	TEL(OFFICE)	TEL(RESIDENCE)	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
N.L. Sharma, Director Geological Survey of India Plot No 3 Dakshin Marg Sector 33B Chandigarh - 160020	0172- 2622529 0172- 2621945 (Fax)	0172-2661002		gsichd@sancharnet.in

INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (SHIMLA)

(for weather related early warning and data)

NAME OF OFFICER/DESIGNATION AND LOCATION OF DEPLOYMENT	TEL(OFFICE)	TEL(RESIDENCE)	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
Manmohan Singh, Director	0177-2626211	0177-2626490	9816127668	mm_sandhu@yahoo.co.in
R.K. Lakhanpal, Asstt Meteorologist	0177-2624976	0177-2652408	9418277093	
Ranvir Singh	0177-2624976		9418061077	ranvir_10@yahoo.com
Harminder Dutta, Caretaker (VOR)	0177-2624976		9418119123	harminder.dutta@imd.gov.in

CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION (SHIMLA)

(For floods/flash floods and early warning thereof)

NAME OF OFFICER/DESIGNATION AND LOCATION OF DEPLOYMENT	TEL(OFFICE)	TEL(RESIDENCE)	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
Director (M&A) CWC, Block 10, First Floor Commercial Complex, Kasumpti Shimla 171009	0177-2624036 0177-2624224 (Fax)	0177-2625307		

Ex, Engineer, Snow Hydrology Divn CWC, Block 9, First Floor Commercial Complex, Kasumpti Shimla 171009	0177- 26230260 0177-2623026 (Fax)	0177-2628247		
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ARMY TRAINING COMMAND, SHIMLA

(For Army assistance)

NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.	ADDRESS
Army Exchange		0177 2804590 to 2804592	Shimla - 3

AIR HQR (EXCHANGE NO-23010231)

(For requisition of Air force in disasters)

NAME OF OFFICER/DESIGNATION AND LOCATION OF DEPLOYMENT	TEL(OFFICE)	TEL(RESIDENCE)	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
ACAS (Ops)	23014424 23010231/7528 Fax 23017627	24672974	9871213393	
PD Ops (Off) (T&H)	23110231/7559 23016354 Fax 23016354	24642195	9871097909	
Dir Ops (T)	23010231/7545 2305857	23098030		
Dir Ops (H)	23010231/7551 Fax 23016354	25674906		
JD Ops (LS)	23010231/7546 Fax 23016354		9818220586	
JD Ops (H)	13010231/7552 Fax 23792973		9868468583	

CIVIL MILITARY LIASON FOR DISASTER RELIEF OPERATION (AIR)

CONTACT DETAILS OF AIR FORCE STATION SARSAWA, SAHARANPUR, UTTAR PRADESH

(For Requisition and Deployment of Helicopters in Disasters)

NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.	ADDRESS
Mr. Bhanu Johri	Group Captain and Station Incharge	Tel No. 01331 244919-207 Fax No. 01331 - 244822	AF Stn, Sarsawa Saharanpur (UP), PIN - 247232
Mr. Vineet Sharma	Wing Commander, Chief Operations Officer	As Above Cell No. + 91 7599342240	As Above

CENTRAL CRISIS GROUP

(National Level)

(For industrial and chemical disasters)

NAME OF OFFICER/DESIGNATION AND LOCATION OF DEPLOYMENT	TEL(OFFICE)	TEL(RESIDENCE)	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
Sh. Vijai Sharma, Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.	011-24361896 011-24360721 011-24360721 (Fax)	011-26883988		Vijay.sharma@nic.in
Sh. Rajiv Gauba, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.	011-24360634 011-24363577 (Fax)	0177-26192110	09871374660	

All India Radio

(For broadcasting services)

NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.	ADDRESS
Mr. T K Tawal	Station Director	0177 2801899 (Office); Residence - 2831281 Fax 0177 2801899; email – airshimla@yahoo.com	Ambedkar Chowk, Shimla - 4
Mr. Devinder Mahindru	Programme Executive	0177 2563038 – O; 0177 2831748	As Above

HQ, CE (P) DEEPAK,

(For Border Roads)

NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.	ADDRESS
Mr. IR Mathur	Chief Engineer	0177 2830986 (Office); Residence - 2831850	Minto Court, Shimla - 4
Col. SS Pathania	-	0177 2633602 – O; 0177 2831748	As Above

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE, TARADEV, SHIMLA - 10

(For Requisition and Deployment in Disasters)

NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.	ADDRESS
Sh. A S Chawla	DIG	0177 2830601 (O); 2830602 (Resi) Email – dighpitbp@sancharnet.in	Taradevi, Shimla - 10
	Staff Officer ADM to DIG	0177 2831010 (O), 2830604	As Above

BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED, HP CIRCLE SHIMLA - 10

(For communication related issues)

NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.	ADDRESS
Mr. Rakesh Kapoor	Chief General Manager	0177 2620220 (O); 2625325 (Fax)	SDA Complex, Kasumpti
Mr. A V Chaturvedi	General Manager, Mobiles	0177 2673999 (O), 2673923 (Fax)	As Above
Mr. Prem Singh	General Manager, Telecom	0177 2800666 (O); 2800777 (Fax)	

INDIAN OIL CORPORATION

(For POL and LPG)

NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.	ADDRESS
Mr. Piyush Mittal	Divisional Manager Sales	0177 2625768 (O); 2621706 2623158 (Fax)	Block No. 21, SDA Complex, Shimla.
Mr. Mukesh Kumar	Manager, LPG	0177 2623133 (O), 2671350 (R)	As Above
Mr. Rajan Berry	Deputy Manager Sales	0177 2625363 (O)	As Above

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
(For road clearance, machinery and manpower)

NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.	ADDRESS
Mr. Gurbax Singh	SE	0177 2657531 (O); 2804696 (R), Cell - 9418004466 2652476 (Fax); email – sescshimla@yao.com	CPWD, Kennedy Cottage, Shimla - 4
Mr. J K Goel	XEN Planning	0177 2658131 (O), Cell - 09318050506	As Above
Mr. M P Singh	XEN	0177 2652830 (O), 2652412 (R)	As Above

ANNEXURE – C**TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES****Gram Panchayat Pradhan Sadar Block**

Sr.No.	Name of Panchayat	Name of Pradhan	Contact No.
1.	Aut	Shri Fatta Ram	98052-72330
2.	Baggi Tungal	Smt. Pintambri Devi	94593-24035
3.	Bandhi	Smt. Sangeta Devi	98168-14646
4.	Barigumanu	Shri Ramesh Chand	98164-37065
5.	Bhargaun	Smt. Dama Devi	98820-79514
6.	Bharoun	Smt. Sankuntla Devi	98053-67581
7.	Bhatwari	Shri Brij Lal	98175-88025
8.	Bijni	Shti Tanbir Singh	94180-05551
9.	Bir	Shri Krishan Singh	96250-13771
10.	Chetigarh	Smt. Prabha Devi	94180-04009
11.	Dawahan	Smt. Meena Devi	01905-284314
12.	Devri	Smt. Krishna Devi	98164-99603
13.	Dhanyara	Smt. Geeta Devi	94590-48201
14.	Dhar	Shri	
15.	Dusara Khabu	Shri Yadvindr Sharma	98171-80004
16.	Farsh	Smt. Nisha Kumari	97362-56921
17.	Gharan	Shri Late Ram	96255-56285
18.	Jagar	Smt. Meera Gupta	97361-66091
19.	Jhiri	Smt. Mani Devi	98170-37954
20.	Kamand	Shri Muhamd Ali	94182-79770
21.	Kashan	Smt. Rajni	94180-03405
22.	Kataula	Shri Chene Ram	98162-75303
23.	Kathyari	Smt. Urmila Devi	98171-40245
24.	Katindhi	Smt. Girja Devi	94187-31926
25.	Khalanu	Smt. Sarda Devi	94590-45541
26.	Kigas	Shri Nand Lal	98170-92274
27.	Kot	Shri Hari Singh	01905-284608
28.	Kotadhar	Shri	
29.	Kotdhalyas	Shri Shyam Lal	98057-92943
30.	Kothigehri	Shri Pankaj Sharma	98051-95905
31.	Kotli	Shri Chaman Lal	94187-31963
32.	Lagdhar	Smt. Neelam kumari	98176-69317
33.	Majhwar	Smt. Asha Verma	01905-286024 98163-72870
34.	Mehni	Shri Dina Nath	98172-77251
35.	Nagdhar	Smt. Shakuntla	98824-17120
36.	Nagwain	Shri Roshan Lal	98170-82102
37.	Nasloh	Smt. Ram Dai	98575-31417
38.	Nau	Shri Tej Singh	Page 143
39.	Navlaye	Shri Labh Singh	98166-09436

40.	Nichala Lot	Shri Khem Chand	98170-30861
41.	Padhiun	Shri Inder Singh	98170-74106
42.	Pali	Shri Chandermani	98167-56626
43.	Pandoh	Shri Naresh Kumar	97366-94730
44.	Sadoh	Smt Godavari	92167-77679
45.	Sadyana	Smt Kirna Devi	93189-72947
46.	Sai	Shri Balbir Singh	98573-73671
47.	Sanyahard	Smt. Neelma Devi	98574-46169
48.	Sardhwar	Smt. Sakuntla Devi	98170-80019
49.	Sayog	Shri Narender Paul	94180-01281
50.	Segli	Shri Kanshi Ram	94185-02847
51.	Sehli	Shri Bhuri Singh	96250-80319
52.	Shivabadar	Shri Inder Pal	98171-20390
53.	Takoli	Smt. Manju Devi	98820-90556
54.	Talyahar	Smt. Soma Sharma	01905-261001
55.	Tandu	Smt.Pramila Devi	01905-266541
56.	Tarnoh	Smt. Kanchan	94180-23494
57.	Taryambli	Smt. Neela Devi	98174-57154
58.	Tihri	Shri Bale Ram	98161-52600
59.	Tilli	Smt. Swaran Lata	94181-53203
60.	Tung	Shri Man Singh	01905-227584
61.	Uparli Sarwari	Smt. Pawan Kumari	98163-50493

Member of Panchayat Samitee Sadar Block

Sr.No.	Ward	Name of Member	Contact No.
1.	Aut	Shri Gulab Singh	01905-228287
2.	Bandhi	Smt. Aruna Devi	01905-286305
3.	Bari Gumanu	Smt. Vidya Devi	01905-285474
4.	Bhargaon	Smt. Meera Devi	01905-281218
5.	Bhatwari	Shri Lal Chand	01905-286772
6.	Chehtigarh	Smt. Urmila Devi	01905-228813
7.	Dhanyara	Shri Govind Ram	01905-281005
8.	Dhar	Shri Amar Chand	01905-268372
9.	Dushara Khabu	Shri Dut Ram	98171-20126
10.	Gharan	Shri Khime Ram	01905-269042
11.	Jagar	Shri Jagernath	94181-18166
12.	Kamand	Shri Beshar Ram	01905-269471
13.	Kataula	Shri Hoshiyar Singh	01905-269339
14.	Kathyari	Shri Karmi Ram	01905-287558
15.	Kot	Smt. Dhani Devi	01905-284436
16.	Kotadhar	Shri Balbir Kumar	94180-81324
17.	Kothi Gehri	Shri Ram Lal	01905-281251
18.	Kotli	Shri Dila Ram	98160-02160

19.	Lag Dhar	Smt. Asha	01905-260306
20.	Majhwar	Shri Sanjay Kumar	01905-2698008
21.	Mehani	Shri Devidayal	01905-288588
22.	Nag Dhar	Smt. Sarla Devi	01905-285569
23.	Nagwain	Smt. Jogeswari Devi	01905-287160
24.	Nichala Lot	Shri Prakash Chand	01905-267443
25.	Sai	Shri Sita Ram	01905-281467
26.	Sanyahard	Shri Vinod Kumar	01905-225796
27.	Segli	Shri Harbans Singh	01905-269330
28.	Takoli	Shri Narotam Kumar	98160-75662
29.	Talyahar	Shri Bhup Singh	01905-267673
30.	Tandu	Smt. Punam	01905-266508
31.	Tarnog	Smt. Saroj	01905-288270
32.	Tilli	Smt. Anita Guleria	01905-262329
33.	Tung	Shri Pradeep Kumar	01905-237716

Zila Parishad Membe Sadar Block

Sr.No.	Name of Ward	Name of member	Contact No
1.	Kot	Smt. Champa Thakur	94182-03877
2.	Talyahar	Shri Shayam Lal	94180-32118
3.	Tandu	Shri Puran Chand	94180-45655
4.	Sai	Smt. Raj Kumari	01905-267304
5.	Nagwain	Shri Khira Mani	94180-57462

Gram Panchayat Pradhan Balh Block

Sr.No.	Name of Panchayat	Name of Pradhan	Contact No.
1.	Badsu	Smt. Mohani Devi	94184-89248
2.	Baggi	Shri Vikash Gupta	94180-00634
3.	Balt	Smt. Dinesh Kumari	98160-57849
4.	Barswahan	Shri Prem Sagar	94182-04037
5.	Behal	Smt. Sushila Kumari	98050-44414
6.	Behna	Shri Prakash Chand	98175-10192
7.	Beri	Shri Tej Ram	98570-38435
8.	Berkot	Shri Khem Chand	98167-91406
9.	Bhadyal	Shri Hem Raj	91292-19529
10.	Bhangrotu	Shri Rattan Chand	94181-03326
11.	Bhayarta	Shri Prem Singh	94184-50722
12.	Brikhmani	Shri Nariender Kumar	98170-08280
13.	Chalah	Shri Mahant Ram	98160-53220
14.	Chandyal	Smt. Tara Devi	98251-13532

15.	Chhamyar	Shri Bhup Singh	98160-58065
16.	Dadaur	Smt. Suman Kumari	94183-44850
1	Dashehra	Smt. Mamta Devi	98172-81212
18.	Dayargi	Smt. Manju Kumari	94594-15444
19.	Dhawan	Shri Guljari Lal	98160-55952
20.	Galma	Smt.Rajni Devi	91297-42880
21.	Gora Gagaj	Smt. Banti Devi	94184-37101
22.	Halyatar	Smt. Champa devi	98164-72110
23.	Janed	Smt. Judhya Sharma	94590-50188
24.	Kothi	Smt. Reena Devi	98055-78896
25.	Kasarla	Shri Bhikham Ram	98167-64216
26.	Kathyahun	Smt. Manju	01905-248130
27.	Kehar	Smt. Kusham Lata	94597-61340
28.	Khandhala	Smt. Kaushlya Devi	98179-10864
29.	Kot	Smt. Kunta	94183-06527
30.	Kummi	Smt. Raj Kumari	98189-21390
31.	Lohara	Smt. Lata Devi	98053-32384
32.	Lower Rewalsar	Shri Tej Singh	98160-86550
33.	Luhakhar	Smt.Lata Devi	01905-248944
34.	Magar Padharu	Shri Subhash Chand	98162-93567
35.	Malthesar	Shri Shyam Lal	98162-31478
36.	Mandal	Shri Anjana Kumari	94590-48535
37.	Marathu	Shri Pawan Kumar	98170-83256
38.	Nagchala	Smt. Anjana Kumari	94186-26737
39.	Nalsar	Smt. Jasbant Kaur	01905-243442
40.	Natnehar	Smt. Meera Devi	01905-261012
41	Ner	Shri Mehar Singh	98178-17005
42.	Rajwari	Smt. Jagriti Rana	94182-42203
43.	Reur	Smt. Geeta Devi	98165-63687
44.	Sain	Smt. Usha Devi	98173-07209
45.	Sakroha	Shri Devki Nandan	98173-77647
46.	Salwahan	Smt. Meena Devi	98057-92592
47.	Samloun	Shri Dinesh Kumar	94595-28287
48.	Shali	Smt. Geeta Devi	94180-09539
49.	Sidhyani	Shri Inderbir Singh	94187-29505
50.	Soyra	Shri Bashu Dev	98169-02323
51.	Troh	Shri Dinesh Kumar	98173-42953

Members of Zila Parishad Balh Block

Sr.No	Ward	Name of member	Contact No.
1	Ner	Smt. Vidya Devi	94591-38191
2	Dadaur	Smt. Pamma Devi	98823-02614
3.	Kummi	Smt. Sakuntla	94591-00019 98178-02845
4.	Lower Rewalsar	Shri Ghanshyam Dass	98166-54085

Patwaris & Kanungos Tehsil Sadar

Kanungos			
Sr.No.	Name of Kanungo/ Patwari Circle	Name of Kanungo/ Patwari	Contact No.
1.	Balh	Shri Doulat Ram	0-0
2.	Pairi	Shri Shyam Lal	98173-62742
3.	Rehardhar	Shri Vacant	0-0
4.	Rewalsar	Shri Budhe Ram	94184-91714
5.	Sadar	Shri Biri Singh	94181-23744
6.	Talyahar	Hari Singh	0
Patwaris			
1.	Baggi	Shri Tara Chand	0-00
2.	Bagla	Shri Param Dev	94180-62572
3.	Balt	Shri Hari Ram	94186-53151
4.	Bari-Gumanu	Shri Amar Nath	94180-00983
5.	Bhadyal	Shri Chint Ram	94181-62751
6.	Bhangrotu	Shri Param Dev	94180-62572
7.	Bir	Shri Sanjay Pathania	94183-71353
8.	Chhamyar	Shri Durga	
9.	Chhipnu	Shri Dina Nath	98170-94440
10.	Dadoh	Shri Tulsi Ram	94182-00335
11.	Dhar	Shri Vacant	-
12.	Gagal	Shri Nain Singh	98172-07152
13.	Galma	Smt. Hardev Singh	94184-72583
14.	Gambharkhad	Shri vacant	-
15.	Ghandatar	Shri Mohan Lal	94184-06538
16.	Gharaan	Shri Narender Kumar	94186-53761
17.	Gurkotha	Shri Banshi Lal	-
18.	Jadoli	Shri Paras Ram	-
19.	Kamand	Shri Mani Chand	98170-43456
20.	Kantindhi	Shri Nag Singh	94183-00276
21.	Kataula	Shri Naresh Kumar	98160-82662
22.	Kummi	Shri Kishori Lal	94182-93074
23.	Kummi	Shri Kishori Lal	94182-93074

24.	Leda	Vacant	-
25.	Lohara	Shri Joginder Singh	98057-56163
26.	Maigal	Shri Prem Singh	94180-56374
27.	Majhwar	Shri Lekh Raj	94180-08768
28.	Malthehar	Shri Hardev Singh	94184-71295
29.	Manyana	Shri Ratan Singh	94184-66795
30.	Marathu	Shri Durga Singh	94180-36244
31.	Nagdhar	Vacant	
32.	Nela	Shri Pradeep Kumar	94184-77368
33.	Ner	Shri Dharam Chand	94181-06572
34.	Nichla Lot	Shri Balbant Kumar	-
35.	Paddal	Shri vacant	0-0
36.	Pairi	Shri Pyare Lal	-
37.	Pandhiun	Smt. Sant Ram	98170-0597
38.	Pandoh	Shri Lekh Raj	94180-08768
39.	Rajgarh	Shri Jai Pal	94184-80137
40.	Rajwari	Shri Prem Singh	98821-13101
41.	Randhara	Shri Vacant	0-0
42.	Rehardhar	Shri Lal Singh	94184-66991
43.	Reur	Shri Subhash Chand	94180-54516
44.	Rewalsar	Shri Jai Singh	98054-21934
45.	Sadhana	Vacant	-
46.	Sadyani	Shri Govind Ram	94184-16475
47.	Segli	Shri Naresh Kumar	98160-82662
48.	Sain	Tek Chand	-
49.	Salwahan	Shri Jagdish Chand	94181-62590
50.	Samkhetar	Shri Pradeep Kumar	-
51.	Shiva	Shri Daulat Ram	-
52.	Talyahar	Shri Kushal Singh	94182-01986
53.	Tandu	Shri Prem Singh	94180-56374
54.	Tarna	Shri Ram Singh	94185-18202

Patwaris and Kanungos Sub-Tehsil Aut

KANUNGOS		
Patwar/Kanungo Circle	Name	Contact No.
Office Kanungo	Shri Harbansh Lal	98161-17392
Field Kanungo Aut	Shri Punu Ram	94180-62067
PATWARIS		
Aut	Shri Thakar Dass	97361-22301
Ballu	Shri Tikam Ram	98172-50742
Hanogi	Shri Gulab Singh	96250-39911
Deori	Shri Dina Nath	94182-62473

Jawalaput	Shri Hem Singh	98058-97801
Nagwain	Shri Kehar Singh	98164-23278
Panarsa	Shri Santi Lal	94184-49009
Ropa	Shri Chet Ram	94594-37590

Patwaris/Kanungo Sub-Tehsil Kotli

Sr.No	Patwar/Kanungo Circle	Name	Contact No.
Kanungos			
1	Office Kanungo	Shri vacant	
2	Field Kanungo Kotli	Shri Vacant	
Patwaris			
1.	Barnota	Shri Deela Ram	98173-68198
2.	Bhargaon	Shri Labh Singh 01905-281801	93188-89327
3.	Drubal	Shri Durga Dass 01905-281004	94184-16323
4.	Dawahan	Shri Rishan Lal 01905-260524	98162-17569
5.	Karkoh	Shri Dila Ram 01905-260733	98173-68198
6.	Khadkalyana	Prem Singh 01905-284606 R	94180-75606
7.	Khalanu	Shri Nek Ram 01905-202814	94182-92382
8.	Kot	Shri Jiwan Lal	94185-81516
9.	Kotli	Shri Vacant	
10.	Kutli	Shri Surender Kumar	98160-12275
11.	Nalsan	Shri Balbir Singh 01905-213113	86791-42622 86791-18711
12.	Sai	Shri Devi Singh R 01905-202831	94187-13197
11.	Sarwari	Shri Jiwan Lal	94185-81166
13	Sehli	Shri Ram Singh	94186-75136
13.	Samrahan	Shri Vacant	
14.	Teh. Office	Smt. Vacant	

Gram Panchayat Pradhan Dharampur Block

Sr.No.	Panchayat	Name of Pradhan	Contact No.
1.	Bahari	Smt. Reema Devi	98574-88738
2.	Banal	Shri Puran Chand	94591-81411
3.	Basantpur	Smt. Asha Kumari	94183-40164
4.	Beri	Smt. Savita Devi	98578-18225
5.	Bhadehar	Smt. Krishna Devi	
6.	Bhaurauri	Shri Deepak Sharma	94181-24083
7.	Bhoor	Smt. Nisha Sharma	94593-22226
8.	Binga	Smt. Tambo devi	94186-64007
9.	Brang	Smt. Geetan Sevi	91295-37448
10.	Chanauta	Shri Manohar Lal	98572-16386
11.	Cholthra	Smt. Vijay Lakshmi	94181-82029
12.	Chowk	Shri Devi Ram	94189-22161
13.	Darwar	Shri Dan Singh	98165-50145
14.	Datwar	Smt. Jageshwari.	98171-47662
15.	Dhalara	Smt. Neelma Devi	98170-11286
16.	Dharampur	Shri Bihari Lal	94187-22937
17.	Dhawali	Shri Rajender Singh	94597-69247
18.	Gawela	Shri Prem Singh	98575-61128
19.	Ghanala	Shri Duni Chand	98054-87227
20.	Grayoh	Smt. Roma verma	01905-278645
21.	Grouru	Shri Dalel Singh	94592-51039
22.	Jhanjhehal	Shri Pawan Kumar	94186-29964
23.	Kamlah	Shri Chandermani	94186-35432
24.	Khanoud	Smt. Lata Thakur	94597-62302
25.	Kot	Smt. Renu Devi	94599-41779
26.	Kothuwan	Smt. Rita Devi	94181-92979 89888-13969
27.	Kun	Shri Bramh Dass	092509-57347
28.	Langehar	Shri Kaushlya Devi	94186-20986
29.	Longani	Shri Desh Raj	94182-79841
30.	Neri	Smt. Krishna Devi	88942-68897
31.	Paihar	Smt. Indera Devi	94187-28939
32.	Paplog	Shri Tara Chand	98171-18905
33.	Parsada Hawani	Shri Anil Kumar	
34.	Ropri	Shri Ajay Kumar	94180-65232
35.	Sadhot	Shri Jatender Pal	94180-89922
36.	Sajaopiplu	Shri Rakesh Kumar	94590-45333
37.	Saklana	Shri Suriender	94591-37556
38.	Samour	Smt. Anjana kumari	01905-275135
39.	Sandhole	Shri Sanjay Kumar	98170-45649
40.	Saraskan	Smt. Meera Devi	96250-51555

41.	Sari	Smt. Sapna Devi	98160-13393
42.	Sayoh	Smt. Sarita Devi	94598-58125
43.	Sidhpur	Shri Ganga Ram	94181-31290
44.	Sohar	Smt. Neelam	98167-08410
45.	Tanehar	Shri Megh Singh	9418560431
46.	Tanyar	Smt. Seema	98053-37658
47.	Tihra	Smt. Sarda Chouhan	94182-86349
48.	Tourjazar	Shri Matiya Ram	98179-41331
49.	Tourkhola	Smt. Savitri Devi	94181-02093

Panchayat Samittee Members Dharampur Block

Sr.No.	Ward	Name of Member	Contact No.
1.	Banal	Smt. Kamala Devi	01905-272520
2.	Binga	Shri Hem Raj	94182-16701
3.	Brang	Shri Dharam Paul	01905-279033
4.	Cholthara	Shri Pawan Kumar	01905-252003
5.	Chowk	Smt. Nirmla Devi	01905-230308
6.	Darwar	Shri Kuldeep Kumar	01905-251490
7.	Datwar	Smt. Nirmla Guleria	01905-273236
8.	Dhalara	Shri Amar Chand	98165-39484
9.	Dharampur	Smt. Punam Devi	-
10.	Gareho	Shri Manohar Lal	01905-252459
11.	Kamlah	Shri Surender Kumar	01905-270003
12.	Kun	Shri Amar Singh	01905-253566
13.	Loungni	Smt. Sangita Devi	01905-238106
14.	Paihar	Shri Ruwalu Ram	01905-277004
15.	Ropri	Shri Anil Kumar	94181-24072
16.	Sadhot	Smt. Leela Bati	01905-252285
17.	Sajaopiplu	Smt. Champa Devi	01905-251399
18.	Sandhole	Smt. Mata Devi	01905-273633
19.	Sayoh	Shri Ramesh Chand	01905-276340
20.	Sidhpur	Shri Khem Singh	01905-272322
21.	Tanehar	Shri Rishi Kumar	01905-272320
22.	Tanyahar	Shri Bhagat Ram	01905-253264
23.	Tihra	Shri Satish Kumar	01905-278219
24.	Tourjazar	Shri Murari Lal	01905-264372

Zila Parishad Member Dharampur Block

Sr. No.	Ward	Name of member	Contact No.
1.	Pehad	Smt. Promila Devi	98176-21615
2.	Sajaopiplu	Shri Bandana Guleria	98160-39001 01905-252015
3.	Sidhpur	Smt. Sharmila	94180-03840 01905-27100

Gram Panchayat Pradhans Gopalpur Block

Sr.No.	Panchayat	Name of Pradhan	Mobile No.
1.	Bag	Shri Badridatt	98160-82964
2.	Bakarta	Smt. Raj Kumari	94187-25734
3.	Baldwara	Shri Kashmir Singh	94576-75723
4.	Barchhwar	Smt. Sushila Kumari	91291-30483
5.	Bhaderwar	Shri Prthvi Raj	94185-80839
6.	Bhambla	Smt. Saliti Devi	98166-58415
7.	Bharnal	Shri Rajender Kumar	98168-57381
8.	Chouri	Smt. Veena Devi	98176-08110
9.	Chowk	Shri Chhavi Ram	98056-96301
10.	Dalwan	Shri Rakesh Kumar	94189-57067
11.	Darpa	Shri Sarwan Kumar	94184-79750
12.	Fatehpur	Smt. Vijay Sharma	94181-71655
13.	Gahar	Smt. Neelam Kumari	98177-49120
14.	Gehra	Smt. Meera Devi	98166-47825
15.	Gopalpur	Shri Ramesh Chand	94180-50780
16.	Gounta	Smt. Salochna Devi	94599-46525 98173-01539
17.	Hari Behna	Smt. Praveen Kumari	01905-250883
18.	Jaihmat	Smt. Pawana Devi	98164-09304
19.	Jamani	Smt Dei Thakur	96256-01855
20.	Kalthar	Shri Chuni Lal	98178-54250
21.	Kashmaila	Shri Rajender Kumar	88945-15349
22.	Khahan	Shri Dharam Paul	98164-10301
23.	Khalardu	Shri Anurag	98168-69319
24.	Khudla	Smt. Umavati	94185-26579
25.	Kot	Shri Narender Kumar	98579-91578

26.	Jukain	Smt. Meera Devi	94591-33166
27.	Maseran	Smt. Lalita Devi	98574-85554
28.	Nabhhi	Shri Prem Pal	94180-56958
29.	Narola	Shri AmarNath	94180-19434
30.	Nawani	Shri Nishi Kant	98165-65805
31.	Partrighat	Shri Tek Chand	98162-55313 01905-255249
32.	Pingla	Smt. Sushama Devi	98572-98946
33.	Pounta	Smt. Byasa Devi	98821-42614
34.	Rakhoh	Smt. Chandra Vati	94590-52026
35.	Rakhota	Shri Luder Mani	94186-20763
36.	Samaila	Smt. Yogindra Devi	94955-05090
37.	Samsoh	Smt. Asha Kumari	98823-68442
38.	Sulpur Jaboth	Shri Arjun Singh	94180-94059
39.	Thouna	Smt. Sarita Devi	94597-83089
40	Tikkar	Shri Jagjiwan Pal	98570-25650 94596-83790
41.	Dhanalag	Smt. Sita Devi	98172-59456

Panchayat Samittee Members Gopal Block

Sr.No	Ward Name	Name of member	Contact No.
1.	Bakarta	Shri Dinesh Kumar	01905-254159
2.	Baldwara	Shri Jeevan Lata	01905-258782
3.	Barchhwar	Shri Sagar Chand	98160-87904
4.	Bhaderwar	Shri Ami Chand	01905-271217
5.	Bhambla	Smt. Sunita Devi	98164-09598
6.	Chouri	Smt Sunita Devi	01905-238566
7.	Dhalwan	Smt Shankuntla Devi	01905-255681
8.	Dhanalag	Shri Jagdev Singh	01905-249308
9.	Fatehpur	Shri Nagender Singh	94180-48034
10.	Gahar	Smt Kushma Devi	01905-257479
11.	Gopalpur	Shri Jitender Kumar	01905-230015
12.	Jamni	Smt Kamla Devi	01905-271131
13.	Jehmat	Shri Malari Ram	-
14.	Khudla	Smt Kalpna Devi	01905-258589
15.	Kot	Shri Kulbant	01905-258874
16.	Maseran	Smt Smt. Atipria	01905-271139
17.	Nabahi	Shri Kishan Chand	01905-230926
18.	Narola	Shri Ram Lal	01905-258027
19.	Nawani	Shri Ashwani Kumar	98162-12327
20.	Patrighat	Shri Rakesh Chand	01905-255276
21.	Pounta	Shri Inderjeet Singh	01905-250620
22.	Rakhoh	Smt. Meena Devi	01905-254007

23.	Smaila	Shri Dandu Ram	94181-82898
24.	Sulpur Jaboth	Shri Vidya Sagar	01905-250786
25.	Thauna	Shri Om Chand	01905-238596

Zila Parishad Members in Gopalpur Block

Sr.No.	Ward	Name of member	Contact No.
1.	Bhambla	Smt. Promila Devi	01905-212865 94189-80305
2.	Chouri	Smt. Saroj Dhumal	01905-204219 94189-24494
3.	Kot	Smt. Lata Devi	94181-82127
4.	Nabahi	Smt. Vijaylakshmi	01905-230189 94182-41067

Patwaris/Kanungos in Sub-Division Sarkaghat Tehsil Sarkaghat

Sr. No.	Name of Field Kanungos Circle	Name of Patwari/Kanungo	Contact No.
Kanungos			
1	Gopalpur	Sh. Milkhi Ram	94590-52127
2	Rakhota	Sh. Sohan Singh	94183-78947
3	Rakoh	Sh. Jagdish Chand	89881-51670
4	Sarkaghat	Sh. Raj Mal	94189-55444
5	Tanyhar	Sh. Som Datt	94183-87128
Parwaris			
1	Badresa	Sh. Murari Lal	94182-61114
2	Bag	Sh. Kuldheer Singh	94180-54432
2	Bararta	Sh. Karam Chand	98165-20467
3	Barchhwar	Sh. Rajender Puri	94180-31850
4	Basantpur	Sh. Inder Paul	941874-85878 25687-256650
5	Bhadroi Durgapur	Sh. Hoshiyar Singh	94180-04860
	Bhaderwar	ShPrem Singh	94187-62756
6	Bhanwar	Sh. Ramesh Chand	98171-40429
7	Bhatoh	Sh. Reeta Devi	94186-82062
8	Bidi	Sh. Birbal Singh	94185-60032
9	Chamyar	Sh. Vijay Kumar	94184-37600
10	Cheli & Damshera	Sh. Beli Ram	94181-00799
11	Cholthara	Sh. Vinod Kumar	98166-78329
	Darpa	Sh. Lalit Kumar	94181-00589
	Dol	Sh. Partap Singh	94187-27791
12	Dharjol	Sh. Karam Chand	98165-20467
	Durgapur	Sh. Omkar Chand	94184-37016

13	Fatehpur	Sh. Sawdesh Kumar	94180-59144
15	Gadhvani	Sh. Parkash Chand	98170-54389
15	Gadidhar	Sh. Bidhi Chand	94181-78113
16	Gehar	Sh. Surender Rao	98161-23715
17	Gehra	Sh. Gender Paul	98161-36485
18	Ghamdol	Sh. Mor Dwaj	94182-03720
19	Gopalpur	Sh. Ranjeet Singh	94184-39882
20	Hawani	Sh. Pyar Chand	98172-46860
21	Heiun	Sh. Vijay Kumar	94184-37600
22	Jamni	Sh. Vinod Kumar	98170-93716
23	Jamsai	Sh. Krishan Chand	94180-56851
24	Jandhru	Sh. Vinod Kumar	98166-78329
25	Jodhan	Sh. Daljeet Singh	94181-00799
26	Kangu Ka Gehra	Sh. Jagdish Chand	98177-63204
27	Kathogan	Sh. Suresh Kumar	98174-87151
28	Maseran	Sh. Rattan Chand	94181-53863
29	Mohin	Sh. Roshan Lal	94182-42607
30	Nabahi	Sh. Hem Raj	98174-32736
31	Panyali	Vacant	
32	Paplog	Sh. Satya Pal	94184-54089
33	Parchhu	Shri Daljeet Singh	94181-00799
34	Parnoh	Sh. Panjkoo Ram	98174-33035
	Paunta	Sh. Khayali Ram	98162-22357
35	Pingla	Sh. Naresh Kumar	98174-87159
36	Pipli	Sh. Birbal Singh	94185-60032
37	Rakhota	Sh. Hari Singh	94186-37730
38	Rakoh	Sh. Kamlesh Kumar	98174-49972
39	Rissa	Sh. Tejender Gupta	98170-75587
40	Ropari	Sh. Ramesh Kumar	98176-91900
41	Rosso	Sh. Desh Raj	94180-46876
42	Sadhot	Sh. Satya Paul	94184-54089
43	Sajao	Sh. Daljeet Singh	94180-03877
44	Sandehra	Sh. Kuldeep Singh	94184-50351
45	Sarkaghat	Sh. Kashmir Singh	94184-85878
46	Surajpur	Sh. Raj Kumar	94187-24358
47	Tanyhar	Sh. Paul Singh	94186-41734
48	Thona	Sh. Mor Dwaj	94182-03720
49	Tihra	Vijay Kumar	94184-37600
50	Tikkar	Sh. Rajender Kumar	94184-59180
51	Upper Barot	Sh. Dhani Ram	98161-95571

Patwaris/Kangunos Sub-Tehsil Sandhole

Sr.No.	Patwar Circle	Name of Patwari	Contact No.
Kanungos			
1.	Office Kunungo	Shri Darshan Lal	94181-52867
2.	Field Kngo, Sandhole	Shri Ramji Dass	94180-54509
3	Field Kngo. Mahri	Shri Roop singh	94590-37377
Patwaris			
	Bah	Shri Krishan Pal	98177-55992
	Bairi & Kothuwan	Shri Paras Ram	98574-19494
	Datwar	Shri Raj Gopal	94184-36317
	Dhalara, Bahan & Gawaila	Shri Shri Krishan Paul	01905-273872
	Ghanala & Tourkhola	Shri Dhani Ram	98163-57303
	Gorat	Shri Lal Chand	01905-274648
	Jamula & Kujabalh	Shri Desh Raj	94184-73951
	Kamlah & Bhoor	Shri Tota Ram	94180-91320
	Sandhole	Shri Lal Chand	98051-37677

Patwaris/Kangunos Sub Tehsil Dharampur

Sr.No.	Patwar Circle	Name of Patwari	Contact No.
Kanungos			
1.	Office Kanungo	Shri Sohan Lal	94180-82140
2.	Field Kanungo Mandap	Shri Prakash Chand	94180-68254
3.	Field Kanungo Loungani	Shri Amar Singh	94180-57419
Patwaris			
1.	Bahari		
2.	Banalkhala	Shri Jaswant Singh	01905-272309
3.	Banehardi	Shri Gain Chand	94189-80223
4.	Bardana	Shri Ranbir Singh	94186-63938
5.	Bharouri	Shri Amar Singh	98573-83283
6.	Binga		
7.	Brang	Shri Devi Ram	98162-58655
8.	Chhatar	Shri Vinod Kumar	94181-14167
9.	Dharampur	Shri Bir Singh	94185-80999
10.	Geun	Shri Bali Ram	94189-26843
11.	Gharwasra	Vacant	
12.	Jogikhala	Shri Balbir Singh	98171-76130
13.	Khanaur	Shri Vinod Kumar	94592-18436
14.	Lagehar	Shri Hem Singh	94184-08373
15.	Loungani	Shri Desh Raj	94189-44916
16.	Ludhiana	Sh Durga Dass	98171-43994
17.	Mandap	Shri Brij Lal	94189-73252

18.	Rakhehra	Shri Dharam Chand	94590-45924
19.	Rangar	Shri Hem Singh	01905-275662
20	Reur	Sh Ratti Ram	98171-52399
20.	Richhli	Smt. Sarojni Devi	94180-17921
21.	Saklana	Smt. Promila Devi	98173-49522
22.	Sakraim	Shri Gain Chand	01905-272068
23.	Sari	Shri Gian Chand	94184-72793
24.	Seyoh	Shri Praveen Kumar	94180-52622
25.	Sidhpur	Shri Suresh Kumar	94183-79887
26.	Tadun		
27.	Tanehar	Shri Partap Singh	01905-272068

Patwaris/Kanungos Sub Tehsil Baldw

Sr.No.	Patwar Circle	Name of Patwari	Contact No.
Kanungos			
1	Office Kanungo	Shri Paras Ram	98171-47652
2	Field Kngo.Baldwara	Shri Om Chand	94189-55695
3	Field Kngo Samaila	-do-	-do-
Patwaris			
1	Baldwara	Shri Hem Raj	98174-56914
2	Bharnal	Shri Ramesh Kumar	98172-65042
3	Bhambla	Shri Prabha Ram	94181-58365
4	Chowk	Shri Dharam Singh	98172-68330
5	Dhalwan	Shri Nank Chand	94180-06782
6	Dhanlag	Shri Lalman	97361-39112
7	Haran		
8	Harnal		
9	Jaihamat		
10	Kalthar		
11	Kashmaila	Shri Som Dutt	98175-86535
12	Khalyana		
13	Khanot	Shri Dhani Ram	94180-96738
14	Khudla	Shri Surender Kumar	98161-92165
15	Kot	Shri Diwan Chand	94180-58765
16	Majhwan	Shri Keshar Singh	98160-27595
17	Matyara	Shri Jai Ram	94181-61635
18	Nagrota	Shri Inder Kumar	94186-30835

19	Narola	Shri Gurdev Singh	94185-85345
20	Nawani		
21	Patrighat	Shri Lekh Ram	94185-65862
22	Samaila	Shri Pushpender	94189-62150
23	Tikkari	Shri Ramesh Sharma	94184-60505

Gram Panchayat Pradhans Block Sundernagar

Sr. No.	Name of Panchyat	Name of Pradhan	Telephone No.
1	Arthi	Smt.Bimla Devi	98170-42539
2	Baila	Smt. Kamla Devi	01905-275406
3	Balag	Shri Paras Ram	94181-62425
4	Bandli	Smt.Kamla Devi	94592-16395
5	Baroti	Smt.Namita	98171-36516 94597-65173
6	Barto	Smt.Kanouri Devi	98826-44343
7	Batwara	Shri Govind Ram	98053-38109
8	Bhalana	Shri Rattan Lal	94186-52234
9	Bhanwar	Shri Lal Singh	88941-17703
10	Bhour	Smt. Premi Devi	98053-32615
11	Bobar	Shri Paras Ram	98160-87401
12	Boi	Shri Bhim Singh	94593-27223
13	Chambi	Shri Basant Singh	94184-12651
14	Chamukha	Smt. Meera Devi	98162-54655
15	Chanol	Smt.Neelam Kumari	98179-18354 98163-38185
16	Chhatar	Smt. Indra Devi	98162-30861
17	Chowk	Shri Beli Ram	98173-88639
18	Churad	Shri Paras Ram	98171-65145
19	Dehar	Shri Om Prakash	94181-80627
20	Dhaniara	Shri Deep Ram	98167-42011
21	Dhawal	Shri Nand Lal	98164-85603
22	Doldhar	Shri Karam Chand	98053-31473
23	Dugrain	Shri Ram Singh	98053-76591
24	Dumat Behli	Shri Tula Ram	98160-56051
24	Ghiri	Smt. Kaushlya Devi	94182-79683 94184-57503

25	Jai Devi	Smt. Bimla devi	94187-23925
26	Jambla	Shri Ajay Kumar	98163-43822
27	Jaral	Smt.Narbada	98172-39218
28	Jarol	Smt.Satya Devi	98250-15351
29	Jugahan	Smt. Chachala Devi	94184-08998
30	Kalouhad	Smt.Sheela Devi	98170-80535
31	Kanaid	Smt. Rama Devi	98161-86186
32	Kangu	Smt.Nirmla Devi	98172-63091
33	Kapahi	Smt.Kaushalya Devi	98767-97147
34	Khilra	Smt. Lata Devi	98055-33316
35	Mahadev	Shri Naveen Kumar	98578-27400
36	Maloh	Shri Tulsi Ram	94594-13706
37	Nalag	Smt. Rattni Devi	98178-01839
38	Palohta	Smt. Daya Devi	98825-02732
39	Poura Kothi	Shri Chuni Lal	94185-08877 91291-38731
40	Rohanda	Smt. Budhi devi	94590-46258
41	Salwana	Smt. Rita devi	98828-32009
42	Samoun	Smt. Urmila Devi	98175-08565
43	Seri Kothi	Shri Kanshi Ram	94187-68036
44	Slapper	Smt.Jagdish	98164-15634
45	Slapper Colony	Shri Jai Singh	98164-85550
46	Sojha	Smt. Leela	94183-50007
47	Tihri	Smt Tara Devi	98172-73738
48	Upper Behli	Smt. Kiran	86792-40002

Member of Panchayat Samitee

Sr. No.	Name of Ward	Name of member	Telephone No.
1	President	Shri Uttam Chand,	01907-284527
2	Vice-President	Shri Rattan Lal,	94180-71112
3	Baila	Shri Guddi Devi	01907-275088
4	Bandli	Smt.Shanta Devi	01907-232270
5	Baroti	Smt.Meena Kumari	
6	Batwara	Shri Sahio Ram	98161-80442
7	Chambi	Shri Karam Singh	01907-264932
8	Chamukha	Smt.Kamla Thakur	01907-271739
9	Chanol	Shri Jagdish Chand	
10	Chattar	Shri Mittar Dev	01907-241521
11	Dehar	Smt.Nirmla Devi	
12	Dugrain	Smt.Champa Devi	01907-277811
13	Ghiri	Shri Jai singh	01907-280316
14	Jai Devi	Smt.Veena Devi	01907-270146
15	Jarol	Shri Birbal	01907-275445

16	Kalohad	Shri Devi Rup	01907-263440
17	Kanaid	Shri Daya Ram	98160-63499
18	Khilra	Shri Pushap Raj	
19	Mahadev	Shri Priti Devi	98170-54822
20	Maloh	Shri Tulsi Ram	01907-269616
21	Poura Kothi	Shri Noor Dass	01907-278014
22	Rohanda	Shri Devinder Kumar	01907-274133
23	Seri Kothi	Smt.Narvada Devi	01907-279009
24	Slapper	Shri Satish Kumar	98164-33030
25	Slapper Colony	Shri Harbans	01907-286879
26	Sojha	Shri Khub Chand	94181-53534
27	Upper Behli	Shri Hari Ram	01907-277406

Zila Parishad Members

Sr. No.	Name of Ward	Name of Memmber	Telephone No.
1	Chambi	Shri Chaman Rahi	98163-68111
2	Dehar	Shri Baragi Ram	94180-11600
3	Mahadev	Smt. Kiran Kumari	94597-69917
4	Slapper	Shri Sant Ram	98160-62474

**Patwaris and Kanungo in Sub-Division Sundernagar
Tehsil
Sundernagar**

Kanungos			
Sr. No.	Patwaris/Kanungo Circle	Name of Patwaris/Kanungos	Contact No.
1	Dher	Shri Balak Ram	94180-62765
2	Jai Devi	Shri Som Krishan	92296-43840
3	Sunder Nagar	Shri Krishan Chand	94189-56285
Patwaris			
1	Bari	Shri Paras Ram	94180-44149
2	Batwara	Shri Keshar Singh	66252-19172
3	Bayla	Shri Rattan Chand	98172-58824
4	Bhanwar	Shri Ramesh Chand	98172-10566
5	Bhojpur	Shri Ashok Kumar	93188-71042
6	Chambi	Shri Biri Singh	98171-65035
7	Chanol	Shri Hukam Chand	94184-75397
8	Chatter	Shri Sohan Lal	98161-14316
9	Churadh	Shri Surender Kumar	94187-26978
10	Dehar	Shri Raj Pal	94182-00761
11	Doldhar	Shri Hukam Chand	88942-98310
12	Gamohu	Shri Padam Dev	94184-61771
13	Ghaghanu	Shri Rajender Kumar	98170-57599
14	Jai Devi	Shri Chandermani	94183-00429
15	Jarol	Shri Karam Chand	94185-60118
16	Javor	Shri Raju Ram	94187-03248
17	Kalahod	Shri Kehar Singh	98823-21663
18	Kanaid	Shri Radhakrishan	98164-62812
19	Kangoo	Shri Nek Singh	94184-75853
20	Kapahi	Shri Vijay Kumar	94184-59519
21	Kolpur	Shri Prakesh Chand	98053-37946
22	Mahadev	Shri Sita Ram	98171-46736
23	Maloh	Shri Khub Ram	94189-77821
24	Palahotta	Shri Ajay Kumar	98166-91315
25	Pawrao	Shri Hari Ram	94189-55194
26	Phagwao	Shri Sita Ram	98171-46736
27	Phangwas	Shri Jai Ram	94189-55194
28	Purana Nagar	Shri Hoshiar Singh	94180-13615
29	Samoun	Shri Santosh Kumar	94181-14100
30	Sunder Nagar	Shri Jadish Chand	94180-01981
31	Tehsil Office	Shri Sapna Kumari	94182-00350
32	Tehsil Office	Shri Kehar Singh	01907-263439

Patwaris/Kanungos in Sub Division Sundernagar

Sub Tehsil Nihri

Sr.No.	Patwar/Kanungo Circle	Name of Patwaris/Kanunto	Contact No.
Kanungos			
1.	Office Kanungo	Shri	94186-19172
2.	Field Kanungo Nihri	Sh.	94186-53479
3.	Field Kanungo Batwara	Shri	96252-19172
Patwaris			
1.	Badu	Shri	94180-40485
2.	Bara	Shri	98170-55177
3.	Bajaran	Shri	-
4.	Charkhari	Shri	94186-74003
5.	Chouri	Shri Surender Singh	98161-92165
6.	Chowki	Shri	94593-43767
7.	Garbi Dehat		
8.	Hara Boi		94181-58385
8.	Jachh	Shri	98171-96651
9.	Jaral	Shri Upender Kumar	94182-80416
10.	Jhungi	Shri	-
11.	Katachi	Shri	94189-35836
12.	Kumahru	Shri	
13.	Kutachi	Smt.	94187-71598
14.	Mangarh	Shri	94181-66252-
15.	Nihri	Shri	98174-54632
16.	Pandar	Shri	98177-62286
17.	Paurakhothi	Shri	98164-07282
18.	Preshi	Shri	98175-15503
19.	Rohanda	Shri	94181-66252
20.	Serikothi	Shri	94180-06488
21.	Sojha	Shri	94182-95567

**Gram Panchayat Pradhan
Gohar Block**

Sr. No.	Name of Panchyat	Name of Pradhan	Contact No.
1	Bahwa	Smt. Virma Devi	98824-27554
2	Baila	Sh. Thakur Dass	94186-28369
	Bagsaid	Smt. Dropti Sevi	94182-01444
3	Balahari	Sh. Lala Ram	94182-81855
4	Bara	Smt. Lata Kumari	98057-94999
5	Bassa	Smt. Gaytri Devi	98823-75729
6	Bassi	Smt. Yogeshwari Devi 96256-62745	01907-225279
7	Chachyot	Smt. Deepa Kumari	98821-02494
8	Chail Chowk	Sh. Kanheya Lal	98164-53112
9	Chhaprahan	Sh. Roop Lal	98171-34376
10	Delag Tikari	Smt. Neelam Thakur	98172-88866
11	Dharot	Smt. Meena Devi	96256-34222
12	Dhisti	Smt. Murari Lal 98823-55337	94180-16337
13	Gohar	Sh. Amrit Lal	98821-40259
14	Jahal	Sh. Bhasham Kumar	98824-97703
15	Jhungi	Sh. Dameshwar Ram	94174-68907
16	Kandi Bagsaid	Smt. Chhuma Devi	94181-03473
17	Kandi Kamrunag	Smt. Padma Devi	94187-28470
18	Kharsi	Sh. Suresh Kumar 98820-82173	98163-28815
19	Killing	Sh. Mani Ram	94188-59118
20	Kutachi	Smt. Bhim Singh	94186-52474
21	Lot	Sh. Neel Mani	94181-44228
22	Majothi	Smt. Bhuvneshwari	94181-54219
23	Masogal	Sh. Sohan Singh	94184-57064
24	Murhog	Smt. Meenakshi Devi	98166-70045
25	Musrani	Smt. Lata Devi	91292-30444
26	Nandi	Smt. Dolma Devi	94181-53943
27	Naun	Smt. Sumitra Devi	98821-75220
28	Parwara	Smt. Koushlya Devi	98189-43298
29	Saran	Smt. Gaurja Devi	94184-94044
30	Sarua	Smt. Indra Devi	98176-23798
31	Seri	Sh. Karam Singh	88944-85864
32	Shalla	Smt. Neema Devi	98824-15790
33	Shilhanu	Sh. Tikkam Chand	98171-04210
34	Sianj	Sh. Bholu Dutt	931870-62116

35	Tandi	Sh. Khem Raj	94187-15592
36	Tharjun	Sh. Dola Ram	94182-78306
37	Tunna	Smt. Kanta Devi	98822-55236

Members of Panchayat Samittee

Gohar Block

Sr. No.	Name of Constituency	Name	Contact No.
1.	Chairman	Smt Kamla Devi	01905-282570
2.	Vice- Chairman	Smt. Kanta Devi	98162-66295
BDC MEMBERS			
1.	Bahwa	Sh. Inder Singh	98161-36474
2.	Bassa	Sh. Mast Ram	
3.	Chhaprahan	Smt. Kanta Devi	98162-66295
4.	Dhisti	Smt. Yadva	01907-255226
5.	Gohar	Sh. Dasu Ram	01907-250061
6.	Jhungi	Sh. Khem Singh	01907-237009
7.	Kutohohi	Sh. Sohan singh	01907-225307
8.	Majhothi	Smt. Lata Devi	01907-250746
9.	Naun	Smt. Rukmani Devi	98163-88531
10.	Parwara	Sh. Dahar Singh	94180-00776
11.	Sainj	Smt. Lalita Kumari	94180-52314
12.	Saran	Smt Dromti Devi	01907-254207
13.	Sarua	Smt. Kamla Devi	01905-282570
14.	Seri	Sh. Jai Dev	98160-58011
15.	Shillami	Sh. Yash Pal	94182-02514
16.	Tharjun	Sh. Dola Ram	01907-253013
17.	Tunna	Sh. Govind Ram	01907-255117

Zila Parishad Member GOHARBLOCK

Sr. No.	Ward	Name of Member	Contact No.
1	Dheem Kataru	Sh. Jodhbir	9418008717 98161-14947
2	Jhungi	Shri Nanak Chand	96255-55829
3	Khalwahan	Sh. Pitamber lal	01907-257966 98165-03834

Gram Panchayat Pradha SERAJ BLOCK

Sr. No.	Name of Panchyat	Name of Pradhan	Contact No.
1	Baga Chanogi	Shri Param Dev	94189-56468
2	Bagra Thach	Sh. Sher Singh	98165-42850
3	Bahal Dhar	Smt. Kesri Devi	98056-49973
4	Bali Chowki	Shri Tej Ram	98164-02832
5	Baryogi	Sh. Dev Raj	98166-57873
6	Bhanwas	Smt. Banti Devi	98576-17975
7	Bhat Ki Dhar	Sh. Shiv Chand	98164-28889
8	Bung	Smt. Rajeswari	98166-75579
9	Bung (Jahal Gad)	Smt. Geeta Devi	94183-52316
10	Chhatri	Smt. Reetu Sharma	94187-31576
11	Chiuni	Smt. Rameshwari	98168-79333
12	Dev Dhar	Sh. Chittar Singh	86940-31427
13	Dhar Jarol	Sh. Alam Chand	91293-89026
14	Dheem Kattaru	Smt. Yateshwari	98163-83144
15	Gatu	Sh. Ramesh	94184-55034
16	Ghat	Smt. Bhuma Devi	98053-59886
17	Gudah	Sh. Khajana Ram	94184-71903
18	Jaisla	Smt. Krishna Devi	94189-56203
19	Janjehali	Sh. Bhima Ram	94181-36135
20	Jharad	Sh. Karam Chand	98163-33705
21	Kakra Dhar	Smt. Champa Devi	98162-67821
22	Kalahani	Smt. Rukmani Devi	98573-66958
23	Kao	Smt. Champa Devi	94188-44801
24	Kashaud	Smt Urmila Devi	98164-09312
25	Khalwahan	Sh. Bume Ram	94182-77255
26	Khani	Sh. Diwan Chand	98575-19210
27	Khaulli	Sh. Ram Saran	98054-71105

30	Mani	Smt. Jai Devi	94185-10249
31	Murah	Sh. Hem Singh	98054-49985
32	Nalwagi	Sh. Jiwan Ram	98172-77222
33	Panjain	Smt. Kukjeet Kaur 01905-318090	01905-289006
34	Pukhrair	Smt. Parvati	98168-03923
35	Rod	Sh. Lachchman	98175-71886
36	Shikawari	Sh. Param Dev	98056-59148
37	Shili Bagi	Sh. Sunder Singh	98161-57108
38	Shunah	Smt. Nisha Devi	98055-40402
39	Somgad	Smt.Chandra Devi	94593-42541
40	Tacha Dhar	Smt. Chandra Vati	98163-40507
41	Thachi	Smt. Heemi Devi	98257-37978
42	Thana	Smt. Kesri Devi	98059-54770
43	Thatta	Sh. Gulzari Lal 94182-61513	94182-62093
44	Thunag	Smt. Geeta Devi	88940-20820
45	Tunga Dhar	Smt. Jashi Devi	98169-96881

B.D C Members Seraj Block.

Sr.No.	Ward	Name of Member	Contact No.
Chairman		Shri jawahar Singh	94183-80626
Vice-Chairman		Shri Ludarmani	94182-79474
1.	Thachi	Shri Gita Nand	98161-87577
2.	Panjain	Shri Bhupender Paul	
3.	Bhanwas	Shri Bhime Ram	98160-64485
4.	Balichowki	Shri Jawahar Lal	01905-229162
5.	Khalwahan	Smt. Krishan Devi	01903-280422
6.	Thata	Smt. Dhali Devi	01905-229513
7.	Thachadhar	Shri Mangat Ram	01905-229083
8.	Bagra Thach	Shri Katku Ram	98161-19980
9.	Chhatri	Shri Hans Raj	01907-243217
10.	Kakradhar	Shri Jai Kumar	94182-62918
11.	Brayogi	Shri Dole Ram	94182-62918
12.	Dhim Kataru	Smt. Sheela Gupta	98162-56728
13.	Tungadhar	Smt. Dilu Kumari	98160-32598
14.	Chiuni	Shri Ludarmani	94182-79474
15.	Sunah(Lambathach)	Shri Lal Singh	01907-257547
16.	Thunag	Smt. Savitri Devi	94182-79410
17.	Shili Bagi	Shri Karam Singh	94182-01329
18.	Bhatkidhar	Shri Tek Singh	01907-253603

19.	Bagachanogi	Smt. Meena Devi	94181-76567
20.	Nalbagi	Shri Jhave Ram	98160-63935
21.	Kalhani	Smt. Neeru Devi	01907-268583

Members of Zila Parishad

Seraj Block

Sr.No	Ward	Name of member	Contact No.
1.	Thachi	Shri Udai ram	98250-11562
2.	Sainj	Smt. Harsha Devi	98160-50548
3.	Bahawa	Shri Diwan Chand	01907-254365 98160-54365 94180-54365

Patwaris and Kanungos Tehsil Chachyot at Gohar

Sr.No.	Patwar/Kanungo Circle	Name of patwari/Kanungos	Contact No.
Kanungos			
	Office Kanungo	Shri Hari Singh	98824-93125
	AOK	Shri Kuram Chand	98824-93173
	Field Kanungo Nachan	Shri Rajender Kumar	94184-63564
	Sainj	Shri Roshan Lal	94182-42489
Patwaris			
1.	Bada	Shri Mast Ram	86792-13733
2.	Badhu	Shri Vacant	-
3.	Bag	Shri Prakash Chand	94590-49632
4.	Bassa	Shri Prem Singh	94187-72465
5.	Bassi	Shri Narender Kumar	98172-82052
6.	Chachyot	Shri Daleep Singh	94590-49840
7.	Dhangiara	Shri Udham Singh 96250-22667	98827-59953
8.	Dhisti	Shri Beli Ram	94180-37345
9.	Gohar	Shri Chehar Singh	94185-23394

10.	Jahal	Shri Om Chand	98177-72808
11.	Kohalu	Shri Bhup Singh	98576-96227
12.	Majhothi	Shri Brikam Ram	98161-81131
13.	Mau Seri	Shri Banshi Ram	94183-51933
14.	Nandi	Smt Nirmla Devi	94181-53401
15.	Sainj	Shri Mohan Lal	94184-96584
16.	Saroa	Shri Nirmal Singh	94187-27901
17.	Shala	Shri Roshan Lal	94183-99831
18.	Tharjun	Shri Chander Mani	98571-48749

Patwaris and Kanungos Sub-Tehsil Balichowki

Sr.No.	Patwar/ Kanungo Circle	Name of patwari	Contact No.
Kanungos			
	Office Kanungo	Shri Hari Singh	94182-01910
	Field Kanungo Ganyan	Shri Sohan Lal	94590-49543
	Field kanungo Thachi	Shri Sukh Dev Singh	98171-43994
Patwaris			
	Bagi	Shri Vacant	98173-84103
	Bali Chowki	Shri Moti Ram	94188-93632
	Bassan	Shri vacant	98175-18590
	Devdhar	Shri Sandesh Kumar	98173-47313
	Gada Gussain	Shri Vacant	01905-229038
	Ghanyar	Shri Hukam Chand	94185-76486
	Kasaud	Shri Nota Ram	98175-25316
	Khani	Shri Charan Dass	94184-79842
	Khola Nal	Vacant	-
	Mathyani	Shri Vacant	94186-12742
	Panjain	Shri Vacant	01905-289005
	Somgad	Smt. Chinta mani	98173-69455
	Thachi	Shri Vacant	98172-38347
	Narain Gharh	Sh. Dalip Singh	86790-11200

**Patwaris/Kanungos Tehsil
Thunag**

Sr.No.	Patwar/Kanungo Circle	Name of Patwari/ Kanungo	Contact No.
Kanungos			
1.	Office Kanungo	Shri Hem Singh	94187-22122
	Asst. Office Kanungo	Shri Ramesh Chand	98574-21013
2.	FieldKanungoThunag	Shri Nanak Chand	94889-25604
3.	Janjehli	Shri Alam Ram	98174-95840
Patwaris			
1.	Bagra Thach	Shri Jyoti Prakash	98163-04609
2.	Bagsaid	Shri Krishan Gopal	94184-53050
3.	Chhatri	Shri Tumer Singh	98166-16482
4.	Chiuni	Shri Sobha Ram	94591-38600
5.	N. Mugru	Shri Tumer Singh	88945-62650
6.	Janjehali	Shri Alam Chand	94185-45007
7.	Jarol	Shri Mohan Singh	98164-12947
8.	Kalipar	Shri Tulsi Ram	94182-61408
9.	Kandha	Shri Krishan Gopal	94184-53050
9.	Lamba Thach	Shri Karam Dass	94183-69849
10.	Ropa	Shri Jyoti Prakash	98163-04509
11.	Shakawari	Shri Tulsi Ram	98055-84393
12.	Shawa	Shri Hari Singh	98169-45012
13.	Shili Bagi	Shri Khem Singh	94182-62790
14.	Shiva Khad	Shri Beli Ram	94182-01445
15.	South Magroo	Shri Lekh Raj	94182-43577
16.	Tehsil office	Shri Roshan Lal	94184-57596
17.	Thunag	Shri Khem Singh	94182-01529
18.	Tunga Dhar	Shri Prem Dass	98161-27556

Gram Panchayat Pradhan Karsog

Sr. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Pradhan	Contact No.
1	Badho Rohara	Smt. Durgi Devi	98053-86172
2	Bagaila	Smt. Sushama Devi	98172-46806

3	Bagshad	Sh. Sant Singh	98177-12001
4	Bakhorot	Sh. Gopal Singh	98176-98928
5	Balidhar	Sh. Sunder Lal	98255-41244
6	Balindi	Sh. Tilak Ram	98171-16613
7	Bahi Sarhi	Smt. Kamla Devi	98178-47657
8	Belar Dhar	Smt. Sushama Devi	98943-04327
9	Bhanera	Smt. Mrher Singh	9857770160
10	Bhantahal	Sh. Gita Ram	98169-27371
11	Bindla	Sh. Ramesh Kumar	94186-45875
12	Chouridhar	Sh. Jiwan Dass	96256-02255
13	Churag	Sh. Neter Singh	98862-15961
14	Dabrot	Sh. Anant Ram	98054-68667
15	Dachhehan	Smt. Hema Devi	98161-76697
16	Ghadoui	Smt. Kanta Devi	96256-65628
17	Gwalpur	Sh. Rattan Singh	98054-55545
18	Jaral	Smt. Kishori Lal	98162-63969
19	Kahanoo	Sh. Manohar Lal	98053-11915
20	Kalashan	Smt. Vidya Devi	96256-45912
21	Kandha	Sh. Suraj Mani	98172-16392
22	Karsog	Sh. Tek Chand	98053-85943
23	Kelodhar	Sh. Kirat Ram	98171-85897
24	Khadkan	Smt. Sita Devi	98573-61266
25	Khadra	Sh. Jag Dish Chand	94180-46171
26	Kheel	Sh. Hem Kund	98174-54570
27	Kuthehar	Smt. Sunita Devi	98170-86467
28	L.Karsog	Smt. Basanti Devi	98820-64630
29	Mahog	Sh. Chet Ram	88949-80667
30	Manola	Smt. Kanta Devi	98057-55887
31	Marhara	Sh. Kishori Lal	94186-42291
32	Mashog	Smt. Basanti Devi	98574-57633
33	Matehal	Smt. Bimla Devi	98187-85290
34	Mehandi	Smt. Kaura Devi	98170-90635
35	Meharan	Smt. Bimla Devi	94590-50857
		Smt. Dimple	
37	Nanj	Sh. Santosh Thakur	98171-44255
38	Nihri	Sh. Dalip Singh	94185-80689
39	Pangna	Sh. Basant Lal	98173-79999
40	Parlog	Sh.. Hem Raj	98177-98502
41	Pokhi	Smt. Krishna Devi	98175-69831

42	Pressi	Kumari Rama Devi	98820-62371
43	Richani	Sh. Hari Kumar	98161-39981
44	Sawa Mahun	Smt. Revati Devi	98173-90132
45	Sahaj	Smt. Vidya devi	98169-98887
46	Sanarli	Smt. Shakuntla	98175-19025
47	Sapnot	Smt. Bhutashni	98175-09780
48	Sarahan	Sh. Veenu Ram	98163-08959
49	Sartyola	Smt. Meena Kumari	98177-12182
50	Sawindhar	Smt. Chander Prabha	98170-98525
51	Seri	Smt. Seema Sharma	94188-90423
52	Shahot	Sh. Bhashkar Ram	98170-16193
53	Shakra	Smt. Ranjna Sharma	98179-66925
54	Shanthal Gheni	Sh. Neel Kanth	94181-57626
55	Shorshan	Smt. Jewanti Devi	98170-64088
56	Sorta	Sh. Lala Ram	94185-35808
57	Tattapani	Sh. Kundan Lal	94180-40291
58	Teban	Smt. Kaushlya Devi	98054-62145
59	Thakurthana	Sh. Roshan Lal	91294-03077
60	Thalli	Smt. Geeta Devi	94290-65820

Member of Panchayat Samittee

Sr.No.	Ward	Name of member	Contact No.
1.	B.Ruhara	Shri Mohan Lal	93187-38311
2.	Bagella	Shri Leela Dhar	98170-34500
3.	Bagshad	Smt. Meera Devi	98170-19016
4.	Bakhrot	Shri Besar Ram	98171-84608
5.	Banthal	Smt. Padmabati	98178-58462
6.	Chouridhar	Shri Hukam Chand Chairman	94590-53902
7.	Churag	Smt. Santosh Kumari	98162-87123
8.	Kahanoo	Shri Narain Dass	98170-86568
9.	Kalashan	Smt. Vidya Devi	98175-83955
10.	Karsog	Smt. Kamla Devi	96254-39720
11.	Lower Karsog	Smt. Asha Devi	98573-79637
12.	Mahog	Shri Ganga Singh	91294-03701
13.	Mahunag	Shri Goverdhan Singh	98170-18724
14.	Mehandi	Smt. Meena Kumari	98572-05670
15.	Mrehra	Shri Mehar Singh	98161-72362
16.	Mumail	Smt. Kaushlya Devi	98178-09897
17.	Nihari	Shri Bhagi Rath	98169-44146
18.	Pangna	Smt. Champa Devi	91296-24296

19.	Pokhi	Smt. Santa Devi	96257-18914
20.	Sanarli	Smt. Nirmla Devi	98051-35100
21.	Sapnot	Smt. Rumti Devi Vice Chairman	94186-75478
22.	Sarahan	Shri Sadhu Ram	96251-57078
23.	Shahot	Shri Kaul Ram	98165-33140
24.	Shakra	Smt. Bhubneshwari	93180-86629
25.	Shorshan	Smt. Anjana	98178-27686
26.	Sohaj	Shri Khemu	98178-47643
27.	Tharakthana	Shri Naresh	91294-02696

Zila Parishad Member

Sr.No	Ward	Name of Member	Contact No.
1	Sarahan	Shri Shyam Singh	98170-10786
2.	Pangna	Sh. Pradeep Raj	98171-16709
3.	Karsog	Smt. Chamelu Devi	98178-33849
4.	Bagshad	Sh. Ram Lal	94597-63639

Patwaris and Kanungos Tehsil Karsog

Sr.No.	Patwar/Kanungo Circle	Name of patwari/Kanungos	Contact No.
Kanungos			
	Office Kanungo	Shri Agar Singh.	98164-11313
	Asst. Office Kanungo	Shri Uma Datt	98173-44233
	Land Reform Kanungo	Shri Mehar Singh	98172-31492
	Field Kanungo Pangna	Shri Padam Singh	94184-60868
	Karsog	Shri Karam Singh	94184-73611
	Bagsaid	Shri Ganga Dhar	98172-38347
	Seri	Shri Bhupender Kumar	94184-81866
Patwaris			
1.	Bagsaid	Shri Hans Raj	98175-63252
2.	Bakhrot	Shri Dharam Dass	94180-05425
3.	Balindi	Shri Moti Ram	94180-38388
4.	Biling	Shri Tej ram	98175-68874
5.	Bhanthal	Shri Tek Chand	98174-17977
6.	Dabrot	Shri Tek Chand I	98162-24503
7.	Dhangiara	Shri Udham Singh	01907-255661
8.	Delag	Shri Tek Chand	98059-15927
9.	Gawal Pur	Shri Mani Ram	98171-92226
10.	Kahnu	Shri Beli Ram	98161-14807
11.	Kajoun	Kuldeep Chand	94181-45188
12.	Kalasan	Shri Jai Ram	98170-18676
13.	Kalanger	Shri Ram Krishan	94163-00306
14.	Kandha	Shri Moti Ram	94180-38388
15.	Kelo Dhar	Shri Ram Chander	94181-81047
16.	Kotlu	Shri Balbir singh	98162-18247
17.	Khanyol Bagra	Shri Paras Ram Incharge	98170-18922
18.	Lower Karsog	Shri Tej Ram	98175-68874
19.	Mahunag	Shri Moti Ram	94189-35870
20.	Mahog	Shri KhubRam	94189-77821
21.	Mehndi	Shri Shish Ram	98171-95609
22.	Mehran	Shri Moi Ram	94189-35870

23.	Nanj	ShriChuni Lal	98170-41745
24.	Pangna	Shri Balbir Singh	98162-18247
25.	Reunsi	ShriDevi Singh	98174-60707
26.	Sanjli	Shri Chuni Lal	98170-41745
27.	Sarahan	Shri Mani Ram	98171-92226
28.	Sanvi Dhar	Shri Ram Krishan	94183-03006
29.	Sayanj Bagra	Shri Paras Ram	98170-18922
30.	Seri	Shri Het Ram 96250-71500	98170-90622
31.	Shakra	Shri Kuldeep Chand	94181-47188
32.	Shorsan	Shri Mani Ram	98171-92226
33.	Sinha	Shri Tek Chand	96250-64338
34.	Sorta	Shri Jai Ram	98170-18676
35.	Tatta Pani	Shri Mohan Singh	98171-20244
36.	Talehan	Shri Hans Raj	98175-63252
37.	Teban	Shri Mani Ram	98171-92226
38.	Upper Karsog	Shri Devi Singh	98174-50707

Gram Panchayat Pradhan Chauntra Block

Sr.No.	Panchayat	Name of Pradhan	Contact No.
1.	Ahju	Shri Shesh Ram	98163-25255
2.	Badehar	Smt. Pawana Devi	98163-70938
3.	Bag	Shri Mangal Dass	94184-04379
4.	Bhadyara	Shri Sanjeev Kumar	98170-43410
5.	Bhadyara Bullha	Shri Prem Singh	98178-21351
6.	Bharool	Shri Sudhir Kumar	94181-24144
7.	Chauntra	Shri Kishori Lal	94187-30720
8.	Daled	Smt. Anita Devi	98170-42190
9.	Dhar	Shri Sohan Lal	94181-13887
10.	Dhelu	Shri Balbir Singh	96255-43305
11.	Drahal	Shri Suresh Kumar	86791-56204
12.	Drubal	Shri Jiwan Lal	94181-06621
13.	Galu	Shri Devender Kumar	94186-21962
14.	Golwan	Shri Dhani Singh	98171-14569
15.	Kathoun	Smt. Pushpa Kumari	98177-09114
16.	Khaddar	Smt. Rekha Devi	98171-63335
17.	Khadihar	Smt. Seema Devi	98173-52166
18.	Khuddi	Smt. Asha Devi	98171-81797
19.	Kolang	Smt. Kamla Devi	91293-15162
20.	Kuthera	Smt. Anju Rani	94593-22943
21.	Langna	Smt. Meena Devi 94182-57915	01908-258915

22.	Main Bharola	Shri Duni Chand Rathore	94591-38708
23.	Maman Banandhar	Smt. Shashi Kumari	94592-52570
24.	Matehar	Smt. Geeta Devi	94592-00635
25.	Matroo	Shri Khajana Ram	94181-94120
26.	Passal	Smt. Manorma Devi	94188-28943
27.	Pihar-Bedhlu	Smt. Satya Devi	98170-31715
28.	Pipli	Smt. Gaddo Devi	98175-04631
29.	Ropri	Shri Yudhvir Singh	94180-80765
30.	Ropri Kalehru	Shri Ajay Kumar	94180-13113
31.	Sagnehar	Smt. Anita Kumari	94186-20977
32.	Sainthal Padain	Smt. Geeta Devi	94185-01413
33.	Simas	Smt. Salochna Devi	01908-277044
34.	Talkehar	Smt. Sakuntla Devi	98179-06680
35.	Tikri Musera	Smt. Sunder Lal	98575-26776
36.	Tikroo	Shri Harish Chand	98177-56262
37.	Trambli	Smt. Kamla Devi	94593-56323
38.	Tulah	Shri Ranjeer Singh	94181-04438
39.	Upperidhar	Shri Khem Chand	93180-36203
40.	Utpur	Smt. Urmila devi 94594-76574	01908-277053

Member of Panchayat Samittee

Chauntra Block

Sr.No.	Ward	Name of Members	Contact No.
1.	Ahju	Shri Surat Ram	01908-251215
2.	Bedhar	Shri Pran Nath	01908-251209
3.	Bharol	Shri Bhrat	94181-94811
4.	Chauntra	Shri Surender Kumar	
5.	Daled	Smt. Pinki Devi	01908-278520
6.	Drahal	Shri Sher Singh	01908-256421
7.	Drubal	Shri Padam Dev	94182-63464
8.	Galu	Shri Yadav	98161-59883
9.	Kethoun	Smt. Anu Devi	01908-275371
10.	Khaddar	Smt. Raj Kumari	98170-40657
11.	Langna	Smt. Raj Kumari	01908-258989
12.	Matehar	Smt. Kamla Devi	01908-274028
13.	Metroo	Shri Sarvan Kumar	01908-280021
14.	Passal	Smt. Durga Devi	01908-252972
15.	Pehar Padhlu	Smt. Mati Devi	01908-280338
16.	Thelu	Shri Bhagwan Dass	94181-62489
17.	Tikru	Shri Hoshiyar Singh	01908-227039

18.	T-Musehar	Shri Damodar Singh	94181-08591
19.	Tulah	Shri Bhag Mal	01908-270811
20.	Utpur	Smt. Meena Devi	01908-277014

Gram Panchayat Pradhan Drung Block

Sr.No.	Ward	Name of Members	Contact No.
1.	Dalehar	Smt. Rajni Devi	98171-81807
2.	Dhelu	Smt. Monika Rani	98054-51913- 98174-60456
3.	Nergharwasra	Shri Tej Singh	01908-223515

Zila Parishad MemberChountra Block

Sr.No.	Panchayat	Name of Pradhan	Contact No.
1.	Badbahan	Smt. Beena Devi	98574-59318
2.	Balh	Smt. Kamla Devi	94592-51982
3.	Bardhan	Shri Prem Chand	94182-01305
4.	Baridhar	Smt. Geeta Devi	94182-87907
5.	Barot	Shri Suresh Kumar	98176-85100
6.	Batari Bhehun	Smt. Manna Devi	94593-56779
7.	Batheri	Shri Karam Singh	98169-73960
8.	Bhararu	Smt. Reeta Devi	98176-89323
9.	Chalaradh	Smt. Nisha Devi	94187-63772
10.	Chukku	Shri Dinesh Kumar	98571-61022
11.	Dalah	Smt. Santi Devi	94182-04060
12.	Darat Bagla	Shri Sunil Kumar	98574-90325
13.	Dhamchayan	Shri Roshan Lal	94189-54573
14.	Gawala	Shri Ghanshyam Thakur	94184-36955
15.	Ghar Gusain	Shri Chuni Lal	94180-26644
16.	Gumma	Smt. Indra Devi	01908-268367
17.	Jilhan	Shri Ram Lal	94593-20841
18.	Jimjima	Shri Raj Kumar	94180-54409
19.	Kadhar	Smt. Sakuntla Devi	94596-78127
20.	Kas	Smt. Arti Devi	80914-45114
21.	Kathog	Shri Hukam Chand	86791-45945
22.	Kunnu	Shri Dalip Singh	98578-81422
23.	Kuphari	Smt. Sunki Devi	98571-60272
24.	Lapas	Shri Bhag Mal	94596-78773
25.	Latran	Shri Bhag Mal 94189-80674	01908-204195
26.	Masauli	Shri Balam Ram	94181-13973
27.	Nauhali	Shri Ramesh Chand	94189-57654
28.	Nergharwasra	Smt. Sakina Devi	96252-75322
29.	Nichla Grauru	Smt. Santosh Kumari	94180-56204
30.	Pali	Shri Duni Chand	01908-266144
31.	Ropa	Smt. Hima Devi	86791-17349
32.	Ropa Padhar	Shri Hira Lal	98161-89944
33.	Sanwar	Smt Jatesh Kumari	01905-310103
34.	ShilBudhani	Smt. Bhag Dai	94593-25097
35.	Silag	Smt.Jaya Devi	98179-16699
36.	Siyun	Smt. Nageshwari	94181-33693
37.	Sudhar	Shri Fathe Singh	94184-74827
38.	Tarswan	Smt. Heema Devi	94184-57729
39.	Tikkar	Shri Devi Chand	98589-08715
40.	Urla	Smt. Kavita Devi	94599-44042

B.D.C Members**Drung Block**

Sr.No.	Ward	Name of Members	Contact No.
1.	Balh	Smt. Savitri Devi	01908-228496
2.	Bardhan	Smt.Kushma Kumari	94182-51262
3.	Baridhar	Shri Kashmir Singh	98163-33565
4.	Barot	Shri Ashok Kumar	01908-267237
5.	Batheri	Smt. Meena Kumari	-
6.	Bhararu	Smt. Sankutla Devi	01908-228855
7.	Dalah	Shri Dalip Kumar	94181-18411
8.	Dhamchayan	Shri Raj Kumar	01908-255314
9.	Gawali	Shri Inder Singh	98103-25809
10.	Gumma	Shri Hem Raj	01908-268599
11.	Har Guen	Shri Suresh Kumar	94181-13926
12.	Jimjima	Shri Ajay Kumar	94180-91214
13.	Kufri	Shri Parkash Chand	01908-254149
14.	Kunnu	Shri Chandermani	-
15.	Masoli	Smt. Nirma Devi	01908-222076
16.	Nauhali	Shri Paras Ram	01908-253304
17.	Newgharwasra	Smt. Mati Devi	01908-240534
18.	Pali	Smt. Kala Devi	01908-266524
19.	Sudhar	Shri Khekh Ram	98170-80762
20.	Tikkar	Smt. Kushma Devi	01908-262031
21.	Urla	Shri Naresh Kumar	94182-01408

Members of Zila Parishad Drung Block

Sr.No.	Ward	Name of Members	Contact No.
1.	Baridhar	Smt. Ranjana	94591-31127
2.	Barot	Smt. Sharda Devi	98571-54311 94596-79155
3.	Kunnu	Shri Hem Singh	98054-18075
4	Nergharwasra	Smt. Meera Devi	94181-56377

Patwaris and Kanungos Tehsil Padhar

Sr.No.	Patwar/ Kanungo Circle	Name of patwari	Contact No.
Kanungos			
1.	Office Kanungo	Shri Ramesh Kumar	89881-51991
2.	Amargarh	Shri Man Singh	98162-31712
3.	Chauhar	Shri Durga Singh	94186-15884
4.	Drang Sira	Shri Het Ram	94189-79867
Patwaris			
5.	Amargarh	Shri Sohan Singh	94591-87828
6.	Barot	Shri Daulat Ram 94180-26414	98163-33894
7.	Batheri	Shri Devki Nandan	98162-93178
8.	Bhatehar	Shri Hukam Chand	94183-99668
9.	Chukku	Shri Ranbir Singh	94189-58267
10.	Dalah	Shri Satish Kumar	94573-62464
11.	Devgarh	Shri Vinod Kumar	-
12.	Dhamchayan	Shri Nageswar Singh	94183-98956
13.	Dhamrehar	Shri -	-
14.	Dharagan	Shri -	-
15.	Dundha	Shri -	-
16.	Jharwar	Shri Praveen Kumar	94592-51473
17.	Jhatingri	Shri Hem Raj	94189-79849
18.	Kadhyan	Shri Basant Ram	94181-24435
19.	Kathog	Shri Hari Singh	94185-78180
20.	Kunnu	Shri Brikam Ram	98166-29254
21.	Kutgarh	Shri -	-
22.	Manglana	Shri -	-
23.	Narla	Shri -	-
24.	Nagrota	Shri Amar Singh	94184-50116
25.	Padhar	Shri Lekh Raj Sharma	94183-00594
26.	Pali	Shri Bhudhi Singh	94184-21256
27.	Ropa	Shri -	-
28.	Silhbadawani	Shri -	-
29.	Singar	Shri -	-
30.	Traila	Shri Bharat Bhushan	94184-10235
31.	Thaltukhor	Shri -	-
32.	Urla	Shri Baldev Singh 94182-01146	01905-229540

**Patwari and Kanungos
Tehsil Jogindernagar**

Sr.No.	Patwar/ Kanungo Circle	Name of patwari	Contact No.
Kanungos			
	Office Kanungo	1. Shri Souju Ram	94180-62120
		2. Shri Prabhat Singh	94180-52402
1.	Bhararu	Shri Duni Chand	94181-49073
2.	Chauntra	Shri Ramesh Kumar	94182-44089
3.	Dhelu	Shri Rajender Singh	94180-64731
4.	Jogindernagar	Shri Krishan Chand 01908-269622	94186-53274
5.	Langna	Shri Amar Singh	94184-50116
Patwaris			
1.	Ahju	Shri Pair Chand	94181-66216
2.	Andrahalu	Shri Bhawani Shankar	98175-28409
3.	Badaun	Shri Gain Chand	93186-38910
4.	Balh	Shri Ravinder	97362-85040
5.	Banaru	Shri Ranvir Singh	94181-43498
6.	Basahai	Vacant	-
7.	Bassi	Shri Hari Dass	94187-25677
8.	Bhararu	Shri Labh Singh	94187-23315
	Bhadyara	Shri Ashwani Kumar	94183-79996 94186-32708
9.	Bharpara	Shri Hari Krishan	94180-06509
10.	Chauntra	Shri Om Narayan	94184-14238

Patwaris and Kanungo

Tehsil Ladbhrol

Sr.No.	Patwar/ Kanungo Circle	Name of patwari	Contact No.
Kanungos			
1.	Office Kanungo	Shri Ram Chander	94186-75995
2.	F.K Khadar	Shri Lachhman Singh	94174-88811
3.	Ropri	Shri Amrit Lal	94189-57187
4.	Bharol	Shri Inder Singh	94187-62853
Patwaris			
	Bag	Shri Ramesh Chand	94182-60759
	Banader	Shri Arjun Singh	94184-08714
	Balh	Shri Jeet Ram	98054-21082
	Bhagehar	Shri Jeet Ram	98054-21082
	Bharol	Shri Tilak Raj	94188-93090
	Basalan	Shri Parmeshwari Dass	98174-90781
	Brah	Shri Tilak Raj	01908-274299
	Chatla		
	Chulla	Shri Nageshwar Singh	98171-11508
	Daled	Shri Amar Nath	98183-60535
	Dhamiru	Shri Parmeshwari Dass	98174-90781
	Gangoti	Shri Mahender Kumar	98175-31511
	Gawaila	Shri Amar Nath	98183-60535
	Gharout	Shri Ramesh ChandII	98170-07899
	Ghatour	Shri Manoj Kumar	94185-45941
	Gora	Shri Gautam Ram	98163-49289
	Kaleharu	Shri Ajay Kishore	94189-24835
	Karal	Shri Ramesh Chand	94182-60759
	Khaddar	Shri Sunil Datt	98176-19351
	Khuddi	Shri Budhi Singh	98175-64126
	Kolang	Shri Budhi Singh	98175-64126
	Langeshar	Shri Amar Nath	98183-60535
	Ootpur	Shri Manoj Kumar	94185-45941
	Panchehad	Shri Marari Lal	01908-274141
	Panjalag	Shri Budhi Singh	98175-64126
	Pantehar	Shri Murari Lal	98172-54677
	Pandol	Shri Ramesh Kumar	96255-91470

	Pathalag	Shri Sandeep Kumar	01908-275189
	Pihar	Shri Parmeshwari Dass	98174-90781
	Rakhal	Shri Nageshwar Singh	98171-11508
	Rangoti	Shri Dhani Ram	01908-278116
	Rihru	Shri Murari Lal	98172-54677
	Ropri	Shri Prem Singh	01908-274455
	Ropri	Shri Ramesh Kumar	96255-91470
	Ropru	Shri Sunil Datt	98176-19351
	Sainthal	-	
	Sanda	Shri Manoj Kumar	94185-45941
	Sanhali	Shri Nageshwar Singh	98171-11508
	Sigal	Shri Sunil Dutt	01908-277347
	Simas	Shri Sunil Datt	98176-19351
	Soa	Shri Durga Dass	01908-278177
	Soun	Shri Mahender Kumar	98175-31511
	Traimbli	Shri Arjun Singh	94184-08714
	Tullah	Shri Nageshwar Singh	98171-11508
	Utpur	-	01908-277014

DATABASE OF NGOS

Shri Kewal Ram Siranta (Executive Director)

Samaj Kalyan Avam Vikas Mandal (SKAVM)

Karsog, District- Mandi 175011

98162 19477

94180 14877

skvm_siranta@yahoo.co.in

Shri Mrityunjay Verma (Director)

Shri Dheeraj Verma (Finance Secretary)

Varchasv

Village & P.O.- Bhambla

Tehsil- Sarkaghat, District- Mandi 175004

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Shri Ravinder Kumar Sharma (President)

Vision

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Shri Tek Chand Thakur (Joint Secretary)

Paryavaran Sabha

Vill. Samahany, P.O. Barswan,

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paryavaransabha@yahoo.com

Shri Onkar Singh Chandel (Chairman)

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Dr. Chander Shekhar (Chairman)

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District- Mandi 175001
94180 25164
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Shri Ashish Sharma (Secretary)

MAVNJS Education and Welfare Society

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sharma.ashish261@gmail.com

Shri Amit Kumar (Secretary)

Ratnyaksha

H. No. 75/4, Bhojpur, Sunder Nagar,
District- Mandi 175002
94180 17425
01907 265682
amitkadv@rediff.com

ANNEUXRE - E**RESOURCE INVENTORY
EMERGENCY RESOURCES INVENTORY****Equipment /Machinery**

Sub-Division, Sadar

Blankets	Health & Family Welfare Department	Block Medical Officer	01905-242296
Bolt Cutter	Commandant Home Guard	Commandant Home Guard Mandi	01905-223005
	Commandant Home Guard	Commandant Home Guard Palace Colony Mandi .	01905-222900, 01905-235400
Breathing Apparatus Self contained.	Commandant Home Guard	BBMB, Sundernagar	01907-223005, 01905-222900, 01905-235400
Bulldozers Wheeled/Chain	B.B.M.B	D/Chief Engineer Sundernagar	-

Buses	H.R.T.C Mandi	Manager Technical	01905-235153
C O 2 Type	H.P.S.E.B	Er. Amar Chand Sandal	01907-224103, 01905-222982
C.T Scan	Health	Senior Medical officer	01905-222928
Gloves Rubber, Tested up to 25000 Volt	H.R.T.C	Manager Technical	01905-235153
	H.P.S.E.B	Er. R.C Vaidya	01905-224103

D.C.P Type	Commandant Home Guard	Commandant Home Guards Mandi	223005,222900, 235400
Earth Movers	B.B.M.B	D/Chief Engineer Sundernagar	-
Electric Drill	Commandant Home Guard	Commandant Home Guard Mandi	223005

	Commandant Home Guard	Commandant Home Guard Palace Colony Mandi	222900, 235400
Electrical Generator(10 Kv)	H.R.T.C	Manager Technical	235153
	Health & Family Wel. Department	Block Medical Officer	01908-260228
Extensions Ladder	Commandant Home Guards	Commandant Home Guard Mandi	223005,222900, 235400
Fire Station	B.B.M.B Sundernagar	Superintendent Engineer (Hqr. For Chief Engineer BSL.	01907-262765
	B.B.M.B Pandoh	Superintendent Engineer (Hqr for Chief Engineer BSL.	282044
	B.B.M.B. Sundernagar	Superintendent Engineer (Hqr for Chief Engineer BSL.	01907-286666
First Aid Kits	Commandant Home Guard	Commandant Home Guards Mandi	223005,222900, 235400
	Health Deptt.	Senior Medical officer, Mandi	222928
Foam Tender	Commandant Home Guards	Commandant Home Guards Mandi	223005,222900, 235400
Foam Type	Commandant home Guard	Commandant Home Guards Mandi	223005,222900, 2354002
Gas Cutter Operator	H.R.T.C	Manager Technical	235153
	B.B.M.B Sundernagar	D/ Chief Engineer B.S.L.	-
Heavy Truck	H.R.T.C Mandi	Manager Technical	235153
Jack with (five ton lift.)	H.R.T.C Mandi	Manager Technical	235153
Lifebuoy	Commandant Home Guard	Commandant Home Guards Mandi	223005,222900, 235400
Light Ambulance Van	Health & Family Welfare	Senior Medical officer Secy. District Red Cross Society	222928
			224913
Mechanical Ventilators	Health Deptt.	Senior Medical officer, Mandi	222928
Medium Ambulance Van	Health Deptt.	Senior Medical officer, Mandi	222928
Mini Bus	Health Deptt.	Senior Medical officer Incharge	230036
Mobile O.T. Unit	Health Deptt.	Block Medical Officer	01908-260228
Portable Oxygen Cylinders	Health Deptt.	Medical officer Incharge	281231
Pump High Pressure Portable	I&PH Circle Sundernagar	Superintending Engineer I&PH Circle Sundernagar	01907-262468

Recovery Van-Beam Type	H.R.T.C	Manager Technical	235153
Search Light	Health Dept	Dr. Davinder Sharma	01907-254225
Sledge hammer	Commandant Home Guard	Commandant Home Guard Mandi	223005
	H.R.T.C	Manager Technical	235153
Stretcher harness (set)	Commandant Home Guard	Commandant Home Guard Mandi	223005, 222900, 235400
Stretcher Medical evacuation	Health & Family Welfare Deptt.	Senior Medical officer	222928
Stretcher normal	Health Deptt.	Block Medical Officer	273223,272038
	Health Deptt.	Senior Medical officer	222928
Suit-Fire Proximity	Commandant home Guard	Commandant Home Guards Mandi	223005,222900, 235400
Tipper Heavy duty	B.B.M.B	D/Chief Engineer Sundernagar	-
Tractor	I&PH Circle Sundernagar	Superindent Engineer, Sundernagar	01907-262468
Trailer	B.B.M.B. Sundernagar	D/Chief Engineer	-
Truck	H.R.T.C Mandi	Manager Technical	235153
	Operation Circle HPSEB	Er. R.C. Vaidya	222982
Trucks Aerial Lift	B.B.M.B Sundernagar	D/Chief Engineer Sundernagar	-

Search and Rescue

Name	Location	Contact Number	Distance
Army	Transit Camp Pandoh at Siyogi	282113	17 Km from Hqrs
Fire Brigade	Palace Colony Mandi	101	500 Mtrs. From Hqrs.
Home Guards	Mandi	223005	-
Police Stations	Sadar Mandi	235536	200mtr from Hqrs

	Balh at Ratti	242268	15Km from Hqrs.
	Aut	228028	40 Km from Hqrs.
	Pandoh	282050	18 Km from Hqrs
	City	100/ 222938	100 Mtrs from Hqrs
Sniffer Dogs	Police Line, Mandi	Line Officer	-

Command Control and Coordination

Control Room	Address	Contact No.	Incharge
S.D.M Mandi	S.D.M Sadar Mandi	225205(O) 225206 @	SDM Mandi
Hierarchy of Command	Tehsildar Sadar	222107	
	Naib Tehsildar Aut	228046	
	Naib Tehsildar Kotli	281245	

Evacuation, Rescue & Relief

Evacuation	Location	Address	Contact Nos.
	Balh	Tehsildar Sadar	222107
	Kotli	Naib Tehsildar Kotli	281245
	Aut	Naib Tehsildar Aut	228046
First Aid and post First Aid Medical attention : C.M.O. Mandi			
Transportation : Incharge H.R.T.C Mandi			
Minimum personal needs of evacuees : As per the prevailing situation			
Security : Police Department.			
Communication : Wireless/Telephone			
Designated place for the dead : Local bodies/N.G.O's and Administration			
Identification of dead : -do-			
Cremation of Dead : -do-			
Disposal of dead animals : -do-			

- Medical

Primary Health Centres

Sr. No	Name	Distance from Head quarter	Address Contact Number	Ambulance	Surgery
1.	CHC Kotli	22 Kms.	B.M.O Kotli	1	-
2.	PHC Rewalsar	25Kms	B.M.O Rewalsar	-	-
3	CHC Ratti	16 Kms	B.M.O Ratti	1	-
4.	PHC Panarsa/ Nagwain	50 Kms.	B.M.O Panarsa	1	-

Sub Divisional Hospital : Mandi 01905- 222928,

Private Hospital : Harihar Hospital at Gutkar,01905-246600, 246705.
Sanjeevan Hospital Mandi 01905-223114, 223469
Mandav Hospital Mandi 01905-221922, 221923

SUB-DIVISION
SARKAGHAT MANDI

Equipment/Machinery

Item	Quantity (in No.)	Contact person	Tele No.
General			
Rope	50	XEN PWD Sarkaghat	01905-230034
		XEN PWD Dharampur	01905-272269
		XEN Elect. Sarkaghat	01905-230034
		XEN Elect. Dharampur	01905-272362
Shovel	402	XEN PWD Sarkaghat	01905-230034
		XEN PWD Dharampur	01905-272269
		XEN I&PH Sarkaghat	01905-230081
		XEN Elect. Dharampur	01905-272362
Pick Axe	680	XEN PWD Sarkaghat	01905-230034
		XEN PWD Dharampur	01905-272269
		XEN Elect. Dharampur	01905-272362
Axe			
Hacksaw			

Hammer	150	XEN PWD Sarkaghat	01905-230034
		XEN PWD Dharampur	01905-272269
		XEN Elect. Dharampur	01905-272362
Rescue			
Search light	5	XEN PWD Sarkaghat	01905-230034
Portable Public Address System	1	Sub-Divisional Magistrate Sarkaghat	01905-230042
Siren/Hooter			
Stretcher	5	Medical Officer, Sarkaghat. BMO Sandhole BMO Baldwara	01905-230036 01905-273223 01905-258053
Two way Communication System			
Portable Generator	3	PNB Sarkaghat HP cop. Bank Sarkaghat HGBank Sarkaghat	01905-230054 01905-230057 01905-230056
Specialised Heavy			
Earth Moving Equipment	5	XEN PWD Sarkaghat XEN PWD Dharampur	01905-230034 01905-272269
Crane			
Gas Cutter	5	Vipan Hazari Ramesh Parchu Bakshish Singh Sarkaghat	94180-02340 94184-51149 01905-231090
		Diwan Motors IA Bhambla	01905-256436
Rigs			
Welding Machines	3	RM HRTC Sarkaghat XEN Elict. Sarkaghat	01905-230077 01905-230034
Steel Cables			
Jacks			
Boats			
Life Jackets			

Water Tankers	4	XEN I&PH Sarkaghat	01905-230081
Fire Tenders			
Ambulance	4	Medical Officer, Sarkaghat. BMO Sandhole BMO Baldwara	01905-230036 01905-273223 01905-258053
Transport Vehicles	623	Truck Bhambla	
Tipper	6	XEN PWD Sarkaghat XEN PWD Dharampur	01905-230034 01905-272269
Tractor	95	LOCAL	

Material	Quantity (in No.)	Contact person	Tele. No.
GI Sheets	2	M.O PHC Dharampur	01905-272038
Asbestov-Sheet	1	M.O PHC Dharampur	01905-272038
Tarpulines	70	SDO © Sarkaghat 37 Tehsildar, Sarkaghat 10 NT Baldwara 10 NT Sandhole, 13 NT Dharampur, -	01905-230042 01905-230008 01905-258042 01905-273255 01905-272148
Plastic Sheets	15	XEN PWD Sarkaghat	01905-230034
Tents	25	Manager Bachat Bhawan	98160-57690
Bedding	50	Manager, Cammunala Hall	98160-57690
Blankets	50	Manager, Cammunala Hall	98160-57690
Beds			
Ration		Food Inspector SKT.	94182-05025
Drinking Water			

Infrastructure Buildings			
Pry. School Buildings	310	BPEOGopalpur,D/Pur,Sajaopiplu	
Sec. School Buildings			
PHC/Sub-Centres	84	BMO,Baldwara & Sandhole	01905-258053 01905-273333
Patwarkhana Buildings	122	Tehsildar Sarkaghat Naib-Tehsildar Baldwara Naib-	01905-230008 01905-258042
Panchayat Ghar	90	BDO Gopalpur BDO Dharampur	01905-230050 01905-272034
PWD Rest Houses	5	XEN PWD, SKT, Dharampur	01905-230034 01905-272269
Forest Rest Huts	8	DFO,Sundernagar DFO,Jogendernagar.	01907-262226 01908-222100
Other Office Buildings			

Number of Rooms			
Temporary Camps			
Vehicle		Source Address	Tele.No.
Trucks	521	Truck Operator Union Sarkaghat, Bhambla	01905-231720
Tractor	95		
Buses	65	R.M HRCT Sarkaghat	01905-230077
	37	Private Bus Operator	
Taxis			
Ambulance	4	I/C C.H Sarkaghat	01905-230036
Pack Animal			
Railway			

Search and Rescue

Name	Location	Contact Number	Distance
Mountaineering/ Adventure Sports institutes	-	-	-
Fire Brigade	Mandi		
Home Guards	Main Bazar Sarkaghat		300Mtrs
Police Station	Sarkaghat	01905-230028	200Mtrs
Sniffer Dogs	-	-	-
Police Training	-	-	-

Command Control and Coordination

Control Room	Contact No.	Address	Incharge
Control Room	01905-230028	Inspector Police Station	SDM Sarkaghat
Officer in Command	01905-230042	S.D.M	
Hierarchy of Command	01905-230008 01905-230008	Tehsildar Sarkaghat N.T Sarkaghat	

Medical

Sr. No	Name	Distance from Hqr.	Address Contact Number	Ambulance	Surgery
Civil Hospital					
	Sarkaghat	500mtrs	I/C C.H Sarkaghat 01905-230036	2	-
Community Health Centre					
1.	Baldwara	25Kms	I/C Baladwra 01905-258053	1	-
2.	Dharampur	20Kms	I/C Dharampur 01905-272038		
3.	Sandhole	55 Kms	I/C Sandhole 01905-273223	1	
Primary Health Centres					
1.	Bhaderwar	16Kms	B.M.O Baldwara 01905-258053	-	-
2.	Bhambla	16Kms	B.M.O Baldwara 01905-258053	-	-
3.	Cholthra	12Kms	B.M.O Sandhole 01905-273223	-	-
4.	Darwar	20Kms	B.M.O Sandhole 01905-273223	-	-
5.	Dhalwan	23Kms	B.M.O Baldwara 01905-258053		
6.	Fatehpur	8Kms	B.M.O Baldwara 01905-258053		

7.	Gopalpur	8Kms	B.M.O Baldwara 01905-258053		
8.	Jamni	24Kms	B.M.O Baldwara 01905-258053		
9.	Mahri	32Kms	B.M.O Sandhole 01905-273223		

10.	Mandap	28Kms	B.M.O Sandhole 01905-273223		
11.	Seoh	30Kms	B.M.O Sandhole 01905-273223		
12.	Smela	35Kms	B.M.O Baldwara 01905-258053		
13.	Thauna	16Kms	B.M.O Baldwara 01905-258053		
14.	Tihra	20Kms	B.M.O Sandhole 01905-273223		

Sub Divisional Hospital : 1

Private Clinic :

NA Private Hospital :
1

Army Hospital : Nil

SUB-DIVISION SUNDERNAGAR

Equipment/Machinery

Item	Quantity (in No.)	Contact person	Tele No.
General			
Axe			
Hacksaw	2	Regional Manager HRCT, Sundernagar	01907-266787
	1	Executive Officer, Municipal Council Sundernagar	01907-262431
	1	Executive Engineer, I&PH Sundernagar	01907-262712
	4	Regional Manager HRCT, Sundernagar	01907-266787
	17	Assistant Executive Engineer, Electrical Sub Dvision, Sundernagar	01907-267030
Ladders		Assistant Executive Engineer, Sub Station, Sub Division Sundernagar	01907-262908
Pick Axe	12	Executive Engineer, I&PH Sundernagar	01907-262712
	212	Executive Engineer HPPWD Division Sundernagar	01907-266245
	1	Divisional manager HPSFC Ltd., HSD, Dhanotu Sundernagar	01907-262712
	10	Executive Officer, Municipal Council Sundernagar	01907-262431
Rope	17x15=255Mts 425 Kgs	Assistant Executive Engineer, Electrical Sub Division, Sundernagar	01907-267030
		Assistant Executive Engineer, Sub Station Sub Division SNR	01907-262908

	2x15=30 Mts (50Kgs)	Divisional Manager, HPSFC Ltd., HSD, Dhanotu , Sundernagar	01907-262576
	2x15=30Mts (50kgs)	Regional Manager HRCT, Sundernagar	01907-266787
	6	NTPC Kol Dam	
Shovel	10	Executive Officer, Municipal Council Sundernagar	01907-262431
	17	Executive Engineer, I&PH Sundernagar	01907-262712
	151	Executive Engineer HPPWD Division Sundernagar	01907-266245
	5	Divisional manager HPSFC Ltd., HSD, Dhanotu Sundernagar	01907-262712
Rescue			
Portable Generator	2	Govt. Polytechnic College	01907-266778
	2	BBMB Sundernagar	01907-262333
	8	Private Shopkeeper	01907-262461
Portable Public Address System	2	Assistant Public Relation Officer	01907-266001
Search light	4	Divisional manager HPSFC Ltd., HSD, Dhanotu Sundernagar	01907-262712
	7	NTPC Kol Dam	
Siren/Hooter	3	SDM, Vehicle	01907-266001
		DSP, Vehicle	01907-266682
		S.H.O Vehicle	01907-266229
Stretcher	4	Civil Hospital SNR	01907-266223
	3	Suket Hospital SNR	01907-267144
	2	Sanjiwani Hospital SNR	01907-264040
	3	BBMB Hospital SNR	01907-262323
	6	NTPC Kol Dam	
Two way Communication System	1	Police Thana Sundernagar	01907-266223
Suit- Fire Proximity	1	NTPC Kol Dam	
Fire Extinguishers	184	NTPC Kol Dam	

Breathing Apparatus Sets	3	NTPC Kol Dam	
Safety Nuts	53	NTPC Kol Dam	
Full Body Harness	89	NTPC Kol Dam	
Fiect Aids Kits	14	NTPC Kol Dam	
Portable Oxigen Celnder Small	8	NTPC Kol Dam	
Large	7		
Pertable X-Rays	1	NTPC Kol Dam	
Portable ECG	1	NTPC Kol Dam	
Defibrillator	1	NTPC Kol Dam	
Nevulizer	1	NTPC Kol Dam	

Professionals/Technicans/Operators/Skilled Labour

Profession	Name	Address	Contact No.
Beldar	861	Executive	01907-266245
Black Smith	3	Executive	01907-266245
Carpenter	2	Executive	01907-266245
	4	Regional	01907-262787
Chowkidar+Sweeper	10+1+1=12	Executive	01907-266245
Crane Operator	5	Executive Engineer	01907-262374
Driller	2	Executive	01907-266245
Driver/Operator	5	Executive	01907-266245
Earth Mover	4	XEN(Township	01907-262374

Engineer	Shri D.P. Goel	Chief Engineer, BBMB Sundernagar	01907-262333
	Er. O.P. Chauhan	Superintending Engineer I&PG Circle Sundernagar	01907-262422
	Er. M.R. Thakur	Executive Engineer, I&PH Division sundernagar	01907-262712
	Shri R.K. Kainth	Executive Engineer	01907-266245
	Shri M.L.	Executive	01907-262207
	3	Regional	01907-262787
	11	Executive	01907-266245
	39+11=50	Executive	01907-266245
	6	Regional	01907-262787

	8	Executive	01907-266245
		XEN(Township	01907-262374
	3	Executive	01907-266245
	35	XEN(Township	01907-262374
	1	Executive	01907-266245
	8	Regional	01907-262787

Material and supply

Material	Quantity (in No.)	Contact person	Tele. No.	
Asbestos-Sheet	500(10x2)	XEN Township, BBMB Sundernagar	01907262374	
Bedding	70	Rana Tant House SNR	01907-266900	
	200	Jawala Tant House	94181-04449	
	45	Vishal Tant House	01907-262611	
	10	Sharma Tant House	98160-62120	
	50	Chaudhary Tant House	98164-95272	
	10	Sheetla Tant House	01907-263888	
GI Sheets	1000	XEN(B&R) Sundernagar	01907-266245	
Mat	50(8x10) 70(5x30)	Rana Tant House SNR	01907-266900	
	100(5x15) 100(5x30)	Jawala Tant House	94181-04449	
	30(8x10) 25(5x15)	Vishal Tant House	01907-262611	
	20(8x10)	Sharma Tant House	98160-62120	
	40(4x20)	Chaudhary Tant House	98164-95272	
	8(8x10) 6(5x30)	Sheetla Tant House	01907-263888	
	Plastic Sheets	30(30x30)	Rana Tant House SNR	01907-266900

Tarpulines	10(30x30)	Rana Tant House	01907-266900
	10(16x32)	Jawala Tant House	94181-04449
	3(15x30)	Vishal Tant House	01907-262611
	10(18x30)	Chaudhary Tant House	98164-95272
Tents	250(15x15)	Rana Tant House SNR	01907-266900
	250(15x15)	Jawala Tant House	94181-04449
	100(15x15)	Vishal Tant House	01907-262611
	50(15x15)	Sharma Tant House	98160-62120
	20(15x15)	Chaudhary Tant House	98164-95272
	20(15x15)	Sheetla Tant House	01907-263888
	2000(15x15)	Others	

Infrastructure Buildings

Forest Rest Huts	3	D.F.O Suket	01907-267228
Govt. Polytechnic College Building SNR	3	Principal, Govt. Poly. College SNR	01907-266778
H.P.S.E.B. Rest Camp	2 Suit	XEN Elect. SNR	01907-262207
Panchayat Ghar	43	B.D.O.Sundernagar	01907-267203
Patwarkhana Buildings	50	Tehildar Sundernagar	01907-266431
Patwarkhana Buildings		Naib Tehildar Nihri	01907-233665
PHC	11	Block Medical Officer, Rohanda at Dhanotu	01907-265323
Pry. School Buildings	101	Block Primary Education Officer Sundernagar-I	01907-267040
	76	Block Primary Education Officer Sundernagar-II	01907-270134
PWD Rest Houses	1	XEN PWD Sundernagar	01907-266245
Sec. School Buildings	GSSSs=14	Dy.Director Sec.Edu. Mandi	01905-222118
	GHSs =14	Dy.Director Sec.Edu. Mandi	01905-222118
	GMSs=38	Dy.Director Sec.Edu. Mandi	01905-222118
	42	Block Medical Officer,	01907-265323

Temporary Camps	Temporary camps as much as required will be established as per need of the hours.
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TRANSPORTATION

Vehicle		Source Address	Tele.No.
Buses	62	R.M HRCT Sundernagar	01907-267007
	3	NTPC Kol Dam	
Car	1	Executive Engineer I&PH Sundernagar	01907-262712
Gypsy	8	Executive Engineer, HPPWD, SNR	01907-266245
		Executive Engineer I&PH Sundernagar	01907-262712
Jeep	1	Executive Engineer, HPPWD, SNR	01907-266245
	1	Executive Engineer I&PH Sundernagar	01907-262712
	25	NTPC Kol Dam	
Ambulance Van	2	NTPC Kol Dam	
Taxis	70	Taxi Union	
Tipper	3	Executive Engineer I&PH Sundernagar	01907-262712
	1	Executive Officer, Municipal Council, SNR	014907-262341
Tractor	1	Executive Engineer, HPPWD Sundernagar	01907-266245
	2	Engineer, I&PH Sundernagar	01907-262712
	1	Executive Officer, Municipal Council, SNR	014907-262341
Trucks	3	Aee, Sub Station, Sub Division, Sundernagar	01907-262908
	1	Executive Engineer, I&PH Sundernagar	01907-262712

COMMUNICATION

Mode of Communication	Location	Address	Contact No.
Wireless(Police)	Police Station, Sundernagar	Station House Officer SNR	01907-266229
	Police Chowki, Slapper	Incharge, Police Chowki Slapper	01907-286643
	Police Chowki, Dehar	Incharge Police Chowki Dehar	01907-283649
	Police Chowki BBMB Colony	Incharge Police Chowki, BBMB Colony SNR	01907-262219
Wireless (Forest)	Challenger Set i. Muraridevi ii. Sunmdernagar iii. Rohanda	Divisional Forest Officer Sundernagar	01907-267228
	Sundernagar	Range Officer	94180-70401
	Jai Devi	Range Officer	98163-52516
	Kangoo	Range Officer	
	Jhungi	Range Officer	01907-237109
Wireless HPSEB	Sundernagar	Executive Engineer,	01907-262207
	Bhojpur	Junior Engineer Bhojpur	01907-262207
	Chatrokhari	Junior Engineer Chatrokhari	01907-262207
	Mahadev	Junior Engineer Mahadev	01907-262207
	Purana bazaar	Junior Engineer Purana Bazar	01907-262207
	Dhanotu	Junior Engineer Dhanotu	01907-262207
	Kalahod	Junior Enginee Kalahod	01907-262207
	Jarol	Junior Engineer Jarol	01907-262207
	Slapper-I	Junior Engineer Slapper-I	01907-262207
	Slapper-II	Junior Engineer Slapper-II	01907-262207
	Jaral	Junior Engineer Jaral	01907-262207
	Kanaid	Junior Engineer Kanaid	01907-262207

	Dehar	Junior Engineer Dehar	01907-262207
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• **SEARCH AND RESCUE**

Name	Location	Distance	Contact No.
Fire Brigade	BBMB Colony Sundernagar	3Kms.	01907-262765
	BBMB Colony Slapper	18 Kms.	01907-286655
Home Guards	Commandant HHG Mandi	25 Kms	01905-223005
	Training Centre Chail Chowk	25Kms	01907-250285
Police Station Police Post	Sunder Nagar	100Mts	01907-266229
	BBMB Colony	3Kms	01907-262219
	Dehar	20Kms	01907-283649
	Slapper Colony	18 Kms.	01907-286643

Command control and coordination

Contact No.	Address	Incharge	Officer-in- Command	Hierarchy of Command	Information Centre
01907 266001	SDM	SDM	SDM	Tehsildar SNR 01907-266431	Tehsildar Sundarnagar 01907-266431
				Naib Tehsildar Sundernagar 01907-266431	
				Naib Tehsildar Nihri 01907-233665	

Evacuation, Rescue And Relief

Evacuation	Location	Distance	Address/Contact No.
	The People so evacuated	Buildings of three	Addresses/Contact No.

	will be housed in several school, college, Patwarkhana, Panchayat Ghar , Rest House, Health sub Centre buildings spread over the Sub Division. Almost every habitation has at least one Govt. building	colleges are in the radius of 3 Kms. The remaining buildings are at a distance ranging between 0 to 40 Kms.	are given in this plan under head infrastructure/ building
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2 Rescue

The people caught anywhere in any type of disaster on account of earthquake, floods, landslide, cloudburst etc. will be rescued with the help of Police personnels, HHGs, NCC & NSS cadets and other NGOs who will come forward.

2 Relief

People rescued will be provided relief preferably at the temporary camps which will be established in the buildings described under head infrastructure/buildings. However, the arrangements for treatment will also be available with the following hospitals:

Name of Hospital	Location	Distance	Address	Contact No.
BBMB Hospital	BBMB Colony Sundernagar	4Kms	Principal Medical Officer	01907-265323
Civil Dispensary	Dhanotu	3Kms	Block Medical Officer Rohanda at Dhanotu	01907-265323
Civil Hospital Sundernagar	Sundernagar	300Kts.	Sr. Medical Officer	01907-266223
Sanjiwani Hospital	Bhojpur	1.5Kms	Chairman, Sanjiwani Hospital, Sundernagar	01907-267144
Suket Hospital	Sundernagar	320Mts.	Director, Suket Hospital	01907-267144
			Sundernagar	
Sushrut	Sundernagar	2 Kms	Dr. Sanjay	01907-265600

Besides the above hospitals, there are 11 PHCs and 42 Sub Centres in this Sub Division located at different places and spread all over the Sub Division and are under the control of block medical Officer Rohanda at Dhanotu whosed contact No. is 01907-265323. All these PHCs and Sub Centres will be used at the hour of need to treat the people primarily or otherwise.

Fist Aid and Post First Aid Medical Attention	Senior Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Sundernagar
	Principal Medical Officer, BBMB Hospital Sundernagar.
	Block Medical Officer, Sundernagar
Transportation	Regional Manager, HRTC, Sundernagar
Minimum personal needs of evacuees	Rationing, clothing arrangements will made instantaneously as per requirement/need and as warranted by the situation.
Security	Police

Communication	Wireless/Telephone
Designated place for the dead	Liabile to be decided as the situation warrants and need generates in consultation with local bodies, NGOs and Administration.
Identification of dead	Liabile to be made by local bodies, NGOs and administration.
Cremation of dead	Liabile to be made by Local Bodies, NGOs and administration
Disposal of dead animals	Local bodies/NGOs and administration

SUB-DIVISION GOHAR

Item	Quantity (in No.)	Contact person	Tele No.
General			
Rope	-NIL-		
Shovel	-NIL-		
Pick Axe	-NIL-		
Axe	-NIL-		
Hacksaw	-NIL-		
Hammer	-NIL-		
Rescue			
Search light	1No.	SDM Gohar	250262
Portable Public Address System	-NIL-		
Siren/Hooter	1 No	SDM Gohar	250262
Stretcher	21 Nos	Medical Department	
Two way Communication System	-NIL-		
Portable Generator	-NIL-		
Specialised Heavy			
Earth Moving Equipment	-NIL-		
Crane	-NIL-		
Gas Cutter	-NIL-		
Rigs	-NIL-		
Welding Machines	-NIL-		
Steel Cables	-NIL-		
Jacks	-NIL-		
Boats	-NIL-		
[Type text]	-NIL-		
Life Jackets	-NIL-		
Water Tankers	-NIL-		

Fire Tenders	-NIL-	Fire Officer Mandi	
Ambulance	2No	MO Gohar	01907-250292
	1No	MO Thunag	
Truck	1 No. Truck	Asst. Eng.I&PH Gohar	250274
	2 No Truck	Asst. Eng. HPSEB Gohar	250201
Tractor	-NIL-		
Bolero Comperesher	1No	Asst.Eng. PWD Gohar	250236
	1 No	Asst. Eng. PWD Balichowki	
	1No	Asst.Eng. PWD Janjehli	256727
	1No	Asst.Eng. PWD Chatri	243225
Tipper	2No	Asst.Eng. PWD Gohar	250236
	1 No	Asst.Eng. PWD Blichowki	229131
	2No	Asst.Eng. PWD Janjehli	256727
Jeep	1 No	SDM Gohar	250262
	1 No	Asst. Eng. HPSEB Gohar	250201
	1No	BMO Bagsaid	01907-254225
	1No	BMO Janjehli	01907-256512
	1 No	Asst. Eng. I&PH Gohar	257312

	1 No	DFO Nanchan	250267
Jeepsy	1No.	SHO Gohar	ASI 250228
Moter Cycle	2 No	Moter Cycle SHO Gohar	do
	1 No	Moter CycleSI Janjehli	HC 256740
	1 No	Moter CycleSI Balichowki	HC 229103
JCV	6 No's	XEN PWD Gohar	251336
Dozer	2 No's	XEN PWD Gohar	251336
Tarpolins	56No's	SDM Gohar	250262
Road Roler	1No	Janjehli Sub-Div.	01907-256727

Material	Quantity (in No.)	Contact person	Tele. No.
GI Sheets	-NIL-		
Asbestov-Sheet	-NIL-		
Tarpulines	20 Nos.		
Plastic Sheets	-NIL-		
Tents	-NIL-		
Bedding	-NIL-		
Blankets	-NIL-		
Beds	-NIL-		
Ration	-NIL-		
Drinking Water	-NIL-		

Infrastructure Buildings

Pry. School Buildings	239		
Sec. School Buildings	81		
PHC/Sub-Centres	52		
Patwarkhana Buildings	50		
Panchayat Ghar	82		
PWD Rest Houses	4		
Forest Rest Huts	6		
Other Office Buildings	21		
Number of Rooms	170 Approx.		
Temporary Camps	-NIL-		
Vehicle		Source Address	Tele.No.
Buses	-NIL-		
Tractor			
Buses	-NIL-		
Taxis	-NIL-		

Ambulance	1No.	Community Health Centre Gohar	
Pack Animal	-NIL-		
Railway	-NIL-		

Communication:

Communication	Location	Address	Contact No.
Wireless(Police)	Jassan	S.H.O. Gohar	01907-250228

Search and Rescue

Name	Location	Contact Number	Distance
Mountaineering/ Adventure Sports institutes	-	-	-
Fire Brigade	Mandi	01905-222900	1.5 Kms.
Home Guards Training Centre Jassan Chail Chowk	Jassan	01907-250285	6Kms.
Police Station	Gohar	01907-250228	1.5 Kms.
Sniffer Dogs	-	-	-
Police Training	-	-	-

Command Control and Coordination

Control Room	Contact No.	Address	Incharge
S.D.M Gohar	01907-250262	SDM	SDM Gohar
Officer in Command	01907-	Tehsildar Gohar	
	01907-257506	Tehsildar Thunag	SDM Gohar
	01905-229140	Naib Tehsildar Balichowki	SDM Gohar
Hierarchy of Command	01907-250283	Tehsildar Gohar	SDM Gohar
	01907-257506	Tehsildar Thunag	SDM Gohar
	01905-229140	Naib Tehsildar Balichowki	SDM Gohar

Evacuation, Resque and Relief

Evacuation	Location	Distance	Address	Contact No.
	Gohar	1.5 K.M	Medical Officer Gohar	01907-250292

	Bagsaid	30 K.M.	Block Medical Officer Bagsaid	01907-254255
	Janjehali	55 K.M.	Block Medical Officer Janjehali	01907-256512
	Gohar (Police)	1.5 K.M.	SHO Police Station Gohar	01907-250228

First Aid and post Aid medical attention	Medical Officer Gohar/B.M.O. Bagsaid, B.M.O Janjehali
Transportation	HRTC Booking Officer Chailchowk
Minimum personal needs of evacuees	As per the prevfailing situation
Security	Police, Home Guard
Communication	Wireless/Telephone
Designated place for the deed	Local Bodies/NGOs and Administration
Identification of deed	Local Bodies/ NGOs and Administration
Cremation of Dead	Local Bodies/NGOs and Administration
Disposal of Dead Animal	Local Bodies/NGOs and Administration

Medical

Sr. No	Name	Distance from Head quarter	Address Contact Number	Ambulance	Surgery
Community health Centres & Primary Health Centres					
	C.H.C Gohar	1.5. K.M.	01907-250292		
	C.H.C Bagsaid	30 Kms.	01905-254225		
	P.H.C Devdhar				
	P.H.C Parwara	32 Kms			
	P.H.C Jhungi	40Kms			
	P.H.C Jachh	22Kms			
	P.H.C Balichowki	60Kms			
	P.H.C Khuhan	76Kms			
	P.H.C Gadagusain	81Kms			
	P.H.C Janjehali		01907-256512		

Health Sub Centres :44

Aurvedic Hospital :29

SUB-DIVISION KARSOG
Equipment/Machinery

Item	Quantity (in No.)	Contact person	Tele No.
General	-		
Rope	15	XEN HPSEB Karsog	01907-222217
Shovel	3	Suresh,Puran,Subhash	01907-225024,
Pick Axe	1	HRTC Karsog	01907-222587
Axe	1	HRTC Karsog	01907-222587
Hacksaw	5	Private Mec. workshop	01907-222241
Hammer	11	Private Mec. workshop	01907-222241
Rescue	14	Company Commander Home Guard	01907-222114
Search light	2	SDM Karsog	01907-222236
Portable Public Address System	1	A.P.R.O Karsog	01907-222236
Siren/Hooter	1	PNB Karsog	01907-222234
Stretcher	8	Civil Hospital &PHC	
Two way Communication System	5	S.D.O@, BDO, HPPWD Karsog	01907-222222
Two way Communication System	1	I&PH,PNB Karsog	01907-222234, 222859
Portable Generator	5	B.S.N.L Karsog	01907-222500
Specialised Heavy			
Earth Moving quipment	4	Suresh,Puran,Subhash ,Daulat Ram	01907-225024, 222247
Crane	1	XE N HPPWD Karsog	01907-222229
Gas Cutter	2	Deepak Auto Mobile	98162-60061
Rigs	-		
Welding Machines	3	Khusi Ram,Kasmlesh Motor and Kansi Ram	-
Steel Cables	2	HPSEB	01907-222217
Jacks	11	Mechenical workshop HRTC Karsog	01907-222587
Boats	-		
Life Jackets	-		
Water Tankers	4	All Co ntactor Karsog	01907-222341, 22247
Fire Tenders	-		
Ambulance	1		
Transport	15+5 Buses	HRTC/Private Buses	01907-222587
Tipper	2	I nder Dutt. Puran	01907-225071,
Tractor	19	Private persons	01907-222245

Material	Quantity (in No.)	Contact person	Tele. No.
GI Sheets	-		
Asbestov-Sheet	-		
Tarpulines	43	S.D.M Karsog	01907-222236
Plastic Sheets	-		
Tents	-		
Bedding	-		
Blankets	-		
Beds	-		
Ration	-		
Drinking Water	-		

Infrastructure Buildings			
Pry. School Buildings	202		
Sec. School Buildings	11		
PHC/Sub-Centres	03/32	B.M.O Karsog	01907-222218
Patwarkhana Buildings	36	Tehsildar Karsog	01907-222228
Panchayat Ghar	40	B.D.O Karsog	01907-222222
PWD Rest Houses	3	Executive Engineer PWD Karsog	01907-222229
Forest Rest Huts	05	D.F.O Karsog	01907-222205
Other Office Buildings	10		
Number of Rooms	100		
Temporary Camps	-NIL-		

Transportation

Vehicle		Source Address	Tele.No.
Trucks		Truck Operator Union Bhakhrot	01907- 222253
Tractor		Ganga Ram	
Buses		T.M HRCT Karsog	01907-222587
		Verma Bus Service	
Taxis		Harish Kumar	
Ambulance	1	B.M.O Karsog	01907-222218
Pack Animal	-		
Railway	-		

Communication

Service	Location	Address	Contact No.
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Wireless (Police)	Korsog	S.H.O Korsog	01907-222221
	Pangna	A.S.I Pangna	01907-225026
Wireless (Forest)	Karsog	Range Officer	
	Pangna	Range Officer	01907-225156
Wireless (Electricity)	Karsog	Executive Engineer	01907-222217
	Churag	Assistant Engineer	01907-224011
	Pangna	Assistant Engineer	01907-225041

Search and Rescue

Name	Location	Contact Number	Distance
Mountaineering/ Adventure Sports institutes	-NIL-		
Fire Brigade	-NIL-		
Home Guards	Karsog	01907-222114	½ Km
Police Station	Karsog	01907-222221	
Sniffer Dogs	-NIL-		
Police Training institute	-NIL-		

Command Control and Coordination

Control Room	Contact No.	Address	Incharge
Karsog	01907-222236	Inspector Police	Sub-Divisional
	01907-222228	Station Karsog	Magistrate Karsog

Evacuation, Rescue and Relief:

Evacuation	Location	Distance	Address/Contact No.
	Karsog	½ Kms.	Block Medical Officer Karsog
	Pangna	25 Kms	Incharge PHC Pangna
	Karsog (Police)	½ Kms	SHO Police Station Karsog.

First Aid and Post First Aid Medical Attention	Block Medical Officer karsog
Transportation	Incharge HRTC
Minimum Personal Needs of Evacuees	Police

Security	As per the Prevailing Situation
Communication	Wireless/Telephone
Designated Place for the Dead	Local Bodies/NGOs and Administration
Identification of Dead	Local Bodies/NGOs and Administration
Cremation of Dead	Local Bodies/NGOs and Administration
Disposal of Dead Animals	Local Bodies/NGOs and Administration

Medical

Sr. No	Name	Distance from Head quarter	Address Contact Number	Ambulance	Surgery
Primary Health Centres					
1.	Pangna	25 Kms	PHC Pangna 01907-222216	--	-
2.	Syanj Bagra	40 Kms.	PHC Suanj Bagra 222218	-	-
3.	Ashla	50 Kms.	PHC Ashla 222211	-	-

Sub Divisional Hospital : 32

Private Clinic :01

Private Hospital :-NIL-

Army Hospital :-NIL

SUB-DIVISION JOGINDERNAGAR

Equipment/Machinery

Item	Quantity (in No.)	Contact person	Tele No.
General		Kumar Hardware	01908-222057
Rope	1	Addl. SE, HPSEB J/Nagar-	01908-222022
Ladder	1	Addl. SE, HPSEB J/Nagar-	01908-222022
Triffer	1	Addl. SE, HPSEB J/Nagar-	01908-222022
Shovel	-	-	-
Pick Axe	-	-	-
Axe	-	-	-
Hacksaw	-	-	-
Hammer	-	-	-
Rescue			
Search light	-	-	-
Portable Public Address System	-	-	-

Siren/Hooter	-	-	-
Stretcher	-		
Two way Communication System	-	-	-
Portable Generator	-	-	-
Specialised Heavy			
Earth Moving Equipment	2Nos	XEN PWD JNR	01908-222038
Crane	-	-	-
Gas Cutter	-	-	-
Rigs	-	-	-
Welding	-	-	-
Steel Cables	-	-	-
Jacks	-	-	-
Boats	-	-	-
Life Jackets	-	-	-
Water Tankers	-	-	-
Fire Tenders	-	-	-
Dozer	3	A.E Jogindernagar B&R	01908 -224205
Air Compressor	4	A.E Jogindernagar B&R	01908 -224205
Road Roller	4	A.E Jogindernagar B&R	01908 -224205
Ambulance	4	SMO Jogindernagar	01908-222038-
Transport Vehicles	26	RM HRTC Baijnath	01891-226055
Truck	2	A.E Jogindernagar B&R	01908-224205
Tipper	3	A.E Jogindernagar B&R	01908 -224205
Tractor	1	Sec. NAC JNR	01908 -222230
JCB	2	A.E Jogindernagar B&R	01908 -224205
Geep	2	A.E Jogindernagar B&R	01908 -224205

Material	Quantity (in No.)	Contact person	Tele. No.
GI Sheets		Kumar Hardware	01908-222059
Asbestov-Sheet	-	-	-
Tarpulines	-	-	-
Plastic Sheets	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-
Bedding	-	-	-
Blankets	-	-	-
Beds	-	-	-
Ration	-	-	-
Drinking Water	-	-	-

Infrastructure Buildings			
Pry. School Buildings	284	B.P.E.O Chauntra-I	01908-240152
		B.P.E.O. Ladbhrol-II	01908-278315

		B.P.E.O. Drang-I JNR	01908-224131
		B.P.E.O. Drang-II Padhar	01908-260048
Sec. School Buildings	19	-	-
PHC/Sub-Centres	95	Sr. Medical Officer JNR	01908-22038
Patwarkhana Buildings	107	Tehsildar Jogindernagar	01908-222023
		Tehsildar Ladbhrol	01908-276315
		Tehsildar Padhar	01908-224131
Panchayat Ghar	80	B.D.O Chauntra	01908-252241

		B.D.O Padhar	01908-260252
PWD Rest Houses	7	Executive Engineer JNR	01908-222033
Forest Rest Rest House	9	D.F.O Jogindernagar	01908-222100
Other Office Buildings	-	-	-
Number of Rooms	135	-	-
Temporary Camps	-	-	-
Vechicle		Source Address	Tele.No.
Trucks	95	Truck Operator Union JNR	01908-222174
Tractor	39	-	-
Buses	26	R.M HRTC Baijnath	01894-263055
Taxis	120	H.R.T.C Bus Stand JNR	01908-222061
Ambulance	-	-	-
Pack Animal	-	-	-
Railway		Station Master JNR	01908-222088

Search and Rescue

Name	Location	Contact Number	Distance
Mountaineering/ Adventure Sports institutes	-	-	-
Fire Brigade	Jogindernagar	94183-78978	Incharge Home Guard
Home Guards	Jogindernagar	94183-78978	Incharge Home Guard
Police Battalion	-	-	-
Sniffer Dogs	-	-	-
Police Training institute	-	-	-

Command Control and Coordination

Control Room	Contact No.	Address	Incharge
S.D.M Jogindernagar	01908-223895 ,Mobile 98169-61100	Sh. D.K Rattan	SDM Jogidnernaga
Officer in Command	01908-223895	S.D.M	
Hierarchy of	01908-	Sh. Ashok Chouhan	-
	01908-222023	Sh. N.D Bhatia	
	01908-260253,	Tehsildar Padhar	
	01908-260253,	Sh. Surrender	

Medical

Sr.No.	Name	Distance from Head quarter	Address Contact Number	Ambulance	Surgery
Primary Health Centres					
1.	CSC Ladbhrol	40KMs	01908-278140	1	-
2.	PHC Chauntra	10 KMs	01908-251800	-	-
3.	CSC Padhar	30 Kms	01908-260228	1	-
4.	PHC Pali	45Kms	-	-	-
5.	PHC Baridhar	42KMs	-	-	-
6.	PHC Chukku	28 KMs	-	-	-
7.	PHC Dhamoo	23 KMs	-	-	-
8.	PHC Barot	40 KMs	-	-	-
9.	PHC Balhtikar	45 KMs	-	-	-
10.	PHC Sudhar	35 KMs	-	-	-
11	PHC Bathari	90 KMs	-	-	-
12	PHC Pardol	22 KMs	-	-	-
13.	PHC Langna	32 KMs	-	-	-

Sub Divisional Hospital :1 01908-222038

Private Clinic :10

Private Hospital : 4
 Army Hospital

Detail of facilities in the form of equipment, technology and expertise etc.for
 dealing with disaster management in respect of

HOME GUARD

Item	Quant ity in (Nos)	Contact Person	Tele No.
Bolt Cutters(Sheers)	2 Nos.	Commandant Home Guard 6 th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Jack with 5 ton lift	1 No.	Commandant Home Guard 6 th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Sledge hammer	1 No.	Commandant Home Guard 6 th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Gloves-Rubber Tested up to 25,000 volts	2 Nos.	Commandant Home Guard 6 th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Stretcher Harness(Set)	2 Nos.	Commandant Home Guard 6 th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Lifebouy	2 Nos.	Commandant Home Guard 6 th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Suit-fire proximity	1 No.	Commandant Home Guard 6 th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Breathingh apparatus-self contained	1 No.	Commandant Home Guard 6 th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Extension Laddar	3 Nos.	Commandant Home Guard 6 th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Fire Extignuestter CO 2 Type 45	8 Nos.	Commandant Home Guard 6 th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Kgs.			
Fire Exti ngui	1 N o.	Commandant Home Guard 6th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Fire Exti ngui	2 N o	Commandant Home Guard 6th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Fire/ Foa m	1 N o.	Commandant Home Guard 6th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400

Tem t 80 Kgs.	2 N o	Commandant Home Guard 6th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400
Tara paul in	2 N o	Commandant Home Guard 6th BN Mandi	01905-223005 222900,235400

FLOW CHART FOR DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES AT DISTRICT LEVEL

1. Activate the DM Plan
2. Nodal Officer in the incident Response System will activate all other stake-holders associated with Disposal of the Dead.
3. Establish an information Centre at the site of Disaster/District HQ.
4. Inform all other Stake-holders, both in government and Non-Governmental sector, including the elected, Panchayati Raj functionaries and the community.
5. Activate search and Rescue teams of Fire & Emergency Services, Police, SDRF, Civil Defence, NDRF and NGOs for the retrieval of the injured and the dead.
6. The injured will get the priority for First Aid and evacuation to hospital.
7. Prepare a record of details of the bodies retrieved in the Dead Body Inventory Record Register, allocated individual Identification Number, photographed, and then Dead Body Identification Form initiated.
8. Associate relatives and community members for the identification of the bodies.
9. Hand over the identified bodies to the relatives or the community, and if necessary after cross-matching Dead Body Identification Form with that of the Missing Person Form, for the last rites as per local, cultural and religious denomination.
10. Unidentified or unclaimed dead bodies/body parts shall be transported to the mortuaries for proper preservation and storage at the designated sites.
11. Consult relatives, legal and forensic experts for positive identification.

12. Final disposal of unidentified bodies/body parts shall be done by District authorities after applying all the possible means of identification as per the legal provisions.
13. The bodies of foreign nationals shall be properly preserved either by embalming or chemical methods and then placed in body bags or in coffins with proper labeling. Handing over and transportation of such bodies shall take place through the Ministry of Extern Affairs, in consultation with the Consular offices of the concerned countries and other actors such as International Committee of the Red Cross, if necessary and possible.

GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL CARCASSES

1. Guidelines for Burial

- 1.1. Burial shall be performed in the most remote area possible.
- 1.2. Burial areas shall be located a minimum of 300 feet down gradient from wells, springs and other water sources.
- 1.3. Burial shall not be made within 300 feet of streams or ponds, or in soils identified in the country soil survey as being frequently flooded.
- 1.4. The bottom of the pit or trench should be minimum 4 to 6 feet above the water table.
- 1.5. Pits or trenches shall approximately be 4 to 6 feet deep. They should have stable slopes not steeper than 1 foot vertical to 1 foot horizontal.
- 1.6. Animal Carcasses shall be uniformly placed in the pit or trench so that they do not exceed a maximum thickness of 2 feet. The cover over and surrounding shall be a minimum of 3 feet. The cover shall be shaped so as to drain the runoff away from the pit or trench.
- 1.7. The bottom of trenches left open shall be sloped to drain and shall have an outlet. All surface runoff shall be diverted from entering the trench.
- 1.8. Burial areas shall be inspected regularly and any subsidence or cavities filled.

2. Guidelines for Composting

- 2.1. Select site that is well drained, at least 300 feet from water sources, sinkholes, seasonal seeps or other landscape features that indicate hydrological sensitivity in the area.
- 2.2. Lay 24-inch bed of bulky, absorbent organic material containing sizeable pieces 4 to 6 inches long. Wood chips or hay straw work well. Ensure the base is large enough to allow for 2-foot clearance around the carcass.

- 2.3 Lay animal in the centre of the bed. Lance the rumen to avoid bloating and possible explosion. Explosive release of gases can result in odour problems and it will blow the cover material off the composting carcass.
- 2.4 When disposing large amounts of blood or body fluid, make sure there is plenty of material to absorb the liquid. Make a depression so blood can be absorbed and then cover, if a blood spill occurs, scrape it up and put back in pile.
- 2.5 Cover carcass with dry, high-carbon material, old silage, sawdust or dry stall bedding (some semi-solid manure will expedite the process). Make sure all residuals are well covered to keep odours down, generate heat or keep vermin or other unwanted animals out of the window.
- 2.6 Let it sit for 4 to 6 months, then check to see if carcass is fully degraded.
- 2.7 Reuse the composted material for carcass compost pile, or remove large bones and land apply.
- 2.8 Site cleanliness is the most important aspect of composting; it deters scavengers, and helps control odours and keeps good neighborly relations.

Note: Animals that show signs of a neurological disease, animals that die under quarantine and those with anthrax should not be composted.

Reference: USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission, University of Arkansas.

LOW CHRT FOR DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL CARCASSES AT DISTRICT LEVEL

- a. Activate the DM Plan.
- b. Nodal Officer in the Incident Response System will activate all other stakeholders associated with the disposal of Animal Carcasses.
- c. Establish an Information Centre at the site of Disaster/District HQ.
- d. Inform all other Stake-holders, both in government and Non-Governmental sector, including the elected, Panchayati Raj functionaries and the community.
- e. Activate Animal Carcass Retrieval teams for the recovery and retrieval of the injured livestock and the animal carcasses.

- f. Injured livestock will get the priority for First Aid and evacuation to hospital.
- g. Prepare a record of details of the animal carcasses retrieved.
- h. Associate owners of the livestock, or their relatives and community members for the identification of the animal carcasses.
- i. Hand over the identified animal carcasses to the owners for disposal at the selected site.
- j. All unidentified animal carcasses will be photographed preferably before transportation for disposal.
- k. Unidentified or unclaimed animal carcasses shall be transported to the designated site for disposal by District authorities as per the Disaster Plan.

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY Mandi, HP.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) Plan at District Level

In the aftermath of a natural disaster wherein District Administration's overall coordination is needed the command, control and coordination will be carried out under the ESFs Plan. District EOC shall activate the ESFs and the concerned Department/Agency of each ESFs shall identify requirements in consultation with their counterparts in affected districts, mobilize and deploy resources to the affected areas of the district. The District EOC shall maintain a close link with the State EOC.

ESFs shall be responsible for the following:

1. The designated authorities for each of ESF shall constitute quick response teams and assign the specific task to each of the member.
2. The designated authorities for each of the ESF shall identify and earmark the resources i.e. Manpower and materials to be mobilized during the crisis.
3. An inventory of all the resources with details shall be maintained by each of the designated authority for each of the ESF.
4. The designated authority for each of the ESF will also enter into pre-contracts for supply of resources, both goods and services to meet the emergency requirements.
5. The designated authority for each of the ESF will be delegated with adequate administrative, legal and financial powers for undertaking the tasks assigned to them.

Primary and Secondary Agencies

The designated primary agency, acting as the State agency shall be assisted by one or more support agencies (secondary agencies) and shall be responsible for managing the

activities of the ESF and assisting the district in the rescue and relief activities and ensuring that the mission is accomplished. The primary and secondary agencies have the authority to execute response operations to directly support the needs of the affected districts.

Agency for Each Emergency Support Functions and Roles to be performed

ES F N o.	ESF	Primary Agency	Secondary Agency	Responsibilities of Primary Agency	Activities for Response	Role of Secondary Agency
1.	Communication	BSNL	Police Units of Armed Forces in the area	Coordination of national actions to assure the provision of telecommunication support the state and district; Coordinate the requirement of temporary telecommunication in the affected areas.	Responsible for coordination of national actions to assure the provision of telecommunication support the state and district response elements; Coordinate the requirement of temporary telecommunication in the affected areas.	Make available police wireless network at the affected locations; Coordinate for the other networks available such as Ham Radios or HPSEB network etc.;; The units of armed forces in the area would provide communication network on the request of the competent authority.
2	Public Health	Department of Health and Family	Department of Ayurveda (DAMO)	To coordinate, direct and integrate State level response;	Provide systematic approach to patient care;	To perform the same functions as assigned to

		Welfare (CMO/MS ZH)		<p>Direct activation of medical personnel, supplies and equipment;</p> <p>Coordinate the evacuation of patients;</p> <p>Provide human services under the Dept of health;</p> <p>To prepare and keep ready Mobile Hospitals and stock;</p> <p>To network with private health service providers;</p> <p>To provide for mass decontamination;</p> <p>Check stocks of equipment and drugs.</p>	<p>Perform medical evaluation and treatment as needed;</p> <p>Maintain patient tracking system to keep record of all patients treated;</p> <p>Mobilization of the private health services providers for emergency response.</p> <p>In the event of CNBR disaster to provide for mass decontamination of the affected population;</p> <p>Maintain record of dead and arrange for their post mortem.</p>	<p>the primary agency;</p> <p>Provide manpower to the primary agency wherever available and needed;</p> <p>Make available its resources to the primary agency wherever needed and available.</p>
3.	Sanitation/ Sewerage Disposal	Urban Development and Rural Development	Irrigation and Public Health	<p>Make arrangement for proposal disposal of waste in their respective areas;</p>	<p>Ensure cleanliness and hygiene in their respective areas;</p> <p>To arrange for</p>	<p>Repair the sewer leakages immediately ;</p> <p>Provide bleaching</p>

				<p>Arrange adequate material and manpower to maintain cleanliness and hygiene.</p>	<p>the disposal of unclaimed bodies and keeping record thereof;</p> <p>Hygiene promotion with the availability of mobile toilets;</p> <p>To dispose off the carcass.</p>	<p>powder to the primary agencies to check maintain sanitation.</p>
4.	Power	HPSEB Ltd. (SE/XEN)	Himurja	<p>Provide and coordinate State support until the local authorities are prepared to handle all power related problems;</p> <p>Identify requirements of external equipment required such as DG sets etc;</p> <p>Assess damage for national assistance.</p>	<p>Support to Local Administration ;</p> <p>Review the total extent of damage to the power supply installations by a reconnaissance survey;</p> <p>To provide alternative means of power supply for emergency purposes;</p> <p>Dispatch emergency repair teams equipped with tools, tents and food;</p> <p>Hire casual labour for the clearing of damaged poles etc.</p>	<p>Make arrangement for and to provide the alternative sources of lighting and heating to the affected populations and for the relief camps.</p>

5.	Transport	Department of Transport (RTO)	HRTC, Civil Aviation. (RM, HRTC, DTDO)	<p>Overall coordination of the requirement of transport;</p> <p>Make an inventory of vehicles available for various purposes;</p> <p>Coordinate and implement emergency related response and recovery functions, search and rescue and damage assessment.</p>	<p>Coordinate arrangement of vehicles for transportation of relief supplies from helipads/airports to the designated places;</p> <p>Coordinate arrangement of vehicles for transportation of SAR related activities.</p>	<p>Make available its fleet for the purpose of SAR, transportation of supplies, victims etc;</p> <p>Act as stocking place for fuel for emergency operations;</p> <p>Making available cranes to the Distt. Administration;</p> <p>To coordinate for helicopter services etc. required for transportation of injured, SAR team, relief and emergency supplies.</p>
6.	Search and Rescue	Civil Defence, Home Guards, Fire and Emergency Services (Commandant HG)	SDRF, Armed and Para military forces, Police, Red Cross, VOs, Volunteers and 108.	<p>Establish, maintain and manage state search and rescue response system;</p> <p>Coordinate search and rescue logistics</p>	<p>GIS is used to make an estimate of the damage area and the deployment of the SAR team in the area according to the priority;</p>	<p>108 and Red Cross to make available ambulances as per requirement ;</p> <p>SDRF, VOs and</p>

				<p>during field operations;</p> <p>Provide status reports of SAR updates throughout the affected areas.</p>	<p>Discharge all ambulatory patients for the first aid which has the least danger to health and others transported to safer areas.</p>	<p>Volunteers to assist the primary agency in SAR;</p> <p>Armed and para military forces to provide assistance to civil authorities on demand;</p> <p>Police to arrange for the transportation and postmortem of the dead.</p>
7.	Public Works and Engineering	HP PWD (SE/XEN)	CPWD, National Highways Authority of India, MES, BRO	<p>Emergency clearing of debris to enable reconnaissance ;</p> <p>Clearing of roads;</p> <p>Assemble casual labour;</p> <p>Provide a work team carrying emergency tool kits, depending on the nature of disaster, essential equipment such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towing vehicle 	<p>Establish a priority list of roads which will be opened first;</p> <p>Constructing major temporary shelters;</p> <p>Connecting locations of transit/relief camps;</p> <p>Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assist the relief work;</p> <p>Clearing the roads connecting</p>	<p>Making machinery and manpower available to the PWD and to keep national highways and other facilities in functional state.</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth moving equipments • Cranes etc. <p>Construct temporary roads;</p> <p>Keep national and other main highways clear from disaster effects such as debris etc.;</p> <p>Networking with private services providers for supply of earth moving equipments etc.</p>	<p>helipads and airports;</p> <p>Restoring the helipads and making them functional;</p> <p>Rope in the services of private service providers and secondary services if the department is unable to bear the load of work.</p>	
8.	Information and Communication	District Collectorate (AC/ADM)	Department of IT/NIC (DIO, NIC)	<p>Operate a Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) System to collect, receive, and report and status of victims and assist family reunification;</p> <p>Apply GIS to speed other facilities of relief and</p>	<p>Documentation of response/relief and recovery measures;</p> <p>Situation reports to be prepared and completed every 3-4 hours.</p>	Render necessary assistance in terms of resources, expertise to the primary agency in performing the assigned task.

				<p>search and rescue;</p> <p>Enable local authorities to establish contact with the state authorities;</p> <p>Coordinate planning procedures between district, the state and the centre;</p> <p>Provide ready formats for all reporting procedures as a standby.</p>		
9.	Relief Supplies	Collectorate (AC/ADM)	Department of Food and Civil Supplies (DFSC, AM CSC)	<p>To collect, process and disseminate information about an actual or potential disaster situation to facilitate the overall activities of all responders in providing assistance to an affected area in consultation;</p> <p>Coordinate activities involved with the emergency provisions;</p>	<p>Support to Local Administration ;</p> <p>Allocate and specify type of requirements depending on need;</p> <p>Organize donation (material) for easy distribution before entering disaster site.</p>	<p>To assist the primary agency in arranging and supplying relief supplies;</p> <p>To assist the primary agency in running the relief camps.</p>

				<p>Temporary shelters;</p> <p>Emergency mass feeding;</p> <p>To coordinate bulk distribution of emergency supplies;</p> <p>To provide logistical and resource support to local entities;</p> <p>In some instances, services also may be provided to disaster workers;</p> <p>To coordinate damage assessment and post disaster needs assessment.</p>		
10.	Food & Supplies	Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFSC)	Department of Cooperation (ARCS)	<p>Requirement of food and clothing for affected population;</p> <p>Control the quality and quantity of food, clothing and basic medicines;</p> <p>Ensure the timely distribution of</p>	<p>Make emergency food and clothing supplies available to population;</p> <p>Ensure the provision of specific nutrients and supplementary diet for the lactating, pregnant</p>	<p>Ensuring the distribution of food supplies to the affected population through the PDS network etc.</p>

				<p>food and clothing to the people;</p> <p>Ensure that all food that is distributed is fit for human consumption.</p>	women and infants.	
11.	Drinking water	Department of I & PH (SE/XEN)	Department of Urban Development (Secretary SADA)	<p>Procurement of clean drinking water;</p> <p>Transportation of water with minimum wastage;</p> <p>Special care for women with infants and pregnant women;</p> <p>Ensure that sewer pipes and drainage are kept separate from drinking water facilities.</p>	<p>Support to local Administration ;</p> <p>Water purification installation with halogen tablets etc.</p>	To assist the primary agency wherever ULB is associated in the distribution of potable water.
12.	Shelter	Collectorate (AC/ADM)	HIMUDA, HP PWD, UD and Panchayati Raj	<p>Provide adequate and appropriate shelter to all population;</p> <p>Quick assessment and identifying the area for the establishment of the relief camps;</p> <p>Identification of public</p>	<p>Support to Local Administration ;</p> <p>Locate adequate relief camps based on survey of damaged houses;</p> <p>Develop alternative arrangements for population living in</p>	<p>HIMUDA and HP PWD would assist the primary agency in establishing temporary shelters of larger dimensions;</p> <p>Department of Panchayati Raj through local Panchayats</p>

				<p>buildings as possible shelters;</p> <p>Identifying the population which can be provided with support in their own place and need not be shifted reallocated;</p> <p>Locate relief camps close to open traffic and transport links.</p>	<p>structures that might be affected even after the disaster.</p>	<p>would assist the primary agency in establishing shelters of smaller dimensions.</p>
13.	Media	Department of Public Relations (DPRO)	Local DD and AIR	<p>To Provide and collect reliable information on the status of the disaster and disaster victims for effective coordination of relief work at state level;</p> <p>Not to intrude on the privacy of individuals and families while collecting information;</p> <p>Coordinate with DOCs at the airport and railways for required information for international and national relief workers;</p>	<p>Use and place geographical Information to guide people towards relief operation;</p> <p>Use appropriate means of disseminating information to victims of affected area;</p> <p>Curb the spread of rumours;</p> <p>Disseminate instructions to all stakeholders.</p>	<p>To assist the primary agency in discharge of its role.</p>

				<p>Acquire accurate scientific information from the ministry of Science and Technology;</p> <p>Coordinate with all TV and radio networks to send news flashes for specific needs of Donation;</p> <p>Respect the socio-cultural and emotional state of the disaster victims while collecting information for dissemination.</p>		
14.	Help lines	Collectorate (AC/ADM)	Department of Public Relations	<p>To receive distress calls from the affected people and coordinate with the control room;</p> <p>To facilitate the optimization of donations received in kind;</p> <p>Co-ordinate, collect, process, report and display essential</p>	<p>One of the most critical needs will be having a simplified way of identifying and tracking victims and providing assistance;</p> <p>Identify locations for setting up transit and relief camps, feeding centres and setting up of the Help lines at the nodal</p>	<p>To assist the primary agency in performing its job effectively and provide its manpower and resources for the purpose.</p>

				<p>elements of information and to facilitate support for planning efforts in response operations;</p> <p>Co-ordinate pre-planned and event-specific aerial reconnaissance operations to assess the overall disaster situation;</p> <p>Pre-positioning assessment teams headed by the State coordinating officer and deployment of other advance elements;</p> <p>Emergency clearing of debris to enable reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for life saving property protection and health and safety.</p>	<p>points in the state and providing the people the information about the numbers.</p>	
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15.	Animal Care	Department of Animal Husbandry (AD AH)	Department of Panchayati Raj (DPO)	Treatment of animals; Provision of vaccination; Disposal of dead animals.	To arrange for timely care and treatment of animals in distress; Removal of dead animals to avoid outbreak of epidemics.	To assist the primary agency in performing its role.
16.	Law and Order	Police (SP)	Home Guards (Commandant Home Guards)	Having sound communication and security plan in place to coordinate law and order issues; Training to security personnel in handling disaster situations and issues related to them.	To maintain law and order; To take measure against looting and rioting; To ensure the safety and security of relief workers and material; To take specific measure for the protection of weaker and vulnerable sections of the society; To provide safety and security at relief camps and temporary shelters.	To assist the primary agency by making available manpower.
17.	Removal of trees and fuel wood	Forest (DFO)	Forest Corporation (AM FC)	Removal of fallen trees; To provide fuel wood for the relief camps and public; Have adequate storage of fuel	Arrange for timely removal of trees obstructing the movement of traffic; Arrange for timely removal of trees which have become	To support and supplement the efforts of the primary agency.

				<p>wood and make arrangement for distribution thereof;</p> <p>To provide fuel wood for cremation.</p>	<p>dangerous;</p> <p>Make arrangement for fuel wood for the relief camps and for general public;</p> <p>Provide fuel wood for mass cremation etc.</p>	
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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

FOR PERFORMING ESF

BY

VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

**OPERATING PROCEDURE GUIDELINES
FOR
FOREST DEPARTMENT**

Planning Assumptions

- There is no substitute for maintaining standards of services and regular maintenance during normal times. This affects the response of the department to any disaster situation.
- The department is required adopt appropriate measures to ensure that community participates substantially.
- For effective preparedness, the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures clearly defined in order to avoid confusion, improve efficiency in cost and time.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercise will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during emergency operations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. Select personnel can be deputed for training as “NODAL OFFICER – FOREST” at district level.

Action Plan Objective in a Disaster Situation

- Forest protection

Activities on Receipt of Warning or Activation of District DMAP (DDMAP)

- Within the affected district all available personnel will be made available to the District Disaster Manager. If more personnel are required, then out of station officer or those on leave may be recalled.
- All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Disaster Manager.
- Establish communications with District control room and your departmental offices within the division.
- Appoint one officer as “NODAL OFFICER – Forest” at district level.

- Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment and the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Fill departmental vehicles with fuel and park them in a protected area.
- Check available stocks of equipments and materials which are likely to be most needed after disaster.
- Provide information to all concerned, about disasters, likely damages, and information about ways to protect the same.
- All valuable equipments and instruments should be packed in protective covering and stored in room the most damage-proof.
- Establish work schedules to ensure that the adequate staff are available

Relief and Rehabilitation

- Asses the extent of damage to forests, nurseries and storage facilities and the requirements to salvage or replantation
- Establish contact with remote sensing department to assess damage
- Afforestation measures should be coordinated with DRDA to ensure employment assurance to disaster hit people, with Soil Conservation Officer to ensure stabilization of slopes and district control room.
- Ensure that the adequate conditions through cleaning operations are maintained to avoid water-logging and salinity in low lying areas.
- A pests and disease monitoring system should be developed to ensure that a full picture of risks is maintained.
- Plan for emergency accommodations for forest staff from out side the area.
- Information formats and monitoring checklists should be used for programme monitoring and development and for reporting to DCR. This is in addition to existing reporting system in the department.
- Establishment of a public information center with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information. The department is responsible for keeping the community informed of its potential and limitations in disaster situations.

- The NGOs and other relief organizations should be aware of the resources of the department.
- Ensure availability of fuel and fodder for disaster effected people.

OPERATING PROCEDURE GUIDELINES FOR POLICE DEPARTMENT

Planning Assumptions

- For effective preparedness the need is for the disaster response procedures to be clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercises will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during emergency operations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. Select personnel can be deputed for training as “NODAL OFFICER – Police” at the district level.

NORMAL TIME ACTIVITY

- Assess preparedness level and report the same as per the format to District Control Room every six months
- Maintain a list of disaster prone areas in the district
- Organise training on hazardous chemicals for police officers to facilitate handling of road accidents involving hazardous materials
- Designate an area, within police station to be used as public information center

Action Plan Objective in a Disaster Situation

- Maintain Law and order

Activities On Receipt of Warning or Activation of DDMAP

- Within the district, all available personnel will be made available to the District Disaster Manager. If more personnel are required, then out of station officers or those on leave may be recalled.
- All personnel required for disaster management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Disaster Manager.
- Establish radio communications (and assist in precautionary evacuation activities) with
 - State Emergency Operations Center

- District control room
 - Departmental offices
- All district level officials of the department would be asked to report to the DDM.
- Appoint one officer as “Officer-in-Charge – Police” at the district level
- The DDM shall provide “Officer-in-Charge - Police” or the field staff as the need be, with all needed authorizations with respect to
 - Recruiting casual labourers.
 - Procuring locally needed emergency tools and equipment and needed materials.
 - Expending funds for emergency needs.
- The “Officer-in-Charge - Police” will ensure that all field staff and other officers submit the necessary reports and statement of expenditure in a format as required by DDM
- Provide guards as needed for supply depots such as cooperative food stores and distribution centers.
- Identify anti-social elements and take necessary precautionary measures for confidence building.

Evacuation

- All evacuations will be ordered only by the DC, SP, Fire Brigade.
- For appropriate security and law and order, evacuation should be undertaken with assistance from community leaders.
- All evacuations should be reported to DC or District Superintendent of Police immediately.

Relief and Rehabilitation

- Immediately after the disaster, dispatch officers to systematically identify and assist people and communities in life threatening situations.

- Help identify the seriously injured people, and assist the community in organizing emergency transport of seriously injured to medical treatment centers.
- Ensure that the police stations are functioning immediately after the disaster at all required locations, as may be requested by the district control room, and that staff are available for the variety of needs that will be presented.
- Assist and encourage the community in road-clearing operations.
- Identify roads to be made one-way, to be blocked, alternate routes, overall traffic management and patrolling on all highways, and other access roads to disaster site.
- Provide Security in transit and relief camps, affected villages, hospitals and medical centers and identify areas to be cordoned off.
- Transport carrying transit passengers (that is, passengers traveling through buses and passing through the district), should be diverted away from the disaster area.
- Provide security arrangements for visiting VVIPs and VIPs.
- Assist district authorities to take necessary action against hoarders, black marketers and those found manipulating relief material.
- In conjunction with other government offices, activate a public information center to:
 - Respond to personal inquiries about the safety of relatives in the affected areas
 - Compile statistics about affected communities, deaths, complaints and needs
 - Respond to the many specific needs that will be presented
 - Serve as a rumor control center
 - Reassure the public
- Make officers available to inquire into and record deaths, as there is not likely to be time nor personnel available, to carry out standard postmortem procedures.
- Monitor the needs and welfare of people sheltered in relief camps.
- Coordinate with military service personnel in the area.

**OPERATING PROCEDURE GUIDELINES
FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

- There is no substitute for maintaining standards of services and regular maintenance during normal times. This affects the response of the department to any disaster situation.
- For effective preparedness, the department must have disaster response procedures clearly defined in order to avoid confusion, improve efficiency in cost and time.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures, accompanied by simulated exercises, will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during disaster situations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Select personnel can be deputed for training as “NODAL OFFICER”.

ACTION PLAN OBJECTIVE IN A DISASTER SITUATION

- Providing efficient and quick treatment
- Preventing outbreak of epidemics.

ACTIVITIES ON RECEIPT OF WARNING OR ACTIVATION OF DDMAP

- Within the affected district all available personnel will be made available to the District Disaster Manager. If more personnel are required, then out of station officers or those on leave may be recalled.
- All personnel required for disaster management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Disaster Manager.
- Ensure that personnel working within the district come under the direction and control of the DDM.
- Appoint one person as “NODAL OFFICER”.
- Review and update precautionary measures and procedures, and review with staff, the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment and the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Stock emergency medical equipment which may be required after a disaster.

- Determine type of injuries/illnesses expected and drugs and other medical items required, and accordingly ensure that extra supplies of medical items be obtained quickly.
- Provide information to all hospital staff about the disasters, likely damages and effects, and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property.
- Discharge all ambulatory patients whose release does not pose a health risk to them. If possible, they should be transported to their home areas.
- Non-ambulatory patients should be relocated to the safest areas within the hospital. The safest rooms are likely to be:
 - On Ground Floor
 - Rooms in the center of the building away from windows
 - Rooms with concrete ceilings.
- Equipment supplies such as candles, matches, lanterns and extra clothing should be provide for the comfort of the patients.
- Surgical packs should be assembled and sterilized. A large enough number should be sterilized to last four to five days. The sterilized surgical packs must be stored in protective cabinets to ensure that they do not get wet. Covering the stock with polythene is recommended as an added safety measure.
- All valuable instruments, such as surgical tools, ophthalmoscopes, portable sterilizers, CGS, dental equipments, etc., should be packed in protective coverings and store rooms considered to be the most damage-proof.
- Protect all immovable equipment, such as x-ray machines, by covering them with tarpaulins or polythene.
- All electrical equipments should be unplugged when disaster warning is received.
- Check the emergency electrical generator to ensure that it is operational and that a buffer stock of fuel exists. If an emergency generator is not available at the hospital, arrange for one on loan.
- All fracture equipment should be readied.
- If surgery is to be performed following the disaster, arrange for emergency supplies of anesthetic gases.
- Check stocks of equipments and drugs which are likely to be most needed after the disaster. These can be categorized generally as:

- Drug used in treatment of cuts and fractures, such as tetanus toxoid, analgesics and antibiotics.
- Drugs used for the treatment of diarrhoea, water-borne diseases and flu (including oral rehydrating supplies).
- Drugs required to treat burns and fight infections.
- Drugs needed for detoxication including breathing equipments.
- Assess the level of medical supplies in stock, including :
 - Fissure materials
 - Surgical dressings
 - Splints
 - Plaster rolls
 - Disposable needles and syringes
 - Local antiseptics.
- Prepare an area of the hospital for receiving large number of casualties.
- Develop emergency admission procedures (With adequate record keeping).
- Orient field staff with DDMAP, standards of services, procedures including tagging.
- Hospital administrators should
 - Establish work schedules to ensure that adequate staff are available for in-patient needs.
 - Organise in-house emergency medical teams to ensure that adequate staff are available at all times to handle emergency casualties.
 - Set up teams of doctors, nurses and dressers for visiting disaster sites.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

- Transport should be arranged for the transfer of seriously injured patients from villages and peripheral hospitals to general hospitals. If roads are blocked, a method should be established to request helicopter transport.
- Establish health facility and treatment centres at disaster sites.
- The provision of medical services should be coordinated by the CMO with district control room.
- Procedures should be clarified between
 - Peripheral hospitals

- Private hospitals
- Blood banks
- General hospitals and
- Health services established at transit camps, relief camps and affected villages.
- Maintain checkpoints and surveillance at Transport depots and all entry and exit points from the affected area, especially during the threat or existence of an epidemic.
- An injury and disease monitoring system should be developed to ensure that a full picture of health risks is maintained.
- Monitoring should be carried out for epidemics, water and food quality and disposal of waste in transit and relief camps, feedings centers and affected villages.
- Plan for emergency accommodations for auxiliary staff from outside the area.
- Information formats and monitoring checklists should be used for programme monitoring and development and for reporting to Emergency Operations Center. This is in addition to existing reporting system in the department .
- Seek security arrangements from district police authorities to keep curious persons from entering hospital area and to protect staff from hostile actions.
- Establishment of a public information center with a means of communication to assist in providing an organized source of information. The hospital is responsible for keeping the community informed of its potential and limitations in disaster situations.
- The Local Police, rescue groups, and ambulance teams should be aware of the resources of each hospital.

STANDARDS OF SERVICE

Tagging

Tagging is the process of prioritizing transfer of injured, based on first hand assessment of the medical officer on the disaster site. It is based on the medical criterion of chance of survival.

Decision is made regarding cases which can wait for treatment, these which should be taken to more appropriate medical units, and these which have no chances of surviving. The grouping is based on the benefit that the casualties can expect to derive from medical care, not on the seriousness of the injuries.

Whenever possible, the identification of patients should be accomplished concurrently with triage. This is done by attaching a tag to each patient, usually color-coded to indicate a given degree of injury and the priority for evacuation.

Red Tag

This tag signifies that the patient has a first priority for evacuation. Red-tagged patients need immediate care and fall into one of the following categories:

- 1 Breathing problems that can not be treated at the site.
- 2 Cardiac arrest (witnessed).
- 3 Appreciable loss of blood (more than a litre).
- 4 Loss of consciousness.
- 5 Thoracic perforations or deep abdominal injuries .
- 6 Certain serious fractures:
 - a. Pelvis
 - b. Thorax
 - c. Fractures of cervical vertebrae
 - d. Fractures or dislocations in which no pulse can be detected below the site of the fracture or dislocation
 - e. Severe concussion.
 - f. Burns (Complicated by injury to the air passages)

Green Tag

This tag identifies those patients who receive second priority for evacuation. Such patients need care, but the injuries are not life-threatening. They fall into the following categories:

1. Second-degree burns covering more than 30 per cent of the body.
2. Third-degree burns covering 10 percent of the body.
3. Burns complicated by major lesions to soft tissue or minor fractures.
4. Third –degree burns involving such critical areas as hands, factor face but with no breathing problems present.
5. Moderate loss of blood *(500-1000cc)

6. Dorsal lesions, with or without injury to the spinal column.
7. Conscious patients with significant craniocerebral damage (serious enough to cause a subdural hematoma or mental confusion). Such patients will show one of the following signs:
 - a. Secretion of spinal fluid through ear or nose
 - b. Rapid increase in systolic pressure
 - c. Projective vomiting
 - d. Change in respiratory frequency
 - e. Pulse below 60ppm
 - f. Swelling or bruising beneath the eyes
 - g. Anisocoric pupils
 - h. Collapse
 - i. Weak or no motor response
 - j. Weak reaction to sensory stimulation (Profound stupor)

Yellow Tag

Used on patients who are given third priority for evacuation and who fall into the following categories:

1. Minor Lesions
2. Minor fractures (fingers, teeth, etc).
3. Other minor lesions, abrasions, contusions.
4. Minor burns:
 - Second-degree burns covering less than 15% of the body
 - Third degree burns covering less than 2% of the body surface
 - First-degree burns covering less than 20% of the body, excluding hands, feet, and face.
5. Fatal Injuries
 - Second and third-degree with burns over more than 40 percent of the body with death seeming reasonably certain.
 - Second and third-degree burns over more than 40% of the body with other major lesions, as well as major cranio-cerebral lesions etc.
 - Cranial lesions with brain tissue exposed and the patient unconscious.

- Cranio-cerebral lesions where the patient unconscious and has major fractures.
- Lesions of the spinal column with absence of sensitivity and movement.
- Patients over 60 years old with major lesions.

It should be noted that the line separating these patients from red-tag casualties is very tenuous. If there are any red-tag patients, this system will have to be followed. If there are none, the yellow-tag patients with apparently fatal injuries become red-tag candidates. The reason is simple: If there are many red-tag patients who apparently cannot be saved because of their injuries, the time spent on the dying wounded could be better spent on the patients with chance to survive.

Black Tag

Black tags are placed on the dead, i.e. casualties without a pulse or respiration who have remained in that condition for over 20 minutes, or whose injuries render resuscitation procedures impossible.

Evacuation Procedure under the following conditions

- 1) Casualties not trapped or buried. Evacuate in the following order:
 - a. Red-tag casualties.
 - b. Green-Tag casualties.
 - c. Yellow-Tag casualties.

- 2) Casualties not trapped or buried. Evacuate in the following order:
 - a. Red-tag casualties.
 - b. Green-Tag casualties.
 - c. Yellow-Tag casualties.
 - d. Black-tag casualties not trapped or buried.
 - e. Trapped black-tag casualties.

Vector Control Standards

Vector control programmes should be planned so as to cope with two distinct situations:

- The initial phase immediately following the disaster, when control work should concentrate on the destruction, by a physical or chemical process, of vermin on persons, their clothing, bedding and other belongings and on domestic animals. An emergency sanitation team should be available from the beginning for carrying out these disinfestations.
- The period after the disaster subsided, control work should be directed towards proper food, sanitation, safe disposals of wastes, including drainage, and general personal cleanliness.

Suggested Vector Surveillance Equipment and Supplies

- Collecting Bags
- Collecting forms
- Mouth or battery powered aspirations
- Tea strainer
- Flashlight and spare batteries
- Grease pencil
- Memo pad
- Sweep net
- Pencil
- Tweezers
- White enameled dipper
- Keys and other references
- Labels
- CDC light traps (Optional)
- Collecting vials
- Aedes aegypti Ovitrap (Optional)
- Bulb syringe or medicine dropper
- Fly grill

- Mirror

Suggested Rodent Surveillance Equipment and Supplies

- Teaching aids
- Transfer bags
- Plastic bags
- Vials
- Plastic cups
- Alcohol
- Rubber bands
- Forceps
- Scissors
- Insecticide dusting pan
- Snap traps
- Formaldehyde
- Live Traps
- Acute rodenticides
- Gloves
- Anti Coagulant rodenticides
- Flashlights and batteries.

Materials and equipment

In the absence of clear indication from field, a minimum kit comprising of the following materials and equipments should be carried by the advance party to the disaster site

1. Equipment for pediatric intravenous use	36
2. Tensiometers for children and adults	12
3. Assorted ferrules Boxes	2
4. Tracheal cannulae	36
5. Set of laryngoscopes for infants, children	
And adults	1 each
6. Endotracheal tubes, No. 7 Murphy	36
7. Endotracheal tubes, No. 8	36
8. Nasogastric probes	36

9. Oxygen masks, for adults and children	2
10. Large scissors for cutting bandages	3
11. Plastic linings	60
12. Phonendoscopes	15

Sterilization Unit Supplies

1. Tracheotomy set	6
2. Thorachotomy set	6
3. Venous dissection set	6
4. Set for small sutures	12
5. Bottles for drainage of thorax	10
6. Hand scissors No. 4	6
7. Syringes (disposables) x 2cc	60
8. Syringes (disposables) x 10cc	90
9. Syringes (disposables) x 50cc	60

Ambulance Fleet

The ambulances will carry the following equipment:

1. Oxygen, Oxygen Mask, and manometer.
2. Stretchers and blankets
3. Emergency first aid kit
4. Suction equipment
5. Supplies for immobilizing fractures
6. Venoclysis equipment
7. Drugs for emergency use
8. Minimal equipment for resuscitation maneuvers

Each ambulance should be staffed by at least a physician, a nurse, a stretcher-bearer and a driver. The medical and paramedical personnel should be experienced in procedures for the management of patients in intensive care units.

Equipments and Supplies required for Vermin control for a population of 10,000

Power sprayers	2
Hand-pressured sprayers, capacity 20-30 litres	50

Dusters (hand-operated, plunger type)	50
Dusters (power-operated)	2
Space sprayer	1
Adequate supply of accessories and spare parts for the above equipment	

○ Insecticides:

DDT, technical powder	0.5 tons
DDT, 75% water wettable	1-2 tons
DDT, 10% powder	1 ton
Dieldrin, 0.625 – 1.25% emulsifiable concentrate or wettable power	100 Kg
Lindane, 0.5% emulsifiable concentrate or wettable power	100 Kg
Chlordane, 2% emulsifiable concentrate or wettable power	100 Kg
Malathion, 1% emulsifiable concentrate or wettable power	100 Kg
Dichlorvos emulsion	100 litres
Rodenticides, anticoagulant type (warfarin, etc.)	1-2 Kg
Rodent traps	100
Screen for fly control	10 rolls
Garbage cans, capacity 50-100 litres	300-500

a Quantity depends on availability and on distribution points*

OPERATING PROCEDURE GUIDELINES FOR IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Planning Assumptions

- There is no substitute for maintaining standards of services and regular maintenance during normal times. This affects the response of the department to any disaster situation.
- Operating procedures for mobilizing community participation during various stages of disaster management. The department is required to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that community participates substantially.
- For effective preparedness, the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures clearly defined in order to avoid confusion, improve efficiency in cost and time.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercise will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during emergency operations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. Select personnel can be deputed for training as “NODAL OFFICER – Water supply” and “Officer-in-Charge – Water supply” at state and district level respectively.
- To the extent possible, preventive measures as recommended in the preparedness and mitigation document of DDMAP should be undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster.

Normal Time Activity

- Assess preparedness level and report the same as per the format to the District Control Room every six months.
- Identify flood prone rivers and areas and activate flood monitoring mechanisms.
- Mark water level gauges on rivers, dams, and reservoirs.
- Establish disaster management tool kits with at sub-divisional levels consisting of ropes, pulley blocks, jungle knives, shovels, cement in bags, concrete pans, gunny bags, cane baskets.

Action Plan Objective in a Disaster Situation

- Restoration of water supply to the affected area
- Monitor flood situation

- Monitor and protect irrigation infrastructure
- Restore damaged infrastructure

Activities on Receipt of Warning or Activation of DDMAP

- Within the affected district/sub-division all available personnel will be made available to the District Disaster Manager. If more personnel are required, then out of station officer or those on leave may be recalled.
- All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Disaster Manager.
- Establish communications with Emergency operations Centre at State HQ, District Control Room and your departmental and field offices within the division.
- Appoint one officer as “Officer-in-Charge – Water Supply and Irrigation” at district level.
- Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment and the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Fill departmental vehicles with fuel and park them in protected area.
- Make sure that the hospital storage tank is full and hospital is conserving water.
- Inform people to store an emergency supply of drinking water.
- Organize on the receipt of disaster warning continuous monitoring of
 - Wells
 - Intake structures
 - Pumping stations
 - Buildings above ground
 - Pumping mains
 - The treatment plant
 - Bunds of Dams
 - Irrigation Channels
- The inlet and outlet to tanks should be inspected to ensure that waterways are unobstructed by trees and vegetation.
- Any repairs/under construction activity should be well secured with sandbags, rockfalls, etc.

Relief and Rehabilitation

- Carry out emergency repair of all damages to water supply system
- Assist health authorities to identify appropriate source of potable water.
- Identify unacceptable water sources and take necessary precautions to ensure that no water is accessed from such sources, either by sealing such arrangements or by posting department guards.
- Arrange for alternate water supply and storage in all transit camps, feeding centers, relief camps, cattle camps, and also the affected areas, till normal water supply is restored.
- Ensure that potable water supply is restored as per the standards and procedures laid down in “Standards of Potable Water”.
- Continue round the clock inspection and repair of bunds of dams, irrigation channels, control gates and overflow channels.
- Continue round the clock inspection and repair of pumps, generators, motor equipment and station building.
- Plan for emergency accommodations for staff from outside the area.
- Report all activities to the head office.

On the recommendations of “NODAL OFFICER – “Water Supply”/ Deputy Commissioner/District Control Room

- Provide for sending additional support along with food, bedding, tents
- Send vehicles and any additional tools and equipments needed.
- Standby diesel pumps or generators should be installed in damage proof buildings.
- A standby water supply should be available in the event of damage.
- Establish procedures for emergency distribution of water if existing supply is disrupted.
- Make provisions to acquire tankers and establish other temporary means of distributing water on an emergency basis.
- Make provisions to acquire containers and storage tanks required for storing water on an emergency basis.
- Prepare plan for water distribution to all transit and relief camps, affected villages and cattle camps and ensure proper execution of these plans.
- A minimum level of stock should be maintained for emergencies, and should include extra lengths of pipe, connections, joints, hydrants and bleaching powder. Adequate tools should be on hand to carry out emergency repair.

- Make sure auxiliary generators and standby engines are in good working order.
- Acquire a buffer stock of fuel for the motors and store in a protected place.
- Establish emergency work gangs for immediate post-disaster repair.

Standards of Services

Water Supply

Piped Water

- After any repair on the distribution system, the repaired main should be flushed and disinfected with a chlorine solution of 50 mg/litre for contact period of 24 hours, after which the main is emptied and flushed again with potable water.
- If the demand for water is urgent, or the repaid main cannot be isolated, the concentration of the disinfecting solution may be increased to 100mg/litre and the contact period reduced to 1 hour.
- At the end of disinfection operations, but before the main is put back into service, samples should be taken for bacteriological analysis and determination of chlorine residue.
- When a water treatment plant, pumping station, or distribution system is so badly damaged that operation cannot be restored for some time, other methods described in the following paragraphs must be used.

Private System (open well or tube)

- Water from these sources, with adequate chlorination as necessary, can be connected to a distribution system or hauled to points of consumption.

Springs and wells (non-private)

- Ground water originating from deep aquifers (such as is obtained from deep wells and certain springs) will be free from contamination if certain simple protective measures are taken.
- When springs are used as a source of water supply for disaster area, careful attention must be paid to geological formations. Limestone and certain rocks are liable to have holes and cracks, especially after earthquake, that may lead to the contamination of ground water.
- A sanitary survey of the area surrounding a well site or spring is of utmost importance. This survey, which should be carried out by a qualified professional environmental health worker, should provide information on source of contamination, geological structures (with

particular reference to overlying soil and rock formations) quality and quantity of ground water, direction of flow etc.

- The well selected as a source of water, should be at least 30m away from any potential source of contamination, and should be located higher than all such sources. The upper portion of the well must be protected by an external impervious casing, extending at least 3m below and 30cm above ground level. The casing should be surrounded by a concrete platform at least 1m wide, that slope to allow drainage away from the well; it should connect to the drain that will carry the spilled water away. The opening for drop pipes should be sealed to prevent outside water from entering the well. The rim of manholes should project at least 8cm above the surrounding surface, and the manhole cover must overlap this rim.
- Immediately after construction or repair, the well should be disinfected. First the casing and lining should be washed, and scrubbed with strong chlorine solution containing, 100mg of available chlorine per litre. A strong solution is then added to produce concentration of 50-100 mg/litre in the water stored in the well. After adequate agitation, the well water is left to stand for at least hours, then pumped out. The well is then allowed to refill. When the residual chlorine of the water drops below 1 mg/litre the water may be used.
- Most of water is stated above applies also to the location and protection of springs. The following points may be added:
 - The collection installation should be so built as to prevent the entrance of light.
 - The overflow should be so located as to prevent the entrance of surface water at times of heavy rainfall.
 - The manhole cover and gates should be locked.
 - Before using the water, the collection chamber should be disinfected with a chlorine solution.
 - An area within a radius of 50m around the spring should be fenced off to prevent ground surface contamination.

Surface water

- Surface water should be used as source of water supply only as a last resort.
- Measures should be taken to protect the watershed from pollution by animals and people. As it is usually difficult to enforce control regulations, the point of intake for water supply should be located above any tributary carrying grossly contaminated water. The pump intake should be screened and placed so that it will not take in mud from the stream bed or

floating debris. The device can be something extremely simple, such as perforated drum fixed in the middle of the stream.

Treatment

- Water should be tested for the presence of *Escherchia coli* and unsafe concentrations of nitrate as soon as possible. Detection of *E. coli* indicates contamination by human waste and therefore requires immediate protective and corrective measures.
- Monitoring of water quality should be restored or initiated immediately. During the disaster, daily determination of the chlorine residual in public water supply is sufficient.

Disinfection

- Chlorine and chlorine-librating compounds are the most common disinfectants. Chlorine compounds for water disinfection are usually available in three forms:
 - Chlorinated lime or bleaching powder, which has 20% by weight of available chlorine when fresh. Its strength should always be checked before use.
 - Calcium hypochlorite, a more stable compound sold under various proprietary names. This compound contains 70% by weight of available chlorine. If properly stored in tight container and in dark cool place, it preserve its chlorine contents for considerable period.
 - Sodium hypochlorite, usually sold as solution of approximately 5% strength under a variety of proprietary names. Its use in water disinfection is limited to small quantities and special circumstances.

Methods of chlorination

Gas chlorinator

- These machines draw chlorine gas from a cylinder containing liquid chlorine, mix it in water and inject into supply pipe. Mobile gas chlorinators are made for field use.

Hypochlorinators

- These are less heavy than gas chlorinator and more adaptable to emergency disinfection. Generally, they use a solution of calcium hypochlorite or chlorinated lime in water and discharge it into a water pipe or reservoir. They can be driven by electric motors or petrol engines and their output can be adjusted.

- Hypochlorinators are small and easy to install. They consists usually of a diaphragm pump and standard accessories, including one or more rubber-lined, solution tanks and a chlorine residual testing set. The usual strength of solution is 0.1% and it seldom rises above 0.5%

The Batch Method

- In the absence of the chlorinators, water is disinfected by batch method. This method is more likely to be used in emergencies. It involves applying a predetermined volume of chlorine solution of known strength to a fixed volume of water by means of some gravity arrangements. The strength of the batch solution should not be more than 0.65% of chlorine by weight as this is about the limit of solubility of chlorine at ordinary temperatures. For example 10g of ordinary bleaching powder (25% strength) dissolved in 5 litres of water gives a stock solution of 500mg/litre. For disinfection of drinking water, one volume of the stock solution added to 100 volumes of water gives a concentration of 5mg/litre. If after 30 minutes contact the chlorine residual is more than 0.5mg/litre this dosages could be reduced.
- After the necessary contact period, excess chlorine can removed to improve the taste by such chemicals as sulphur dioxide, activated carbon, or sodium thiosulphate. The first two are suitable for permanent installations, whereas sodium thiosulphate is more suitable for use in emergency chlorination. One tablet containing 0.5g of anhydrous sodium thiosulphate will remove 1mg/litre of chlorine from 500 litres of water.

Continuous Chlorination

- This method, in which porous containers of calcium hypochlorite or bleaching powder are immersed in water, in use mainly for wells and springs but is also applicable to other types of water supply. A free residual chlorine level of 0.7 mg/litre should be maintained in water, treated for emergency distribution. A slight taste and odor of chlorine after half an hour gives an indication that chlorination is adequate. In flooded areas where the water distribution system is still operating, higher chlorine residual should be maintained. Occasionally, an unpleasant taste develops from the reaction of chlorine with phenolic or the other organic compounds. This taste should be accepted, as it is an indication of safe disinfection.

Filtration-Disinfection

- In this method water is mixed with diatomaceous earth, then passed through the filter unit in which filtering partitions (septa) are installed. Mobile purification units using this process have been produced with capacities up to 50,000 litres per hour. They consist essentially of :
 - A centrifugal pump driven by a rope-started gasoline engine.
 - A filter (diatomic)
 - A hypochlorinator
 - A slurry feeder and an air compressor.
 - A precoat and recirculating tank.
 - A chlorine solution tank.
 - Hose adapters
 - Valves (pump suction, inlet, drain, outlet, flow control air release, etc) and
 - A tool box. Instructions in the manuals supplied with such units must be followed.

Physical Protection

- In disaster situation, physical protection of water supplies for use, is a major consideration. In addition to such barriers as walls and fences, guards may be necessary to prevent mobs from overrunning and damaging treatment units, pumping stations, tankers, distribution stations, and temporary collection facilities. Intake structures, wells and springs should also protected against misuse. The character and extent of such protection will depend on the local situation.

Ice Supply

- Required ice should be supplied from a commercial manufacturing plant where it is made from safe water and where sanitary regulations are observed.
- It should be distributed in trucks designed for the purpose, equipped with tools for the safe handling of ice.
- After drinking water is secured within stricken areas, making water available for domestic use (such as leaning and washing) should be considered.

Coagulation-Disinfection

- Removal of the organic matter greatly lessens the amount of chlorine needed for disinfection. There are many factors that govern the coagulation process. These include:

1. Hydrogen-ion concentration. The optimum pH value for coagulation is the value that the best floc formation and setting. The pH value of water changes when coagulants are used and has to be adjusted to its optimum value by addition of alkali or acids.
2. Mixing. Coagulants must be thoroughly mixed with the water to give satisfactory results. This may be accomplished by (a) pump action, whereby the coagulant solution is added to the suction pipe of the pump and pump does the mixing; (b) the drip bottle method i.e. hanging a drip-bottle over the discharge pipe or hose of raw water that feeds the tank and letting the coagulant solution drip on to the water jet; or (c) dissolution, i.e. allowing the discharge of raw water to splash on to a basket containing solid coagulant.
3. Coagulant dosage. The amount of the coagulant and chemicals required to adjust the pH value of water may be calculated when the pH and the type of alkalinity are known. However the optimum dosage for a given water may be determined approximately using the jar test.

Coagulation-Filtration-Disinfection

- In this method filtration is added to the procedures described above. If temporary reservoir can be arranged, it is preferable to let the water settle before filtering it. In mobile purification units, however the water is filtered through a pressure filter without setting. They usually have a capacity of 4000-7000 litres per hour, and consist essentially of:
 - A centrifugal pump directly coupled to a gasoline engine.
 - A filter (pressure, rapid and filter)
 - A hypochlorinator
 - A chemical solution tank
(one for alum and one for soda ash)
 - A chlorine solution tank.
 - Hose adapters
 - Valves (pump suction, inlet, drain, outlet, flow control air release, etc) and
 - A tool box. Instructions in the manuals supplied with such units must be followed.

OPERATING PROCEDURE GUIDELINES FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Planning Assumptions

- There is no substitute for maintaining standards of services and regular maintenance during normal times. This affects the response of the department to any disaster situation.
- Operating procedures for mobilizing community participation during various stages of disaster management have been given in section on “Areas of Community Participation”. The department is required to study these and adopt appropriate measures to ensure that community participates substantially.
- For effective preparedness, the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures clearly defined in order to avoid confusion, improve efficiency in cost and time.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercise will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during emergency operations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. Select personnel can be deputed for training as “NODAL OFFICER – Veterinary Services” at district level respectively.
- To the extent possible, preventive measures as recommended in the preparedness and mitigation document of DDMAP, should be undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster.
- Hospital staff be aware of damage – proof hospital rooms/buildings.
- A standby generator be made available for every hospital
- At least one kerosene – powered refrigeration unit be made available for storage of drugs.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures, accompanied by simulated exercise will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during disaster situation need to be imparted to the officials and the staff.
- To the extent possible, preventive measures as recommended in the preparedness and mitigation document of DMAP, should be communicated to the community to prevent extensive loss of livestock.

Action Plan Objective in a Disaster Situation

- Treatment of injured cattle.

- Protection and care of abandoned/lost cattle.

Activities on Receipt of Warning or Activation of DDMAP

- Within the affected district all available personnel will be made available to the District Disaster Manager. If more personnel are required, then out of station officer or those on leave may be recalled.
- All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Disaster Manager.
- Establish communications with
 - District control room
 - Veterinary aid centres and hospitals (including private practitioners) within the district.
- The Deputy Director, Veterinary Dept. will act as “Nodal Officer – Veterinary Services”.
- Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipments and the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Fill departmental vehicles with fuel and park them in protected area.
- Stock emergency medical equipments, which may required after disaster.
- Determine what injuries/illnesses may be expected, and what drugs and other medical items will be required, in addition to the requirements of setting up cattle camps, and accordingly ensure that extra supplies of medical items and materials be obtained quickly.
- Provide information to all staff of veterinary hospitals and centers about the disasters, likely damages and effects, and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property.
- Surgical packs should be assembled and sterilized.
- Arrange for emergency supply of anesthetic drugs.
- Prepare an area of the hospital for receiving large number of injured livestock.
- Establish work schedules to ensure adequate staff are available round the clock.
- Set up teams for visiting disaster site.

Relief and Rehabilitation

- Organise transfer of injured livestock from village to veterinary aid centres wherever possible
- The provision of medical services should be coordinated by Nodal Officer-Veterinary Services with District Control Room, and cattle camps.
- Establish cattle camps and additional veterinary aid centres at disaster sites and designate an Officer-in-Charge for the camp.
- Estimate the requirement of water, fodder and animal feed, for cattle camps and organise the same.
- Ensure the adequate sanitary conditions though cleaning operations are maintained in order to avoid outbreak of any epidemic.
- An injury and disease monitoring system should be developed, to ensure that a full picture of risks is maintained.
- Plan for emergency accommodations for veterinary staff from outside the area.
- Information formats and monitoring checklists as given in Annexure should be used for programme monitoring and development and for reporting to Emergency Operations Centre. This is in addition to existing reporting system in the department.
- Establishment of public information centre with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information. The hospital is responsible for keeping the community informed of its potential and limitations, in disaster situations.
- The local police and rescue group should be aware of the resources of each veterinary aid centre and hospital.
- Provide information to all staff of veterinary hospital and centres about the disaster likely damages and effects, and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property.
- Surgical packs should be assembled and sterilized.
- Enough stock of surgical packs should be sterilized to last for four to five days.
- The sterilized packs must be stored in protective cabinets to ensure that they do not get wet. Covering the stock with polythene is recommended as an added safety measure.
- All valuable equipments and instruments should be packed in protective coverings and stored in room the most damage-proof.

- Check the emergency electrical generators, to ensure that it is operational, and that a buffer stock of fuel exists. If an emergency generator is not available at the hospital, arrange for one on loan.
- Arrange for emergency supplies anesthetic drugs.
- Check stocks of equipment and drugs, which are likely to be most needed after disaster.
- Fill hospital storage tanks and encourage water savings. If no storage tank exists, water for drinking should be drawn in clean container and protected.
- Prepare an area of hospital for receiving large number of injured livestock.
- Develop emergency admission procedure (with adequate record keeping).
- Cattle camps and hospital administrator should
 - Establish work schedules to ensure that adequate staff are available
 - Set up teams of veterinary doctors, and assistants for visiting disaster sites.

Standards for Cattle Camps

1. The minimum number of cattle in the cattle camp should be about 100 and the maximum 500.
2. The cattle camp should be located at suitable sites, bearing in mind, the adequate supply of water and shade are most essential for well being of the cattle.
3. Cattle sheds constructed should not exceed 20 sq. feet per animal. Suitable arrangements for water trough and manger(s) should be made.
4. The feeding centres for cattle should be located in such a manner that
 - There is adequate supply of drinking water
 - There is sufficient shade for cattle to rest during the afternoon
 - They are located as near the rail head as possible
 - They are conveniently located, not beyond a radius of 8 Km from the affected villages.

The cattle will require 6 Kg per cattle head per day of fodder, and 1 to 1½ Kg per cattle head per day, of the concentrate like Bago molasses.

Each cattle camp will have a minimum of one camp manager, two labourers and two sweepers.

Operating procedure guidelines for PWD department

Planning Assumptions

- There is no substitute for maintaining standards of services and regular maintenance during normal times. This affects the response of the department to any disaster situation.
- The department is required to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the community participates substantially.
- For effective preparedness, the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures clearly defined in order to avoid confusion, improve efficiency in cost and time.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercise will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during emergency operations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. Select personnel can be deputed for training as “NODAL OFFICER – PWD” at district level respectively.
- To the extent possible, preventive measures as recommended in the preparedness and mitigation document of DDMAP, should be undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster.

Action Plan Objective in a Disaster Situation

- Restoration of roads to their normal condition.
- Repair/reconstruction of public utilities and buildings.

Activities on Receipt of Warning or Activation of DDMAP

- Within the affected district all available personnel will be made available to the District Disaster Manager. If more personnel are required, then out of station officer or those on leave may be recalled.
- All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Disaster Manager.
- Establish communications with District control room and your departmental offices within the division.
- All district level officials of the department would be asked to report to the Deputy Commissioner/DDM.

- Appoint one officer as “Nodal Officer - PWD” at district level.
- The “Nodal Officer - PWD” will be responsible for mobilizing staff and volunteers to clear the roads in his section, should a disaster strike.
- The “NODAL OFFICER – PWD” should be familiar with pre-disaster precautions and post disaster procedures for road clearing and for defining safe evacuation routes where necessary.
- All officers³ should be notified and should meet the staff to review emergency procedures.
- Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment and the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Vehicles should be inspected, fuel tanks filled and batteries and electrical wiring covered as necessary.
- Extra transport vehicles should be dispatched from hQ and stationed at safe and strategic spots along routes likely to be effected.
- Heavy vehicles should be moved to areas likely to be damaged and secured in a safe place.
- Inspection of all roads, bridges, government buildings and structures must be done and structures which are endangered by the impending disaster identified.
- Emergency tool kits must be made available and should include
 - Crosscut saws
 - Axes
 - Power chain saw
 - Sharpening Files
 - Chains and tightening wrenches
 - Pulley block with chain and rope
- The designation of routes strategic to evacuation and relief should be identified and marked in close coordination with the DCR.
- Establish a priority listing of roads which will be opened first, the most important being roads to hospitals and main trunk routes.
- Give priority attention to urgent repair works in disaster affected areas.
- Identify locations for setting up transit and relief camps, feeding centers and quantity of construction materials required and inform the DCR accordingly.

Relief and Rehabilitation

- All works teams should be issued two-way communication **link**.
- Provide a work team carrying emergency tool kits, depending on the nature of the disaster, essential equipments such as
 - Towing vehicles
 - Earth moving equipments
 - Cranes etc.
- Each unit should mobilize a farm tractor with chain, cables and a buffer stock of fuel.
- Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assists the drivers.
- Begin clearing roads. Assemble casual labor to work with experienced staff and divide into work gangs.
- Mobilise community assistance for road clearing by contacting community organizations.
- Undertake clearing of ditches, grass cutting, burning, removal of debris and the cutting of dangerous trees along the roadside in the effected area through maintenance engineer's staff.
- Undertake repair of all paved and unpaved road surfaces including edge metalling, potholes patching and any failure of surface, foundations in the affected areas by maintenance engineer's staff and keep monitoring their conditions.
- Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps and medical facilities for disaster victims.
- As per the decision of the district control room, undertake construction of relief camps, feeding centres, medical facilities, cattle camps.
- An up-to-date report of all damages and repairs should be kept in the district office report book and communicate the same to the district control room.
- If possible, 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.

STANDARDS FOR RELIEF CAMPS

Tent Camps

- The layout of the site should meet the following specifications.
 1. 3-4 hectares of land/1000 peoples
 2. Roads of 10 meters width

3. Minimum distance between edge of roads and tents of 2 mtrs.
 4. Minimum distance between tents of 8 mtrs.
 5. Minimum floor area/tent of 3 square meters per person.
- Water distribution in camp sites consists of
 1. Minimum capacity of tanks of 200 litres
 2. Minimum capacity per capita of 15 liters/day
 3. Maximum distance of tanks from farthest tent of 100 meters.
 - Solid waste disposal containers in tent camps should be
 1. Waterproof
 2. Insect-proof and
 3. Rodent-proof
 4. The waste should be covered tightly with a plastic or metallic lid
 5. The final disposal should be by incineration or by burial.
 - The capacities of solid waste units should be, 1 litre/4-8 tents; or 50-100 litres/25-50 persons.
 - Excreta and liquid waste should be disposed in bore-holed or deep trench latrines in tent camps. Specifications for these are:
 1. 30-50 meters from tents.
 2. 1 seat provided/10 persons
 3. Modified soakage pits should be used for waste water by replacing layers of earth and small pebbles with layers of straw, grass or small twigs. The needs to be removed on a daily basis and burned.

Buildings

Buildings used for accommodating disaster victims should provide the following:

1. Minimum floor area of 3.5 sq. meters/person
2. Minimum air space of 10 sq. meters/person
3. Minimum air space circulation of 30 cubic meters/person/hour and
4. There should be separate washing blocks for men and women.
5. Washing facilities to be provided are:
 - 1 hand basin/10 persons
 - 1 wash bench of 4-5 meters/100 persons and 1 shower head/50 persons in temperate climates

6. Toilet accommodation in buildings housing displaced persons, should meet these requirements:

- 1 seat/25 women
- 1 seat plus 1 urinal/35 men
- Maximum distance from building of 50 meters.

7. Refuse containers are to be plastic or metallic and should have closed lids. To be provided are:

- 1 container of 50-100 liters capacity/25-50 persons.

Operating procedure guidelines for HPSEB

Planning Assumptions

- There is no substitute for maintaining standards of services and regular maintenance during normal times. This affects the response of the department to any disaster situation.
- The department is required to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that community participates substantially.
- For effective preparedness, the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures clearly defined in order to avoid confusion, improve efficiency in cost and time.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercise will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during emergency operations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. Select personnel can be deputed for training as “NODAL OFFICER – Power Supply” at district level.
- To the extent possible, preventive measures as recommended in the preparedness and mitigation document of DDMAP, should be undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster.

Normal Time Activities

- Assess preparedness level and report the same as per format to District Control Room every six months.
- Establish at each sub-station a disaster management tool kit comprising cable cutters, pulley blocks, jungle knives, axes, crowbars, ropes, hacksaws and spanners. Tents for work crews should also be storage.

Action Plan Objective in a Disaster Situation

- Restore the power supply and ensure uninterrupted power to all vital installation, facilities and site.

Activities on Receipt of Warning or Activation of DDMAP

- Within the affected district all available personnel will be made available to the District Disaster Manager. If more personnel are required, then out of station officer or those on leave may be recalled.
- All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Disaster Manager.
- Establish communications with District control room and your departmental offices within the division.
- All district level officials of the department would be asked to report to the Deputy Commissioner/DDM.
- Appoint one officer as “NODAL OFFICER – Power Supply” at district level .
- Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment and the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Assist the state authorities to make arrangements for standby generators in the following public service offices from the time of receipt of alert warning
 - Hospitals
 - Water Supply Stations
 - Collectorate
 - Police stations
 - Telecommunications buildings
- Fill departmental vehicles with fuel and park them in a protected area.
- Check emergency tool kits, assembling any additional equipment needed.
- Immediately undertake inspection from the time of receipt of alert warning of
 - High tension lines
 - Towers
 - Substations
 - Transformers
 - Insulators
 - Poles and
 - Other equipments
- Review the total extent of the damage to power supply installations by reconnaissance flight, if possible.

On the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner/District Control Room/ “Nodal Officer– Power Supply” of the department in the district

- Instruct district staff to disconnect the main electricity supply for the affected area.
- Dispatch emergency repair gangs equipped with food, bedding, tents, and tools.

Relief and Rehabilitation

- Hire casual labourers on an emergency basis for clearing of damaged poles and salvage of conductors and insulators.
- Begin repair/reconstruction
- Assist hospital in establishing emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipments, if necessary.
- Establish temporary electricity supplies for other key public facilities, public water systems, etc.
- Establish temporary electricity supplies for transit camps, feeding centres, relief camps, district control room and on access roads to the same.
- Establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material godowns.
- Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various electrical receiving centres and sub-centres.
- Report all activities to the head office.
- Plan for emergency accommodations for staff from outside the area.

On the recommendation of the Nodal Officer – Power Supply/Deputy Commissioner/District Control Room, at state level, HPSEB shall

- Send cables, poles, transformers and other needed equipment
- Send vehicles and any additional tools needed.
- Provide additional support as required.

OPERATING PROCEDURE GUIDELINES FOR AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Planning Assumptions

- There is no substitute for maintaining standards of services and regular maintenance during normal times. This affects the response of the department to any disaster situation.
- The department is required to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that community participates substantially.
- For effective preparedness, the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures clearly defined in order to avoid confusion, improve efficiency in cost and time.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercise will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during emergency operations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. Select personnel can be deputed for training as “NODAL OFFICER – Agriculture” at district level.
- To the extent possible, preventive measures as recommended in the preparedness and mitigation document of DDMAP, should be communicated to the community to prevent extensive loss of crops and plantations.

Action Plan Objective in a Disaster Situation

- Restore the agricultural operations (including soil conditions)
- Crop protection
- Restore agriculture produce market.

Activities on Receipt of Warning or Activation of DDMAP

- Within the affected district all available personnel will be made available to the District Disaster Manager. If more personnel are required, then out of station officer or those on leave may be recalled.
- All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Disaster Manager.
- Establish communications with District control room and your departmental offices within the division.
- Appoint one officer as “NODAL OFFICER – Agriculture” at district level.

- Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment and the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Fill departmental vehicles with fuel and park them in a protected area.
- Check available stocks of equipments and materials which are likely to be most needed after disaster.
- Stock agricultural equipments which may be required after disaster
- Determine what damage, pests of diseases may be expected, and what drugs and other insecticides items will be required, in addition to requirement of setting up extension terms 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 covering and stored in room the most damage-proof.
- All electrical equipments should be unplugged when disaster warning is received.
- Extension officers should be assisted to
 - Establish work schedules to ensure that the adequate staff are available
 - Set up the teams of extension personnel and assistants for disaster sites.

Relief and Rehabilitation

- Assess the extent of damage to soil, crop, plantation, micro-irrigation systems and storage facilities and the requirements for replantation or salvaging
- Make extensive use of soil and water testing laboratories
- Provision of agricultural services should be coordinated with irrigation department, DRDA, District Control Room
- Estimate the requirement of
 1. Seeds
 2. Fertilizers
 3. Pesticides and labour
- Organise transport, storage and distribution of the above with adequate record keeping procedures
- Ensure that the adequate conditions through cleaning operations are maintained to avoid water-logging and salinity in the low lying areas.

- A pests and disease monitoring system should be developed to ensure that a full picture of risks is maintained.
- Plan for emergency accommodations for agriculture staff from outside the area.
- Information formats and monitoring checklists as given in section on “Information and Monitoring Tools” should be used for programme monitoring and development and for reporting to DCR. This is in addition to existing reporting system in the department.
- Establishment of a public information center with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information. The department is responsible for keeping the community informed of its potential and limitations in disaster situations.
- The NGOs and other relief organizations should be aware of the resources of the department.
- Assist farmers to re-establish their contacts with agriculture produce market and ensure that appropriate prices are offered to them.

First Information Report

Name of the District

Date of Report

1. Nature of Calamity
2. Date and Time of Occurrence
3. Number and Names of the areas affected
4. Population Affected
5. Number of Persons
 - a) Died
 - b) Missing
 - c) Injured
6. Animals
 - a) Affected
 - b) Lost
7. Crops Affected
8. Number of houses damaged
9. Damage to Public Property

Rapid Assessment Format for Disaster Management Team

[Aim to determine immediate response of the locality]

Type of Disaster _____; Date _____;

Time _____;

Team

Member _____

1. Name of the location	
2. Administrative Unit and Division	
3. Geographical location	
4. Local Authorities interview(with name, address, designation)	
5. Estimated total population	
6. Worst affected areas/population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No of Blocks - G.P - Village 	
7. Areas currently inaccessible	
8. Type of areas affected	
9. Distance from the District Head Quarters(Km)	
Accessibility of the areas	
10. Effect on population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Primary affected population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children below 1 year - Children between 1 and 5 years old - Women - Pregnant and lactating women - Elderly (above 60) - Disabled 	Number

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Death/Reports of starvation (c) Orphans (d) Injured (e) Missing (f) Homeless <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of people - Number of families (g) Displaced/Migrated (h) Evacuated (i) Destitute (j) Need of counseling for traumatized population 	<p>Yes/No</p>
<p>11. Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Building collapsed/wasted away (b) Building partially collapsed/wasted away (c) Buildings with minor damages (buildings that can be retrofitted) (d) Number of schools affected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gravity of the damages (e) Number of hospitals and Health Centers affected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gravity of the damages (f) Number of Government buildings affected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gravity of the damages (g) Any other building affected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gravity of the damages 	<p>Number</p> <p>Scale 1 to 5 where 1 is no damages and 5 is completely destroyed</p>
<p>12. Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Road Damaged/destroyed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale of the damage - Location - Km (b) Railways damaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location - Km - Is the railway still working (c) Bridges damaged/collapsed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locality - Villages isolated (d) Damages to the Communication Network (e) Damages to the Electricity Network (f) Damages to the Telecommunication Network 	<p>Scale 1 to 5 where 1 is normal and 5 is completely destroyed/washed away</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>Yes/No and scale of the damages</p> <p>Scale 1 to 5 where 1 is no damages and 5 is completely destroyed</p>
<p>13. Health Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Infrastructure damaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hospitals - Health Centers 	<p>Number</p> <p>Scale 1 to 5 where 1 is no damages and 5 is completely destroyed</p> <p>Number</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vaccination Centers (b) Availability of Doctors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the area - In the district (c) Availability of Paramedical staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the area - In the district (d) Local Staff affected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doctors - Paramedical Staff (e) Conditions of equipments Specify which equipments (f) Availability of medicines/drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Typology (g) Availability of Vaccinations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Typology (h) Any immunization campaign was undertaken before the disaster (i) Possibility of diseases outbreak (j) Other health problems 	<p>Number</p> <p>Number</p> <p>Scale 1 to 5 where 1 is no damages and 5 is completely destroyed</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>List</p>
<p>14. Water Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Availability of safe drinking water (b) Availability of sanitation facilities (c) Availability of Disinfectant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Typology (d) Damages to the Water/Sewage systems (e) Damages to the water supply system (f) Availability of portable water system (g) Agencies participating in WATSAN 	<p>Yes/No</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>Scale 1 to 5 where 1 is no damages and 5 is completely destroyed</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>List</p>
<p>15. Crops/Agriculture Damage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Crop Damaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Typology - % Of Hectare damaged - In Upland/medium/low - Paddy or Non paddy - Irrigated or non-irrigated (b) Normal and actual rainfall assessment (c) Livestock loss (d) Availability of Health services for livestock (e) Cattle feed/folder availability 	<p>Mm</p> <p>Number</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>Number</p> <p>Tonnes</p>

<p>(f) Damage to agriculture infrastructure</p>	<p>Scale 1 to 5 where 1 is no damages and 5 is completely destroyed</p>
<p>16. Food/Nutrition</p> <p>(a) Availability of food/stocks (1) Family (2) Relief (3) PDS (4) Community Kitchen</p> <p>(b) Expected duration of the food stock</p> <p>(c) Most affected groups - Infant - Children - Pregnant and lactating mothers - Elderly</p> <p>(d) Where are the different groups located?</p> <p>(e) Levels of malnutrition?</p> <p>(f) Type of food required</p> <p>(g) Total quantity/ration levels required</p> <p>(h) How is the food supply and nutrition situation likely to evolve in coming weeks/months?</p>	<p>Yes/No Kg Tonnes Tonnes Kg</p> <p>Days To be ticked</p> <p>Days To be ticked</p>
<p>1. 15.Secondary Threats</p> <p>(a) Potentially hazardous sites (b) Existence of epidemics (c) Scarcity of Food (d) Scarcity of Water (e) Scarcity of Shelter (f) Scarcity of Clothes (g) Any other problem</p>	<p>List</p>
<p>16. Response</p> <p>(a) <u>Local</u>: Govt./NGOs/CSOs/Individuals Type of assistance</p> <p>(b) <u>National</u>: Govt./NGOs/CSOs Type of assistance</p> <p>(c) <u>International</u>: Govt./NGOs/CSOs Type of assistance</p>	<p>To be ticked Description</p> <p>To be ticked Description</p> <p>To be ticked Description</p>
<p>17. Logistic and Distribution system</p> <p>(a) Availability of Storage facilities (b) Means of transport available</p>	<p>Yes/No List</p>

<p>(d) ORS (e) Vitamin A (f) Vaccines (g) Mobile units(quantity to be specified) (h) Cold chain system</p> <p>1.3 Education:</p> <p>(a) Infrastructure temporary / permanent (b) Teachers (c) Teachers kits (d) Reading materials (e) Availability of mid-day meal</p> <p>Crop/Agriculture (a) Need of seeds (b) Fertilizer , Pesticide (c) Type of Seed required (d) Availability of local variety (e) Availability of resources</p> <p>Infrastructure: (a) Repair of roads (b) Repair of railways and bridges (c) Power Supply (d) Telecommunication (e) Equipments required for restoration (f) Manpower required</p>	<p>List</p> <p>Yes/No and specify location Yes/No and specify location</p> <p>List</p> <p>Number of Man days</p>
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- **Observation:**
- **Source of information:**
- **Site Visit:**
- **Interaction with affected population:**
- **Assessment Carried By:**

Guidelines for Requisitioning of Armed Forces in Aid of Civil Administration

Procedure for Provision of Aid

1. The Armed Forces are conscious of not only their constitutional responsibility in-aid to civil authority, but also, more importantly, the aspirations and the hopes of the people. Although such assistance is part of their secondary role, once the Army steps in, personnel in uniform wholeheartedly immerse themselves in the tasks in accordance with the Army's credo - **SERVICE BEFORE SELF**.

2. Assistance during a disaster situation is to be provided by the Defence Services with the approval and on orders of the central government. In case, the request for aid is of an emergency nature, where government sanctions for assistance is not practicable, local military authorities, when approached for assistance should provide the same. This will be reported immediately to respective Services Headquarters (Operations Directorate) and normal channels taken recourse to, as early as possible.

Requisition Procedure

3. Any state unable to cope with a major disaster situation on its own and having deployed all its resources will request Government of India for additional assistance. Ministry of Defence will direct respective service headquarters to take executive action on approved requests. The chief secretary of state may initiate a direct request for emergency assistance, for example, helicopter for aerial reconnaissance, or formation of local headquarter (Command/Area Headquarters) or naval base or air force station.

Coordination

4. The responsibility for coordination of disaster relief operations at various levels is as follows:

- a) Inter-service Coordination at Central Level: Cabinet secretariat (Military Wing). A case for co-opting a Tri Service RRF to cater for emergency situations within India and in the region is under consideration of COSC. This JCC would be responsible for coordination and directing all rescue/relief operations to ensure synergy of efforts of all three services in management of disasters.
- b) Service Headquarters
 - (i) Military Operations Directorate (MI-6) at Army Headquarters
 - (ii) Director of Naval operations at Naval headquarters
 - (iii) Directorate of Operations (Transport and Maritime) at Air Headquarters

- c) Command and Lower Formation Headquarters: Senior General Staff Officers (Operations)
- d) State Level: Service liaison officer deputed to form a part of Joint Control Centre.
- e) Local Level: Nominated Commander of troops and senior civil administrator in-charge of relief.

5. The Armed Forces may be called upon to provide the following types of assistance:

- a) Infrastructure for command and control for providing relief. This would entail provision of communications and technical manpower.
- b) Search rescue and relief operations at disaster sites.
- c) Provision of medical care at the incident site and evacuation of casualties.
- d) Logistics support for transportation of relief materials
- e) Setting up and running of relief camps
- f) Construction and repair of roads and bridges to enable relief teams/ material to reach affected areas.
- g) Repair, maintenance and running of essential services especially in the initial stages of disaster relief.
- h) Assist in evacuation of people to safer places before and after the disaster
- i) Coordinate provisioning of escorts for men, material and security of installations,
- j) Stage management and handling of International relief, if requested by the civil administration.

Disaster Relief Operation

6. Important aspects of policy for providing disaster relief are as under:

- a) Disaster relief tasks can be undertaken by local commanders. However, HQ Sub Area is to be informed at the first opportunity and then flow of information to be maintained till completion of the task.
- b) Effective and efficient disaster relief by the army while at task
- c) Disaster relief tasks will be controlled and coordinated through Commanders of Static Headquarters while field units Commanders may move to disaster site for gaining firsthand knowledge and ensuring effective assistance.
- d) Once situation is under control of the civil administration, army aid should be promptly de-requisitioned.
- e) Adequate communication, both line and radio, will be ensured from Field Force to Command Headquarters.

Procedure to Requisition Army, and Air Force

- 7. It will be ensured by the local administration that all local resources including Home Guards, Police and others are fully utilised before assistance is sought from outside. The District Collector will assess the situation and project his requirements to the State Government. District Control Room will ensure that updated information is regularly communicated to the State Control Room, Defence Service establishments and other concerned agencies.

8. District Collector will apprise the State Government of additional requirements through State Control Room and Relief Commissioner of the State.
9. Additional assistance required for relief operations will be released to the District Collector from the state resources. If it is felt that the situation is beyond the control of state administration, the Relief commissioner will approach the Chief Secretary to get the aid from the Defence Services. Based on the final assessment, the Chief Secretary will project the requirement as under while approaching the Ministry of Defence, Government of India simultaneously for clearance of the aid:

Aid from Army: Head quarters Sub Area Commander, and Headquarters of Western Command Chandimandir.

Aid from Air Force: Sector Commander Sarsawa, Saharanpur (Contact Person: Wg. Cdr. Vineet Sharma – 07599342240; Fax No. 01331 – 244822), and Western Air Command Headquarters, Delhi.

Army authorities to be contacted for disaster relief are as under:

10. Co-Ordination Between Civil and Army: For deployment of the Army along with civil agencies on disaster relief, co-ordination should be carried out by the district civil authorities and not by the departmental heads of the line departments like Police, Health & Family Welfare, PWD and PHED etc.
11. Overall Responsibility When Navy and Air Force are also being Employed: When Navy and Air Force are also involved in disaster relief along with the Army, the Army will remain overall responsible for the tasks unless specified otherwise.

13. Principles of Employment of Armed Forces

- a) **Judicious Use of Armed Forces:** Assistance by Armed Forces should be requisitioned only when it becomes absolutely necessary and when the situation cannot be handled by the civil administration from within its resources. However, this does not imply that the response must be graduated. If the scale of disaster so dictates, all available resources must be requisitioned simultaneously.
- b) **Immediate Response:** When natural and other calamities occur, the speed for rendering aid is of paramount importance. It is clear that, under such circumstances, prior sanction for assistance may not always be forthcoming. In such cases, when approached for assistance, the Army should provide the same without delay. No separate Government approval for aid rendered in connection with assistance during natural disasters and other calamities is necessary.
- c) **Command of Troops:** Army units while operating under these circumstances continue to be under command of their own commanders, and assistance rendered is based on task basis.
- d) **No Menial Tasks:** While assigning tasks to troops, it must be rendered that they are not employed for menial tasks e.g. troops must not be utilised for disposal of dead bodies.
- e) **Requisition of Aid on Task Basis:** While requisitioning the Army, the assistance should not be asked for in terms of number of columns, engineers and medical

teams. Instead, the- civil administration should spell out tasks, and leave it to army authorities to decide on the force level, equipment and methodologies to tackle the situation.

- f) **Regular Liaison and Co-ordination:** In order to ensure that optimum benefit is derived out of Armed Forces employment, regular liaison and coordination needs to be done at all levels and contingency plans made and disseminated to the lowest level of civil administration and the Army.
- g) **Advance Planning and Training:** Army formations located in areas prone to disaster must have detailed plans worked out to cater for all possible contingencies. Troops should be well briefed and kept ready to meet any contingency. Use of the Vulnerability Atlas where available must be made.
- h) **Integration of all Available Resources:** All available resources, equipment, accommodation and medical resources with civil administration, civil firms and NGOs needs to be taken into account while evolving disaster relief plans. All the resources should be integrated to achieve optimum results. Assistance from outside agencies can be superimposed on the available resources.
- i) **Early De-requisitioning:** Soon after the situation in a disaster-affected area has been brought under control of the civil administration, Armed Forces should be de-requisitioned.

REQUISITION FOR ARMY AID BY CIVIL AUTHORITIES

(NATUAL CALAMITIES)

Reference No. : Calamities

1. From :

2. To :

3. For Information -

4. Date and time origination of demand -

5. Situation as at area _____ an

Heavy flood in area _____ due rising of rigor _____ civilians marooned. Own evacuation resources insufficient meet requirement. In view continuous heavy, rains in upper regions, more areas may be affected marooning another _____ civilians of _____ region.

6. **Type of extent of aid required for**

(i) Equipment and personal, to evacuate marooned civil.

- (ii) Medical assistance for approximately _____ civilians.
- (iii) Tentage for _____ families if available.

7. **Likely duration and period of aid required**

for _____ days with effect from _____
(present situation permitting)

8. **Officer in charge Army aid to contact.**

9. **Name of civil Liaison Officer detailed.**

Mr. _____ (Telephone No.) _____

10. **Arrangement made by civil authorities to guide Army aid to place of operations.**

Mr. _____ will meet Army aid part at _____ On receipt of
information from Army authorities)

11. **Special Instructions.**

- (i) School building at _____ being made available to
house personnel and also for medical arrangements.
- (ii) Sufficient stocks of required medicines in the present contingency being made
available to treat effected civilians population.
- (iii) Road Bridge at _____ is unserviceable.

12. Please acknowledge.

Signature

Office Seal

DE-REQUISITION OF ARMY AID (NATUAL CALAMITIES)

1. **Reference No.** _____ **Date:** _____
2. **From** _____ - _____
3. **To** _____ - _____
4. **Information** - _____
5. Army aid requisitioned vide our reference No. _____ of _____ is hereby de-requisitioned with effect from _____ hrs on _____.
6. Please acknowledge.

Signature

Office Seal

Appointment

Helipad/Emergency Landing Fields

Karsog	Panchayat	Village	Altitude	Latitude	Longitude	Landmark
	Mumail	Mumail	1400Mtrs.	-	-	-

GOHAR	Panchayat	Village	Altitude	Latitude	Longitude	Landmark
----- Nil						

SUNDERNAGAR	Panchayat/ Municipality area.	Village	Altitude	Latitude	Longitude	Landmark
	Sundernagar	Govt. Politechnic College Sundernagar Ground	900 Mts	30.75	76 53.5' 30"	Govt. Polytechnic College
	Sundernagar	B.S.L Senior Secondary School, Sundernagar	900Mts	30.75	76 53.5' 30"	Near BBMB Colony
	Kangoo	Kangoo	875 Mts	31 26'50"	76 53.5' 30"	Near Cement Plant, ACC
	Jhungi	Barnogi	2200 Mts	-	-	

Sarkaghat	Panchayat	Village	Altitude	Latitude	Longitude	Landmark
	Barchhwar	Bachhwar	680M	31.40.7	76.43.6	-
Only two seater small helicopter can land in emergent situation in college ground situated at village Barchhwar Sarkaghat????						

Sadar	Panchayat	Village	Altitude	Latitude	Longitude	Landmark
	Pandoh	Pandoh	1000 Mtrs	31.40.3	77.03.2	River Beas
	Paddal	Paddal	1000 Mtrs	31.42.4	76.56.2	River Beas

JOGINDERNAGAR	Panchayat	Village	Altitude	Latitude	Longitude	Landmark
	-	-	-	-	-	-