

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2026 MAHISAGAR



**DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION
CENTER
COLLECTOR OFFICE, MAHISAGAR**



FOREWORD



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Mahisagar District came into existence as a 28th newly formed district of Gujarat State on 26th January 2013. It came in full-fledge operational mode on 15th August 2013 completely by Lunawada, capital of district Mahisagar. The district of Mahisagar has been carved out of two districts, Panchmahal and Kheda. Mahisagar District is named by its holy Mahisagar River.

In recent years, the Government of Gujarat has been increased focus towards Disaster Management and other related aspects and has adopted a "Zero-casualty approach in response to calamities." Experience has shown that pre-planned and practiced procedures for handling an Emergency can considerably reduce Loss of Life and minimize damage too.

The Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority implemented the Disaster Risk Management Program in the State and Mahisagar District. The programme has four DRM components: Capacity Building, Awareness Generation, Mock drill and Plan Preparation. Under the programme Collector office, Mahisagar prepares the Communities and Government Officials from grass root level to top level for securing quick response mechanism right from bottom to top level. As a part of Disaster Risk management, all the Villages, Taluka and City Level Disaster Management Plans have been prepared and are being updated every Year.

The "District Disaster Management Plan-2026" is a summary document provide the details about the hazards, its history, vulnerability analysis, risk assessment and Flood Management strategy and mitigation plan. I hope this document shall go a long way in helping the district administration to tackle the disaster situation in a systematic and smooth manner.


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Collector Mahisagar

Date : 4 / 6 / 2026

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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1. Background

In our rapidly changing and uncertain world, the looming specter of disasters poses significant challenges to communities, economies, and ecosystems alike. To navigate these challenges effectively, districts must develop comprehensive Disaster Management Plans (DMPs). These plans act as crucial roadmaps, providing guidance to authorities and stakeholders in navigating the complexities of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

India is widely recognized as one of the most hazard-prone countries globally, facing a multitude of natural calamities. With approximately 60% of its landmass vulnerable to earthquakes of varying intensities, extensive flood-prone areas covering 40 million hectares, a coastline stretching over 5,700 km susceptible to cyclones and tsunamis, and the Himalayan region prone to landslides, the country confronts an array of challenges. Notably, Gujarat emerges as one of India's multi-hazard districts, facing a diverse range of risks. Consequently, there arose a critical need to devise a comprehensive plan aimed at enhancing the district's disaster response capabilities, mitigating risks, and bolstering community resilience.

Recognizing the significance of a coordinated approach to disaster management, it was imperative to establish a structured plan ensuring all stakeholders understand their roles in disaster response and preparedness. While the district's Incident Response Team takes on the primary responsibility for on-site disaster response, the State and Central authorities play pivotal roles in offering supplementary support, guidance, and external resources during major disasters. This collaborative framework ensures effective coordination and timely assistance, reinforcing the district's capacity to mitigate and respond to disasters efficiently.

Over the past years, Gujarat has encountered various calamities, including the significant 2001 earthquake, the cyclone Vaayu 2019, Tauktae 2021, Biparjoy 2023 and 1978, 2017, 2023 flood, and all other disasters leaving lasting impacts on the state. Following the devastating earthquake in 2001, the Gujarat government took proactive measures by establishing the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) to streamline disaster management efforts across the state. Over the past decade, GSDMA has played a pivotal role in formulating, implementing, and periodically updating disaster management plans, focusing on risk assessment, response planning, and mitigation measures. Moreover, GSDMA aims to enhance the involvement of local self-government institutions in disaster preparedness and response activities.

The district disaster management planning process is envisaged to extend from the village to the taluka and district levels, ensuring comprehensive preparedness and coordination at all administrative tiers. This initiative aims to harmonize disaster management plans at various levels, facilitating seamless coordination and integration of efforts. Additionally, there is a concerted effort to link village-level plans with taluka-level plans, enhancing the coherence and effectiveness of disaster management strategies. By fostering collaboration and alignment across all levels of governance, Gujarat is striving to strengthen its resilience and readiness to confront future disasters.

Mahisagar District Disaster Management Plan underscores our dedication to protecting the lives and livelihoods of our residents from the diverse array of risks posed by both natural and man-made disasters. Crafted through collaborative efforts involving government agencies, emergency responders, community organizations, and key stakeholders, this plan symbolizes our collective commitment to strengthening resilience and readiness to tackle challenges proactively.

The vision of Plan is to enable disaster resilient development in Mahisagar district and continuity of services essential for life and dignity of citizens during disaster and non-disaster situations.

The NDM Act 2005 defines disaster as.

"Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area."

The losses and impacts that characterize disasters usually have much to do with the exposure, vulnerability and coping capacity of people and places as they do with the severity of the hazard event. Therefore, there is no such thing as a natural disaster, but disasters often follow natural hazards.

1.2. Need for the Plan

In accordance with Section 15(3) of The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003, it is mandated that the Authority shall develop and maintain a master plan for the State. Additionally, Section 23(1) of The Disaster Management Act, 2005 specifies the necessity of a State Disaster Management Plan for each state. Given the state's hazard profile and past disaster occurrences, there is a pressing need for a comprehensive state disaster management plan to ensure efficient and coordinated disaster management efforts across the state.

1.2.1. Disaster Risk Reduction Post-2015

Post 2015, there has been a significant shift from the approach of Managing Disasters to Managing Risk. The three landmark global agreements viz. – the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-30 (SFDRR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Paris Agreement (CoP 21) set the stage for future global action on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), sustainable development and climate change.

1.2.2. Sendai Framework of Actions for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR) was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015. The SFDRR is a document which outlines four priorities for action to achieve 7 targets, which in turn would lead to one outcome that is- substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health, economy of persons, businesses, communities and countries. India is a signatory to the Sendai Framework for a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.

The Four priorities of action are: -

- 1. Understanding Disaster Risk**
- 2. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk**
- 3. Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience**
- 4. Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to 'Build Back Better' in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction**

The seven global targets are: -

- I. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rates in the 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015**
- II. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015**
- III. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030**
- IV. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030**

- V. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020
- VI. Substantially enhance international cooperation with developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030
- VII. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

1.2.3. Sustainable Developmental Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in September 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 SDGs are integrated—that is, they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go together with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. To make the 2030 Agenda a reality, broad ownership of the SDGs must translate into a strong commitment by all stakeholders to implement the global goals.

1.2.4 Paris Agreement on Climate change Action and Disaster Risk Reduction (CoP21).

The CoP 21 or the Paris Climate Conference held in December, 2015 led to a new international climate agreement, applicable to all countries, aiming at —holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement recognized the need loss and damage associated with the effects of climate change. The agreement identified areas of cooperation central to DRR and called for investments to address the underlying risk drivers associated with rising greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels and to inspire innovation and low-carbon growth

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) has tried to envisage coherence across the state 's efforts for DRR, sustainable development, and the actions in response to climate change.

1.3 Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda towards Disaster Risk Reduction

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, listed a Ten -Point Agenda in his inaugural speech at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016, held in New Delhi during November 2016 (AMCDRR), which has also been incorporated in the DDMP.

1. All development sectors to imbibe principles of Disaster Risk Management
2. Work towards risk coverage for all starting from poor households to small and medium enterprises to multi-national corporations to national states.
3. Encourage greater involvement and leadership of women in disaster risk management
4. Invest in risk mapping globally related to hazards such as earthquakes based on widely accepted standards and parameters.
5. Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts.
6. Develop a network of universities to work on disaster issues.
7. Utilize the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies.
8. Build on local capacity and initiative. Response agencies need to interact with the communities and make them familiar with the essential drill of disaster response.
9. Ensuring that disaster learning is well documented.
10. Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters.

1.3. Vision

The vision of Mahisagar District's disaster management plan is to create a resilient community equipped to effectively respond to and recover from various hazards. Through proactive risk assessment, robust early warning systems, coordinated emergency response strategies, and active community engagement, the plan aims to minimize loss of life, property damage, and disruption to essential services during disasters. By fostering collaboration among stakeholders and prioritizing preparedness, the plan seeks to build a safer and more resilient Mahisagar District.

1.4. Aims and Objectives of the DDMP

The aims and objectives of the Plan is to mitigate the loss of human lives and safeguard social, private, and community assets from both natural and man-made disasters.

- Identify areas in the district that are prone to natural and manmade disasters.
- Understand the existing vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms of the community by conducting panchayat level assessment exercise.
- Identify the measures that ought to be taken by the district administration for

prevention and mitigation of disasters.

- Build awareness among different stakeholders both at the administrative as well as the community level by directly engaging them in the process of district disaster management planning.
- Specify key areas for improving disaster resilience by awareness, training and capacity-building of the stakeholders.
- Highlight preparedness measures required to be undertaken by the district administration to be able to better respond to any threatening disaster situation.
- Prepare the response plan for quick and effective response; and
- Establish the reconstruction, rehabilitation and recovery plan to restore the vital life support systems to minimum operating standards at a first moment and work towards rehabilitating them to at least the original standards.

1.5. Authority for the DDMP: DM Act 2005

Disasters, whether natural or man-made, result in significant loss of life, property damage, and environmental degradation, disrupting the normal social and economic functions of society. Recognizing the imperative for a proactive, comprehensive, and sustained approach to disaster management to mitigate adverse impacts on overall socio-economic development, the Government of India enacted the Disaster Management (DM) Act in 2005, emphasizing the pivotal role of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs). Similarly, the Government of Gujarat advocates the necessity of such plans in every district to articulate a clear vision and strategy for disaster management within the state. To facilitate effective disaster management, GSDMA provides guidelines to various stakeholders involved in disaster management activities. As mandated by the DM Act, each district establishes a District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) as the focal point for the preparation, implementation, and review of DDMPs. The scope of DDMPs is extensive, covering all phases of disasters (pre, during, post, and non-disaster periods). These plans assist decision-makers in making critical decisions and provide guidance to subordinates during emergencies, thereby saving valuable time typically spent on consultations and obtaining approvals. It is the responsibility of DDMA members to oversee district and sub-district institutionalization activities related to disaster management, including periodic reviews of DDMPs and associated functions. DDMPs serve as operational frameworks for district administrations, owned by the DDMA, facilitating effective mitigation of various disasters using locally available personnel and resources.

During the development of the Mahisagar District Disaster Management Plan, data collected from multiple sources was compiled, including information from line departments. This comprehensive dataset was consolidated using the State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN), an in-house IT system. SDRN facilitates seamless access to information for officials at the Taluka, District, and State Secretariat levels, ensuring efficient coordination and decision-making in disaster management efforts.

1.6. Evolution of the Plan

The objective of the plan is to establish comprehensive systems, structures, programs, and resources within the respective district to effectively mitigate disaster risks, prepare for potential disasters, and respond promptly to any threats or occurrences. This aims to safeguard lives, property, economic activities, and the environment, ensuring the continuity and sustainability of development efforts.

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) adopts a holistic and integrated approach, prioritizing prevention, mitigation, and preparedness measures across all levels of the district. It marks a significant shift away from reactive and relief-focused strategies towards proactive measures aimed at preserving developmental progress and minimizing losses to lives, livelihoods, and assets.

To ensure the efficient implementation of the DDMP, it is structured according to the four stages of the Disaster Cycle, facilitating organized and coordinated actions at each phase.

The process is not necessarily successful if flaws are not found, but rather if the appropriate measures are undertaken in the face of the necessary improvements. In view of this, the role and responsibilities of the DDMA are:

- Ensure a year-round implementation
- Check the level of preparedness
- Assess the training imparted for capacity building
- Determine the adequacy of resources.
- Verify the coordination between departments and agencies.

Non disaster stage: Activities include disaster mitigation¹, leading to prevention² & risk reduction. Before disaster stage: Activities include preparedness to face likely disasters, dissemination of early warnings. During disaster stage: Activities include quick response, relief, mobilization of search & rescue, damage assessment. After disaster stage: Activities include recovery & rehabilitation programs in disaster affected areas.

1.7. Stakeholders and their responsibilities

Any type of disaster is it natural or manmade, leads to immense loss of life, and causes damage to the property and the surrounding environment, to such an extent that the normal social and economic mechanism available to the society, gets disturbed. The Govt. of India recognized the need to of a proactive, comprehensive, and sustained approach to disaster management to reduce detrimental effects of disasters on overall socio-economic development of country and came out with Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005 and highlighted the role and importance of District Disaster Management Plan. The Govt. of Gujarat also believes that there is a need for a Disaster Management Plan in every district that articulates its vision and strategy for disaster management in the state. In this context the GSDMA provides guidelines to various entities involved in disaster management in

the state.

to discharge their responsibilities more effectively. Further, as per the DM Act, the District Disaster Management Authority is to be formed in each district and it will be the nodal agency for preparation, functioning and review of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP). The scope of district disaster management plan is very wide, and it is applicable in all the stages of disasters (before, during, after & non disaster time).

DDMPs can help officials in making important decisions and provide guidance to direct subordinates in emergencies. DDMP helps in saving precious time, which might be lost in consultations, and getting approval from authorities. It will be the responsibility of the District Disaster Management Authority members to look after the district and sub district level institutionalization activities pertaining to disaster management, including the periodic review of district disaster management plan and allied functions. DDMP is an operational module for district administration (owned by the DDMA) and it helps to effectively mitigate the different types of disasters with locally available persons and resources. It also ensures a checklist for all the stakeholders for an action-oriented response structure and to study their preparedness level.

General role and linkages of main key departments in district disaster management plan.

Sr. No.	Department	Dealing with Hazards	Role of Department
1.	Agriculture Department	1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Climate Induced Heatwaves Drought etc.	- Agriculture losses/damage - Remedial measures can be taken to save the crops - Alternative measures are suitable for the area and type of soil.
2	Revenue Department	With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Fire 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents 6. Climate induced - Heatwaves Drought etc.	- Nodal department for coordination in Disaster management, - Management of a emergency /sudden event - Assisted by the concerned line Departments/agencies to fulfill the responsibilities assigned. Pre, during and post action plans in coordination with the line departments - Conducting relief, rescue and rehabilitation is the main

			activity
3	Education Department	With all Hazards 1. Floods 1. Cyclones 2. Fire 3. Road Accidents 4. Rail accidents 5. Climate induced - Heatwaves Drought etc	-Schools and school children safety - Ensure work smoothly to reduce this vulnerability and to play an important role in the community in responding to disasters.
4	Police Department	With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Fire 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents 6. Climate induced - Heatwaves Drought etc	- The Police Department is one of the key departments both in the normal times when no disasters occur and in times of disasters, - First responses - Assist in the evacuation process and Maintaining law and order in and around shelters.
5	Transport Department	With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Fire 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents 6. Climate induced - Heatwaves Drought etc.	- It is statistically proven that road accidents cause more deaths in a year than all disasters put together. - Death by drowning in boat accidents swells the figure even more. - The Department of Transport therefore requires larger input of disaster management than normally provided. - The Department of Transport shall be the lead department in case of road and boat accidents, and a major support providing department in disaster response.
6	Fire Department	With all Hazards 1. Floods	Department is capable of rendering life-saving service to the

		2. Cyclones 3. Fire 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents etc.	people involved in disasters both natural and man-made
7	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)	With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Fire 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents Fire etc.	- Establish radio Communications with state control rooms, district control rooms and departmental offices within the district. - All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Collector.
8	Information department	With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Fire 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents Fire etc.	- The Department of information & public relations is an important link between the media and Government during normal times. - During natural calamities, their role is as equally important as with the other key departments.
9	Women & Child Development Department	With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Road Accidents 4. Rail accidents Fire etc.	beneficiaries. However, during natural calamities like flood, cyclone, earthquakes and disease epidemic the institutional network get disrupted. - Awareness and capacity building needs to be provided on subjects related to degree and intensity of disaster (limited to low and medium magnitude). - To provide effective relief services, assistance from Voluntary agencies, H&FW, Panchayat Raj, Rural Development, Police etc.

			is required.
10	R&B Department	With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Earthquake Fire etc.	- As this Department is dealing with, and responsible for construction work and its day today maintenance for road, bridge, C.D. Works along with all public building works under its control, - All the field officials starting for Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineer and Junior Engineers are warned for such identification of structures accordingly,
11.	Panchayat, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department	With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Earthquake Fire etc.	- The whole approach towards rehabilitation work may end up being „top down“ in nature. As the relief and restoration efforts involve investment of hundreds and thousands of cores rupees, there should be satisfaction of having utilized them properly and efficiently. Activities like distributing immediate relief in the form of money, food grains, medical care, Cloths, tents, vessels, drinking water and other necessities, activities of restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of damaged villages and towns can be implemented better with the - involvement of local bodies.

1.8. How to use the plan

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) can be effectively utilized during the Action, Reference, and Remark stages of disaster management as follows:

During the Action stage, the DDMP plays a crucial role in coordinating emergency response activities. It outlines specific roles and responsibilities for emergency responders, establishes communication protocols, and provides guidance on resource allocation and deployment. By following the protocols and procedures outlined in the DDMP, emergency responders can effectively address immediate threats and mitigate the impact of disasters on affected communities.

In the Reference stage, the DDMP serves as a valuable reference tool for decision-makers at all levels of government and within various organizations involved in disaster management. It contains detailed information on the risks and vulnerabilities faced by the district, as well as an inventory of available resources, including emergency shelters, medical facilities, and equipment. Decision-makers can use this information to make informed decisions about resource allocation, prioritize response efforts, and coordinate with external agencies and partners.

In the Remark stage, the DDMP facilitates post-disaster evaluation and learning. By conducting a thorough review of response efforts and outcomes, stakeholders can identify strengths and weaknesses in the existing disaster management framework. This information can then be used to revise and update the DDMP, incorporating lessons learned and best practices to improve preparedness and response capabilities for future disasters. Through this iterative process of evaluation and revision, the DDMP ensures continuous improvement in disaster management practices and enhances the resilience of the district against future hazards.

By effectively utilizing the DDMP during the Action, Reference, and Remark stages, districts can enhance their capacity to mitigate disaster risks, respond effectively to emergencies, and build resilience in the face of future disasters.

1.9. Approval Mechanism of the Plan

Line departments and other stakeholders within the district are required to submit their respective disaster management plans, along with any amendments, to the Collector for approval. Upon receiving these submissions, the Collector is responsible for forwarding a copy of the district disaster management plan, along with any revisions, to the State Disaster Management Authority and the Relief Commissioner for their approval. This ensures that all disaster management plans within the district are reviewed and endorsed by relevant authorities at both the district and state levels.

1.10. Plan review and updating: Periodicity

Line departments and other stakeholders within the district are tasked with the responsibility of regularly reviewing and updating their disaster management plans. They are required to submit a copy of their plans, along with any amendments, to the Collector for review. Additionally, the compiled District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) document is regularly updated and submitted to the Disaster Management Authority and State Relief Commissioner for their review.

Typically, the District Disaster Management Plan undergoes two updates annually to ensure its accuracy and relevance. The initial preparation of the plan takes place in the pre-monsoon phase, typically in May, while updates are made during the post-monsoon phase, usually in November each year. This systematic approach ensures that the DDMP remains current and aligned with evolving disaster risk factors and response strategies.

The need for reviewing and updating the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) can be attributed to two primary categories:

- a) **Internal changes:** These pertain to developments occurring within the district itself, such as modifications in operational procedures, alterations in geographic features, updates in physical resources, or enhancements in knowledge and expertise.
- b) **External changes:** These encompass shifts in regulatory frameworks or other external factors that may impact disaster management practices. Such changes necessitate adjustments in the DDMP to ensure compliance with updated regulations and alignment with evolving standards and best practices.

Regarding external changes, it is imperative to update the plan annually, preferably within the first month of the new financial year. This ensures timely incorporation of regulatory revisions, emerging standards, and best practices to maintain the plan's relevance and compliance with evolving requirements.

External factors such as changes in legislation, emerging standards, and best practices in disaster management necessitate regular review and revision of the plan. By conducting annual updates, the DDMP can remain responsive to the latest developments in disaster risk reduction and management.

Timely incorporation of regulatory revisions ensures that the DDMP remains compliant with legal requirements and guidelines set forth by relevant authorities. This helps to avoid potential discrepancies or non-compliance issues during emergency response

operations. Additionally, updating the plan allows for the integration of emerging standards and best practices identified through lessons learned from recent disasters or advancements in the field of disaster management.

Annual revisions also provide an opportunity to reassess the district's risk profile considering changing socio-economic, environmental, and technological factors. This allows for the identification of new hazards, vulnerabilities, and exposure pathways that may have emerged since the previous update. By staying abreast of these changes, the DDMP can better anticipate and address emerging risks, enhancing the overall resilience of the district.

Furthermore, annual updates foster stakeholder engagement and ownership of the DDMP by providing regular opportunities for input and feedback from relevant agencies, organizations, and community members. This collaborative approach ensures that the plan reflects the diverse perspectives and expertise of those involved in disaster management efforts, thereby enhancing its relevance and effectiveness in protecting lives and livelihoods during times of crisis.

Every time that the DDMP is reviewed and updated, it must be uploaded on the website of the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) and the updated version should distinctly mention the major changes and newly added components so that any block or district official, community-based organization, NDMA, can easily study the plan etc. Additionally, the updated DDMP must be circulated to all stakeholder departments, agencies and organizations.



Chapter 2

Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment

The Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk, and Capacity (HVRC) Assessment offers a comprehensive analysis of potential risks and vulnerabilities to various hazards within Mahisagar District. It identifies high-risk areas, vulnerable populations, and critical infrastructure susceptible to disasters. The assessment evaluates the community's ability to cope with crises and identifies areas of need and preparedness. It includes an evaluation of economic, social, housing, and environmental vulnerabilities, as well as an inventory of resources, communication systems, emergency facilities, and volunteer organizations operating within the district. This assessment serves as a valuable tool for enhancing emergency preparedness and response efforts in Mahisagar District.

2.1. Socio – Economic profile of the district

Mahisagar district is a District in the state of Gujarat in India that came into being on 26 January 2013, becoming the 28th district of the state. The district has been carved out of the Panchmahal district and Kheda district. Lunawada is the district headquarters of Mahisagar. It started its operation in full-fledged from 15 August 2013.

Mahisagar District is named after Mahisagar River. As per 2011 census the district has a total population of 9,94,624 and a Total Area 2,26,064 hector. The district has 3 towns spread over 6 talukas.

The Mahi River which flows from East to West, is a holy river of India, is worshipped by many people due to lots of temples and holy places of worship along its shore. Mahisagar is the name given to it due to its vastness. The 28th newly formed district called Mahisagar district in Gujarat observes its name from this holy river. Kaleshwari is a famous place in Lunawada holding historical importance. Favorable conditions of Vasad make it a favorable picnic spot and are a gateway to 'Charotar'. Its ancient name is 'Vasudha Nagari'. Mahidam dam near Banswara in Rajasthan is built on the River Mahi, from which whole Gujarat gets the drinking water. Many crocodiles and alligators take shelter in it. Lunawada of Mahisagar district has Tirupati oil industries, Balaji food industries, Groundnut oil industries are major sources of employment for peasants of Vadodara, Sabarkantha district and Panchmahal.

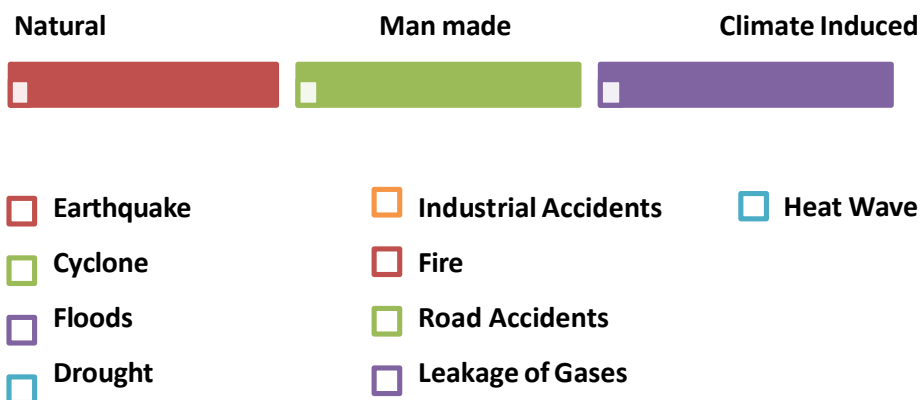
The district is situated in eastern part of Gujarat state at 22' – 23' North Latitude and 73'-74' East longitude. The district is surrounded by Rajasthan State and Aravalli District of Gujarat in the North Kheda district and in the west Chhotaudepur District and part of Madhya Pradesh

State in North attitude of district.

Mahisagar is a significant agricultural district, with rice, maize, and other crops like wheat, pulses, ground nuts, and tobacco being cultivated. A large portion of the working population is employed in agriculture, and the district is known for its horticultural crops, including mangoes, bananas, and other fruits. Dairy farming is a major source of employment and income generation in the district, with the Animal Husbandry Department and local dairy cooperatives playing a crucial role in its development.

Furthermore, the district grapples with exacerbating the impact of Flood in monsoon periods, heatwaves during the summer months. Despite these challenges, District remains resilient, with ongoing efforts to enhance disaster preparedness, promote sustainable development, and safeguard the well-being of its inhabitants.

2.2. Hazard, Vulnerability, Vulnerability and Capacity (HRVC) Assessment



The prominent natural and manmade hazards in the district are as below.

2.2.1. Seasonality of hazards

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Earthquake	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cyclone	---	---	---	---	---	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Flood	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Water Logging	---	---	---	---	--	---	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	--
Fire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Accident	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Industrial Accident	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Heat wave	---	---	Y	Y	Y	Y	---	---	---	---	---	---
Animal Attack /Snake bite	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

2.2.2 Risk and Vulnerability Analysis

Hazards	Probability Rating	Impact Rating	Vulnerability Ranking	Vulnerable Areas/Talukas
Industrial Accidents	2	1	2 (Low)	Industrial areas of Balasinor Taluka.
A) Fire	4	3	12 (Moderate)	Mostly in urban pockets (including rural areas), and domestic fires in rural areas.

B) Leakage of Gases	2	1	2 (Low)	Industrial area of Balasinor Taluka
	2	1	2 (Low)	Industrial area of Balasinor Taluka
C) Oil Spill				
Drought	4	3	12 (Moderate)	Whole District
Flood	5	5	20 (High)	Mostly low-lying Areas
Epidemics	5	4	25 (High)	Whole District
Heatwave	4	3	12 (Moderate)	Whole District
Rail/Road/Air Accidents	4	2	10 (Moderate)	Whole District
Earthquake	3	2	16 (High)	Zone-3
Terrorism 1) Cyber 2) Robbery	2	5	15 (Moderate)	District
Boat Sinking	2	1	2(Low)	Majorly the areas surrounded by rivers i.e. Lunawada, Kadana, Khanpur, Santrampur Taluka
Building Collapse	1	2	2(Low)	Majorly the Urban areas
Dam Failure	2	1	2(Low)	The district has affected 3 (Kadana /Bhadar/ Panam) medium / minor Dam can be the vulnerable.
Failure of Critical Infrastructure	2	1	2(Low)	-

2.2.3 Taluka-wise mapping

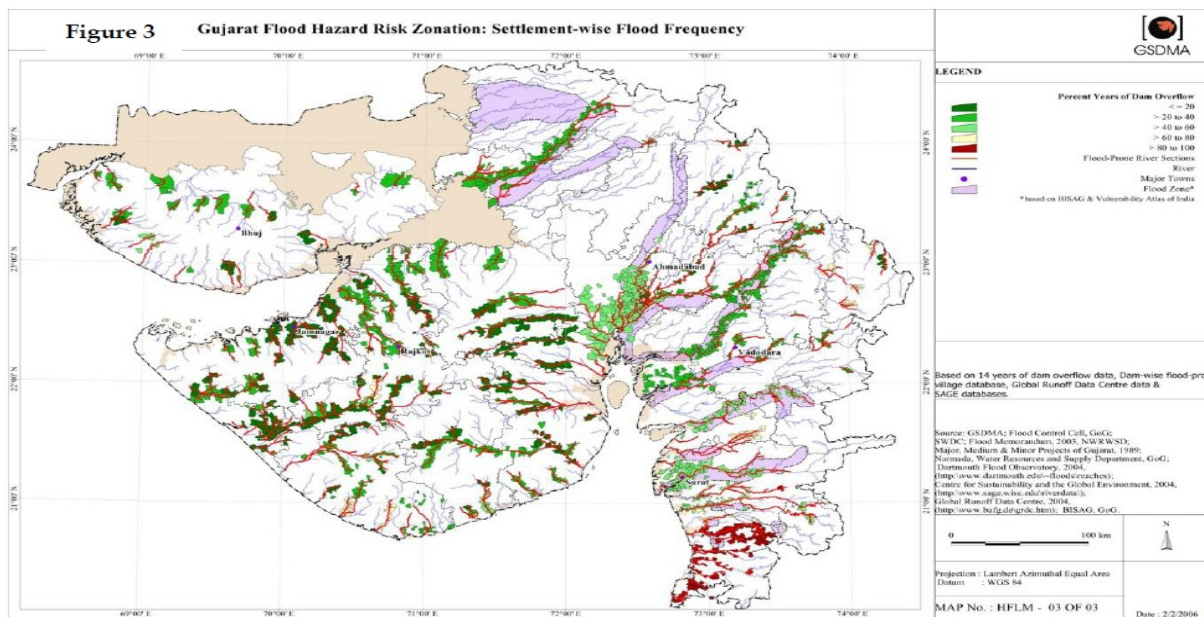
Sr. No.	Block	Flood	Drought	Earthquake	Heat Wave	Industrial Accident	Road Accidents
1	Lunawada	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate
2	Khanpur	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate
3	Santrampur	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate
4	Kadana	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate
5	Balasinor	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate
6	Virpur	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate

Sr. No.	Type of Risk	Sources	Resulting Emergencies	Effect
1.	Environmental risk – Due to man-made disaster (Air pollution)	Leakage, spillage, escaping of toxic, flammable, explosive, reactive, poisoning chemical vapor, dust, fume in atmosphere from storage, manufacturing, handling, transportation operation from the factory by the abnormalities in operation, maintenance, startup / shutdown, failure of equipment, use of substandard / Wrong material, civil commotion and armed conflicts, sabotage, war, riots, civil disturbance	Toxic release in atmosphere or Land poisoning or Water poisoning or Fire or explosion or Combination of them	Injury to humans and other living creatures, or Land poisoning or Water poisoning or Damage to property or Plant poisoning or Combination of them
2.	Environmental Risk – Due to man-made disaster (Water pollution)	Leakage, spillage, penetration of industrial waste such as solid or liquid on or in the land due to abnormalities in operation, maintenance, failure of equipment, civil commotion and armed conflicts, sabotage, breakage or choking of pipeline	Same as above	Same as above

3.	Environmental risk – Due to natural calamities i.e. earthquake, cyclone, flood (water and air pollution)	Leakage, spillage, penetrate of toxic, flammable, explosive, reactive, poisoning chemical vapors, dust, fume in atmosphere from storage, manufacturing, handling, transportation operation from the factory and leakage, spillage penetrate of industrial waste such as solid or liquid on or in the land due to natural calamity	Same as above	Same as above
4.	Environmental risk – Due to man-made Natural Calamity disaster while transporting of chemical by road, rail & pipeline	Leakage, spillage, escaping, penetrate of toxic, flammable, explosive, radioactive, poisoning chemical liquid, vapors, dust, fume in atmosphere or on or in the land due to rupture of pipeline, on or in the land road transport containers / vessel, railway wagon, equipment failure because of natural calamities or manmade or combination of them disaster	Same as above	Same as above

Hazard Assessment, Disaster History:-

2.3 Flood:-



This District Consists of two Major River namely Mahi and Panam River. Kadana Dam situated on Mahi River and similarly Panam Dam on Panam River in Panchmahal District.

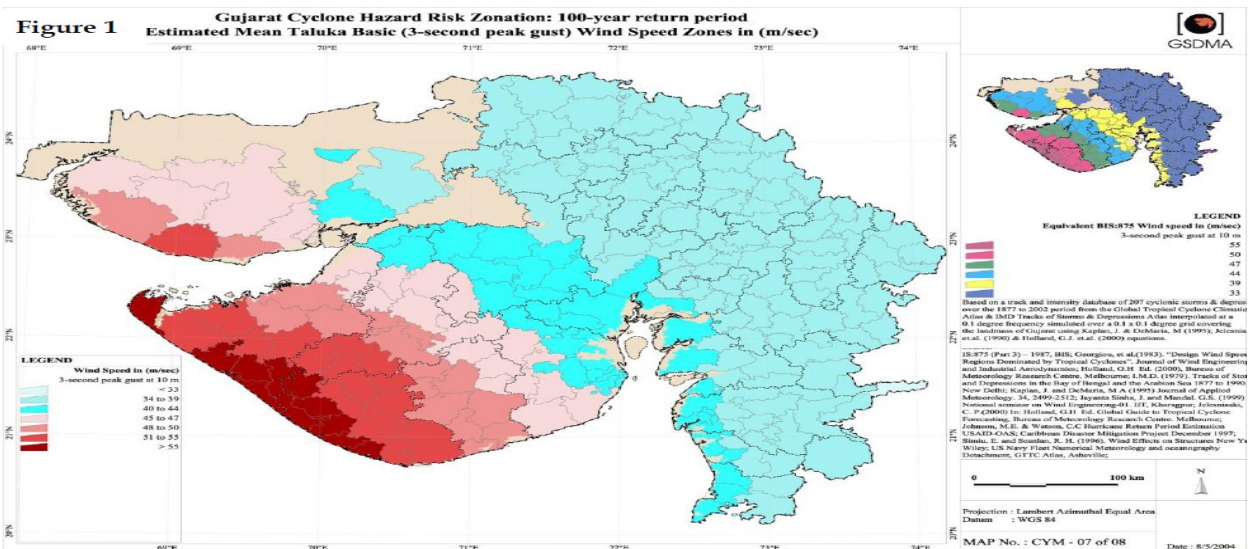
If there is more rain in the upper reaches of Rajasthan, then more water is released from the dam, or due to more rain, flooding may occur in the villages involved

Name of Flood affected Villages (Annexure-2 Page No-230.)

Potentially Dangerous location	Place	Responsible Department.	Number of Affected villages	Affected Agriculture Area (ha.)	Affected Population	Affected Animal
Various Dams	Kadana Dam Bhadar Dam Panam Dam	Irrigation Department	135	1200	100000	150000

2.4 Cyclone

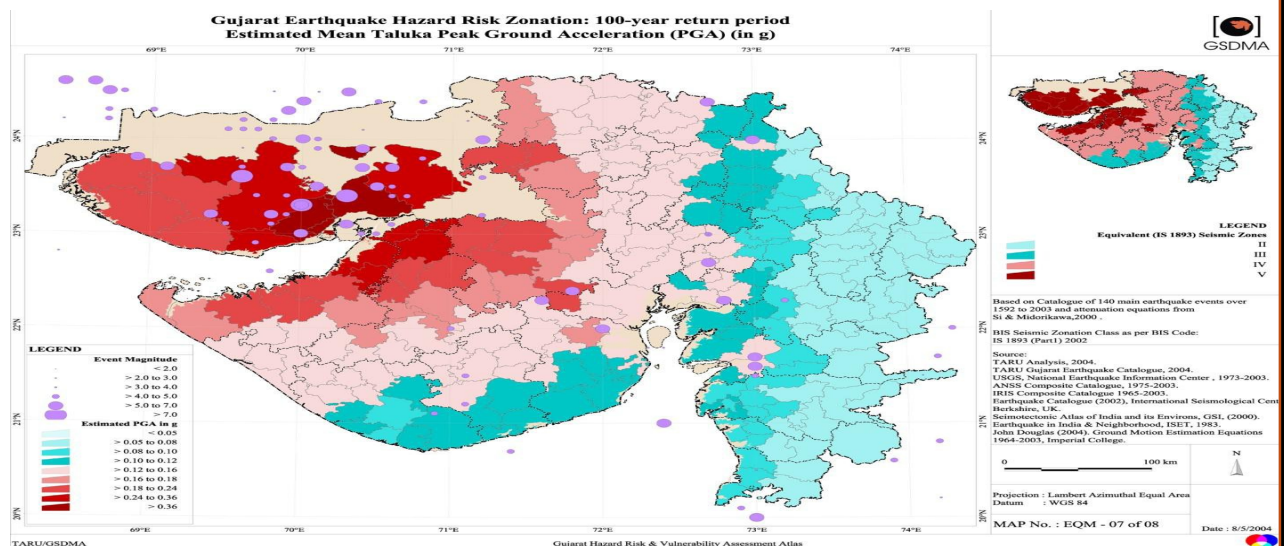
There is a possibility of 50 to 70 hours of wind blowing in the atmosphere before and after monsoon in the villages of Mahisagar district. According to the disaster calendar, the months of May to November are for preparation against storms



Damage to weak structures (especially weak and jointed roofs) is the cause of death after structural damage to property. Damage to residential structures results in loss of life. In the month of May-2021, there was a big loss in Mahisagar district in Taukte cyclone .

2.5 Earthquake :

Earthquakes cannot be predicted, hence its severity and damage cannot be estimated, so more care/vigilance is necessary in this regard. Mahisagar district is an earthquake zone-3 district.



From the earthquake point of view, paved and multi-storied buildings exist in urban areas in the district. And in rural areas paved and multi-storied houses are few and especially cement, clay and The construction of crude wooden houses is widely seen. Thus with respect to earthquakes Urban

areas appear to be more likely to be affected than rural areas. The effects of loss can be minimized if the community's public planning before, during and after earthquakes is done with retrofitting earthquake-resilient construction technology.

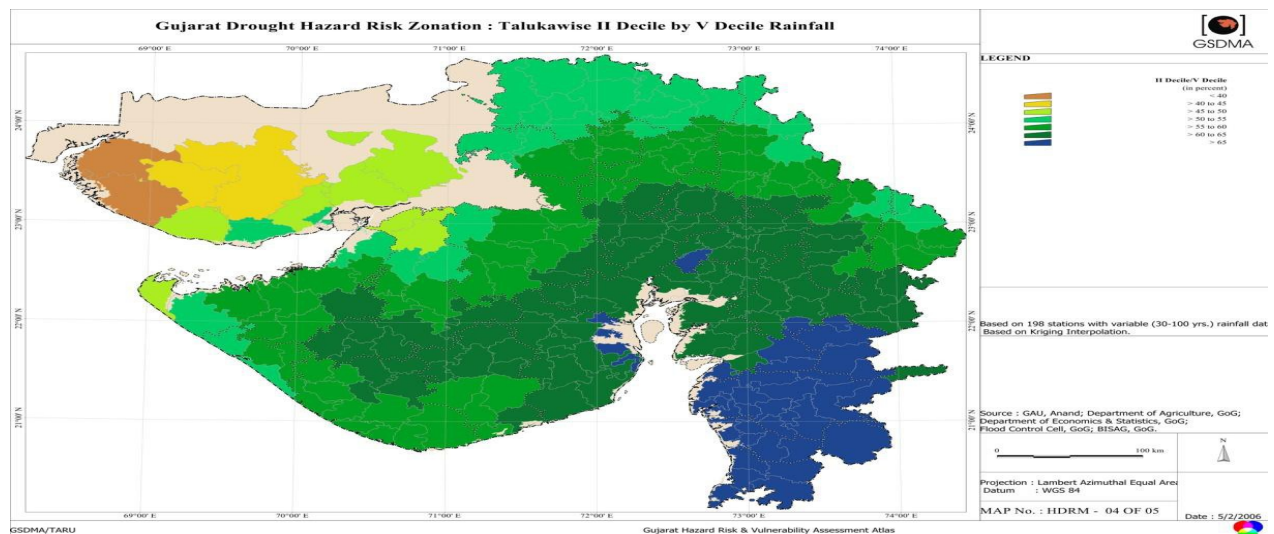
Zones	Magnitude
Zone – V	Greater than 7
Zone – IV	Greater than 5, Less than or equal to 7
Zone – III	Greater than 4, Less than or equal to 5
Zone – II	Greater than 3, Less than or equal to 4
Zone- I	Less than 3

2.6 Draught

In Mahisagar district on an average for one year in three to five years Santrampur , Kadana, Khanpur, Virpur And in the bordering talukas of Balasinore, deficient rainfall creates water scarcity.

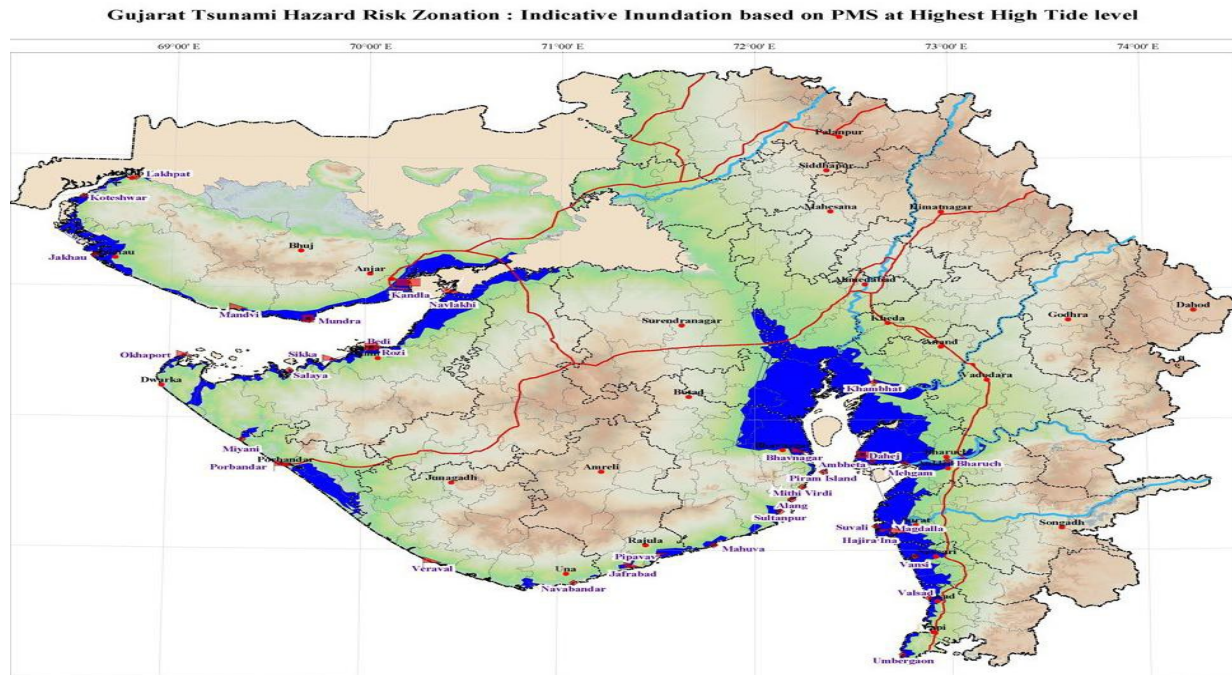
Since the rainfall during the rainy season of 2015 is less, thus, the total rainfall in the taluka is less as follows. There was a problem of water and fodder in the below Taluka:

Santrampur Kadana
Khanpur Virpur.



2.7 Tsunami:

Tsunami is an extraordinary natural phenomenon. Tsunamis are often called tidal waves. But actually tsunamis have nothing to do with global mass tides.



A tsunami is actually a series of waves traveling in the open ocean at an average speed of 450 (and 600) miles per hour. Tsunamis are mostly generated by undersea earthquakes. An earthquake with a magnitude (intensity) greater than 6.5 is considered critical for generating a tsunami.

2.8 Need to identify helpless groups:

People with disabilities become more vulnerable during a disaster, so individuals and groups with special needs should be identified and their needs should be prioritized in action plans. People who have one or more physical impairments or disabilities like blind or visually impaired, have difficulty in walking, speaking, hearing, memory may find it difficult during a disaster. Special arrangements should be made for quick assistance to such individuals and groups. Some disabilities are obvious, while others are difficult to detect and understand, such as heart disease, mental pain, arthritis, allergies, asthma, chemical reactions, breathing problems, vision and brain problems, etc.

Persons with disabilities and those who are hindered in performing certain activities such as

- **Difficulty walking or using steps (joint pain, people using mobility aids – wheelchairs, blind people walking with sticks, crutches or hand crutches), feeling tired immediately, shortness of breath, fainting (temporarily and**

permanently)

- Heart disease, asthma, lung problems or any other symptoms that cause shortness of breath due to stress, fatigue and movement.
- Mental-Intellectual, thinking and understanding problems.
- Blind/ Unable to see.
- Not being able to hear.

2.9 Capacity Analysis

The Capacity Analysis of Mahisagar District's Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) assesses the district's readiness and capability to effectively respond to emergencies. This analysis evaluates the resources, infrastructure, and human capital available for disaster preparedness and response efforts. It identifies strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in the district's capacity, informing strategies to enhance resilience and mitigate risks. By understanding the district's capacity, the DDMP can prioritize investments, allocate resources, and build partnerships to strengthen emergency response mechanisms and better protect the community from potential hazards.

Traditional Coping Capacity:

It is important to identify and recognize the traditional coping capacity of the community to enable them to enhance their capacity to withstand disasters.

Hazard	Early Warning	Preparedness	Early Response
Flood	Monitoring water resources through community	Identification of high elevation places and rescue teams	Evacuation, Search and rescue and First aid support
Cyclone	Information Local Community, Local News, social media.	Evacuate to safe place	Search and rescue and First aid support
Earthquake	---	Identification of Safe Places	Search and rescue and First aid support
Draught	Own assessment mechanism	Fodder storage, Food Storage at individual level	
Industrial/ Chemical Hazard	Local Administration	OCR, DISH and EOC	Local Response Teams



Chapter 3

Institutional Arrangements for DM

3.1. Institutional Arrangements:

The Disaster Management Act 2005 provides for an effective institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring implementation of disaster management plan for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters and for taking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation. Under Section 78 of the DM Act 2005, powers are conferred to the State Government for making rules to carry out the provisions of this Act and notify such rules in the official gazette.

The institutional mechanism for disaster management at the district level, as envisaged in the national plan and other national guidelines, is as given below –

1. District Disaster Management Authority
2. District Disaster Management Advisory Committee
3. Local Self Government
4. District EOC

3.2. D.M. organizational structure at the national level

Legal framework constitutes the foundational pivot around which different aspects of an activity are interwoven. It is probably for this reason that in institute modern democratic political systems, it has been found essential to ordain that based on a written Constitution. This enclosed the issues and activities that could not find place in the scheme of a written Constitution, for obvious reasons, have been provided with a sound legal basis by enacting a framework law on the subject. In India, one such issue has been the management of disasters. Despite being one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, the subject of disaster management could not find a place in the Constitution of India for reasons explained later in the paper. In fact, for a fairly long period of time, disasters, both natural and manmade, had been found to be managed in the classical colonial mode of trial and error resulting into untold miseries for the people and massive loss of lives and Property. The lurking dangers of climate change and its colossal impact on the occurrence of natural disasters prompted the international community to go for a recasting of the disaster management system in all parts of the world. In such an overhaul of the disaster management systems, central place was afforded to the provision of a sound legal framework. In the wake of these persuasions, Indian Parliament enacted the Disaster Management Act in 2005 to provide for the legal framework in which the structures, functionaries and activities related to management of disasters should organize and operational zed to make the country disaster free.

3.2.1. Role of Central Ministries and Departments

As disaster management is a multidisciplinary process, all Central Ministries and Departments will have a key role in the field of disaster management. The nodal Ministries and Departments of the Government of India (i.e., the Ministries of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Civil Aviation, Earth Sciences, Environment & Forests, Home Affairs, Health, Mines, Railways, Space, water Resources etc.) will continue to address specific disasters as assigned to them. National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) The NCMC, comprising high level officials of the Government of India headed by the Cabinet Secretary, will continue to deal with major crises which have serious or National ramifications. It will be conducted with 13 Institutional and Legal Arrangements supported by the Crisis Management Groups (CMG) of the Central nodal Ministries and assisted by NEC as may be necessary. The Secretary, NDMA may be a member of this Committee of state Governments. The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The institutional mechanism put in place at the Centre, State and District levels will help the States manage disasters in an effective manner. The Act mandates the State Governments inter alia to take measures for preparation of Disaster Management Plans, integration of measures for prevention of disasters or mitigation into development plans, allocation of funds, establishment of early warning systems, and to assist the Central Government and other agencies in various aspects of Disaster Management. District Administration at the District level, DDMA's 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. Management of Disasters Impacting more than one State. At times, the impact of disasters occurring in one State may spread over to the areas of other States. Similarly, preventive measures in respect of certain disasters, such as floods, etc., may be required to be taken in one State, though the impact of their occurrence may affect another. The administrative hierarchy of the country is organized into National, State and District level administrations. This presents some difficulties in respect of disasters impacting more than one State. Management of such situations calls for a coordinated approach, which can respond to a range of issues quite different from those that normally present themselves, before, during and after the event. NDMA will encourage identification of such situations and promote the establishment of mechanisms on the lines of Mutual Aid Agreement for coordinated strategies for dealing with them by the States, Central Ministries and Departments and other agencies concerned.

▪ Armed Forces

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. Because 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 and movement of assistance to neighboring 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, waterman ship and training of paramedics. At the National level, the Chief of the Integrated Defense 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 may 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 may be co-opted/invited in the executive committee at the State level.

- **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**

The NDMA, as the apex body for disaster management, is headed by the Prime Minister and has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for DM and coordinating their enforcement and implementation for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. The guidelines will assist the Central Ministries, Departments and States to formulate their respective DM plans. It will approve the National Disaster Management Plans and DM plans of the Central Ministries/Departments. It will take such other measures, as may be necessary, for the prevention of disasters, or mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building, for dealing with a threatening disaster situation or disaster. Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments will extend necessary cooperation and assistance to NDMA for carrying out its mandate. It will oversee the provision and application of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures. NDMA has the power to authorize the Departments or authorities concerned to make emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue and relief in a threatening disaster situation or disaster. The general superintendence, direction and control of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) are vested in and will be exercised by the NDMA. The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) works within the framework of broad policies and guidelines laid down by the NDMA.

1. Experience in major disasters in the last decade has clearly established the need for prepositioning of some essential reserves at crucial locations, including some for the high-altitude areas. These reserves are intended to augment the resources at the State level. Mitigation reserves will be placed at the disposal of the NDRF to enhance their emergency response capabilities for assisting the State Governments during a disaster or disaster-like

situation. Existing Institutional Arrangements Cabinet Committee on Management of Natural Calamities (CCMNC) and the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)

2. CCMNC had been constituted to oversee all aspects relating to the management of natural calamities including assessment of the situation and identification of measures and programs considered necessary to reduce its impact, monitor and suggest long-term measures for prevention of such calamities formulate and recommend programs for public awareness for building up society's resilience to them. The CCS deals with issues related to defense of the country, law and order and internal security, policy matters concerning foreign affairs that have internal or external security implications, and economic and political issues impinging on National security, High Level Committee (HLC)

3. In the case of calamities of severe nature, Inter-Ministerial Central Teams are deputed to the affected States for assessment of damage caused by the calamity and the amount of relief assistance required. The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), headed by the Union Home Secretary, scrutinizes the assessment made by the Central Teams and recommends the quantum of assistance to be provided to the States from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). However, assessment of damage by IMG in respect of drought, hailstorm and pest attack will continue to be headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation. The HLC comprising the finance minister as Chairman and the Home Minister, Agriculture Minister, and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission as members approves the Central assistance to be provided to the affected States based on the recommendations of the IMG. The constitution and composition of HLC may vary from time to time. The Vice Chairman, NDMA will be a special invitee to the HLC. Central Government.

4. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Central Government will take all such measures, as it deems necessary or expedient, for the purpose of DM and will coordinate the actions of all agencies. The Central Ministries and Departments will take into consideration the recommendations of the State Government Departments while deciding upon the various pre-disaster requirements and for deciding upon the measures for prevention and mitigation of disaster. It will ensure that the Central Ministries and Departments integrate measures for the prevention and mitigation of disasters into their developmental plans and projects, make appropriate allocation of funds for pre-disaster requirements and take necessary measures for preparedness and to effectively respond to any disaster situation or disaster. It will have the power to issue directions to NEC, State Governments/SDMAs, SECs or any of their officers or employees, to facilitate or assist in DM, and these bodies and officials shall be bound to comply with such directions. The Central Government will extend cooperation and assistance to the State Governments as required by them or otherwise deemed appropriate by it. It will take measures for the deployment of the Armed Forces for disaster management. The Central Government will also facilitate coordination with the UN Agencies, International Organization and Governments of Foreign Countries in the field of disaster management. The Ministry of

External Affairs in coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) will facilitate external coordination/cooperation.

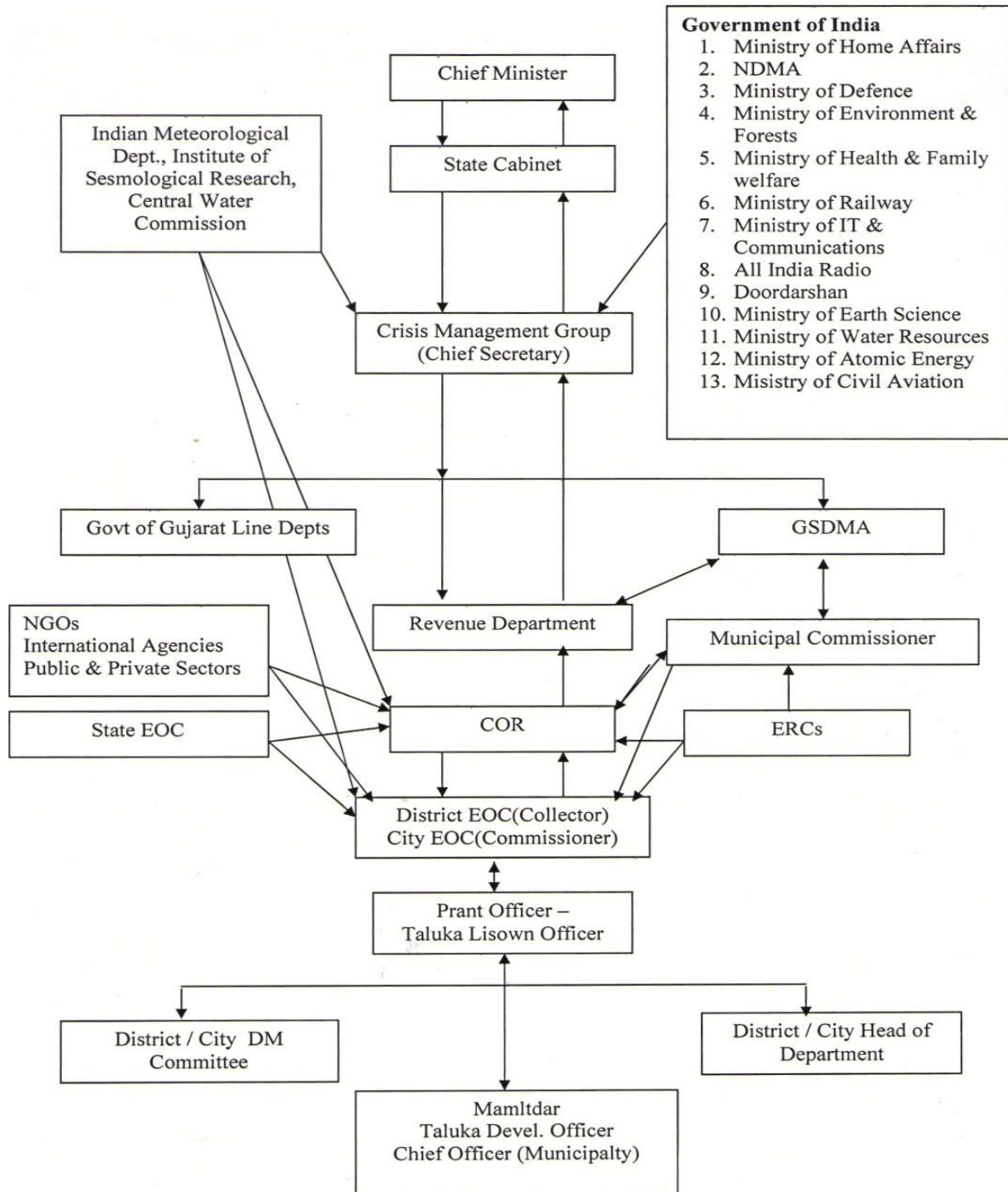
3.3. D.M. organizational structure in the state

The organizational structure for disaster management in the state typically comprises several key entities and agencies working in tandem to ensure effective preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. At the apex level, there is often a State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) chaired by the Chief Minister or a designated minister. The SDMA sets the overarching policies and guidelines for disaster management in the state.

To formalize disaster management efforts within the state, the Government of Gujarat (GoG) has instituted the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) as a central agency. The GSDMA is tasked with facilitating, coordinating, and overseeing disaster management initiatives across Gujarat, aiming to promote effective disaster mitigation practices. Its establishment signifies a pivotal step in the state's disaster management strategy. Additionally, the GoG plans to enact the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, intending to establish a legal framework to support and enhance disaster management endeavors statewide.

Additionally, there are often specialized agencies or departments dedicated to specific aspects of disaster management, such as fire services, emergency medical services, search and rescue teams, and civil defense forces. These agencies operate at both the state and district levels and play a crucial role in emergency response and relief efforts.

Disaster Management Structure in the State



▪ State Police Forces and Fire Services

The State Police Forces and the Fire Services are crucial immediate responders to disasters. The Police Forces will be trained, and the Fire Services will be upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability.

1. Civil Defense and Home Guards.

The mandate of the Civil Defense and the Home Guards will be redefined to assign an effective role in the field of disaster management. They will be deployed for community preparedness and public awareness. A culture of voluntary reporting to duty stations in the event of any disaster will be promoted.

2. State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)

States will be encouraged to create response capabilities from within their existing resources. To start with, each State may aim at equipping and training one battalion equivalent force. They will also include women members for looking after the needs of women and children. NDRF battalions and their training institutions will work in coordination to quick response to mitigate the intensity of disaster.

3.4. D.M. organizational structure in the district

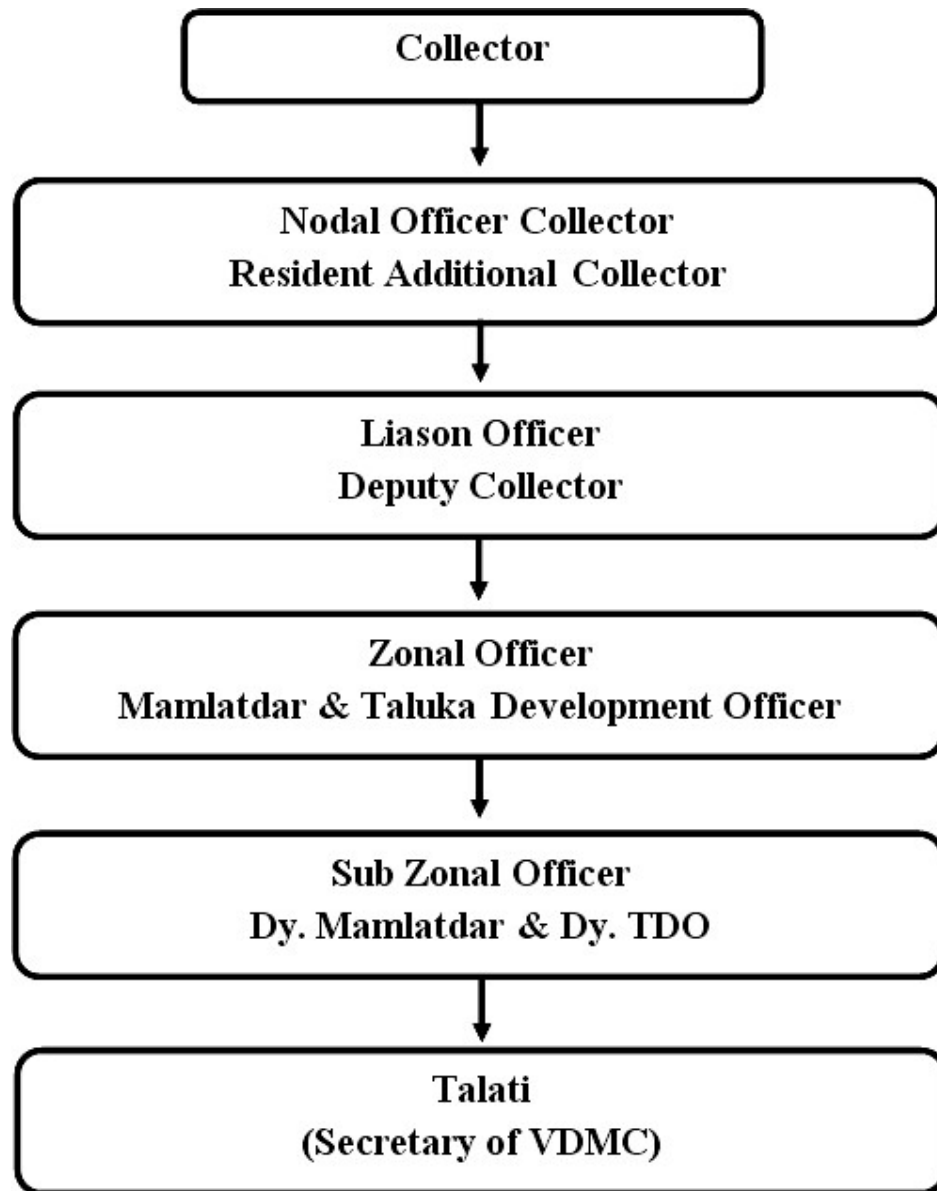
Section 25 of DM Act 2005 & National Policy on DM 2009 – mandates establishment of DDMA for every district and provides its composition. DDMA will be headed by the respective District Magistrate/District Collector (DC)/Deputy Commissioner as the case may be, with the elected representative of the Local Authority as the Co-Chairperson ex officio. DDMA will act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM at 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 and the State Plan concerning its District.

The DDMA will also ensure that the Guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures laid down by NDMA and SDMA are followed by all Departments of the State Government, at the district level and the Local Authorities in the District, DM structure in the district is as per the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act – 2003. The district has existing institutional arrangements in place for addressing the roles/ responsibilities envisaged through the provisions.

The District Collector is responsible for coordinating all disaster management activities at the district level. The Collector shall approve a district disaster management planning and review

all measures relating to preparedness and response to various hazards. In times of disasters, the District Collector may constitute a District Relief Committee to oversee management of relief.

Institutionalization of DM at District Level



District Disaster Management Advisory Committee

Section 28 of DM Act 2005 empowers DDMA to constitute a committee or sub committees and enables it to make payment of allowances to any person associated as an expert with these committees. An expert committee can also be constituted to assist DDMA.

At the district level, the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) serves as the high-powered body responsible for overseeing disaster management and emergency response initiatives. Chaired by the District Collector, the committee comprises policymakers from the district, nodal officers from various departments, Additional District Magistrate (ADM), Sub-Divisional Magistrates (SDMs), and representatives from relevant organizations. The ADM serves as the convener of the DDMC, facilitating its operations and meetings. Additionally, the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) appoints a District Project Officer (DPO) to oversee day-to-day disaster management affairs, alongside the Mamlatdar Disaster Management in the district. The DDMC convenes regularly to strategize and implement measures for crisis prevention and mitigation, with meeting minutes circulated among members. Furthermore, each DDMC member is also designated as a member of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in the district, ensuring comprehensive coordination and collaboration in emergency response efforts.

Local Self Government Authorities:

Local Authorities would include Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Municipal bodies, District and Cantonment Boards and Town Planning Authorities, which control and manage civic services. These bodies will prepare DM Plans in consonance with the Guidelines of NDMA, SDMA and DDMA and will ensure capacity building of their officers and employees for managing disasters, carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected areas.

3.4.1. District Crisis Management Group

The District Crisis Management Group, also known as the Task Force, is a vital component of the disaster management structure at the district level. Comprising representatives from various departments and agencies, this group is responsible for coordinating and implementing crisis response activities during emergencies. Chaired by the District Collector or a designated official, the Task Force collaborates closely with relevant stakeholders to ensure a swift and effective response to disasters. Its primary functions include assessing the situation, mobilizing resources, coordinating rescue and relief operations, and facilitating communication and information dissemination to the public. The Task Force plays a crucial role in safeguarding lives and property and mitigating the impact of disasters on the community.

Sr. No.	Emergency Taskforce	Functions & Co-ordination with Control Rooms
1.	Coordination and Planning	Coordinate early warning, Response & Recovery Operations
2.	Administration and Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paperwork and other administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance
3.	Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters
4.	Law and Order	Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.
5.	Search and Rescue	Provide human and material resources needed to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.
6.	Public Works	Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to re-establish normally operating infrastructure.
7.	Water	Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.
8.	Food and Relief Supplies	Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.
9.	Power	Provide the resources to re-establish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.
10.	Public Health and Sanitation	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems.

11.	Animal Health and Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster.
12.	Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations
13.	Logistics	Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities.
14.	Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analyses data on the impact of disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.
15.	Telecommunications	Coordinate and ensure operation of all communication systems (e.g.; Radio, TV, Telephones, and Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations.
16.	Media (Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster.

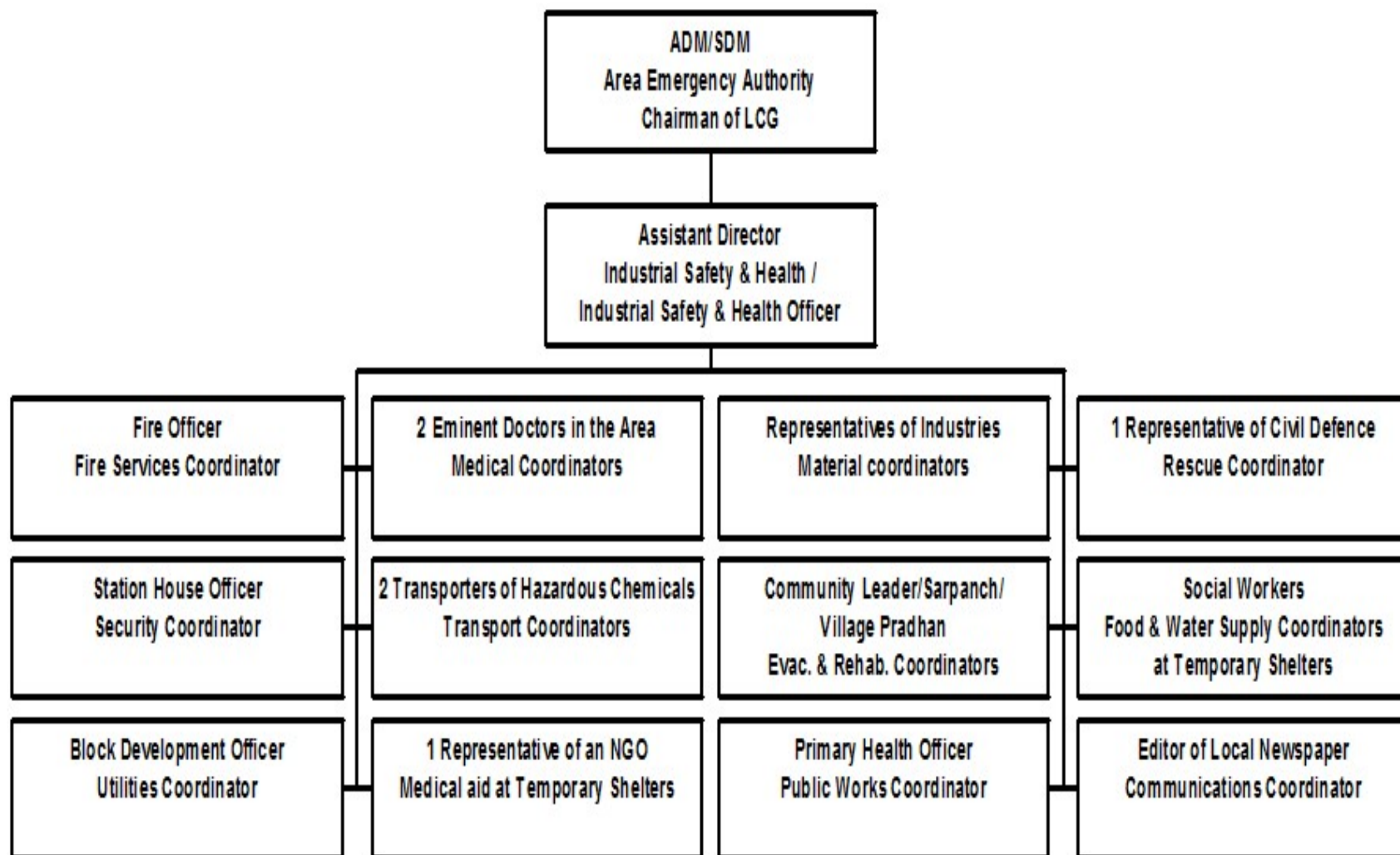
The designated task forces are entrusted with specific response roles and responsibilities, which are efficiently coordinated through the Incident Command System (ICS) or a similar framework such as the Gujarat State system. For instance, in flood scenarios, search and rescue operations fall under the purview of the Operations section, while transportation logistics are managed by the Logistics Section. Additionally, dissemination of public information is overseen by the Public Information Unit, ensuring a structured and coordinated approach to disaster response efforts.

3.4.2. District Crisis Management Committee and Taskforces:

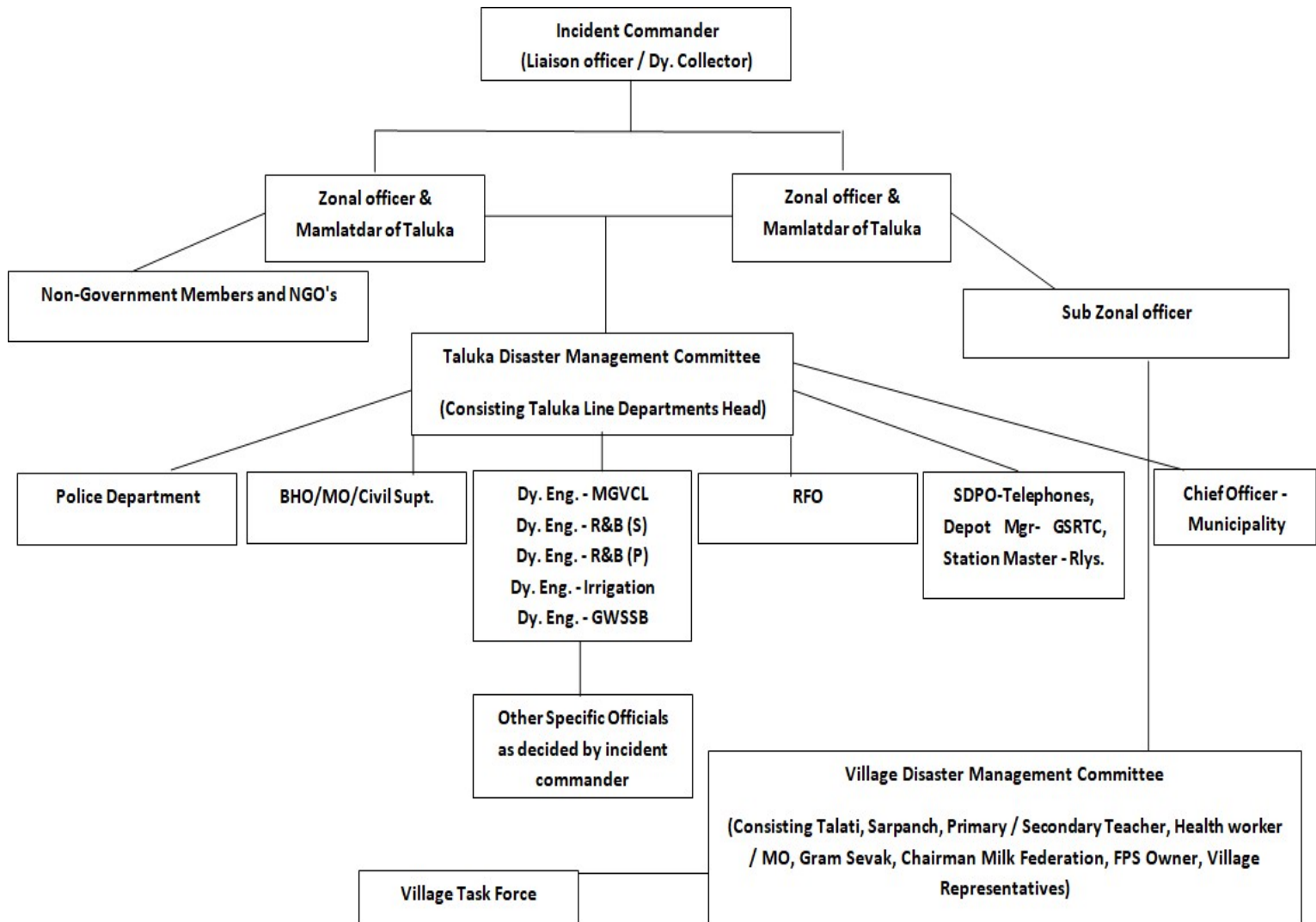
No.	Task Force	Taskforce Leader	Supporting members/ Organizations
1.	Planning and Coordination	Collector	DDO, SP, Chief Officer, RAC and Mamlatdar
2.	Administration & Protocol	Collector	DDO, SP, Chief Officer, RAC and Mamlatdar
3	Damage Survey/ Assessment	Collector	DIC, Dy. DDO, Ex. Engr., R&B, DAO, Fisheries
4	Warning	RAC	Disaster Mamlatdar, Control Room, District Information Officer (DIO)
5	Communications	RAC	Dy. Mamlatdars, Mobile Operators, TV, Radio, Port Office, GMB, Police, Forests
6	Media	District Information Officer	Information Department,
7	Logistics	DDO	RTO, DSO, FPS, Private & Public sector, Municipal water supply board, Mamlatdar, Dist. Supply Mamlatdar
8	Law & Order	SP	Dy. SP, Home Guards Commandant, NGOs, Para-military and Armed Forces
9	Search & Rescue	Dy. Collector Civil Defence	Mamlatdar, TDO, Police, Executive Engr., Fire Brigade, RTO, State Transport, Health Dept.
10	Public Works	Ex. Engr. R&B (State)	Irrigation, Ex. Engr., Panchayat, NGOs, Water Supply Board, Municipalities, Home Guards, Police
11	Shelter	Dist. Primary Edu. Officer	School Principal, Teachers, Health, PHC, State Transport, Water Supply, RTO, Mamlatdar, TDO.

12	Water Supply	Ex. Eng. GWSDB & Water Works	Dy. Ex. Engr., Talati, Mamlatdar, TDO, Health, Dy.Engineer
13	Food & Relief Supplies	Dist. Supply Officer	FPS, PDS, Mamlatdar, NGO, RTO, State Transport Nagarpalika, DRDA, Police, Home guard
14	Power	Supt. Engr. GEB	Ex. Engr., Dy. Engr. Technical, GEB, Transport
15	Public Health & Sanitation	Chief District Health Officer (CDHO)	Supt. Govt. Hospital, Nagarpalika, PHCs, CHCS, Red Cross, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, R&B, NGOs, Doctors, TDO, Mamlatdar
16	Animal Health & Welfare		Dy. Director Animal Husbandry
			Veterinary Inspector, NGOs

Emergency Organization of the Area Local Crisis Group (LCG)



DRM Diagram for Taluka level



3.4.4. Incident Response System in the District

As mandated by the Act, the District Magistrate serves as the chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). Prior to any disaster event, the roles and responsibilities of DDMA members are determined through collaborative discussions with relevant stakeholders. Additionally, the duties of other line departments are clearly outlined in the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP), which is disseminated to all parties concerned for reference and adherence.

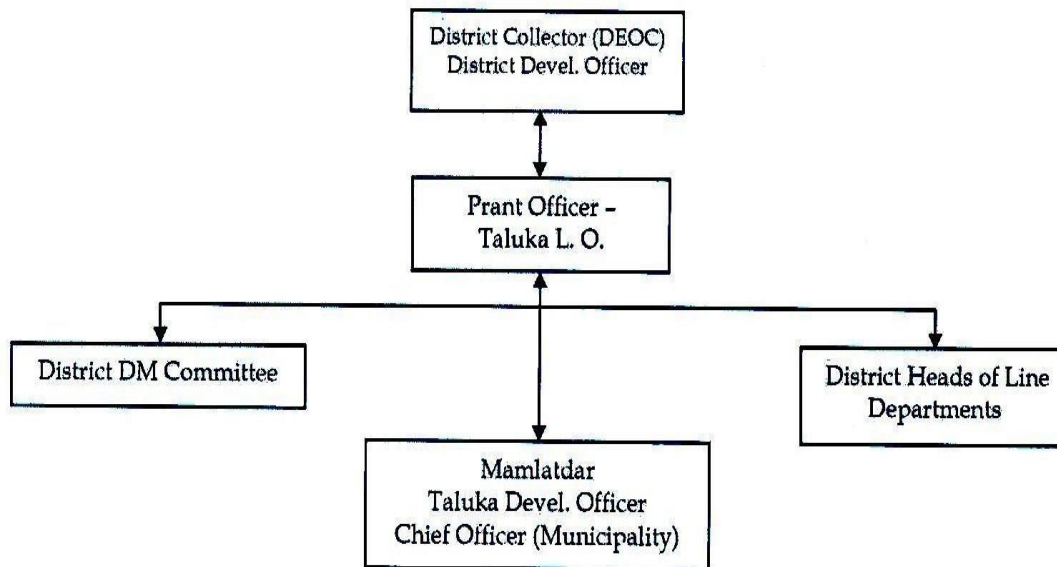
The Incident Response Structure (IRS) varies depending on the nature of the disaster. For instance, during floods and earthquakes, the primary focus is on rescuing affected individuals and providing relief. Given the urgency and potential for vulnerability, law enforcement agencies such as the Police and Armed Forces are best equipped to lead the operations section, ensuring effective management and security. In the case of fire emergencies at the Corporation and Nagarpalika level, the Fire Officer assumes a pivotal role in addressing the situation. Similarly, health-related disasters are managed by the District Chief Medical Officer, ensuring a specialized response tailored to the specific needs of the situation. Each disaster scenario requires a coordinated and specialized approach, with designated authorities leading response efforts to mitigate risks and ensure the safety and well-being of affected communities.

Certain natural hazards are accompanied by established early warning systems, while the district maintains an operational 24/7 Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Control Room. Upon receiving information about an impending disaster, the EOC promptly notifies the District Collector, who then activates the necessary Incident Response Team (IRT) and mobilizes resources accordingly. The extent of deployment is determined by the severity of the incident, ensuring a scalable and efficient response tailored to the magnitude of the disaster.

During emergencies at the Sub-Division and Taluka levels, the designated heads such as the Taluka Development Officer (TDO), Mamlatdar, and Block Health Officer (BHO) assume the role of Incident Commander (IC) within their respective Incident Response Teams (IRTs). In preparation for potential disasters, the District Collector is responsible for facilitating capacity building initiatives for IRT members, ensuring they are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to fulfill their roles and responsibilities effectively.

In situations where central teams like the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) or Armed Forces are deployed, the District Magistrate (DM) takes proactive steps to resolve any conflicts that may arise. To facilitate seamless coordination and conflict resolution, the DM may appoint a representative from these agencies to the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC). Here, conflicts can be addressed and resolved at the highest level, ensuring

efficient response efforts. The DM works closely with the DEOC and reports to the State Relief Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer of the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (CEO-GSDMA), maintaining a cohesive and coordinated approach to disaster management.



3.4.5. EOC setup and facilities available with the location

Situated at the District Collector's Office, the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) serves as the nerve center for disaster management activities. It functions as the primary hub for gathering, processing, and making critical decisions to address disasters effectively. Strategic decisions pertaining to disaster management are predominantly made within this control room, utilizing the information gathered and processed. The Incident Commander assumes control at the DEOC and oversees emergency operations in accordance with the organizational chart of the Incident Command System.

Facilities in District Control Room

The District Control Room (DEOC) is equipped with but not limited to the following items:

- 2 Telephones Lines
- Satellite phone
- 1 Hot Line Connected with SEOC
- Two PCs with GSWAN based e-mail, web site facilities and Printers
- TVs for updated News telecasts.

3.4.6. Alternate EOC if available and its location

At the Taluka level, Control Rooms are established at the Office of the Mamlatdar. In times of emergency, the Liaison Officers of the respective Talukas assume responsibility for overseeing the Control Room operations. These Liaison Officers play a crucial role in facilitating coordination between task group members operating at disaster sites and the Taluka Emergency Operations Center (TEOC). They ensure efficient mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC), enabling effective response efforts at the Taluka level.

Public and private emergency service facilities available in the district

The following Public and Private Emergency Services Facilities is available in Mahisagar:

1. 108 EMRI Green Health Ambulance have their Spot on pre identified locations
2. All Nagarpalika have their Fire Fighting Equipments and Staff.
3. R&B, S.T., Forest, Health, Irrigation and Police Department have their limited Emergency Services to co-ordinate during Emergency Situation in District.

3.4.7. Public and private emergency service facilities available in the district

Development activities involve both private and public enterprises. To mitigate disasters and create a better prepared society for disasters and other hazards, strong public-private coordination is critical. To achieve community resilience and preparedness, public and private owners of critical infrastructures and key resources like manpower, technical expertise & equipment need to work together, before, during and after a disaster. The key issue is to recognize and embrace the public-private interfaces that can improve the ability of a community to manage the response and recovery phases of disaster management. DDMP should spell out a clear role and responsibilities of both Public and Private Sector and Private sector must be involved closely in community development and organization of mock drills etc. A resource inventory is maintained by indicating the capabilities in terms of human equipment and infrastructure both in public and private sectors.

3.4.8. Forecasting and warning agencies

The meteorological department undertakes observations, communications, forecasting and weather services. During the cyclone and flood seasons, the State Government keeps close contact with the IMD office for weather related forecasts. Earthquakes occurring in the State which are of magnitude 3.0 and above on Richter scale are also reported by the IMD and ISR to the District Authority immediately.

Initially the District Control Room based at DEOC plays an active role on disseminating Forecast and Warnings to line departments, Taluka-City level control Rooms and ensures

reach with widely spread mass public through Local Media.

DEOC Personnel are well trained in observing IMD weather Satellite images, animated movement of Clouds, Weather Predications, Hourly Predictions and Costal advisories daily. If there is a certain critical warning issued by the Metrology department then it is immediate forwarded to SDMs, Mamlatdars, TDOs and COs for further actions.



Chapter 4

Prevention and Mitigation Measures

4.1 Prevention Measures

Prevention measures play a crucial role in reducing the risk and impact of disasters in Mahisagar District. These measures encompass a range of strategies aimed at identifying and addressing underlying vulnerabilities, mitigating hazards, and promoting resilience within the community. Key prevention measures include implementing and enforcing building codes and land-use regulations to ensure the construction of resilient infrastructure, conducting regular maintenance of critical facilities and utilities to minimize the risk of failures, promoting sustainable environmental practices to mitigate the effects of climate change and natural hazards, and investing in early warning systems and public education campaigns to raise awareness and encourage proactive preparedness actions. By prioritizing prevention measures, Mahisagar District can significantly reduce the likelihood and severity of disasters, safeguarding lives, livelihoods, and assets against potential threats.

4.2 Special projects proposed for preventing disasters

1. *Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM)*

Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM) has taken strong roots at various levels of administration in Gujarat. The Department of Revenue & Disaster Management is the nodal Department in Government of Gujarat that handles the subject with GSDMA. Disaster Management Committees are formed at various levels and are assigned the task of implementing the programme. Representation for these committees is drawn from elected representatives, officials of line departments, professional bodies, Civil Defense, NGO and CBO representatives and local opinion leaders. Major Activities are being carried out under DRM program are Plan Development at Various Levels, Emergency Resources Database maintain through SDRN / IDRN, Capacity Building through Trainings & Resource Mobilization, Disaster Awareness through Orientations, Campaigning, Media Management and IEC distribution. Coordinate District Administration for all Disaster Management Activities with expertise knowledge, logistics and fund allocation.

2. *National School Safety Programme:*

A National school safety programmer is pilot project of NDMA and Government of India. Under a, project Gir Somnath and Jamnagar are selected from Gujarat state and 200 school selected from Gir Somnath District. NSSP project focus of School safety and done various activity like Capacity building of Teacher, student, Awareness programme at school level on Disaster management, conducting hazards wise mock drill, preparation of school disaster management plan etc.

- ***Gujarat Initiative School Safety Programme***

The Gujarat Initiative School Safety Programme is a comprehensive initiative aimed at enhancing the safety and resilience of schools across the state. This program focuses on implementing measures to protect students, teachers, and school infrastructure from various hazards, including natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods, as well as man-made incidents, like fires and accidents. Key components of the program include conducting risk assessments of school buildings, retrofitting or constructing structures to meet safety standards, establishing emergency response plans, and conducting drills and training sessions to ensure preparedness. By prioritizing the safety of educational institutions, the Gujarat Initiative School Safety Programme aims to create a secure environment conducive to learning and to minimize the impact of disasters on students' education and well-being.

3. Aapda Mitra

Aapda Mitra Project in Gujarat is a noteworthy initiative designed to empower communities and individuals to effectively respond to disasters. The project aims to train and mobilize volunteers, known as "Aapda Mitras" or disaster friends, who serve as frontline responders during emergencies. These volunteers receive specialized training in disaster response, search and rescue techniques, first aid, and community preparedness. They play a crucial role in assisting local authorities and emergency services in providing immediate assistance to affected populations during disasters. Through the Aapda Mitra Project, Gujarat fosters a culture of community resilience and collective action, ensuring that communities are better equipped to mitigate the impact of disasters and to recover swiftly in their aftermath.

4. Mainstreaming in development plans and programs

For disaster prevention and mitigation, both structural and non-structural interventions can be planned. Structural interventions include construction of physical engineering and non-engineering structures to reduce hazard risks. Nonstructural mitigation includes awareness and capacity building at official and community level, formulation of new plans and overall promoting a commitment for safety.

Mitigation measures can be divided into two categories:

- i) Structural measures: On site works, construction, and engineering works and
- ii) Non-structural measures: Which include studies, research, regulations, policy changes and capacity building activities that support the structural measures.

The taluka disaster management plan includes hazard specific structural and nonstructural mitigation plans in consultation and convergence with various Departments. For example, the MGNREGA work can take up activities on

construction of embankment for flood safety or the forest department may take up plantation for increase forest cover, while the water supply department can construct hand pumps on raised platforms. Each department shall draw out its own plan, goals and milestones and review it annually for its achievements and planning for next year.

Mitigation, preparedness and prevention actions are to be taken before a disaster to reduce the likelihood of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over risk reduction. The district can avail itself of four mechanisms (singularly or together) to reduce risk and vulnerability.

- Long term planning for mitigation, preparedness and prevention investments in the district,
- Enforcement of regulations, particularly building and safety codes and land use plans,
- Review and evaluation of development plans and activities to identify ways to reduce risks and vulnerability,
- Capacity building, including warning, the provision of relief and recovery assistance and community-level identification of risk and vulnerability.

The Collector, assisted by the District Development Officer, is responsible for developing plans and activities to affect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above. Based on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the District will focus on the following areas for mitigation, preparedness and prevention.

- Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)
- Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads
- Vulnerability reduction in flood-prone areas
- Vulnerability reduction to high winds
- Improvement of Off-site Preparedness near Industrial sites.

4.3 Mitigation Measure

In Mahisagar district a structured approach to disaster management is implemented, consisting of three key phases: pre, during, and post-disaster activities.

During the pre-disaster phase, the focus lies on prevention, mitigation, and preparedness. This involves various crucial tasks such as extensive data collection, maintaining directories of resources, developing action plans, capacity building, training, and community awareness initiatives. The district administration, along with other government departments, local authorities, and relevant agencies, has been actively involved in formulating and implementing plans to prevent and mitigate disasters. Efforts are directed towards building capacity and ensuring preparedness to

effectively respond to disasters when they occur. Collaboration with the private sector, NGOs, and the community is integral, with active participation in training and other activities aimed at enhancing disaster management capabilities.

In Mahisagar district, the District Administration, alongside different government line departments, serves as the nodal agency for disaster mitigation, preparedness, and capacity building in specific field areas, adhering to the guidelines set forth by the State government and GSDMA (Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority). Furthermore, strategic linkages have been established with various stakeholders including lending agencies, government departments, local authorities, NGOs, the private sector, and community groups. This collaborative approach aims to share knowledge and augment capacity holistically. It's worth noting that the capabilities developed during this phase are foundational and play a critical role in all subsequent phases of disaster management.

Districts employ a multifaceted approach to prevention measures aimed at reducing the risks associated with natural and manmade disasters. One significant aspect is Earthquake Management, which involves assessing seismic risks, retrofitting vulnerable structures, and raising awareness about earthquake preparedness among residents. Districts may enact building codes that incorporate seismic design standards, conduct seismic retrofit programs for older buildings, and develop emergency response plans to minimize casualties and damage in the event of an earthquake. Public education campaigns often focus on earthquake safety procedures, such as "Drop, Cover, and Hold On," to ensure that individuals are adequately prepared to respond during a seismic event.

Flood plain management is another critical component of disaster prevention efforts undertaken by districts. This entails mapping flood-prone areas, implementing regulations to restrict development in these zones, and constructing flood control infrastructure such as levees, dams, and stormwater drainage systems. By managing floodplains effectively, districts can mitigate the impact of flooding events, reduce property damage, and safeguard lives.

Furthermore, districts address the prevention of industrial hazards through various measures designed to mitigate risks associated with hazardous materials, industrial processes, and infrastructure. This includes implementing industrial safety regulations, conducting inspections of industrial facilities, and promoting emergency preparedness and response training for workers and first responders. Districts may also establish buffer zones between industrial sites and residential areas, implement pollution control measures, and enforce strict adherence to environmental regulations to prevent industrial accidents and minimize their impact on surrounding communities. Through a combination of proactive measures, districts strive to reduce the likelihood and severity of industrial disasters, thereby enhancing public safety and environmental protection within their jurisdictions.

4.3.1 Pre-disaster phase

During the pre-disaster phase in Mahisagar District, the collaborative efforts of the District Collector, along with other district line department heads and members of the District Disaster Management Committee, are crucial for effective disaster management. Here's a breakdown of key activities undertaken during this phase:

1. **Planned Development:** Recognizing the interplay between disasters and development, a long-term approach to disaster management has been adopted. Planning activities for development are conducted with a focus on robust mitigation practices. The District Administration and various Government Departments ensure that planning activities incorporate disaster risks and provide suitable preventive and mitigation measures.
2. **Development of Policies, SOPs, and Guidelines:** Clear guidelines are essential for effective disaster management. SOPs have been developed for Mahisagar district, and department-specific and private sector-specific SOPs can be developed accordingly. These guidelines ensure compliance by all government authorities, private sector entities, and the public.
3. **Establishment of Chain of Command:** A clear chain of command is established for effective management of post-disaster activities. The Mahisagar DEOC serves as the focal control room, headed by the District Collector. It facilitates coordination across all entities responsible for disaster management in the district.
4. **Risk Assessment:** Before initiating preventive and preparedness activities, it's crucial to identify and assess different types of risks. Relevant departments coordinate with the District Administration to assess hazards and vulnerabilities. This assessment informs the development of detailed contingency plans and mitigation measures.
5. **Development of Disaster Management Plans:** Tailored disaster management plans enable systematic and effective response to disasters. District administration, DEOC, different line departments, and expert agencies collaborate to develop and constantly review these plans.
6. **Repositories of Information:** Quick establishment of contact with people and resources post-disaster is critical. DEOC and relevant government departments maintain comprehensive repositories of information, easily accessible to relevant authorities.
7. **Communication Networks:** A robust district-wide communication network is established for managing disasters and ensuring effective district administration. DEOC and different line departments establish comprehensive communication networks up to the village level.

8. Early Warning Mechanisms: Early warning mechanisms are set up to enable timely preventive measures and reduce disaster damage. DEOC, control rooms, and departments establish early warning mechanisms for hazards like cyclones and floods.

9. Building Capabilities & Expertise: Strong capabilities and expertise are built for handling various aspects of disasters. The District Administration, with support from GSDMA, enhances the capabilities of officials, community members, and NGOs through disaster management trainings and provision of rescue equipment.

These pre-disaster phase activities form the foundation for effective disaster management in Mahisagar District, ensuring readiness and resilience in the face of potential disasters.

4.3.2 During Disaster

During any disaster, the District Disaster Management Plan dictates a structured response mechanism. The District Collector assumes the role of the Responsible Officer, overseeing the coordinated efforts of all line departments and agencies. The primary objective is to restore routine life as swiftly as possible while minimizing the impact of the disaster. Rescue and relief operations take center stage, with response teams mobilized to restore normalcy in the affected areas. Under the guidance of the District Collector, all relevant entities work together to mitigate the damage caused by the disaster and facilitate the recovery process.

4.3.3 After Disaster

In the aftermath of any disaster, the primary focus shifts towards rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, guided by the directives of the State Government and overseen by the Chairperson and District Collector. Task forces, departments, and agencies collaborate to execute these tasks, aiming to restore normalcy in the affected areas. Mitigation, preparedness, and prevention measures are crucial components undertaken prior to disasters to reduce their likelihood or minimize the expected damage. Priority is given to vulnerability reduction to enhance resilience against future disasters.

Given Mahisagar district's susceptibility to floods hazards due to its proximity to rivers, mitigation strategies are imperative to mitigate the impact of such disasters. The development of mitigation strategies forms a critical aspect of disaster management in the district. The following flowchart illustrates the Disaster Management and Mitigation aspects across the three phases of Disaster Management.

Here are the measures taken for mitigation, preparedness, and prevention in Mahisagar District, based on an interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities:

- **Ongoing Construction of Artificial Drain:** In the City area of District construction work

on an Artificial Drain is underway to address flooding and waterlogging issues. This initiative aims to mitigate the impact of heavy rainfall by improving drainage systems and reducing the risk of inundation in urban areas.

- **Installation of Over Bridges:** To alleviate connectivity problems caused by waterlogging between different areas, talukas, and villages, multiple over bridges have been constructed throughout the district. These structures not only facilitate smoother traffic flow but also minimize the risk of road accidents and congestion during adverse weather conditions.
- **These initiatives demonstrate the district's commitment to mitigating disaster risks, enhancing preparedness, and preventing potential hazards, thereby ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents. Several initiatives have been implemented to enhance emergency response capabilities across the district and nearby region.**
- **Establishment of Emergency Response Centre (ERC):** In Vadodara, an Emergency Response Centre (ERC) has been established to effectively respond to emergencies in all districts of the Central Gujarat Region.
- **Introduction of EMRI 108 Emergency Services:** The 108 emergency services have been fully implemented to provide essential health support during emergencies, including man-made and natural disasters, as well as routine healthcare emergencies. This service ensures timely medical assistance to victims across the district, contributing to the overall emergency response framework. In Mahisagar District EMRI 108 Emergency Services equipped with 16 Ambulances including 1 ICU on wheels and 1 Backup ambulance, List is attached in annexure.
- **Activation of District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC):** The DEOC, situated in Jilla Seva Sadan campus, Mahisagar-Lunawada, plays a pivotal role in response, preparedness, and other disaster management aspects, equipped with communication instruments such as Landline, Hotline and Toll free and Satellite phone. The DEOC enhances coordination and communication during emergency situations, ensuring efficient response operations.

These initiatives underscore the commitment to strengthening emergency response mechanisms and ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents in the face of diverse hazards and challenges. The Disaster Risk Management Programme of GSDMA implemented in Mahisagar district encompasses several preparedness measures:

1. Development and Updating of Disaster Management Plans: Various level-specific plans, including District, Departmental, Offsite Emergency, Taluka, Village, City, and School Disaster Management Plans, are prepared and regularly updated under the guidance of the District Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

2. **Maintenance of Contact Detail Diary and Resource Inventory:** The District EOC ensures the preparation and timely updating of district-level contact details, resource inventories, and communication plans to facilitate effective coordination during emergencies.

3. **Database Management:** The database of Disaster Management Plans is regularly updated on platforms such as the State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) and the Indian Disaster Resource Network (IDRN).

4. **Capacity Building:** Ongoing capacity-building initiatives target all stakeholders, including government officials, agency representatives, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's), and community members. Subject-specific training, such as First Aid, Search & Rescue, EOC Management, Early Warning & Communication, and Masons training, are organized to enhance preparedness levels.

5. **Awareness Generation Programme:** Various awareness programmes are conducted to sensitize stakeholders and community members on Disaster Management through meetings, competitions, school programmes, rallies, IEC handout distribution, poster exhibitions, video screenings, street plays, and media channels.

6. **Training and Rehearsals:** Regular training sessions and rehearsals are conducted at all levels (District, Taluka, Village, City) to familiarize key personnel with their roles and responsibilities, ensure the efficacy of emergency response mechanisms/resources, and review and improve the overall plans.

7. **Mock Drills:** Full-scale mock drills are conducted annually at the district level to validate emergency response mechanisms and assess the performance of the Emergency Management Team. Taluka and village level mock drills are also organized regularly to evaluate preparedness measures and response capabilities for different hazards.

Every year, a mock exercise simulates Flood rescue mock drill performed by Fire and emergency services shared findings with concerned agencies for necessary improvements. Regular mock drills are conducted to enhance community capacity and assess response time, aiming to minimize delays during actual disasters.

4.4 Electronic Support for resources utilization and information

1. *State Disaster Resource Network: (SDRN)*

SDRN is a Web base database system/portal and can be utilized for the DM related resource details/ information of Taluka, City and Village of whole Mahisagar district. SDRN consists of contacts related as well as resources related to both types of details of the Gujarat State. This portal can be utilized from Taluka, District and from state level both GSWAN and private connectivity. For utilization of the same one can use the following

link: <http://sdrn.gsdma.org>

2. **India Disaster Resource Network: (IDRN)**

IDRN is a nationwide database portal and utilized through district and from state and national level. IDRN consist online data base of equipments, skilled men power and critical supplies of whole nation. This database can be utilized at the time of crisis; the hard copy of updated equipment related details is having with DEOC separately. For utilization of the same one can use the following link:

<http://www.idrn.gov.in>

MITIGATION MEASURES:

- Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood (Identified works of concerned Departments are indicative):

Probable Mitigating Measures	Identified Locations and Villages	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Repair and maintenance of Flood Channels, canals, natural drainage, storm water lines	-	Irrigation department	Departmental or special plan	Continuous
Construction of Safe Shelters (new construction through Indira Awas, Sardar Awas and Ambedkar Awas)	Respective villages	Rural Development	Housing Scheme	Continuous
Desilting of water bodies like river and ponds	Village ponds and River streams	Irrigation TDO Rural Development	Departmental program	Continuous

- **Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood:**

Non-Structural Measures	Locations/ coverage area	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/program	Time Frame
Safety audit of existing and proposed housing stock in risk prone areas	Flood risk prone villages	TDO, Rural development	IAY, Sardar Awaas and other rural housing schemes	Continuous
Promotion of Traditional, local and innovative practices like bamboo/plastic bottle rafts etc	Flood risk prone	TDMC, SHGs and youth groups, NGOs	Training and capacity building plan for disaster management	Continuous
Capacity building of volunteers and technicians	Flood risk prone	TDMC	Training and capacity building plan for disaster management	Continuous

- **Structural Mitigation Measures for Earthquake:**

Structural measures	Identified Location s and Villages	Implementin g Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Retrofitting (if required) of public utility buildings like offices, schools'/banks/ markets etc.	Whole District	R & B (State and Panchayat), Panchayat, Rural department		Continuous

Retrofitting Of unsafe rural houses		DDMC, DDO	Rural housing schemes and departmental programs	Continuous
Identifying and safely dismantling unsafe structures		R & B department		Continuous

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Earthquake:

Non-Structural measures	Location/ coverage area	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/program	Time Frame
Capacity building of architects, engineers and masons on earthquake resistant features	Whole district	R & B (State and Panchayat), DDMC		Continuous
Registration of trained and certified mason		R & B (State and Panchayat), DDMC		Continuous
Strict enforcement of guidelines pertaining to seismic safety for government rural housing		DDO	Rural housing schemes	Continuous
Mock-drills for Schools, Hospitals and, Public Buildings and trainings for mason, engineers and architects		DDMC, Schools		Continuous

- **Industrial (Chemical) Structural Measures (in coordination with LCG, DCG district and state level authorities):**

Structural measures	Activities	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/ program	Time Frame
Monitoring impact of industries on NRM (land, water and air)	Data collection of impact natural resources (ground water monitoring wells, air quality test, etc)	DDMC, TDMC, LCG, GPCB		Regular interval
Safety assessment	Carry out structural safety inspection/audit	DISH, DCG, LCG (Dy. Industrial safety and health)		Regular interval

- Industrial (Chemical) Non-Structural Measures (in coordination with LCG, DCG district and state level authorities)

Nonstructural Measures	Activities	Implementing Departments	Convergence Agencies	Time Frame
Planning	Prepare an onsite and offsite emergency plan	Occupier, DISH		Yearly
	Conduct mock drills as per the regulations	DCG, DISH and LCG		regular interval
	Update the plan as per the requirement	Occupier, DISH		regular interval
	Monitor similar activities in all the factories/ industries	DISH and LCG		regular interval
Capacity Building	Develop IEC material for Publication & Distribution	DDMC, TDMC		Yearly

	Awareness generation to public and medical professionals residing near MAH factories for immediate steps	DDMC, TDMC, LCG		Yearly
	Organize training programmes, seminars and workshops (e.g. for transport, line departments officers, Mamlatdar etc)	DDMC, TDMC, LCG		Yearly
	List of experts/ resource person/ subject specialist (District emergency Off site plan)	DDMC, TDMC, LCGX`		Yearly
	Encourage disaster insurance	Labor & employment department		Yearly
Medical	Listing of hazardous chemicals and gases.	Occupier, DCG, LCG, DISH, BHO		Yearly
	Keep checking on availability and validity of relevant antidotes for chemical hazards prevalent in District	Occupier, DCG, LCG, DISH, BHO		Yearly
	Workshops and training for medical professionals to handle potential chemical and industrial hazard	BHO, DCG, Occupier, LCG, DISH		Regularly

Compliance	Environmental Protection Act, Factory Act, MutualAid SOPs	DISH , GPCB		Regular interval
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At the District level, the District Crisis Management Group (DCG) is an apex body to deal with major chemical accidents and to provide expert guidance for handling them. DCG has a strength of 34 members which includes District Collector, SDM and Dy. Collector, DDO, Dy. Director–Industrial Safety & Health, DSP, PI, Fire Superintendent of the City Corporations or important Municipalities, Chief District Health Officer, Civil Surgeon, SE, Chief Officer, Dy. Chief Controller of Explosives, Commandant – SRPF Group-5, Dy. Director – Information to name a few. At Taluka level Local Crisis Management Group (LCG) is formed for coordination of activities and executing the operations.

4.5 Prevention Measures in development plans and programs in District:

In Mahisagar district, long-term mitigation goals are integral to enhancing resilience and minimizing the impact of natural disasters on communities. One key objective is to provide better early warning methods for floods, storms, and cyclones. This involves investing in advanced technology such as weather monitoring systems, satellite imagery, and communication networks to detect and forecast severe weather events accurately. By improving early warning capabilities, Mahisagar district can alert residents in a timely manner, allowing them to take proactive measures to protect lives and property.

Another crucial goal is to reduce the destruction and loss of life within buildings. Mahisagar district may achieve this by enforcing strict building codes that incorporate resilient design standards, particularly for structures located in hazard-prone areas. Additionally, initiatives such as retrofitting vulnerable buildings, conducting public education campaigns about safety measures can further enhance building resilience and minimize casualties during disasters.

Mahisagar district aims to provide safer environments for transportation systems by implementing measures such as road maintenance programs, upgrading infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events, and establishing emergency response protocols for transportation accidents. Additionally, the district focuses on eliminating flooding in populated areas through comprehensive floodplain management strategies, including the construction of flood control infrastructure and the implementation of land use regulations to prevent encroachment in flood-prone zones.

Ensuring redundant water supply systems is another critical goal, involving the development of alternative water sources, the establishment of water storage facilities,

and the implementation of water conservation measures to mitigate the impact of droughts and water shortages. Mahisagar district prioritizes reducing environmental degradation and restoring livelihoods by promoting sustainable land management practices, conservation efforts, and livelihood restoration programs for communities affected by disasters. By integrating these long-term mitigation goals into its planning and implementation efforts, Mahisagar district aims to build resilience, protect infrastructure, and enhance the overall safety and well-being of its residents.

4.5.1 Individual and Community Level:

The district prioritizes vulnerability reduction over risk reduction and employs four mechanisms, individually or in conjunction, to achieve this goal. Firstly, community engagement and empowerment initiatives play a pivotal role in enhancing resilience. By involving local communities in disaster preparedness and response planning, the district fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility, empowering residents to take proactive measures to safeguard themselves and their neighborhoods. Through education, training, and awareness-raising campaigns, communities become better equipped to identify and address vulnerabilities, ultimately reducing their susceptibility to disaster-related impacts.

Secondly, infrastructure resilience is a key focus area for the district. By investing in resilient infrastructure, such as robust buildings, roads, bridges, and utilities, the district aims to minimize the potential damage caused by disasters. This involves incorporating disaster-resistant design standards, employing innovative engineering techniques, and implementing regular maintenance and inspection programs to ensure infrastructure remains functional and capable of withstanding various hazards. Strengthening critical lifelines such as water supply, power, and transportation systems further enhances the community's ability to withstand and recover from disasters.

Thirdly, the district emphasizes environmental conservation and natural resource management as integral components of vulnerability reduction. By protecting and restoring ecosystems, such as wetlands and forests, the district not only enhances biodiversity but also mitigates the impacts of natural disasters such as floods, landslides. Natural ecosystems act as buffers against hazards, absorbing excess water, stabilizing slopes, and providing natural barriers to protect communities from the destructive forces of nature. Through sustainable land use planning, habitat restoration, and ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction, the district strengthens its resilience while simultaneously preserving the environment for future generations.

Lastly, the district implements comprehensive risk governance and institutional mechanisms to coordinate and streamline disaster risk reduction efforts. This involves establishing clear policies, regulations, and guidelines for disaster management, as well as enhancing coordination among government agencies, civil society organizations, and other

stakeholders. By promoting a culture of risk awareness, collaboration, and accountability, the district ensures that disaster risk reduction becomes an integral part of decision-making processes across all sectors and levels of governance. Through effective risk governance, the district enhances its capacity to anticipate, prevent, and respond to disasters, ultimately reducing vulnerability and building a more resilient community.

- 4.5.1.1 Long term planning for mitigation, preparedness and prevention investments in district,
- 4.5.1.2 Enforcement of regulations, particularly building and safety codes and land use plans,
- 4.5.1.3 Review and evaluation of development plans and activities to identify ways to reduce risks and vulnerability,
- 4.5.1.4 Capacity building, including warning, the provision of relief and recovery assistance and community-level identification of risk and vulnerability

The leadership of Mahisagar District, led by the Collector and supported by the District Development Officer, is committed to addressing mitigation, preparedness, and prevention efforts based on an interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities. Priorities include fostering community engagement, strengthening infrastructure resilience, promoting environmental conservation, and enhancing comprehensive risk governance. Through targeted plans and activities in these areas, the district aims to build resilience and reduce vulnerabilities, ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents in the face of potential disasters.

- 4.5.1.5 Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)
- 4.5.1.6 Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads
- 4.5.1.7 Vulnerability reduction in flood-prone areas
- 4.5.1.8 Vulnerability reduction to high winds
- 4.5.1.9 Improvement of off-site Preparedness near Industrial sites.

4.6 Projects Proposed for Preventing Disasters

In Gujarat, the Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM) has firmly entrenched itself across different tiers of administration, with the Department of Revenue & Disaster Management serving as the pivotal authority in collaboration with the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA). This partnership forms the cornerstone of disaster management efforts within the state. Disaster Management Committees have been established at various administrative levels to execute the DRM program effectively. These committees comprise a diverse range of stakeholders, including elected representatives, government officials, Civil Defence personnel, NGO and CBO representatives, as well as local opinion leaders. By incorporating this wide array of perspectives, the committees ensure a comprehensive and inclusive approach to disaster management.

Under the DRM program, a multitude of activities are underway to bolster disaster preparedness and response capabilities in Gujarat. Key initiatives include the development of disaster management plans at various levels, the maintenance of emergency resource databases through platforms like the State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) and the Indian Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), and the organization of capacity-building training sessions and resource mobilization efforts. The program places a strong emphasis on raising disaster awareness among the public through orientations, campaigns, media management, and the distribution of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials. These activities aim to equip individuals and communities with the knowledge and skills necessary to mitigate the impact of disasters and respond effectively in times of crisis.

In addition to these proactive measures, the DRM program plays a crucial role in coordinating disaster management activities across district administrations in Gujarat. Leveraging expertise, logistical support, and fund allocation mechanisms, the program ensures a cohesive and synchronized approach to disaster response efforts. By facilitating collaboration and information sharing among various stakeholders, the program strengthens the overall resilience of Gujarat's communities and enhances the state's ability to effectively manage and mitigate disaster risks.

Overall, the DRM program in Gujarat stands as a testament to the state's commitment to fostering resilience and safeguarding the well-being of its citizens in the face of potential disasters. Through collaborative efforts and strategic interventions, Gujarat continues to advance its disaster risk management agenda, setting a benchmark for effective disaster preparedness and response practices.



Chapter 5

Preparedness Measures

Preparedness measures are crucial components of any District Disaster Management plan. They ensure that communities, government agencies, and relevant stakeholders are equipped with the necessary resources, knowledge, and capacity to effectively respond to disasters. Here are some key reasons why preparedness measures are essential in district disaster management plans:

- **Risk Reduction:** Preparedness measures help in reducing the risks associated with disasters by identifying potential hazards, vulnerabilities, and exposure of the community to various threats. By understanding these risks, authorities can implement preventive measures to mitigate their impact.
- **Timely Response:** Being prepared enables a prompt and efficient response to disasters. Through training, drills, and simulations, emergency responders and community members are familiar with their roles and responsibilities, ensuring a coordinated and swift response when disasters strike.
- **Preparedness measures involve pre-positioning resources such as emergency supplies**
Resource Allocation: medical equipment, and personnel in strategic locations. This ensures that resources are readily available during emergencies, avoiding delays in response due to resource scarcity or logistical challenges.
- **Communication and Coordination:** Establishing communication protocols and coordination mechanisms among relevant agencies, community groups, and stakeholders is vital for effective disaster response. Preparedness measures facilitate the establishment of communication networks and coordination frameworks to ensure seamless collaboration during emergencies.
- **Community Empowerment:** Preparedness measures empower communities to take proactive steps to enhance their resilience to disasters. Through awareness campaigns, training programs, and community engagement initiatives, individuals and communities are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.
- **Reduction of Losses:** By preparing in advance, the potential losses caused by disasters can be minimized. Preparedness measures focus on strengthening infrastructure, implementing building codes, and promoting insurance coverage to reduce the socio-economic impacts of disasters on communities.
- **Adaptation to Climate Change:** With the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters attributed to climate change, preparedness measures become even more critical. District disaster management plans should incorporate measures to adapt to changing climate conditions and build resilience against climate-related risks.
- **Legal and Policy Compliance:** Many jurisdictions mandate the development and

implementation of disaster management plans that include preparedness measures. By incorporating preparedness into district-level plans, authorities ensure compliance with relevant laws, regulations, and policies governing disaster risk reduction and emergency management.

Planning is the one of the key elements in the Preparedness cycle. Preparedness cycle illustrates the way the plans are continuously evaluated and improved through a round of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective actions.

- **IRT:** As per NDMA 's IRS guidelines which prescribe Incident Response Team (IRT) at District, Sub-Division, Tehsil and Block level should be constituted under the written directives of District Magistrate (DM). These teams will include experienced officers / employees at all levels and respond to all natural and man- made disasters. The lowest administrative unit (Sub-Division, Tehsil or Block) will be the first responder. IRT at all levels will have the same structure, i.e. IC supported with Operation, Planning and Logistic sections. The IRTs are to be pre-designated at all levels.
- **District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC):** District Emergency Operations Centre becomes a nodal point for overall coordination of planning and response. Its main duty is to ensure that the EOC facility has required communication (connecting all stakeholders vertically and horizontally), Decision support system, alert and warning system in working conditions.

EOC SOP

- Emergency numbers existing for Police, Fire and Medical support etc. are linked to the EOC for response, command and control under SOP. For example, if there is any fire incident, the information should not only reach the fire station but also the EOC and the nearest hospital to gear up the emergency medical service.
- NGOs carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner. Set up wherever possible an NGO Coordination Centre.
- Ensure that telephone directory of all ESF is prepared and available with EOC and members of IRTs.
- Ensure that adequate exercises are conducted for testing the plan and gaps analyzed.
- Outline plan to receive support from State and Central Government in a major disaster (e.g. helipads, evacuation, food distribution, medical support).

Overall, preparedness measures play a fundamental role in enhancing the effectiveness of district disaster management plans by ensuring readiness, resilience, and effective response to disasters. By investing in preparedness, communities can reduce the impacts of disasters

and save lives and livelihoods.

5.1. Identification of stakeholders involved in disaster response

Preparedness measures are integral to reducing vulnerability and facilitating swift, professional responses to disasters. Experience underscores that the impact of natural hazards can be mitigated significantly through a robust warning system and proactive community preparedness. A community equipped to anticipate and respond to disasters, having heeded warnings and implemented mitigation strategies, stands better poised to weather the crisis and expedite the return to normalcy. The state is committed to establishing comprehensive preparedness mechanisms across all levels to address the spectrum of potential disasters. This proactive approach aims to minimize the loss of life, livelihoods, and property in the face of adversity.

A. *National Level*

At the national level in India, stakeholders involved in disaster response include government bodies such as the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), and various ministries overseeing sectors like health, transportation, and infrastructure. Additionally, the Armed Forces, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), and other paramilitary forces play critical roles. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international agencies, private sector entities, academia, research institutions, and media organizations also contribute significantly to disaster response efforts. Effective coordination and collaboration among these stakeholders are essential for a comprehensive and efficient national-level disaster response in India.

B. *State Level*

The state will establish Search & Rescue teams comprising members of the State Police equipped with cutting-edge gear for rapid deployment. The State Home Department will identify units for specialization as Specialist Response Teams (SRTs). Furthermore, designated training centers will be established to train these SRTs, with key personnel from Police Training Colleges and Fire Training Institutes nominated as trainers. These trainers will undergo national-level training before imparting their expertise to the SRTs.

C. *District Level*

District-level Specialized Response Teams will be established comprising personnel from the local Police and Fire Services, equipped to swiftly respond to disasters within their respective districts. Upon request from neighboring districts, these teams will be authorized to operate under the direction of the Collector of the requesting district.

D. *On-site teams*

At the grass root level, Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) will function as Incident Management Teams, undergoing training to conduct immediate rescue and first-aid operations during disasters. A structured approach will be developed to facilitate effective coordination between the Specialized Response Teams (SRTs) and DMTs.

5.2. Formation of people and training

District administration has engaged various stakeholders from line departments, corporate sectors, NGOs, and volunteers in disaster risk management initiatives. Additionally, students, teachers, home guards, police personnel, NCC, and NSS students have received training to actively participate in these efforts. District officers and community members have been briefed on their roles and responsibilities, ensuring their readiness to aid during emergencies.

1. *Early Warning*

Early warning systems are essential for timely initiation of appropriate actions by both administrative bodies and communities to mitigate the impact of disasters on life and property. These systems should provide indications of the magnitude of mobilization required by responders. The primary objective of any warning system is to ensure that as many people as possible take prompt and suitable actions to safeguard lives and assets. Effective warning systems comprise three key components: event detection and warning, dissemination of warnings to the community, and swift response mechanisms.

Recognizing the critical importance of timely warning dissemination, the State is committed to maximizing the lead-time available for preparedness measures. Upon receipt of warning signals, Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) at State, District, and Taluka levels will be activated and placed on high alert. The Incident Commander will assume control of the EOC and oversee the dissemination of warnings to the community.

District Collectors will promptly inform District Disaster Management Committees, which in turn will notify local-level Disaster Management Committees and Teams to disseminate warnings to the community. In emergency situations, District Collectors will exercise discretion in implementing preparedness measures to address the impending disaster effectively.

2. *Search & rescue:*

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) holds the responsibility of providing specialized life-saving assistance to district and local authorities during emergencies. In the event of a major disaster, its operational focus includes locating, extricating, and

administering on-site medical treatment to individuals trapped in collapsed structures. Home Guards, supported by the Police department and fire and emergency services, collaborate to locate and rescue injured and deceased individuals. Additionally, entities such as the Public Works Department (PWD) and Health department, along with volunteer teams, contribute to these efforts. Proper training is imperative for efficient search and rescue operations, aiming to minimize response time. Adequate methodology and resources are essential for the successful execution of search and rescue missions.

3. Evacuation

Evacuation serves as a vital risk management strategy to mitigate the impact of emergencies or disasters on communities by relocating individuals to safer areas. However, for it to be effective, meticulous planning and execution are imperative. Evacuation typically encompasses both the relocation of people to secure locations and their eventual return once the situation stabilizes.

Following an assessment of the disaster severity, the State Relief Commissioner, acting as the Incident Commander, will issue pertinent instructions regarding evacuation to the District Collector, who will oversee its implementation. At the village level, members of Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) and Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) will coordinate evacuation procedures to predetermined relief centers. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as women, children, and the elderly, as outlined in pre-established plans.

4. Damage & Loss Assessment

Following a disaster, there arises an urgent necessity for assessing the extent of damage, encompassing loss of life, injuries, and property damage. The primary goals of damage assessment are to facilitate the allocation of resources for effective rescue and relief operations, to obtain comprehensive data on the magnitude and severity of the disaster's impact, and to formulate strategies for reconstruction and recovery efforts.

The assessment process will occur in two phases: Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA and Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA).

A) Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA)

The Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA) process is geared towards swiftly gauging the situation and the extent of damage to mobilizing resources for effective relief and rescue operations. RDA activities will be carried out at the local level where the disaster occurred, under the leadership of the local Incident Commander. The RDA team will be composed of key personnel including the Talati, Chief Medical Officer (CMO) of the Sub-Division Hospital, Junior Engineer from the Public Works Department (PWD), and may also include prominent local individuals as determined by the local Incident Commander. The findings of the RDA team will be communicated to the District Collector for further action. The RDA will adhere

to a standardized proforma/format developed by the State Disaster Management Authority.

B) Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA)

During the recovery phase, Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA) will be conducted at the district level, involving skilled personnel. The primary objective of this assessment is to evaluate the economic and financial implications of the damage, as well as to provide detailed insights into building, agricultural, and property damage, while also recommending retrofitting or strengthening measures. Led by the District Collector, the DDA team will comprise key officials such as the District Relief Officer, Executive Engineer from the Public Works Department (PWD), Chief Medical Officer of the affected district, representatives from prominent NGOs operating in the district, and any additional experts as deemed necessary by the District Collector. Additionally, the team will include two external observers from the State Disaster Management Authority and the Disaster Management Cell of the State Administrative Training Institute (ATI). Assessment of damage will be conducted using a predetermined format developed by the State Disaster Management Authority in collaboration with the Disaster Management Cell of the State ATI and esteemed experts in the field.

Training need analysis

Training analysis typically operates in tandem with system development processes, as it is closely linked to the design of the system and the corresponding training requirements. The Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) has conducted a comprehensive analysis of education, training, and information requirements by engaging in interviews and discussions with stakeholders across various regions of Gujarat.

The training needs analysis considers several variable factors such as the intensity of disasters, affected population, and severity of damage. This analysis enables government and non-government agencies to swiftly assess and allocate relief resources. All government line departments involved in different phases of disaster management are required to identify their respective roles and conduct training needs analyses for their personnel.

A) Arrangements for training and capacity building

Training sessions focusing on search and rescue, drills, assessment, and inventory updates for response activities will be conducted during non-crisis periods. It is the responsibility of the District Collector to ensure that all members of the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) acquire the necessary knowledge and skills through regular refresher training sessions. Comprehensive training modules covering both basic and advanced aspects of disaster preparedness have been developed, along with training methodologies for trainers, community preparedness manuals, and training materials for use at various

administrative levels including districts, taluka, panchayat, and village.

Furthermore, capacity-building initiatives will include a series of Search & Rescue and First Aid training programs tailored for beneficiaries, disaster management teams, and committee members. These training sessions will be conducted at multiple levels including village, city, taluka, and district.

Sr. No.	Activity	Responsibility
1.	Training civil defence personnel in various aspects of disaster management	✓ Home Dept. ✓ Commandant General Home Guards ✓ Director Civil Defence ✓ GSDMA/GIDM
2.	Training home Guards personnel in various aspects of disaster management including search and rescue	✓ Home Dept. ✓ Commandant General Home Guards ✓ Director Civil Defence ✓ GSDMA/GIDM
3.	Training NCC and NSS personnel in various aspects of disaster management	✓ Education Dep. Director NCC ✓ GIDM
4.	Training Educational and Training institutions person in various aspects of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM
5.	Training in civil society, CBOs and corporate entities in various aspects of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM ✓ NGOs
6.	Training fire and emergency service personnel in various aspects of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ State Fire and Emergency Servis. ✓ GSDMA/GIDM
7.	Training police and traffic personnel in various aspects of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM ✓ Home Dept. ✓ Police training Institute
8.	Training the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Teams in various aspects of disaster management	✓ NIDM/NDRF ✓ Home Dept. ✓ Addl. DGP (Arms) ✓ Addl. DGP (Training) ✓ GSDMA/GIDM

9.	Training media in various aspects of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ Information Dept. ✓ Information Training Centre ✓ GSDMA/GIDM
10.	Training to govt. officials in various aspects of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM ✓ Departmental Training Institutes
11.	Training engineers, architects, structural engineers, builders and masons' in various aspect of disaster management	✓ Departmental Training Institutes under R & B and Irrigation Dept. ✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM

B) Activation of Incident Response System in the district

The State has established a structured Incident Response System, as mandated by the GSDMA Act 2003. According to this legislation, the Commissioner of Relief serves as the Incident Commander at the state level, while District Collectors assume this role within their respective districts.

The NDMA guidelines provide for emergency organizations where different departments, agencies and even private resources (e.g. industries) temporarily align their priorities with the emergency response objective under a unified command. This system is called Incident Response System (IRS) and discussed in detail in the text. It is important to recognize that organization under the IRS and the existing structures of the LCG and DCG are not in conflict although there can be differences in terminologies for some positions in the emergency organization. The IRS gives an emergency organization structure called Incident Response Teams (IRTs) that are pre- designated as per the identified emergency scenarios. While there is a general structure, IRTs are not prescriptive about who must fulfil what position or role instead the decision rests with the local or district level authorities. Therefore, the organizations and people that are given specific roles as per existing LCG and DCG structure can be given similar roles or positions in the IRT structure and a coordination between IRTs as per IRS and those as per existing LCG/DCG structures is achieved. The IRS provides additional advantages of being scalable by including additional and higher levels of response in the same unified command structure being flexible by transferring command and other sections of IRS to qualified people as scale and nature of emergency changes, and with a unified command so that there is one authorized, and accountable (technically qualified) incident commander and the command can be transferred up as the scale of emergency increase. The IRS also requires

documentation of decisions, actions, and learning so that not only continuous improvement can be achieved but also accountability is fixed.

A traditional command structure exists in the administrative hierarchy which manages disasters in India. It has been planned to strengthen and professionalize the same by drawing upon the principles of the ICS with suitable modifications. The ICS is essentially a management system to organize various emergency functions in a standardized manner while responding to any disaster. It will provide specialist incident management teams with an incident commander and officers trained in different aspects of incident management, such as logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management, etc. It also aims to put in place such teams in each district by imparting training in different facets of incident management to district level functionaries. The emphasis will be on the use of technologies and contemporary systems of planning and execution with connectivity to the joint operations room at all levels.

5.3 Protocol for seeking help from other agencies

Coordinated, swift, and effective response systems at both central and state government levels, particularly at the district and community levels, are crucial for managing and mitigating the adverse impacts of any disaster. This involves a network of agencies, organizations, departments, and authorities responsible for implementing various disaster management functions and activities. This network also encompasses academic, scientific, and technical institutions contributing significantly to disaster management efforts. These entities, including the State Government, Government of India, NDRF, SDRF, Army, Navy, and Air Force, are to be mobilized to support civil administration only when the situation surpasses the coping capacity of the State Government.

5.4 Mechanism for Checking and certification of logistics, equipments and stores

The certification of logistics is integral to the response process, encompassing personnel, equipment, vehicles, facilities, and more. This certification relies on the acquisition, transportation, and distribution of resources, ensuring the provision of essential necessities such as food, water, and medical care. The logistics section assumes responsibility for all tasks related to the procurement and management of materials and resources required for operations, as well as the physical and material support for the incident management team. This section also includes a transportation task force dedicated to supporting disaster operations. Logistics tasks are divided among various units, including storage and supply, facilities management, staff support, communications, and transportation (including ground, air, and water).

5.5 Operational check-up of Warning System

The primary objective of any warning system is to ensure the safety of both life and property by encouraging as many individuals as possible to take appropriate and timely action. The foundation of all warning systems lies in promptly detecting the event and facilitating its timely evacuation. These systems should incorporate three essential components: detection and warning, dissemination of warnings to the community level, and swift response following the warning. It has been observed through past experiences that the impact of natural hazards can be significantly reduced with the presence of a well-functioning warning system. Regular operational checks of district warning systems are conducted annually by relevant departments, along with mock drills typically conducted during the monsoon season.

5.6 Operational check-up for Emergency Operation Centre

In addition to advancements in Disaster Management, the District has initiated the functioning of its Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) within the Collector's Office of Mahisagar. Equipped with state-of-the-art technology and sophisticated equipment, this center serves as a hub for disaster management efforts. The Additional Collector of District Mahisagar holds the authority as the Nodal Officer of DEOC and is entrusted with several key responsibilities for its operational check-up, including:

- Ensuring the functionality of all equipment within the EOC.
- Collecting data regularly from relevant line departments pertaining to disaster management.
- Compiling status reports detailing the prepared and mitigation activities conducted within the district.
- Overseeing the proper implementation of the District Disaster Management Plan.
- Maintaining a comprehensive data bank and ensuring regular updates.
- Activating the trigger mechanism promptly upon receipt of disaster warnings or occurrence of a disaster event.

5.7 Seasonal inspection of facilities and critical infrastructure

The designated departments and personnel are mandated to conduct regular inspections of the facilities using their respective control rooms, adhering to the set frequency, and ensure proper record-keeping of these inspections. As part of the pre-monsoon preparations usually conducted in April-May, directives are issued to all departments to conduct seasonal inspections and furnish reports to the DEOC before the pre-monsoon

meeting convened at the collector's office under the leadership of the District Collector. Following the submission of reports from various agencies, a compiled and consolidated report detailing all facility and critical infrastructure inspections is annually submitted to the State EOC.

5.8 Command and coordination – identification of quick response teams

Effective command and coordination of quick response teams provide the structure through which a singular leader or committee can oversee the comprehensive disaster response endeavor. An individual Incident Commander assumes responsibility for efficiently managing the response efforts within a designated area during the operational period. In instances where the incident expands significantly and encompasses multiple jurisdictions, the utilization of multiple incident commanders can be beneficial. In such cases, an area command authority may be established to facilitate coordination among the various incidents.

The Incident Commander relies on a designated Command Staff to provide necessary support, consisting of the following roles:

1. Public Information Officer – the single media point of contact
2. Safety Officer – Responsible for identifying safety issues and fixing them, he has the authority to halt an operation if needed.
3. Liaison Officer – Point of contact for agency-to-agency issues.

If the local authorities do not have the capacity to play an efficient role at local level to identify quick response teams and the requirements for field information and coordination. The DEOC will therefore need to send its own field teams and through them establish an Incident Command System. The system will comprise:

- i. Field command
- ii. Field information collection
- iii. Inter-agency coordination at field level
- iv. Management of field operations, planning, logistics, finance and administration

5.9 NGOs and other stakeholders' coordination – Activate NGO coordination cell

Local community groups and voluntary agencies, including NGOs, are encouraged to actively engage in prevention and mitigation activities under the guidance and supervision of the Collector. They should take part in training initiatives and acquaint themselves with their responsibilities in disaster management. It is the obligation of every citizen, NGOs,

and stakeholders to aid the Collector or any designated authority engaged in disaster management when their aid is requested, particularly for disaster management purposes.

NGOs within the district focus their efforts on specific communities or designated areas. They collaborate with the district Emergency Operations Center (EOC) primarily through direct engagement or when assigned specific tasks.

5.10 Seasonal preparedness for seasonal disasters like flood and cyclone

Based on past experiences with natural disasters, communities have developed a seasonal calendar that highlights the occurrence of disaster events, and the corresponding months dedicated to preparedness.

- **Main Seasonal Preparedness Strategies**

Essential strategies for seasonal preparedness encompass mapping flood-prone areas, implementing land use controls, constructing resilient infrastructure, and integrating both structural and non-structural flood control measures.

Key Seasonal Preparedness Strategies:

- 1. Mapping flood-prone areas serves as a foundational step in mitigating regional risks. Historical data aids in identifying flood-prone zones, including the timing and extent of inundation. By referencing past water levels, warnings can be issued preemptively.**
- 2. Cyclones pose extensive and often devastating threats. Hazard maps delineate vulnerable areas susceptible to cyclones in any given year.**
- 3. These maps integrate past climatological data, historical wind speeds, and flooding frequencies to assess risk.**
- 4. Implementing land use control minimizes risks to life and property during floods. Settlements should be relocated from flood-prone areas where possible. Restricting major developments in high-flood zones is imperative. Critical infrastructure should be situated in safer locales.**
- 5. Constructing engineered structures in flood plains and reinforcing existing ones is crucial. Elevated construction, including structures on stilts or platforms, helps mitigate flood risks. Buildings should be designed to withstand water and wind forces. Protection of river embankments and underground installation of communication lines are essential. Community shelters should be established in vulnerable areas.**
- 6. Flood control strategies aim to mitigate damage. Reforestation efforts, vegetation protection, debris clearance, and conservation of ponds and lakes are effective**

measures.

7. Structural interventions, such as storage reservoirs, flood embankments, drainage channels, and anti-erosion works, play a pivotal role. Non-structural approaches, including flood forecasting, flood-proofing, and disaster preparedness initiatives, are equally important components of flood management.

5.11 Community Preparedness

Community preparedness is a cornerstone of effective disaster management, essential for minimizing loss of life and property during emergencies. It involves proactive measures such as education, training, and planning to equip individuals and neighbors with the knowledge and resources needed to respond swiftly and effectively to disasters. Through

community engagement initiatives, residents are empowered to identify risks, develop emergency plans, and establish communication networks to coordinate response efforts. Additionally, training programs teach vital skills like first aid, search and rescue techniques, and disaster mitigation strategies. By fostering a culture of preparedness, communities can enhance their resilience and ability to withstand and recover from disasters, ultimately saving lives and reducing the overall impact of catastrophes.

Ensuring community resilience against disasters is paramount, considering that they are often the first and last to encounter such crises. Equipping, educating, and preparing communities for recurrent disasters are crucial endeavors. Identifying the most vulnerable areas and conducting periodic awareness programs at various levels, including Ward, Panchayat, Educational Institutions, and Social Organizations, is essential for effective disaster management planning. It is imperative to explore diverse methods through which communities can actively engage in disaster preparedness and response efforts. A well-informed and equipped community is better positioned to bravely confront disasters.

Community awareness initiatives, facilitated by the involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), play a pivotal role in disseminating knowledge regarding disaster preparedness. The Revenue Department serves as the nodal agency for coordinating these activities. Enhancing community awareness about mitigation measures aimed at safeguarding lives and properties from hazards is critical. These measures encompass the construction of earthquake-resistant structures, retrofitting weak buildings, obtaining house insurance, erecting flood embankments, rehabilitating people in safe lands, and devising plans for relocating individuals from vulnerable areas to safer locales.

Various methods can be employed to raise community awareness about different disasters, including advertisements, hoardings, booklets, leaflets, banners, shake-table demonstrations, folk performances, humorous skits, street plays, exhibitions, TV and radio spots, audio-visual documentaries, and school campaigns. By engaging in these

multifaceted awareness initiatives, communities can better prepare themselves to face disasters with resilience and resolve.

- **Community warning system**

Reliable and timely warnings of imminent disasters are often inaccessible to communities residing in remote and isolated areas. Therefore, establishing robust and efficient early warning systems is imperative to mitigate risks, save lives, and minimize damage to assets and essential services. The effectiveness and outreach of these warnings are crucial considerations when devising response strategies. Furthermore, post-disaster advisories, including information on rescue operations, relief services, and maintenance of law and order, are essential for ensuring the safety and well-being of citizens. A prepared community equipped with the ability to receive and comprehend disaster warnings can effectively manage crises and expedite the restoration of normalcy in their lives.

Community Warning Action Plan	Flood	Cyclone	Chemical and industrial accidents	Tsunami
Existing Community warning system	Irrigation department / IMD/Collector /Mamlatdar/TDO /Villages	IMD/ Collector/ Mamlatdar/TDO /Villages	Industrial Association/ industries /DCG/ LCG/ Mamlatdar	IMD/ Collector/ Mamlatdar/ TDO /Villages
Responsible agency for warning dissemination	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO

- **Community awareness, education**

Community awareness and education are critical components of effective disaster management strategies. Through comprehensive educational initiatives, communities can increase their understanding of potential hazards and learn how to prepare for and respond to emergencies. These efforts involve raising awareness about different types of disasters, their potential impacts, and the importance of readiness. Additionally, education programs provide practical guidance on creating emergency plans, assembling disaster kits, and implementing evacuation procedures. By fostering a culture of preparedness through continuous education, communities can empower individuals to take proactive measures to protect themselves, their families, and their neighbors during times of crisis. Furthermore, increased awareness and education can facilitate better coordination among community members and local authorities, leading to a more

coordinated and effective response to disasters when they occur.

- **Community's responsibility**

The community plays a pivotal role in disaster management, bearing significant responsibilities before, during, and after emergencies. Firstly, community members must actively engage in disaster preparedness efforts by staying informed about potential risks, participating in educational programs, and developing emergency plans for their households. During disasters, the community's responsibility lies in swiftly implementing these plans, assisting vulnerable individuals, and cooperating with local authorities to ensure a coordinated response. This includes providing aid to those in need, sharing resources, and offering support to emergency responders. After the immediate crisis has passed, communities must come together to assess the damage, initiate recovery efforts, and rebuild infrastructure and livelihoods. Moreover, fostering resilience and solidarity within the community is crucial for long-term recovery and future preparedness. Ultimately, by fulfilling their responsibilities in disaster management, communities can mitigate the impact of disasters and strengthen their ability to withstand future challenges.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are fundamental guidelines established to ensure effective disaster management at all levels of response. These SOPs outline a systematic approach to various aspects of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, providing a structured framework for coordination and decision-making among stakeholders. In disaster management, SOPs cover a wide range of activities, including early warning systems, evacuation procedures, search and rescue operations, medical care, and distribution of relief supplies. They are designed to streamline response efforts, reduce confusion, and enhance efficiency during high-stress situations. SOPs also serve as a reference point for training and capacity-building initiatives, ensuring that personnel are adequately prepared to execute their roles in times of crisis. By adhering to established SOPs, organizations and agencies can optimize their response efforts, minimize risks, and ultimately save lives and mitigate the impact of disasters on communities.

- **Protocol and arrangements for VIP visits**

It is crucial to promptly notify VIPs and VVIPs about impending disasters and provide updates on the current situation during and after the event. Appeals made by VIPs can help in dispelling rumors and maintaining order amidst chaos. Visits by VIPs have the potential to boost morale among both disaster-affected individuals and responders. However, it is essential to ensure that such visits do not disrupt ongoing rescue and life-saving efforts. The security of VIPs falls under the additional responsibility of local police and Special Forces. To minimize disruptions, it is advisable to limit media coverage of VIP visits, with the police

coordinating closely with government press officers to keep media presence to a minimum.

- **Procurement**

The responsibility for procuring materials, equipment, and services related to disaster management and ensuring their quality falls under the jurisdiction of the State authority. Currently, the District lacks funds and specific directives to procure such items locally. The State authority possesses the authority to authorize relevant departments or agencies to conduct emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue and relief during imminent disaster situations. Alternatively, the State authority may opt for centralized procurement of additional relief materials required for relief operations, based on thorough need assessments.

- **Logistics**

Logistics plays a critical role in all phases of disaster management, from preparedness and response to recovery and reconstruction. In the preparedness phase, logistics involve the pre- positioning of supplies, equipment, and personnel, as well as the establishment of supply chains and distribution networks. This ensures that resources are readily available when needed during an emergency.

During the response phase, logistics coordinate the movement of goods and services to affected areas, including the deployment of emergency personnel, medical supplies, food, water, shelter, and other essential items. Efficient logistics are essential for delivering aid quickly and effectively, especially in remote or hard-to-reach areas.

Logistics also encompasses the coordination of transportation, communication, and infrastructure repair efforts to ensure smooth operations and facilitate the delivery of assistance. Additionally, logistics play a crucial role in managing information and data, such as tracking the movement of supplies, assessing needs, and coordinating response efforts among different organizations and agencies.

In the recovery and reconstruction phases, logistics continue to be essential for rebuilding infrastructure, restoring essential services, and providing long-term support to affected communities. Effective logistics management is crucial for optimizing resources, minimizing delays, and maximizing the impact of disaster response and recovery efforts.

Knowledge Management, networking and sharing

Knowledge management, networking, and sharing are integral aspects of effective disaster management strategies. Knowledge involves systematic gathering, organization, and dissemination of information, lessons learned, and best practices related to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. This knowledge serves as a valuable resource for

decision-makers, emergency responders, and community members, enabling informed decision-making and efficient resource allocation during crises. Networking plays a crucial role in disaster management by facilitating collaboration and cooperation among diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, non-profit organizations, academia, and the private sector. Through networks, stakeholders can share resources, expertise, and information, as well as coordinate efforts to enhance overall disaster resilience and response capacity. Additionally, sharing of information and experiences fosters transparency, builds trust, and promotes learning within the disaster management community. By actively engaging in knowledge management, networking, and sharing, stakeholders can strengthen their collective capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters, ultimately saving lives and mitigating the impact of emergencies on communities.

Uploading of information on resources on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)/ State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN)

The uploading of information on resources onto the India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) or State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) is a vital component of disaster preparedness and response efforts in India. These networks serve as centralized platforms for collecting, organizing, and disseminating critical information about resources available for disaster management. This includes details about emergency supplies, equipment, facilities, personnel, and other essential resources that can be mobilized during times of crisis. By uploading this information onto the IDRN or SDRN, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders can enhance coordination, improve resource allocation, and streamline response efforts during disasters. Furthermore, these networks facilitate transparency, accountability, and accessibility, ensuring that decision-makers have accurate and up-to-date information to effectively respond to emergencies and support affected communities. Overall, the uploading of resource information onto IDRN or SDRN plays a crucial role in strengthening India's disaster preparedness and response capabilities.

❖ SDRN Updation

SDRN (State Disaster Resource Network):

The State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) operates through three tiers: Village, Nagarpalika, and Taluka. Level-specific data is collected and stored in the standardized disaster management plan format, which is then uploaded into the system either at the Taluka or District level. The centralized database is housed on a server located at GSDMA, Gandhinagar and is accessible via the internet portal:

(http://117.239.205.164/SDRN_NEW/Login.aspx) and the GSDMA website (www.gsdma.org).

journalists to stay updated on evolving best practices and emerging technologies in disaster communication. By investing in training and interaction strategies with the media, disaster management agencies can strengthen their communication capabilities, enhance public awareness, and ultimately improve community resilience in the face of emergencies.

Identification and training to the Official Spokesperson

Identification and training of official spokespersons are crucial aspects of effective disaster management communication. Official spokespersons serve as the primary liaison between disaster management agencies and the public, conveying accurate information, updates, and instructions during emergencies. To identify suitable spokespersons, agencies should consider individuals with strong communication skills, credibility, and expertise in disaster management protocols.

Once identified, spokespersons should undergo comprehensive training to prepare them for their role. This training should cover various aspects, including:

Media relations: Spokespersons should be trained in interacting with journalists, conducting interviews, and delivering key messages effectively. This includes techniques for staying composed under pressure and handling challenging questions from the media.

Understanding disaster management protocols: Spokespersons should have a thorough understanding of the agency's disaster management plans, procedures, and protocols. This enables them to provide accurate and timely information to the public and coordinate with response teams efficiently.

Message development: Training should include guidance on crafting clear, concise, and consistent messages for different audiences. Spokespersons should understand how to tailor messaging to address public concerns, provide reassurance, and promote safety measures during emergencies.

Crisis communication strategies: Spokespersons should be familiar with crisis communication principles, including transparency, empathy, and accessibility. They should know how to manage rumors, misinformation, and public expectations while maintaining trust and credibility.

Media engagement techniques: Training should cover strategies for engaging with traditional media, social media platforms, and other communication channels effectively. Spokespersons should understand the importance of active listening, timely response, and engagement with the public.

Mock drills and simulations: Practical exercises, such as mock press conferences and crisis simulations, can help spokespersons hone their skills and build confidence in real-world scenarios.

By providing comprehensive identification and training to official spokespersons, disaster management agencies can ensure that accurate information is disseminated promptly, public trust is maintained, and effective communication contributes to overall emergency response and community resilience.



Chapter 6

Capacity Building and Training Measures.

6.1. Approach

The approach to capacity building and training measures in disaster management encompasses a comprehensive and systematic strategy aimed at enhancing the preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities of individuals, organizations, and communities. This approach typically involves the following key elements:

- i. **Needs Assessment:** Conducting thorough needs assessments to identify gaps, vulnerabilities, and areas for improvement in disaster management capacity. This involves analyzing the specific risks and hazards faced by the community, as well as evaluating existing resources, infrastructure, and response mechanisms.
- ii. **Stakeholder Engagement:** Engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, community groups, academia, and the private sector, in the capacity-building process. Collaborative partnerships enable the sharing of resources, expertise, and best practices, as well as foster coordination and cooperation among different actors.
- iii. **Training and Education:** Developing and delivering targeted training programs, workshops, and educational initiatives to build knowledge, skills, and competencies related to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. Training may cover topics such as emergency planning, risk assessment, first aid, search and rescue techniques, and crisis communication.
- iv. **Simulation Exercises:** Conducting realistic simulation exercises, drills, and tabletop exercises to simulate emergency scenarios and test response plans, procedures, and coordination mechanisms. These exercises provide opportunities for practical hands-on learning, as well as identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in disaster response capabilities.
- v. **Capacity Development Initiatives:** Implementing capacity development initiatives aimed at strengthening institutional capacity, improving infrastructure, and enhancing coordination mechanisms for disaster management. This may include investments in technology, equipment, logistics, and communication systems, as well as the establishment of emergency response teams and specialized units.
- vi. **Knowledge sharing and Learning:** Promoting a culture of continuous learning and knowledge sharing within the disaster management community. This involves

documenting lessons learned, best practices, and case studies from past disasters, as well as disseminating this information through workshops, seminars, conferences, and online platforms.

- vii. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Regularly monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of capacity-building and training measures in achieving desired outcomes and objectives. This involves collecting feedback, conducting assessments, and adjusting strategies as needed to improve performance and enhance resilience over time.

By adopting a holistic approach to capacity building and training measures in disaster management, communities can strengthen their ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters, ultimately saving lives and reducing the impact of emergencies on livelihoods and infrastructure.

Primary focus of disaster management capacity building in the State should be on strengthening and enhancing the capabilities of Disaster Management Institutions, including the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs). Customized training modules, tailored to meet the specific needs of each state and district, should be developed and implemented in collaboration with national bodies such as the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Adequate attention must also be given to addressing capacity building requirements across all levels of the institutional hierarchy and within society.

Furthermore, training and capacity building programs should be seamlessly integrated with monitoring and evaluation systems to facilitate ongoing assessment and refinement. This ensures that programs remain responsive to evolving needs and are continuously improved for enhanced effectiveness.

Capability Building is skill development. Skill development is either in relation to self or other than self. For example, swimming is a skill in relation to the self, whereas the skill to operate a fire extinguisher is a skill in relation to the fire extinguisher.

Capacity Building: At the Community Level:

Community-level capacity building primarily relies on self-directed initiatives, such as acquiring skills in swimming, securely thatching roofs, safely extricating injured individuals from debris, and rescuing drowning victims. These self-orientated efforts empower community members to take proactive measures for disaster preparedness and response, enhancing overall resilience and safety within the community.

Capacity Building: At the Ground Level Institutions:

Capacity building at the grassroots level institutions necessitates a dual focus on personal skill development and the utilization of straightforward technological tools. This includes training individuals in the operation of motorized boats, debris removal techniques, fire extinguisher handling, first aid administration, snake/dog bite treatment, driving two-wheelers and four-wheelers, setting up tents, operating communication equipment, and conducting repair and maintenance tasks. These institutions serve as the primary interface with the first responders - the communities.

- ❖ Village level Citizen Committees
- ❖ Village and Mandal
- ❖ Local CBO, & NGOs
- ❖ Urban Local Bodies

For this category of institutions, the capacity development programme and activities must deal with:

- ❖ Comprehensive understanding of hazard wise disaster caused
- ❖ Hazard wise impact of disaster on people, livestock, property structures, agriculture, infrastructure etc.
- ❖ Segment of impact wise operation to provide help and support with rescue, relief and shelter.
- ❖ Keeping people alert and prepared on a periodic basis for the eventualities, that is, organizing drills and rehearsals.

The programme and activities must be in training and skill development mode coupled with practical and demonstrative exercises supported by IEC materials. As these institutions are also slated to play important roles in disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness exercises, their capacity has also to be built in:

- i. Disaster wise mitigation measures and their repair and maintenance
- ii. Disaster wise preparedness measures and their applications within the institutions as well as at the community level.

Institutional Capacity Building

The District Administration, with support from the DDMA, is tasked with developing its own district-level Disaster Management Plan, focusing on mitigation, preparedness, and implementation strategies. This involves establishing upward linkages to the State and downward linkages to the communities. Key responsibilities for district officers include:

- i. Organizing and supporting the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), defining its roles and responsibilities, and facilitating the creation of the District Disaster Management Plan. This entails engaging local bodies in planning preparation and implementation, in coordination with state and village authorities.

- ii. Establishing and operating Emergency Operation Centers at both district and panchayat levels, defining their functioning modalities and roles during various response phases (L0, L1, L2), in collaboration with state and village authorities.
- iii. Ensuring the maintenance of equipment, materials, and managing stores and manpower effectively. Structured training programs are essential to orient officers to these responsibilities, considering that disaster management remains a focal point for relief efforts involving states and villages.

Capacity development is the outcome of a series of inputs aimed at enhancing understanding of issues and prompting appropriate action in specific situations. This response is not rigid but dynamic, guided by intelligence and adaptable to changing circumstances. In the realm of

Disaster management, this modulation is essential for district-level institutions, government departments, agencies, stakeholders beyond state entities, and local communities.

Capacity Building: Other Stakeholders

Stakeholders in disaster management other than the state, from ground level upward, are the communities, PRIs, the local bodies, CBOs, & NGOs, the block level functionaries, the district administration, and the corporate bodies. Of these the PRIs are the constitutional bodies and have well defined roles to play in disaster management.

Communities serve as both victims and first responders during disasters, making community preparedness a crucial measure of a state's disaster readiness. However, before focusing on community preparedness, the state and its institutions must ensure their own readiness. This includes establishing and operationalizing Gram Panchayat Bhawan's, District Disaster Management Authorities, District-level Emergency Operation Centers, and District Disaster Management Plans. Additionally, the State Disaster Management Authority, State Disaster Response Force, and State-level Emergency Operation Centers should be prepared to support community empowerment efforts.

6.2. Capacity Building Plan

Developing a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DDMP) without concurrently building capacity or raising awareness among stakeholders poses significant risks to the efficacy and sustainability of the plan. Stakeholders and communities play pivotal roles in ensuring the success and longevity of disaster management initiatives. Capacity building is essential as it enhances the skills, competencies, and capabilities of both government and non-government officials, as well as communities, empowering them to effectively respond to

and recover from disasters. Moreover, it aids in the prevention of hazardous events from escalating into full-blown disasters.

During disaster management planning assessments, it is crucial to acknowledge and incorporate indigenous traditions, methods, and materials utilized for local disaster management practices. Residents often serve as the primary emergency responders, especially in remote areas, and their involvement is paramount for achieving successful outcomes. By respecting and integrating local knowledge and practices, disaster management plans can effectively leverage community resources and resilience for more comprehensive and effective responses.

Building institutional capacity is crucial for effective disaster management. However, involving the local community in the planning process and solutions is equally essential, as it ensures that disaster mitigation measures are more likely to be implemented and sustained over time. The capacity building plan should be tailored to address the diverse needs of stakeholders, aligning with their specific functional responsibilities.

1. Institutional Capacity Building:

- Training for officials and policy makers involved in disaster management.
- Skill development programs for professionals such as engineers, architects, masons, doctors, nurses, teachers, and other relevant stakeholders.
- Specialized training sessions for state police, fire services, and the State Disaster Response Force to enhance their disaster response capabilities.

2. Community capacity building and Community Based Disaster Management. Community capacity building and Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) are integral components of effective disaster resilience strategies that empower local communities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. Community capacity building involves enhancing the knowledge, skills, resources, and social networks within a community to effectively address disaster risks and vulnerabilities. This may include:

1. Education and Training: Providing community members with training in disaster preparedness, response techniques, and first aid skills. This empowers individuals to take proactive measures to protect themselves, their families, and their neighbors during emergencies.

2. Community Organization: Facilitating the establishment of community-based organizations, such as disaster response teams, neighborhood watch groups, or community emergency committees. These organizations play a vital role in coordinating response efforts, disseminating information, and mobilizing resources during disasters.

3. Infrastructure Development: Supporting the development of resilient infrastructure and

basic services, such as early warning systems, evacuation routes, emergency shelters, and safe water and sanitation facilities. This helps communities mitigate the impact of disasters and enhances their ability to recover quickly.

4. Risk Assessment and Planning: Conducting participatory risk assessments to identify local hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities. Based on these assessments, communities can develop customized disaster risk reduction plans that prioritize local needs and resources.

Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) emphasizes the active involvement of communities in all stages of disaster management, from preparedness to recovery. Key principles of CBDM include:

1. Local Ownership and Leadership: Empowering communities to lead and manage their own disaster preparedness and response efforts. Local knowledge and expertise are valued and incorporated into decision-making processes.

2. Participatory Approach: Engaging community members in decision-making, planning, and implementation of disaster risk reduction activities. This fosters a sense of ownership, responsibility, and resilience within the community.

3. Coordination and Collaboration: Facilitating collaboration and partnerships among community members, local authorities, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders. This promotes effective coordination of resources and efforts, maximizing the impact of disaster management initiatives.

4. Communication and Information Sharing: Establishing effective communication channels and mechanisms for sharing information, early warnings, and updates with community members. Transparent and timely communication builds trust, reduces uncertainty, and enables swift action during emergencies.

By investing in community capacity building and adopting a CBDM approach, communities can strengthen their resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, and enhance their ability to withstand and recover from disasters. This grassroots approach empowers communities to become active agents of change in building a safer and more resilient future.

Institutional capacity building is essential for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of disaster management efforts at various levels. Here's how capacity building can be approached by different stakeholders:

Officials / Policy Makers:

Training programs should be designed to familiarize officials and policy makers with disaster management principles, frameworks, and best practices. This includes understanding the legal and regulatory frameworks, roles and responsibilities, and

decision-making processes in disaster management. Workshops, seminars, and specialized courses can help officials develop the knowledge and skills necessary to formulate effective policies, allocate resources, and coordinate response efforts during emergencies.

Engineers, Architects, Masons, Doctors, Nurses, Teachers, and other Professionals: Capacity building initiatives for professionals should focus on integrating disaster risk reduction principles into their respective fields of expertise. For engineers, architects, and masons, training may include techniques for designing and constructing disaster-resilient infrastructure and buildings. Healthcare professionals can receive training on disaster medicine, triage, and emergency response protocols. Teachers and educators can be trained to incorporate disaster preparedness and risk reduction education into school curricula. Tailored training programs and workshops can equip professionals with the specialized knowledge and skills needed to contribute effectively to disaster management efforts.

Police, Fire Services, State Disaster Response Forces (SDRF):

Training programs for emergency responders should emphasize practical skills, teamwork, and coordination in disaster response scenarios. Police and fire services personnel can receive training in search and rescue techniques, crowd management, and incident command systems. SDRF members can undergo specialized training in disaster response operations, including swift water rescue, urban search and rescue, and medical triage. Practical exercises, simulations, and field training can help emergency responders develop the confidence and competence needed to handle complex emergency situations.

Community Capacity Building:

Community capacity building initiatives should aim to empower individuals and communities to become active participants in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. This includes providing training on first aid, basic firefighting, search and rescue techniques, and evacuation procedures to community members. Community-based organizations and volunteers can receive training on leadership, communication, and coordination to effectively mobilize resources and support response efforts at the local level. Community drills, awareness campaigns, and participatory risk assessments can also help build resilience and foster a culture of preparedness within communities.

Training of Trainers (ToT):

ToT programs are essential for cascading knowledge and skills throughout the disaster management workforce. Experienced trainers can be identified and trained to deliver specialized training programs to a wider audience. ToT programs should focus on instructional techniques, adult learning principles, and content mastery to ensure that trainers are equipped to deliver high-quality and impactful training sessions. By building a cadre of competent trainers, capacity building efforts can be scaled up and sustained over time.

Civil Defense/Volunteers:

Training programs for civil defense volunteers should cover a range of topics, including emergency response procedures, disaster communication, and community engagement. Volunteers can receive training on their specific roles and responsibilities within the civil defense framework, such as shelter management, first aid administration, or logistics support. Hands-on training exercises, drills, and simulations can help volunteers develop practical skills and confidence in their ability to support emergency response efforts.

Overall, institutional and community capacity building initiatives are essential for strengthening disaster management capabilities and building resilience at all levels of society. By investing in training and skill development for key stakeholders, governments, organizations, and communities can enhance their preparedness and response capacity, ultimately reducing the impact of disasters and saving lives.

6.3. Disaster Management Education

Disaster management education is vital for preparing future generations to understand and respond to emergencies effectively. Here's how it can be integrated into schools and colleges:

Schools:

Disaster management education can be incorporated into school curricula at various levels. At the primary level, basic concepts of safety, emergency preparedness, and response can be introduced through age-appropriate activities, stories, and games. As students' progress to higher grades, they can learn about different types of disasters, their causes, and how to stay safe during emergencies. Schools can also conduct regular drills and exercises to familiarize students with evacuation procedures and emergency protocols. Additionally, schools can partner with local emergency services and community organizations to provide hands-on learning opportunities and engage students in community-based disaster preparedness initiatives.

Colleges (Medical, Engineering, etc.):

In colleges, disaster management education can be integrated into relevant academic programs to equip students with specialized knowledge and skills related to their field of study. For example, medical colleges can offer courses on disaster medicine, trauma care, and public health emergency preparedness. Engineering colleges can incorporate modules on structural engineering, retrofitting techniques, and disaster-resistant design principles into their civil engineering programs. Similarly, colleges of architecture can integrate disaster-resilient design concepts and sustainable building practices into their curriculum. Additionally, interdisciplinary approaches can be encouraged, where students from different disciplines collaborate on projects and research related to disaster risk

reduction and management. Colleges can also provide opportunities for students to gain practical experience through internships, fieldwork, and participation in disaster response exercises and simulations.

Overall, integrating disaster management education into schools and colleges helps raise awareness, build resilience, and foster a culture of preparedness among students. By equipping future professionals with the knowledge and skills needed to respond effectively to disasters, educational institutions play a crucial role in building safer and more resilient communities.

6.4. Skill upgradation and follow-up Training Programmes

Skill upgrading and follow-up training programs are essential components of continuous improvement in disaster management. These initiatives aim to enhance the knowledge, skills, and abilities of disaster management professionals and stakeholders over time. Here's how skill upgrading and follow-up training programs can be structured:

1. **Identifying Training Needs:** Conduct assessments and evaluations to identify gaps in knowledge and skills among disaster management personnel. This could include surveys, interviews, performance evaluations, and feedback from stakeholders.
2. **Designing Tailored Training Programs:** Develop training programs that address specific needs and areas for improvement identified during the assessment phase. Training programs may cover a wide range of topics, including disaster preparedness, response techniques, risk assessment, communication strategies, leadership skills, and coordination mechanisms.
3. **Hands-on Training and Simulation Exercises:** Provide opportunities for practical, hands-on learning through simulation exercises, tabletop drills, and field training. These exercises simulate real-life emergency scenarios and allow participants to apply their knowledge and skills in a controlled environment. Feedback and debriefing sessions should follow each exercise to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement.
4. **Follow-Up and Refresher Training:** Offer follow-up and refresher training sessions to reinforce learning and update participants on new developments in disaster management. These sessions may be conducted periodically to ensure that participants remain up to date with the latest protocols, technologies, and best practices.
5. **Integration of Technology:** Incorporate technology-enabled learning methods, such as e-learning platforms, webinars, and virtual reality simulations, to enhance accessibility and flexibility in training delivery. Technology can also be used to facilitate remote learning and collaboration among participants across different locations.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitor the effectiveness of training programs through participant feedback, performance assessments, and evaluation surveys. Use this feedback to refine training content, methods, and delivery approaches to better meet the needs of participants.

7. Certification and Recognition: Provide participants with certification or recognition upon successful completion of training programs. This serves as an incentive for continued learning and professional development, as well as a way to demonstrate competency and

expertise in disaster management. By implementing skill upgrading and follow-up training programs, disaster management agencies can ensure that their personnel remain well-equipped, competent, and prepared to effectively respond to disasters and protect their communities.

Training in Disaster Management:

Sr. No.	State Level / District Level	Name of the Course	Participants
1.	District & State	Orientation course for first responders to disasters	Home Guards, Civil Defence volunteers, Forest Protection Force, Police
2.	State	Joint staff course in Disaster Response for middle-level officers	District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Superintendents of Police, Additional Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police
3.	State	Basic training for Paramedics and medical personnel of NDRF battalions and states	Medical officers and paramedics nominated by various state governments
4.	State	Search & Rescue and Safe Evacuation	Civil Defence volunteers, SDRF, Forest Protection Force, Fire & Emergency Services, Home Guards, NSS, NYKS, NCC
5.	State	Training of Trainers on Incident Response System (IRS)	4 key and resourceful officers
6.	State	Training on Incident Response System	Selected personnel of Response Staff and General Staff of IRS to train people identified for various roles in pre-disaster period
7.	State	Training of Trainers (TOT) on Earthquake Resistant	Masons

		Technology for Masons	
8.	District	Hospital Preparedness & Mass Casualty Management Including Hospital Management Plan	Doctors and Hospital Administrators
9.	District	Mass casualty management	Paramedics / Response Force (Police, Fire & Emergency Services, Civil Defence)
10.	District	Role of PRIs / ULBs in Disaster Management	PRIs and ULBs
11.	District	Training of teachers on School safety including School DM Plans and conduct of mock drills	Teachers
12.	District	Training in Village Defence Party's	Village volunteers
13.	State	TOT - Earthquake Resistant Technology for Engineers	Engineers, Trainers from technical institutes, colleges, etc.
14.	State	TOT - Rapid Visual Screening for Masonry Buildings	Junior Engineers
15.	State	TOT - Role of PRIs / ULBs in Disaster Management	PRIs and ULBs
16.	State	State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN)	SDO (Civil), Revenue Circle Officers
17.	State	Application of GIS Mapping of Utilities	ADC, DPOs, Line Departments
18.	State	Damage and Needs Assessment	ADC or DPO, District Disaster Management Authority; CMO, Health Department; District Food & Civil Supply Officer, Project Director, DRDA; Exec. Engineer or Assistant Exec. Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Exec. Engineer, Public Works – Building & Roads, Town Committee and S.P. or A.S.P. or D.S.P.
19.	District	Shelter and Camp Management	District Food & Civil Supplies Officer; ADC or DPO, District Disaster Management Authority
20.	District	Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue and Medical First Response	Civil Defence volunteers, Forest Protection Force, Fire & Emergency Services, Home Guards, SDRF

21.	District	Public Health in Emergencies (Safe drinking water and sanitation, Alternative water resources identification during emergency conditions, Supply management).	Public Health Engineering
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Chapter 7

Response and Relief Measures

7.1. Response planning (multi-hazard), preparedness and assessment

In disaster management planning, response planning involves preparing for a range of hazards and assessing their potential impact. This multi-hazard approach ensures that organizations are ready to respond effectively to various types of disasters, such as natural calamities, industrial accidents, or public health emergencies. Preparedness efforts include developing response protocols, training personnel, stockpiling resources, and establishing communication channels. Regular assessments help identify vulnerabilities, evaluate existing plans, and prioritize improvements to enhance overall readiness and resilience.

Response measures in disaster management encompass actions taken just before and immediately after disaster strikes, with the primary aim of mitigating injuries, loss of life, property damage, and environmental harm. This phase commences at the onset of the recognition that a calamitous event is impending and persists until its conclusion is officially declared. Undoubtedly, response operations unfold amidst heightened stress levels, within tight time constraints, and often with scarce resources, rendering it the most intricate facet of disaster management. The exigency of response is underscored by the imperative to swiftly mobilize resources and personnel to address evolving crises, despite operating under conditions of uncertainty and limited information.

The response phase encompasses a spectrum of activities, ranging from urgent interventions like search and rescue missions and provision of initial medical aid to the establishment of temporary shelters for affected individuals. However, it extends beyond these immediate interventions to encompass the development and coordination of support systems essential for efficient crisis management. Effective response necessitates a shared understanding among all stakeholders regarding the nature of hazards, their potential repercussions, and the requisite actions to be undertaken in the face of an unfolding disaster. This shared comprehension serves as the foundation for coordinated efforts aimed at minimizing the impact of disasters and facilitating timely and effective response operations.

At its core, the response phase operates within a dynamic and rapidly evolving environment, where decisions must be made swiftly and often with incomplete information. Consequently, response efforts rely heavily on the agility and adaptability of emergency responders and the capacity to make rapid, yet well-informed decisions under duress. Moreover, the success of response operations hinges on the seamless collaboration and coordination among various agencies, organizations, and community groups involved in disaster management. This necessitates robust communication

channels, clearly delineated roles and responsibilities, and mechanisms for sharing critical information in real-time.

Despite the formidable challenges inherent in the response phase, it represents a crucial window of opportunity to mitigate the impact of disasters and safeguard lives and livelihoods. Therefore, investments in preparedness, capacity-building, and the development of robust response mechanisms are imperative to enhance the resilience of communities and institutions in the face of adversity. Moreover, recognizing the multidimensional nature of disasters, response efforts must be underpinned by a holistic approach that accounts for the diverse needs and vulnerabilities of affected populations, including marginalized groups and individuals with special needs. Ultimately, effective response measures not only save lives and alleviate suffering in the immediate aftermath of a disaster but also lay the groundwork for recovery and long-term resilience-building efforts.

7.1.1. Quick Assessment of damages and need

A plethora of spatial data, encompassing socio-economic indicators, housing statistics, infrastructure characteristics, and other relevant variables, serves as invaluable resources for swiftly assessing disaster risks and vulnerabilities. These datasets, drawn from primary sources, offer a comprehensive understanding of the intricate factors influencing vulnerability to disasters. By analyzing this rich repository of spatial information, stakeholders can gain nuanced insights into the multifaceted nature of disaster risks, laying the groundwork for the formulation of targeted mitigation strategies. Through meticulous examination of socio-economic dynamics, housing conditions, and infrastructure resilience, decision-makers can identify vulnerable areas and populations, pinpointing priority areas for intervention and resource allocation.

This amalgamation of spatial data not only facilitates rapid risk assessment but also empowers the development of contextually appropriate mitigation measures. By leveraging insights gleaned from primary data sources, stakeholders can tailor mitigation strategies to address specific vulnerabilities and bolster resilience effectively. Armed with a nuanced understanding of the socio-economic landscape and infrastructure vulnerabilities, decision-makers are poised to implement proactive measures aimed at mitigating disaster risks and safeguarding communities. This data-driven approach not only enhances the efficacy of mitigation efforts but also fosters a more resilient and adaptive framework for disaster management, ensuring the well-being and security of populations in the face of evolving threats.

1. IC will call and activate the District Quick Response Team. Will done Quick Assessment of the S & R operations through Aerial surveys.
2. The Nodal Officer from Police will activate the Quick Response teams and will done Quick assessment of law-and-order situation in affected areas.
3. GWSSB nodal officer will activate their quick response teams for Quick

- assessment of water line damage and Quick assessment of water contamination levels and taking steps to restore clean drinking water.
3. Chief Officers, TDOs and Taluka Mamlatdars will do Quick assessment of damaged areas and areas that can be used for relief camps for the displaced population. Coordinate with the Government agencies for quick assessment of evacuation needs such as the number of people to be evacuated and mode of evacuation
 4. DDO of district will make a quick assessment of the damage and losses caused by the disaster in the affected area as regards the population, agriculture, infrastructure, livelihoods and environment.
 5. DEOC will Instruct Quick Assessment Task Force to submit preliminary need and loss assessment report of the affected areas.

7.1.2. Response flow chart

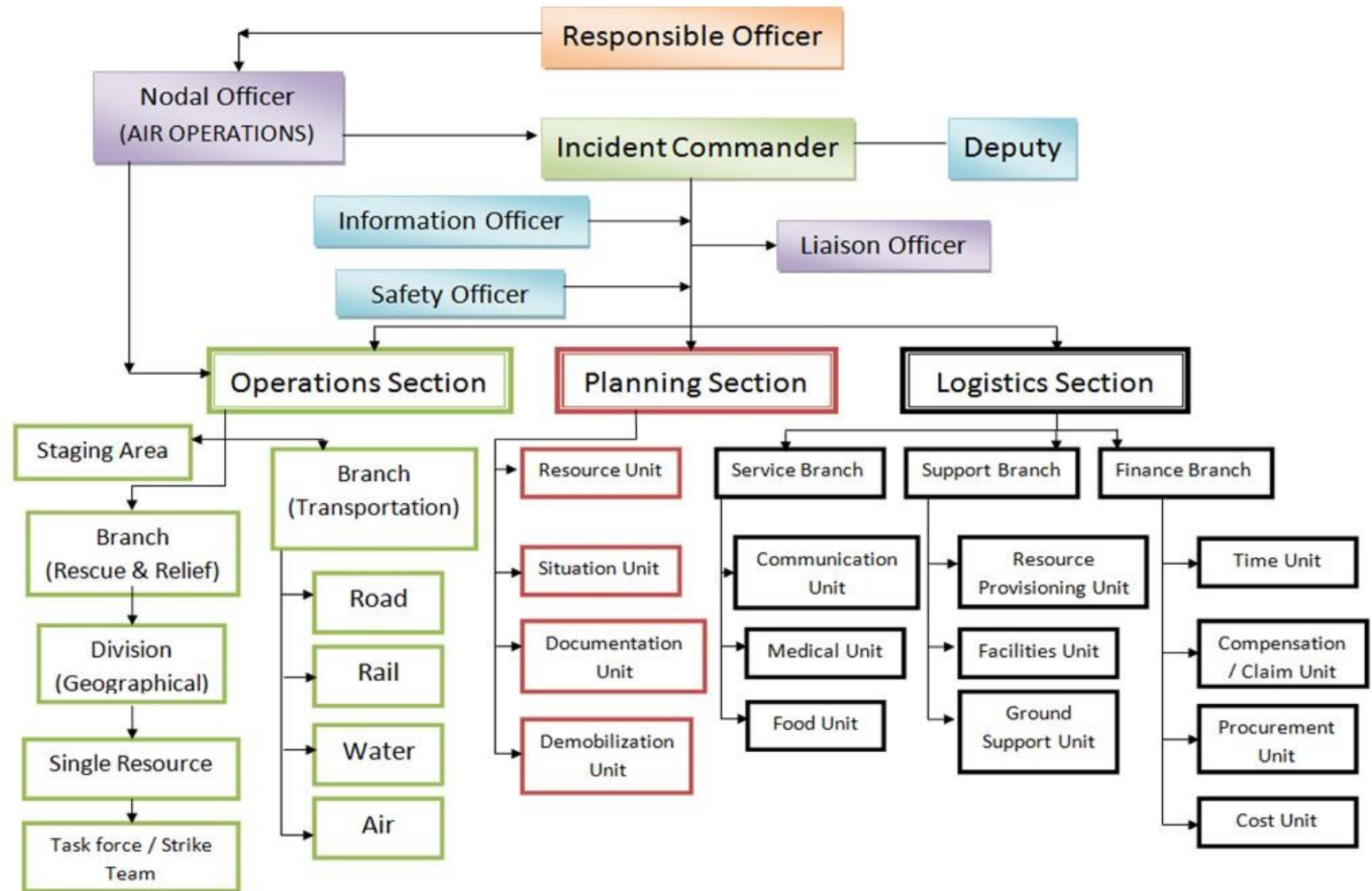
The Revenue Department of the State assumes the pivotal role of serving as the Nodal Department responsible for overseeing, supervising, and guiding the implementation of measures aimed at orchestrating rescue, relief, and rehabilitation efforts in the event of a disaster. In this capacity, it holds authority over coordinating the collective response of various concerned line departments, mandating their active participation and cooperation in all facets of disaster response management. This collaborative approach ensures a cohesive and concerted effort across diverse sectors, maximizing the effectiveness of response operations.

To facilitate swift and efficient response, the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Emergency Response Centers (ERCs), and other control rooms at both the state and district levels are mandated to be fully activated, mobilizing resources and personnel with urgency and effectiveness. This comprehensive activation ensures that response efforts are well- coordinated, resources are optimally deployed, and information flows seamlessly, enabling timely decision-making and action. Moreover, the State Government possesses the authority to formalize the disaster-affected status of an area through an official notification published in the gazette under the provisions of the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act (Section 32 (2) (a)), thereby triggering the requisite mechanisms for comprehensive disaster response and management.

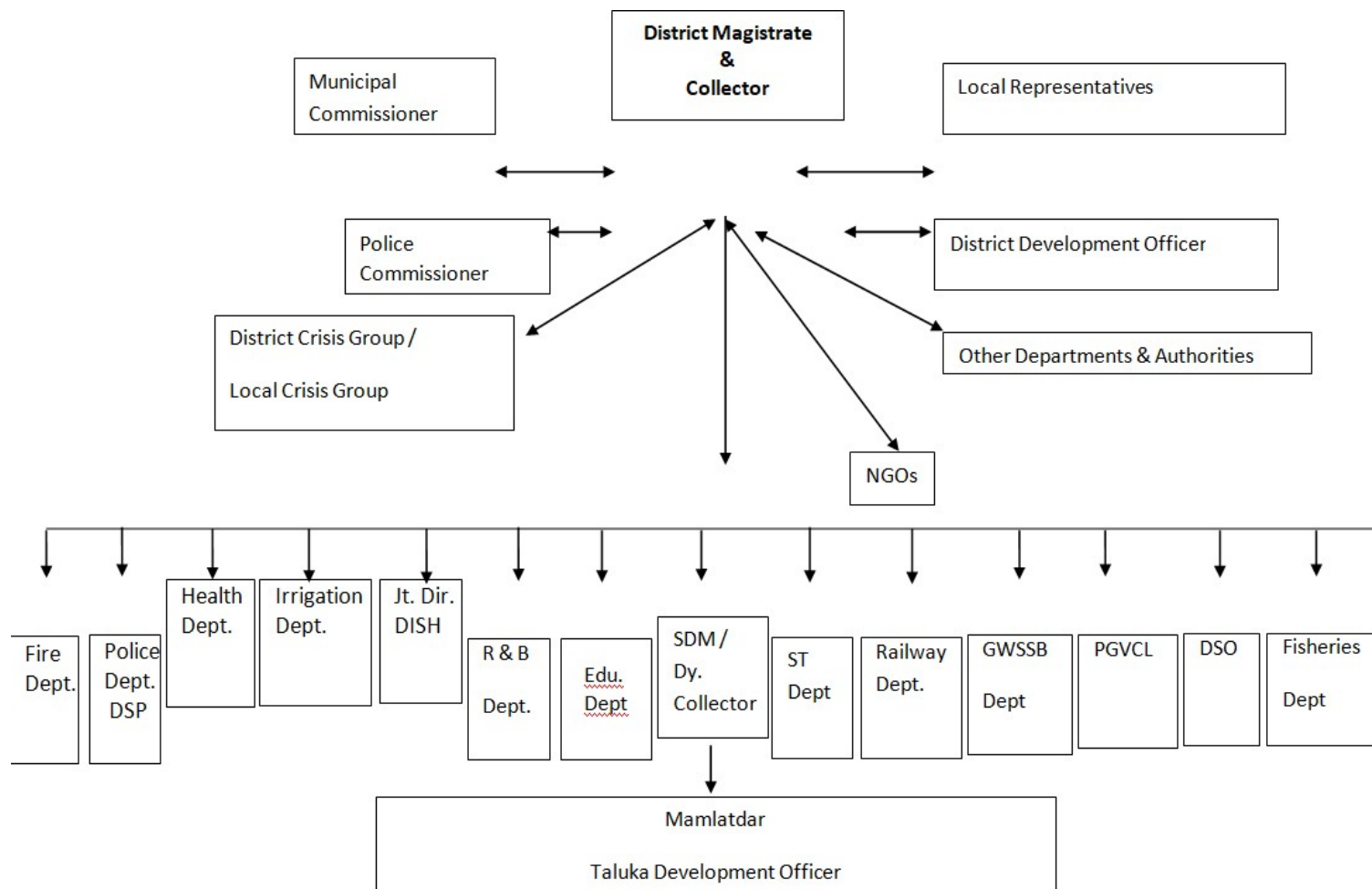
Such measures underscore the commitment of the state apparatus to prioritize the safety, well-being, and recovery of its citizens in times of crisis, leveraging a structured and coordinated approach to mitigate the impact of disasters and speed up rehabilitation and recovery. By institutionalizing roles, responsibilities, and protocols for disaster response and management, the state endeavors to enhance its resilience and capacity to address emergent challenges effectively, safeguarding lives, livelihoods, and critical infrastructure in the face of adversity.

The district level response structure of the district is given in the next page.

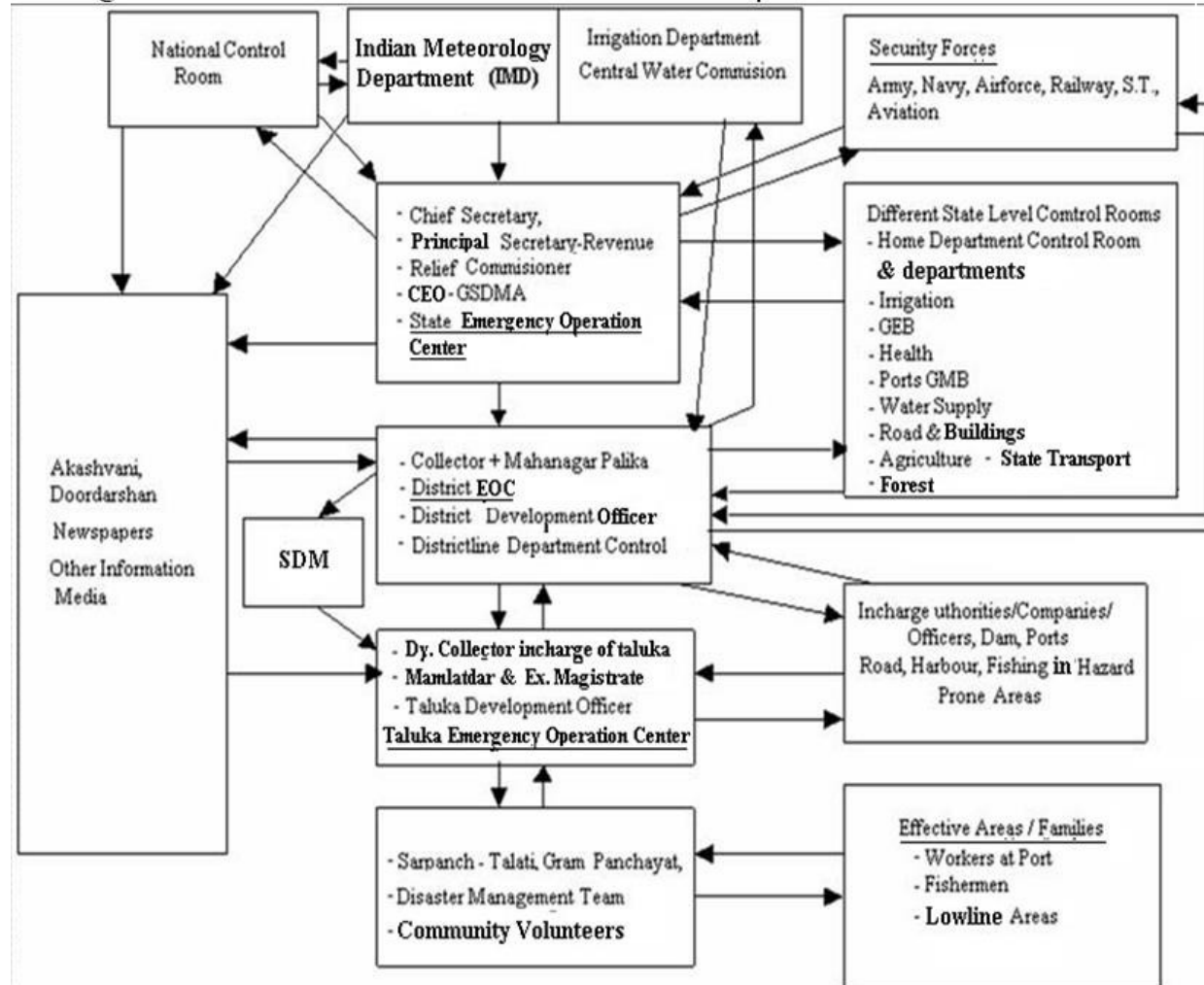
Flow chart of District Administrative Setup



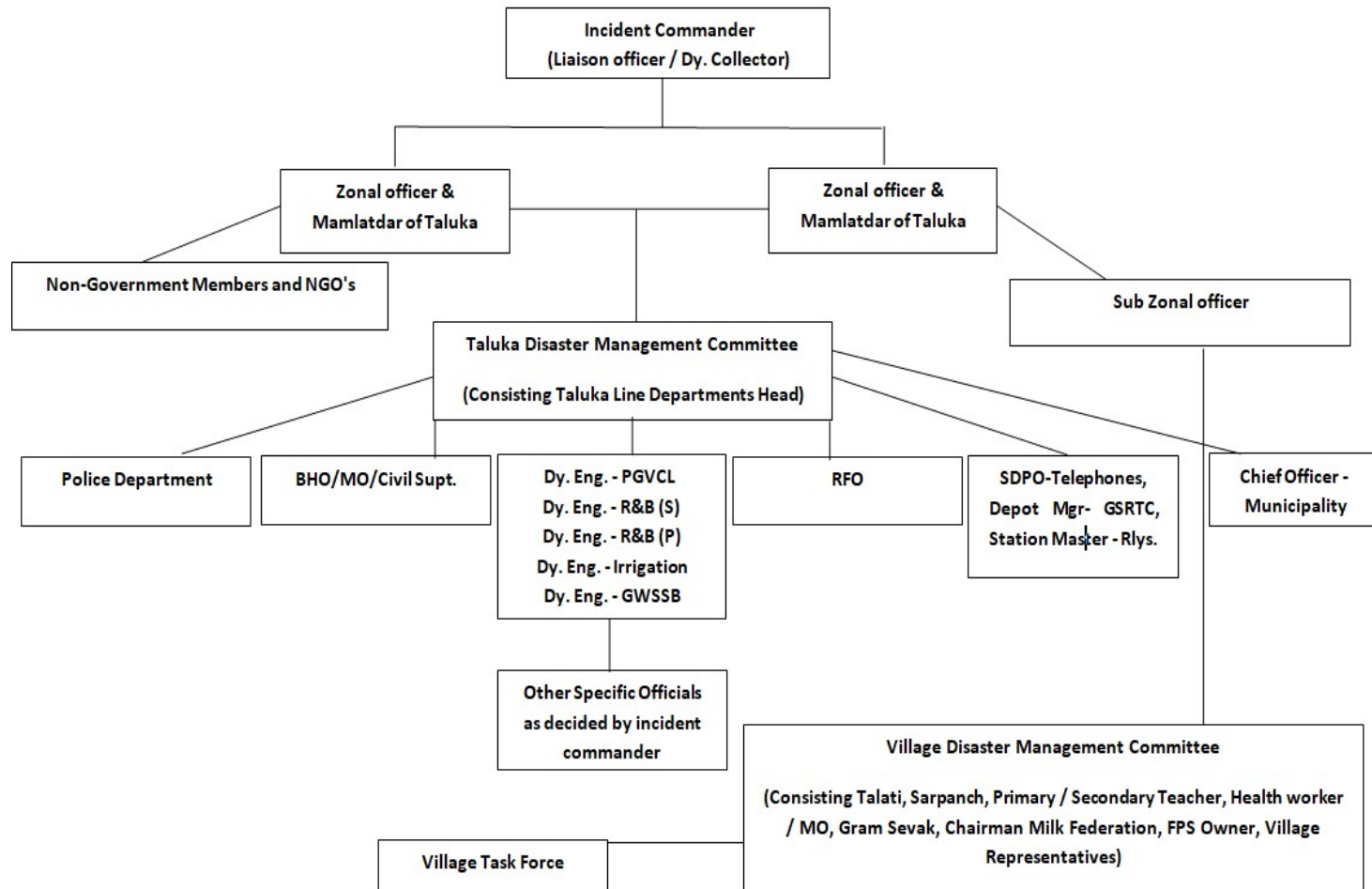
Flow chart District Administrative Setup



Linkages of District with State and National level



Taluka Level Structure

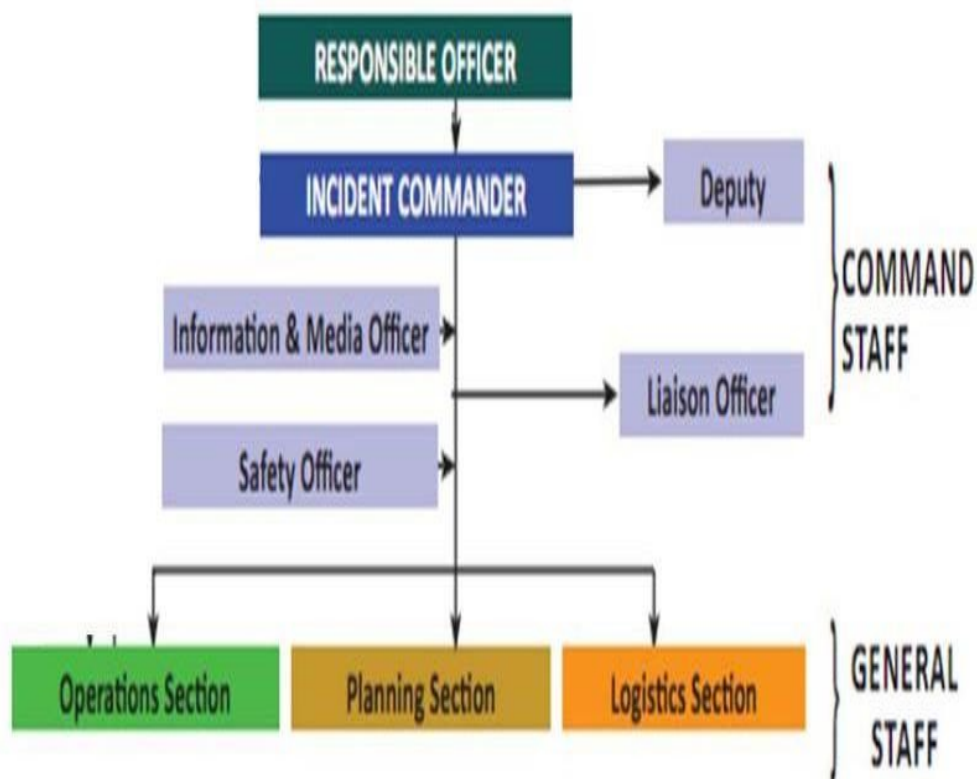


7.1.3. Incident Response System

As per NDMA 's IRS guidelines, IRT at District, Sub-Division, Taluka level should be constituted under the written directives of District Magistrate (DM). These teams will include experienced officers / employees at all levels and respond to all natural and man-made disasters. The lowest administrative unit (Sub-Division, Taluka) will be the first responder. IRT at all levels will have the same structure, i.e. IC supported with Operations, Planning and Logistics Sections. The IRTs are to be pre-designated at all levels.

- ***IRS Organizational Structure: IRT Framework***

In general, the selection of Section Chiefs is made according to the suitability and capability of the officer. The selection of the Operations Section Chief, however, depends on the nature of the disaster. In case of floods and earthquakes reaching the affected area, rescuing the affected people and providing relief to them is the main task of the responders. People must leave their home in a hurry, and they are not able to take away their valuables. These abandoned houses become vulnerable. The relief materials while being transported also become prone to loot. In such cases, Police and the Armed Forces are the best suited to handle and lead the operations. In case of fire, it will be the District Fire Officer who will be an appropriate officer to handle the situation. In case of health-related disaster, it would be the District Chief Medical Officer and so on.



A. Major Responsibilities and Duties

INCIDENT COMMAND

The Incident Command 's responsibility is the overall management of the incident. It is comprised of the following positions:

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander has a wide variety of responsibilities.

- Assess the situation and/or obtain a briefing from the prior Incident Commander.
- Determine incident objectives and strategy.
- Establish the immediate priorities.
- Establish an Incident Command Post.
- Establish an appropriate organization.
- Ensure planning meetings are scheduled as required.
- Approve and authorize the implementation of an Incident Action Plan.
- Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place.
- Coordinate activity for all Command and General Staff.
- Coordinate with key people and officials.
- Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
- Keep the agency administrator informed of incident status.
- Approve the use of students, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
- Authorize release of information to the news media.
- Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.

Information and Media Officer

The Information and Media Officer is responsible for developing and releasing information

about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations. Reasons for the Incident Commander to designate an Information and Media Officer:

- An obvious high visibility or sensitive incident.
- Reduces the risk of multiple sources releasing information.
- Need to alert, warn or instruct the public.
- Media demands for information may obstruct IC effectiveness.
- Media capabilities to acquire their own information are increasing.

Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer is the point of contact to assist the first responders, cooperating agencies and line departments. It may be designated depending on the number of agencies involved and the spread of affected areas. Reasons to establish the Liaison Officer position at an incident:

- When several agencies send, or plan to send, Agency Representatives to an incident in support of their resources.
- When the IC can no longer provide the time for individual coordination with each Agency Representative.
- When it appears that two or more jurisdictions may become involved in the incident and the incident will require on-site liaison.

Safety Officer

The Safety Officer 's function is to develop and recommend measures for ensuring safety of responders and to assess or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations and review it regularly. The Safety Officer will correct unsafe situations by working through the chain of command, however, the Safety Officer may exercise emergency authority to directly stop unsafe acts if personnel are in imminent life-threatening danger.

General Staff

Each one has a vital role for efficient response; however, depending upon the nature and requirements of the incident, they may be or not be activated. Each of these functional areas can also be expanded as needed into additional organizational units with further delegation of authority.

Operations Section

The Operations Section deals with all types of field level tactical operations directly applicable to the management of an incident. This section is headed by an Operation Section Chief (OSC). In addition, a deputy may be appointed to assist the OSC for discharging his functions depending on the magnitude of the work load. Operations

Section is further sub- divided into Branches, Divisions and Groups which assist the OSC/IC in the execution of the field operations.

Planning Section

The Planning Section deals with all matters relating to the planning of the incident response. Headed by the Planning Section Chief, this section helps the Incident Commander in determining the objectives and strategies for the response. It works out the requirements for resources, maintains up-to-date information about the ongoing response and prepares IAP. For the closing phase of the operations, the Planning Section also prepares the Incident Demobilization Plan.

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section deals with matters relating to procurement of resources and establishment of facilities for the incident response. This section is headed by the Logistics Section Chief and is an important component of the IRS organization for providing back-end services and other important logistic support like communications, food, medical supplies, shelter and other facilities to the affected communities and responders as well. There is a Finance Branch attached to this Section to ensure that the procurements, if any, may be made quickly and in accordance with the financial rules.

❖ Triggering Mechanism for Deployment of IRS

Some of the natural hazards have a well-established early warning system. On receipt of information regarding the impending disaster, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will inform the Responsible Officer (RO), who in turn will activate the required IRT and mobilize resources. At times the information about an incident may be received only on its occurrence without any warning – in such cases the local IRT will respond and inform the higher authority and if required seek reinforcement and guidance.

❖ Activation of IRS in the District

Before taking up response activities, the DM (RO/IC as per IRS) will hold a briefing meeting and take stock of the situation, availability and mobilization of resources for listing out the various tasks and providing proper briefing to the responders. The IAP will be drawn and put into action based on the assessment of situations. The DM/RO will nominate Operations Section Chief (OSC) based on —incident type|| and rest will follow as per IRS/IRT and other procedural guidelines.

On activation of IRS, all line departments/organizations/individuals shall follow the directions of the Incident Commander as condition demands. He can divert all mechanisms and resources in the district to fight against a scenario leading to disaster/calamity in the district. All Section Chiefs (Operations, Planning and Logistics) are vested with commanding authority and logistic assistance to deliver the concerned

responsibility.

❖ *Incident Action Plan*

It is important that activities indicated in the IAP relate to the functional responsibility defined in IRT and according to other descriptions as per DDMP. For instance, proper links should be established between IRT and Emergency Support Functions (ESF) for IAP effectiveness. Three basic elements of IAP are: Task /Function /Activity, Department/Officer Responsible, and Time. Besides that, common forms used for performing IRS and IAP as given in IRS National Guidelines may be utilized.

7.2. Standard Operating Procedures

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are a common method of implementing instructions. SOPs provide response protocols for carrying out specific responsibilities. They describe the

—who, what, when and how|| during a disaster, helping responders to perform complex tasks with high level of coordination. SOPs should be prepared and annexed to the DDMP for all relevant hazards of the district, such as earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide, tsunami, man-made disasters, etc. It should be based on pre-defined IRTs and ESFs and communicated to every stakeholder in advance.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

IRS Position	Suitable officers
INCIDENT COMMANDER	ADM / ADC or any other equivalent officer or as deemed by RO
Deputy IC	SDM or any other equivalent officer or as deemed by IC
Information & Media Officer	Control Room Officer / Emergency Officer or any other suitable position at District level as deemed by IC
Liaison Officer	Dy. Collector (Protocol) / District Public Relations Officer or any other suitable position at District level as deemed by IC
Safety officer	Fire Officer / Dy. SP (Police) / Medical Officer / Factory Inspector or any other suitable position at District level as deemed by IC
OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF	Dy. Superintendent of Police / ADM / Dy. Collector or any other suitable position at District level as deemed by IC / RO
PLANNING SECTION CHIEF	ADM (Sadar) / Add. SP / Dy. SP / Sr. Deputy Collector / Joint Collector / District Planning Officer / Fire Officer / Medical Officer / NDRF representative (If available) or any other suitable position at District level as deemed by IC / RO
LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF	Senior Dy. Collector or any other suitable position at District level deemed by IC / RO

LIST OF IRS POSITIONS AND SUITABLE OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICT

The district administration of Mahisagar has identified 16 expected task forces for key response operation functions that are described below. Additional taskforces can be added under the operations section as needed by the circumstances of a disaster. Each

Taskforce is led by one organization and supported by other organizations.

Sr. No.	Emergency OperationTaskforce	Functions
1.	Coordination and Planning	Coordinate early warning, Response & Recovery Operations
2.	Administration and Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paperwork and other administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance
3.	Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters
4.	Law and Order	Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.
5.	Search and Rescue (including Evacuation)	Provide human and material resources needed to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.
6.	Public Works	Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to reestablish normally operating infrastructure.
7.	Water	Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.
8.	Food and Relief Supplies	Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.
9.	Power	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.
10.	Public Health and sanitation (including First aid and all medical care)	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems.
11.	Animal Health and Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affectedby a disaster.

12.	Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations
13.	Logistics	Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities.
14.	Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analyses data on the impact of disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.
15.	Telecommunications	Coordinate and ensure operation of all communication systems (e.g.; Radio, TV, Telephones, Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations.
16.	Media (Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster.

The specific response roles and responsibilities of the taskforces indicated above is that these roles and responsibilities will be executed and coordinated through the IRS/GS system. Task Force, Leader and supporting department details in response (INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM)

The Composition of the Taskforces is given in the table below:

No.	Task Force	Task force Leader	Supporting members / Organizations/Departments	Section / Unit
1.	Planning and Coordination	Collector	DDO, DSP, RAC, and Mamlatdar - DM	Planning
2.	Administration & Protocol	Resident Additional Collector	DDO, DSP, SDM - City and Mamlatdar - City	Liaison
3	Damage Assessment/ Survey	SDM	DIC, Dy. DDO, Ex. Engr., R&B, DAO, Fisheries	Logistics
4	Warning	Supt. Engr. --	RAC, Factory Inspector	Operation

		For Floods & Cyclones Dy.DISH - For Chemical Disaster DSP - For Terrorist Attack	,Mamlatdar - DM , Various Departmental Control Room, Member Secretary - OCR control room ,District Information Officer DIO), Police Dept., Irrigation Dept.	
5	Communications	Resident Additional Collector	Factory Inspector ,Mamlatdar - DM , Various Departmental Control Room, OCR control room ,Dy. Mamlatdars, Mobile Operators, TV, Radio,Police, Forests	Logistics
6	Media	District Information Officer	Information Department, Print, Media, TV,Journalists, NGOs	Public Informa tion
7	Logistics	DDO	RTO, DSO, Private & Public sector, Water supply board, Mamlatdar, Dist. Supply Mamlatdar	Logistics
8	Law & Order	SP	Dy. SP, SRP ,Home Guards Commandant, NGOs, Para-military and Armed Forces	Safety

9	Search & Rescue	Add. Collector & Dy. Controller- Civil Defence -	Dy. SP ,SFO , MAG members from OCR , Mamlatdar, TDO, Police, Executive Engr., RTO, State Transport, Health Dept., SRP, SDRF, NDRF , Army , Air Force.	Operation
10	Public Works	Supt. Engr. R&B (State / City) SE R&B (Pancha yat) SE Irrigation	Ex. Engr - R&B (S/C/P) , Ex. Engr Irrigation (Circle/Panchayat), DFO ,NGOs, Water Supply Board, Municipalities, Home Guards, Police	Operation
11	Shelter	Dist. Pri. E du. Officer Dist. Edu. Officer	Administrative officer- Edu., Education Department, School Principal, Teachers, Health, PHC, State Transport, Water Supply, RTO, Mamlatdar, TDO, NGO , CBO.	Operation
12	Water Supply	Ex. Engr. GWSSB Ex. Engr. Water Works	Dy. Ex. Engr., Mamlatdar, TDO, Health Dept, Dy. Engr. , Talati	Operation
13	Food & Relief Supplies	Dist. Supply Officer	RTO, GSRTC, Nagarpalika, DRDA, Police, Home guard, FPS, PDS, Mamlatdar, NGO, CBO	Logistics
14	Power	Supt. Engr. GEB	Ex. Engr., Dy. Engr. Technical, GEB, Transport	Operation
15	Public Health & sanitation	RDD / CDHO	CDMO, Medical Supt. Civil Hospital, Medical	Operation

			Officer, PHCs,CHCS, Nagarpalika, Red Cross, Fire Brigade, Civil Defense, R&B, NGOs, Doctors, TDO,Mamlatdar	
16	Animal Health & Welfare	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry	Veterinary Inspector, NGOs	Operations

7.2.1. ALERT MECHANISM

Warning, Relief and Recovery

Warning, Relief and Recovery actions are intended to eliminate the loss of life and property and hardship due to disasters. DM Plans and SOPs of different levels, sectors and departments have their own early warning mechanism and imply the same at the time of disaster, further planning for relief and recovery assistance to the affected people have been done during disaster to avoid or reduce losses and hardship.

In Mahisagar district the Collector/ DEOC is the focal point for early warning, relief and recovery aspect, who directs and coordinates these efforts within the district. Collector / DEOC coordinate in early warning, relief and recovery and share / report the steps taken in these regards with similar activities in neighboring districts and with the GSDMA and Revenue Department.

Early Warning Action Plan

The availability of early warning system is a must before early warning message could be disseminate to the people till the last mile. Thus, for every type of disaster there is an agency designated with the responsibility of keeping track of developments in respect of specific hazards and informing the designated authorities/agencies at the district level about the impending disaster. Nodal agencies for early warning of different natural hazards are:

Type of Action	Flood	Cyclone	Chemical and industrial accidents
Existing EWS	Irrigation department/ Dam Authority / IMD/Collector /Mamlatdar/ TDO/Villages	IMD/ Collector/ Mamlatdar / TDO/ Villages	Industrial Association/industries DCG/ LCG/ Mamlatdar
Responsible Agency For warning dissemination	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO
Trained personnel and operators available (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Villages covered	All risk prone villages		
Villages/habitation not covered or difficult to access	Communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt pan workers, Maldharis)		
Measures required to improve timeliness and outreach (For example, voice enabled SMS)	Contact of communities in remote locations (fisherfolk, saltpan workers, Maldharis etc)		

During and Post Disaster Advisory Action Plan:

Type of Hazard	Flood	Cyclone	Earthquake	Drought	Chemical and industrial accidents	Tsunami
Responsible Agency	Revenue & Panchayat offices					
Villages covered	All risk prone villages					
Villages/habitat on covered or difficult to access	communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt pan workers, Maldharis etc)					
Measures required outreach	Contact of communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt pan workers, Maldharis etc)					

Details of Control Room telephone numbers functioning 24*7 365 days and during the monsoon with some key dignitaries' telephone numbers are as under.

The actual plans developed by prime and supporting departments/agencies/organizations for each disaster may result in a variation in the actual composition of each taskforce.

Once this DDMP is activated, these lead and supporting organizations create taskforces to accomplish the task as directed by the incident commander and appropriate section or unit leader. In addition, each taskforce leading organization will provide a report detailing activities undertaken and lessons learned during any disaster response operations. This report will be in addition to any purpose –specific reporting during the operation.

Emergency Communication Systems

Communication systems are very crucial for effective control of any disaster. The communication philosophy adopted by Disaster Management team during the disaster is as under:

In the event of collapse of any communication facility / Communication infrastructure as a cascading effect/consequence of disaster, Telecommunication Task Force Leader shall ensure immediate restoration of such facility or infrastructure to ensure uninterrupted communication for effective disaster management operations.

Radio Communication

All the Control Rooms are equipped with handheld radios and all the task force leaders, and their teams have the handheld radio sets at their respective control rooms. The different user groups are operating at different frequency channels allotted to them for ease in communication in respective groups. At present, —Hand held radio sets|| are with the District Magistrate, DDO, DSP, fire Brigade and Forest department. If possible, Health Personnel may be given these sets later.

Telephones

Telephone facility is available with all the Control Rooms.

Alternate Communication System

There could be a situation when all the communication facilities and systems may come to halt due to collapse of communication facilities/infrastructures. In the event of such a failure, till the facility/infrastructure is restored made functional, following alternate systems shall be used based on the seriousness of the situation.

Satellite Communication System

Satellite communication shall be activated once all the communication systems fail. This facility is with DEOC. The Telecommunication Task Force Leader shall ensure that this facility is resumed on all such occasions.

Messengers

- Use of messengers as a last resort to carry hand written messages to people concerned in dealing with the disaster.
- A dedicated vehicle shall be made available by the Transport Task Force Leader upon request.

Right use of Communication facility

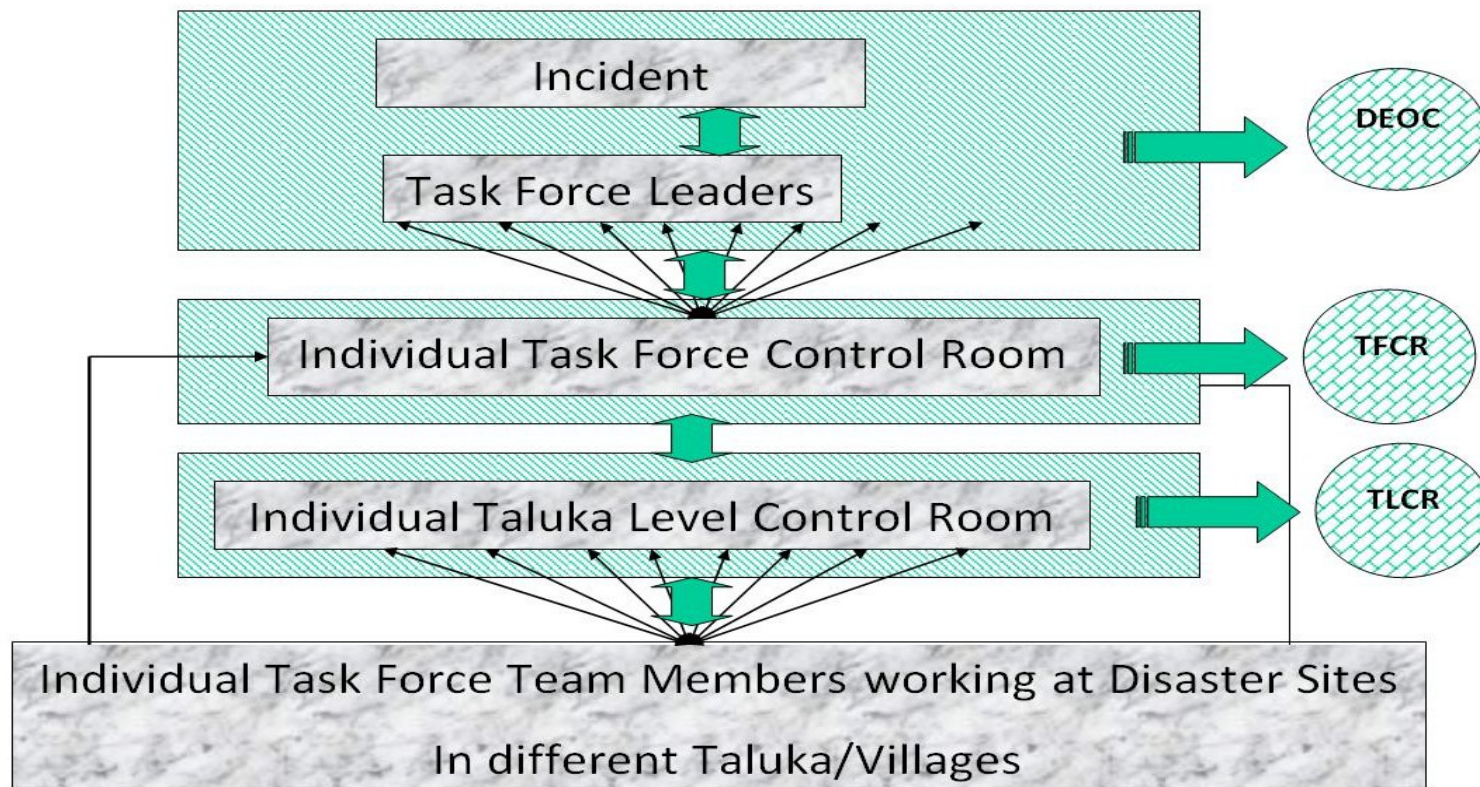
- The sense of urgency that everyone experiences during disaster may lead to a chaotic situation if communication systems are not properly used.
- Communication should be brief and simple.
- Telephones, Cell phones, Hot Lines shall be used whenever required.

The table below describes the taskforce action plans intended to identify key actions:

- Before a disaster
- At the time of warning
- As the disaster occurs and
- In periods from:
 - 12 to 48 hours
 - 48 to 72 hours
 - 72 hours and beyond after a disaster

The action plans serve as quick reference guide to individual task force members, as to what specific taskforces expect to be doing at specific stages before and after a disaster. This information will improve coordination between and between taskforces and with authorities outside Mahisagar district.

Communication Flow Chart during Disaster Management



7.2.2. TASKFORCE RESPONSE PLANNING

Emergency Support Functions Coordination and Planning:

Coordinate early warning, Response and recovery operations.

Task Force Leader: Collector

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish a disaster management structure to the village level. (COLLECTOR, DDMC)	Links to State level and Establishment of ICS structure.	On-going
Develop disaster plans at all levels down to the village level. (DDMC)		On-going
Hold regular meetings on disaster management including government, NGOs and private sectors. (DDMC)		Quarterly.
Continual training, including public awareness. (DDMC and Media Task Force).	Involvement of GSDMA	On-going.
Check warning, communications and other systems (DDMC), is including the use of drills.		On-going.
Warning		
Hold Crisis Management Committee (Collector)	Communications between Districts	On receipt of warning.

	and with the State Control Room.	
Mobilize task forces at all levels (District, Taluka, village depending on disaster) (CMC, Telecommunications, Media Task Forces)	Communications systems and procedures.	As decided by CMC.
Disseminate Information (CMC, Media Task Force)		As decided.
Mobilize resources to be positioned near vulnerable points depending on type of disaster. (CMC)	Telecommunications systems, plans.	As decided.
Establish an alternate communications system (Telecommunications Task Force)		As decided.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Start Search, Rescue and Evacuation activities. (CMC)	SAR Task Force operational.	Immediately
Begin Collecting Information on extent of damage and areas affected. (CMC)	Assessment teams have communications and transport.	Started in 4 hours.
Start plan development and provide instructions on where Task Forces should go and what they should do. (CMC, Collector)	Information on damage and areas affected.	Started in 4 hours.
Mobilize outside resources (CMC)	Information on damage and needs.	Started in 5 hours.
Provide Public Information (CMC, Media Task Force).		As early possible (or should be started in 6 hours).

12 Hours		
Begin regular reporting on actions taken and status by Task Forces. (Task Forces)	Operating communications system.	Started at 12 hours.
Reassess damage information, resources, needs and problem areas/activities. (CMC)		Started at 12 hours.
Begin rotation of staff (CMC)		Start at 12 hours.
Establish regular liaison with State Control Room. (DEOC)	Working communications systems.	Start at 12 hours.
Shift focus of efforts to relief. (CMC)		Open
Restore key infrastructure (CMC through Public Works and other Task Forces)		Before 48 hours.
48 hours		
Continue review and reassessment of operations (CMC)	Information on operations.	
Conduct broad damage assessment (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Establish Temporary Rehabilitation Plan (CMC)		
Begin demobilization based on situation. (CMC)		
Focus on creating a sense of normalcy. (CMC)		Before 72 hours.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
72 hours		
Start Rehabilitation activities. (CMC)	Plan	
Conduct detailed survey of damage and needs. (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Begin regular reporting on operations.	Information on operations.	As early as possible.

Restore all public and private sector services. (CMC)		As early as possible.
Lessons Learned meeting. (CMC and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report/Case Study (CMC)		After activities completed.

Warning:

Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters.

Task Force Leader: Resident Additional Collector

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Time frame
Before a Disaster		
Verify communication and warning systems are functioning - drills		Every 15 days
Have warning messages prepared in advance.		
Warning		
Receive and dispatch warnings. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Telecommunications Task Force	As received.
Verify warnings received and understood. (Task Force)		Within 1-2 hours of dispatch.
Independently confirm warnings if possible (Task Force)		As time allows.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Evaluate expected disaster needs verses normal resources. (Task Force)		Completed in 8 days.
Estimate personnel and resources needed for disasters. (Task Force)	Based on the standard for number of security personnel per population depending on severity of disaster.	Completed in one week.
Planning and coordination with Revenue Dept. (Task Force)		
Conduct drills, including public awareness generation. (Task Force)	Includes participation of Media Task Force	Every 45 days.
Warning		
Verify communications system. (Wireless Inspector)		1-2 hours of warning.
Alert police and other Task Force members. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning.
Implement duty distribution SOP for personnel and other resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning.
Develop preliminary estimate of requirements to support another Task Forces. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Get orders for deploying personnel from the Control Room. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system.	Immediately
Determine status of staff and facilities. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system.	1-2 hours of disaster.

Deploy additional staff. (Superintendent of Police)	Transport available.	2-3 hours of disaster.
Monitor resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1 hour of disaster
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Establish VVIP unit. (Superintendent of Police)		Immediately.
Request additional resources, if needed. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system.	4 hours of disaster.
12 hours		
Institute regular reporting. (Task Force)	Operating communications systems.	At the start of period.
Begin staff rotation. (Task Force)		At the start of period.
Address crowd control problems. (Task Force)		As needed.
Implement anti-looting/anti-theft SOP. (Task Force)		As needed.
Establish rumor control. (Task Force)	Involved Collector, Media Task Force, NGOs, and local eminent persons.	As needed.
Provide information to the public, e.g., road status. (Task Force)	Involves Control Room, Media Task Force, and Deputy Magistrate.	As needed.
48 hours		
Implement a Force Management Plan (increase, reduction, redeployment, of forces). (Superintendent of Police)		From start of period.
Plan for return to normal (Superintendent of Police, Task Force, Control Room)		72 hours after the disaster.

Conduct Lessons Learned Session (Task Force with input from other parties.)		1 week after the disaster.
Final Report		2 weeks after the disaster.

Search and Rescue (including evacuation):

Provide human and material resources to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts

Task Force Leader: Addl. Collector & Dy. Controller Civil Defense for city & Liaison officers - SDM for District Supportive Task Force

Leaders: DCP, Dy. SP, Chief Fire Officer, Member Secretary – OCR

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Risk assessment and vulnerability mapping. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Develop inventory of personnel and material resources. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Training. (Task Force)	Input and support from GSDMA	Before warning.
Establish a public education program. (Task Force)	Media Task Force	
Establish an adequate communications system. (Task Force)	Additional equipment required.	
Drills. (Task Force).		Before warning.
Establish transport arrangements for likely SAR operations. (Task Force)	With Logistics Task Force.	Before warning.
Develop Rescue SOP. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Warning		
Mobilize Task Force and SAR teams. (Task Force).		On warning.

Verify equipment is ready. (Task Force).		On team activation.
Confirm transport is ready. (Task Force)	Logistics Task Force.	On warning.
Undertake precautionary evacuation. (Task Force)	Logistics and Shelter Task Forces	As directed.
Re-deploy teams and resources, if safe. (Task Force)	Logistics Task Force	Based on conditions.
Start public awareness patrols. (Task Force)	Media, Law and Order and Logistics Task Forces.	As required.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Assure safety of staff.		Immediately.
Restore own communications. (Task Force)		Immediately.
Dispatch rescue/evacuation teams based on assessments. (Task Force)	Input from Control Room.	Immediately.
Call for additional resources if needed. (Task Force)	Communications systems in operation.	3-4 hours of disaster.
Provide reports on operations. (Task Force)		Starting at 3-4 hours.
Begin handling of deceased per SOP. (Task Force)	Various Revenue Officers and Police involved.	Starting at 3-4 hours.
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system. (Task Force).		Starter at 12 hours.

Begin specialized rescue (may begin earlier). (Task Force)	May require outside resources, coordination with Logistics Taskforce.	It started at 12 hours.
Begin debris removal in cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	Focus on critical infrastructure. Liaison with Control Room.	Start at 12 hours.
Secure additional resources (e.g., fuel, personnel) for continued operations. (Task Force).		Start at 12 hours.
48 hours		
Demolish/Stabilize damaged buildings in cooperation with the Public Works Task Force.	Logistics Task Force, workers, equipment.	Starting at 48 hours.
Demobilization, reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and other resources. (Task Force)		Based on nature of disaster.
Remain on stand-by for additional operations, particularly related to safety of recovery work. (Task Force).		As needed.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
72 hours		
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed.

Public Works:

Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to re-establish normally operating infrastructure.

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Inventory of personnel, equipment and status of infrastructure. (Task force)	Link to DRM project data based development.	One week before warning.
Identify critical infrastructure. (Task Force)	Need to define what critical infrastructure is.	Before warning.
Identify alternate transport routes and publish map. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Plan for prioritized post-disaster inspection of infrastructure. (Task Force)		
Establish and maintain a resources and staffing plan. (Task Force)		
Plan to provide sanitation and other facilities for shelters. (Task Force)		
Warning		
Establish a Control Room. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning.
Mobilize Task Force and personnel.	Requires communications.	No later than 6 hours from warning.
Liaise with District Control Room. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning.

Verify status and availability of equipment and re-deploy if appropriate and safe. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force and Control Room.	24 hours from warning.
Review plans. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Begin damage assessment and inspections. (Task Force)	Coordination with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Within 12 hours of disaster.
Develop operations plan and communicate to Control Room.		Within 12 hours of disaster.
Mobilize and dispatch teams based on priorities. Teams will (1) repair, (2) replace, (3) Build temporary structures (For e.g., rest facilities,shelters).	Coordination with Logistics, Water, Power Task Forces andControl Room.	Within 12 hours of disaster.
Collaborate with other Task Forces.		Continuous.
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system and manpower planning. (Task Force).		Starter at 12 hours.
Mobilize additional resources based on expected duration of operations.(Task Force).	Coordination with Logistics Task Force, Contractors. May needadditional funding.	Started at 12 hours.

Assure safety. (Task Force)		Start at 12 hours.
Establish security arrangements. (Task Force)	Law and Order Task Force.	Start at 12 hours.
Provide public information on roads, access and infrastructure. (Media Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Start at 12 hours.
48 hours		
Start a detailed survey. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Starting at 48 hours.
Begin reporting on operations (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and other resources. (Task Force)		Based on nature disaster.
Plan and start demobilization. (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days.
72 hours		
Develop a long-term restoration plan and start activities. (Task Force)		From 72 hours.
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed.

Water Supply:

Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Gujarat Water Supply and Sanitary Board

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish water availability, capacities, reliability and portability. (Task Force)	Standard of 20 liters of drinking water per person per day.	3 months before warning.
Plan for alternate water delivery and storage (Task Force)	May need tankers, tanks, generators set.	3 months before warning.
Secure new and additional equipment. (Task Force)	Requires funding.	
Secure extra stocks of chemicals, expendable supplies and equipment. (Task Force)	May require additional funding.	3 months before warning.
Open Water Control Room in Monsoon. (Task Force)		Done.
Warning		
Establish staff rotation and shift system. (Task Force)		No later than 24 hours from warning.
Provide public awareness on use of water. (Task Force)	Media Task Force.	No later than 24 hours from warning.
Provide instructions to government and private sectors on protection of water supplies. (Task Force)		No later than 24 hours from warning.
Mobilize Task Force members.		24 hours from warning.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Receive and respond to instructions from the Control Room. (Task Force)		As received.
Monitor conditions of stocks and facilities. (Task Force)	Need for communications.	
Develop distribution plan. (Task Force)	Need information on needs and locations.	As requested by Control Room.
Order food packets and provide supplies as needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force.	Per distribution plan.
Establish relief supplies receptions centers. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Logistics Task Force.	As required.
12 Hours		
Start distribution operations. (Task Force)	In coordination with Logistics and Shelter Task Forces.	At the beginning of period.
Formalize reporting, communications and monitoring. (Task Force)		Completed by 48 hours.
Start staff rotation system. (Task Force)		At the beginning of period.
Begin mobilizing and managing additional supplies.	Coordination with Logistics and, Control Room.	Underway in 48 hours.
Establish security for all sites. (Law and Order Task Force)		At the beginning of period.
Begin public announcement of distribution plan and standards. (Media Task Force)		Underway in 48 hours.
48 Hours		
Shift to normal operations. (Task Force)		Within 1 week.
Reconcile receipts and distribution records. (Task Force)		Within 30 days.

Continue providing relief to special areas/populations. (Task Force)		For 15 days from the disaster
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Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
72 Hours		
Restore Public Distribution System. (Task Force)		From 1 week after the disaster.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days of disaster.

Power:

Provide resources to re-establish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities

Task Force Leader: Superintending Engineer, Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited (MGVCL) / GEB

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster and Warning Phases		
Develop inventory of status of power system and resources. (Gujarat Electricity Board – GEB)		
Establish minimum stock levels and procure necessary additional stocks. (GEB)		

Conduct monthly meetings. (GEB)		On-going
Develop contact lists. (GEB)		
Conduct informal hazard and risk assessment. (GEB)		Completed.
Develop disaster plan. (GEB)		
Disaster		
Assess impact according to SOP. (GEB)	Coordinate with Control Room and Damage Assessment TaskForce.	
Prioritize response actions. (GEB)	Need to establish priorities.	
Collect more information. (GEB)		
Mobilize additional resources. (GEB)	Coordination with Control Room and other Task Forces.	
Check for unforeseen contingencies.		
12 Hours		
Revise plans based on feedback and assessments. (GEB)		Continuous
Monitor status of actions. (GEB)		Continuous
Begin staff rotation plan. (GEB)		At the beginning of period.
Disseminate public information. (Media Task Force)		At the beginning of period.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Secure support for staff (food, lodging) from NGOs. (GEB)		
Assure security as needed. (Law and Order Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	
Establish constant communications on needs, requirements and resources with Control Room and GEB/HQ.		

48 Hours		
Look for improvements in efforts. (GEB)		
Reinforce central coordination. (GEB)		
Conduct regular coordination meetings with other actors. (GEB)		
Begin formal documentation of efforts. (GEB)		
72 Hours		
Review shift plan for safety. (GEB)		
Plan for return to normal, including additional security if needed. (GEB)	Involvement of Law and Order Task Force.	

Public Health and Sanitation (including first aid and all medical care):

Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems.

Task Force Leader: Chief District Health Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop inventory of personnel, resources and facilities. (Task Force)		1 week.
Training. (Task Force)	Coordination with GSDMA.	6 months.
Establish Control Room.		Completed.
Prepare for specific diseases by season (e.g., monsoon)		Completed.
Establish Epidemiological Reporting System (ERS). (Task Force)		Completed.
Identify disease vulnerable areas. (CDHO)		Completed.
Improve public awareness. (Media Task Force)		
Warning		
Send out warning to health facilities. (Task Force)		As received.
Mobilize health teams to possible disaster areas. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	As needed.
Activate Task Force for whole district. (DHO)		On warning.
Disaster		
Begin first aid efforts. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.
Establish status of health care system. (Task Force)	Requires communications.	Within 6 hours of disaster.
Begin referral of injured to upper-level facilities. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Implement SOP for management of deceased. (Task Force)	Involves cooperation with Law and Order and SAR Task Force.	Within 1 hour of disaster.
Coordinate efforts with Control Room and other Task Forces.		Within 2-3 hours of disaster.
12 Hours		
Begin to call in outside resources. (Task Force)	Involves Telecommunications and Logistics Task Forces and Control Room.	Within 3 hours.
Establish temporary medical facilities where needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Public Works, Power, Water, and Law and Order Task Forces.	Within 24 hours.
Expand surveillance of health status. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Establish shift system for staff. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Visit and review health status in shelters. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Develop health care system recovery plan. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	2-3 hours.
48 Hours		
Establish formal health care system reporting. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start solid waste and vector control management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start wastewater management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Focus health status surveillance on children 0 to 5 years.		Implements in one week.
Establish public awareness and IEC efforts. (Task Force and MediaTask Force)		At beginning of period.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
72 Hours		
Develop demobilization plan.		By the beginning of period.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report		Within 14 days of disaster.

Animal Health and Welfare

Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster.

Task Force Leader: Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Update animal list. List of staff & training for disposal of carcass. (Task Force)		Done.
Stock medical supplies and vaccines. (Task Force)		Done
Warning		
Alert staff (by phone). (Task Force)		As warnings received.
Distribute supplies to vulnerable areas. (Task Force)		During warning period.
Contact Control Room. (Task Force)		As required.
Disaster		
Remove and destroy carcasses. (Task Force)	Need fuel and logistics.	As soon as possible.
Treat injured animals. (Task Force)		As soon as possible.
Issue certification of death. (Task Force)	For insurance purposes.	Within 48 hours.
Call staff from other districts as needed. (Task Force)		As needed.
Assist local authorities in survey of damage and reconciliation of records.		As required.
48 Hours and Beyond		
Assist local authorities in providing fodder as needed.		As required.
Collect feedback. (Task Force)		
Final Report. (Task Force)		In 15 days.

SHELTER:**PROVIDE MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES TO ENSURE TEMPORARY SHELTER FOR DISASTER-AFFECTED POPULATIONS.***Task Force Leader: District Primary Education Officer*

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop shelter operating procedures. (Task Force)		
Develop inventory of shelters (location, capacity...). (Task Force)	UNDP project inventory.	
Provide information to other Task Forces on the location of shelters. (TaskForce)	Logistics, Water, Power, SAR, Food/ Relief Supplies Task Forces and Control Room	
Training for shelter managers. (Task Force)	Need training module.	
Warning		
Mobilize shelter managers. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.

Review shelter locations for operating status. (Task Force)	Communications needed.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Open shelters as instructed.	Coordination with Control Room.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Mobilize additional resources for shelters and camps. (Task Force)	Cooperation with Logistics, Food and Relief Supplies, Water and Power Task Forces.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Provide public announcements on locations and status of shelters. (Media Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Beginning logging-in of occupants. (Shelter managers).		Immediately.
Report on status of shelters. (Task Force)	To Control Room.	As needed.
Plan for prioritization of shelter use. (Task Force)	Coordination with evacuation operations and Control Room.	Immediate ly.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Coordinate with other Task Forces on water, power, food, health, security. (Task Forces)		Immediately.
Provide support and assistance to occupants. (Task Force)	Liaise with Animal Task Force on management of animal and with Health Task Force on health care.	
12 Hours		
Continue operations. (Task Force)		Continuously
Monitor shelter status and movement of people. (Task Force)		Continuously

Mobilize additional resources. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Logistics Task Force.	Continuous.
48 Hours and Beyond		
Begin Demobilization as appropriate. (Task Force)		
Begin reconditioning/repairs to shelters. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	As needed.
Lessons Learned session. (Task Force)	Involvement of other Task Forces and evacuees.	14 days after completion of operations.
Final Report. (Task Force)		1 month after completion of activities.

Logistics

Provide air, water and land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other Task Forces and competent authorities.

Task Force Leader: District Development Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Conduct resource inventory (air/land/water transport and storage; inside and outside district.). (Task Force)		1 month.
Establish deployment requirements, procedures and alternative options.		1 month.

(Task Force)		
Conduct drills. (Task Force)		1 month.
Coordinate with other Task Forces.	Work through Control Room.	As needed.
Warning		
Alert and mobilize Task Force members. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Mobilize transport and other resources for action on short notice depending on disaster expected. (Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Within 2-3 hours of warning.
Liaise with Control Room and SAR, Shelter and Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces.		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Review plan and determine if outside resources are needed. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of receiving warning.
Plan for logistics based depending on nature of disaster. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies TaskForce.	As needed.
Disaster		
Take action based on instruction from Control Room. (Task Force)		Within 2 hours of Receiving Warning.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Conduct resource inventory (air/land/water transport and storage; inside and outside district.). (Task Force)		1 month.

Establish deployment requirements, procedures and alternate options. (Task Force)		1 month.
Conduct drills. (Task Force)		1 month.
Coordinate with other Task Forces.	Work though Control Room.	As needed.
Warning		
Alert and mobilize Task Force members. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Mobilize transport and other resources for action on short notice depending on disaster expected. (Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Within 2-3 hours of warning.
Liaise with Control Room and SAR, Shelter and Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces.		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Review plan and determine if outside resources are needed. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of receiving warning.
Plan for logistics based depending on the nature of disaster. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies taskforce.	As needed.
Disaster		
Act based on instruction from the Control Room. (Task Force)		Within 2 hours of receiving warning.

Telecommunications:

Coordinate and ensure operation of all communications systems (e.g., radio, TV, phones, wireless) required to support early warning or post-disaster operations.

Task Force Leader: Sub Divisional Engineer (MIS) – BSNL

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop telecommunications inventory and SOPs. (Task Force)	Telecommunications training.	
Coordinate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Identify sites of vulnerable system components (e.g., switches). (Task Force)		
Ensure redundancy in communications systems. (Task Force)	May require close liaison with private sector providers.	
Training in communication skills and methods. (Task Force)		
Warning		
Verify communication systems are working. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours of warning.
Mobilize Task Force.		Within 24 hours of warning.
Repair down systems and establish alternate communications systems. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	Within 24 hours of warning.
Mobilize resources. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours of warning.
Facilitate telecom demands of other Task Force members. (Task Force)		

Disaster		
Check status of communications systems. (Task Force)		In 2-3 hours.
Identify damage to systems. (Task Force)		First information available in 2-3 hours.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Contact Control Room and other Task Forces on telecom needs. (Task Force)		In 2-3 hours.
Start repairs. (Task Force)		In 2 hours.
12 Hours		
Mobilize outside resources (may start earlier). (Task Force)		Continuous.
Complete plans for repairs and re-establishment of systems. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	Continuous.
Liaise with Control Room and other Task Forces.		
Start shift system for staff. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
48 Hours and Beyond		
Continue to assist other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Continue repair work. (Task Force)		
Begin demobilization. (Task Force)		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies in meeting.	Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report. (Task Force)	Involve other Task Forces.	Within one months of end of operations.

MEDIA & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT:

Taskforce Leader: Assistant Director - Information

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Coordination with various Print and TV Media	Disseminate the DRM Programme Activities	
Awareness Generation Programmes for Media	May have workshops and seminars	
Mass awareness for community	Large scale publicity for community awareness	
During Disaster		
Media Briefing Meeting	Timely Briefing of the situation	After every 4 hours
Supporting Incident commander and other leaders	Discuss current media briefing status in meetings	Every day
Ensure proper and correct coverage	Steps taken to minimize the rumors	As and when find required

7.2.3 Standard Operating Procedure and Roles and Responsibilities of Different Key Departments and Taskforces

The Present plan document identifies the roles and Responsibilities of the organization, in key identified sector. Taskforces have constituted for taking response measures in sectors. Action plans have been prepared for each taskforce which covers their roles & responsibilities in development of incident / emergency. It is expected that each taskforce shall develop standard operating procedures for specific disaster / emergency. District collector has to ensure that all the members acquire knowledge and skills to perform their assigned roles.

A. DISTRICT MAGISTRATE & COLLECTOR:

- Being chairperson and Incident commander of the district for Disaster Management, he will be in overall command & emergency action to control a kind of emergency effectively for the district.
- The Chairperson must perform the following role:
- Preparation and updating of District Disaster Management Plan for the District.
- To ensure that everyone can perform the role involved in emergency services effectively.
- To activate and maintain the District Control Room round the clock. To provide essential facilities with the district control room.
- To access emergencies and must declare the emergency, call and direct the emergency services to respond the emergency by providing reinforcement and support by pooling the resources from the District and if required from the State.
- The arrangement for rescue, evacuation, shelter, food, water, clothing, and transportation to affected area, announcement to the public.
- To keep inform to the higher authority time to time to declare the withdrawal or termination of emergencies.
- Rehabilitation, Restoration, Cleaning, etc. on post emergency actions.
- To submit the reports on emergencies. To conduct the meetings.
- To conduct the mock drill.

B. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER:

- Being a responsible person of Taluka / District, the following actions are to be given prime importance for emergency purposes.
- To ensure the different authorities, agencies, organization people, as specified their role, should participate immediately during emergency in district pocket area.
- To advise and guide different panchayat department and local representatives for mitigate and preventives aspects of disaster management and coordinative approach at the time of emergency.
- To participate in the meeting, mock drill & training.

- To prepare our own detailed action plan to ensure effective control on emergencies.
- To liaison & co-ordination with chairperson, Central Control Room, emergency services, organization, agencies, person etc.
- To support all other duties as specified by the District Collector.

C. POLICE DEPARTMENT:

- Another authority who gets the first information on incident / accident is the police department. The following actions are to be carried out by the police department.
- To assess the situation and report immediately.
- To maintain the law and order during the emergency to control the traffic and control the affected area.
- To protect the life of people, inside, outside as well as road movers.
- To protect the property & environment & public announcement.
- Evacuation, rehabilitation, shelter & transportation work during the emergency as per prevailing situation.
- To help & assist to make the area clean, removing any structure and other similar work as required during an actual emergency.
- To participate in the meetings & Mock Drill / Rehearsal & Training.
- To liaison with Central Control Room and other emergency services / organization / agencies.
- To prepare their own detailed action plan & to ensure the provisions to handle the emergency.

D. FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES:

- Most probably, the first information regarding any incident / event is received by the fire services. Thus, fire service being first informant must play the major role during the emergency.
- Inspection, survey & assess the situation where incident occur & give the report.
- To decide the proper & effective actions and immediate response actions to control the emergencies, under intimation to Central Control Room or Chairperson.
- Proper training to fight against different hazards
- Rescue, Evacuation, remove of debris, and other emergency work as directed or instructed.
- To maintain the proper and adequate firefighting, equipments, neutralizing media, self-breathing apparatus, emergency equipments, personnel protective equipments with keeping in working order.
- The knowledge & information on different types of alternative resources, various types of extinguishing media, neutralizing media, chemical properties and their hazards with safe handling procedure. To participate in the meetings Mock Drill / Rehearsal & training.
- To liaison with Central Control Room and other emergency services.
- To prepare their own detailed action plan & to ensure the provisions to handle the emergency.

- Other duties as required during actual emergencies.

E. HEALTH DEPARTMENT

- The health and medical services must play a vital role following the emergency. One-fold is proper & timely treatment for the victims injured or affected people. Another fold is to safeguard public health.
- To ensure the arrangement & preparedness for special medical treatment antidotes and trained doctor Para-medical staff as specified in toxicology at the time of industrial emergency in local pocket area.
- On declaration of emergency or on receiving the message or information, prompt medical facilities should be set up e.g. first aid post, casualty receiving center/ camp, as per gravity of situation at site. Similarly, arrangement for emergency operation or special treatment on chemical burn, injury, gas dispersion etc. with adequate arrangement, which will serve the purpose of Base Hospital.
- Identification of dead bodies and postmortem arrangement.
- To maintain an up-to-date list with telephone nos. of services of doctors, hospitals,
- Ambulance, primary health center, Para-medical staff, vehicle to meet the emergency.
- Arrangement to inform the up-to-date status from time to time to DEOC, Chairperson, and Relatives of injured or admitted patients, emergency services etc.
- Arrangement to safeguard the public health in case of development of epidemic situation & announcement on safety measure to be taken by public at the time of emergency.
- To advise & guide the different stakeholders in respect of medical & health part time to time.
- Provision for proper and adequate medicines, lifesaving drugs, equipments, antidotes etc. related to different hazards.
- To participate in meetings, mock drills / examine and training.
- To prepare our own detailed action plan to ensure the effective handling of different kinds of emergencies.
- To liaison with DEOC, Chairperson, emergency services organization, agency and other related people.
- Other duties as required during actual emergencies.

E. RTO

- To respond to collector and police instructions in different kinds of emergencies
- To provide adequate requirements for both people and material.
- To arrange for deployment of vehicles with full fuel levels.
- To streamline traffic flow and parking yard movement.
- To co-ordinate in deployment of vehicles, if required.
- To participate in meeting, mock drills & training.

- To prepare our own detailed action plan to ensure effective handling at the time of an actual emergency.

F. Civil Supplies Department

- To arrange to provide cooked food and clothing to evacuees and others involved in emergency controlling operation.
- To ensure the availability of sufficient cooked food, water is ready for distributaries at various locations.
- To participate in the meeting, mock drills & training.
- To prepare our own detailed action plan to ensure effective handling of emergencies.

G. Joint Director - Information

- The proper and correct news should be reached to the public to avoid rumors and panic. The role of District information officer is to create awareness and preparedness amongst the public for different hazards because of wide & fast spreading news.
- To participate in the meeting, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To assist the public in case of rescue operations and authentic news.
- To liaison & Co-ordination with Chairperson, Central Control Room and emergency services.
- Ensure to safeguard the public at large during actual emergency by providing correct reliable authentic guidelines and news.

H. ELECTRICITY BOARD (MGVCL)

- To arrange for an un-interrupted power supply, if needed.
- To arrange for lighting at temporary medical camps, rallying points and parking yards.
- To take care of electrical equipment within affected zone.
- Arrange for switching off power supply if requested by authority.
- To participate in the meeting, mock drills & training
- To prepare our own detailed action plan to ensure effective handling of emergencies

I. Regional Officer (GPCB)

- To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To prepare our own detailed action plan to ensure effective control of industrial emergencies & subsequent action.
- Liaison with central control Room, chairperson, Emergency Services, Organization agencies & other related persons.
- Advice & Guidance to the District Crisis Group in Respect of environment protection in the industrial pocket.

- To provide technical input regarding the environment and evaluate the contamination or adverse effects during industrial emergencies.
- To provide details and information on the development of emergencies regarding in safe level to the life and suggest areas to be evacuated and other safety measures.
- To suggest a safe level for restoration & restarting work on termination of emergency services & expert persons etc.
- Other duties or work as directed by District crisis group or chairperson.

J. Representative Form MAH Units

- The management of major accident hazardous unit must maintain an updated onsite emergency plan with necessary details with accurate information and a correct assessment of the situation. The site's main controller is responsible for providing immediately on occurrence of crisis at his unit with specific details, development and needed help from local crisis group & district crisis group. He will arrange & provide all the resources, equipments, manpower, and communication network from his own unit and co-ordinate with local crisis group & district crisis Group to combat the industrial emergency.

K. Role of other members of District Crisis Group

- The other members like controller of explosives, trade union representatives, agriculture department, municipal commissioner and other government agencies, etc. must perform the various duties. However, the following are the suggested duties as required during the emergency:
- To participate in the meeting, mock drill / exercise and training.
- To assist the public in proper way in case of rescue and evacuation during actual emergencies.
- To advise and guidance to the district crisis group & Chairperson.
- To arrange and help the supporting actions and duties in respect of industrial emergencies
- To provide more and adequate resources & various requirements to tackle the industrial emergency immediately.
- Liaison & co-ordination with Central Control Room and emergency services.

L. Volunteer Organizations (N.G.O.)

- The voluntary organization / services can play vital role in relief & rescue operations like arrangement of food packets & packing up of the same, distribution of the food packets and water pouches, arrangements of life saving drugs & distribution of the same, can play a major role in awareness generation, to convince the person / public to evacuate the residence / place and to shift to safe shelter timely during emergency. Otherwise, it may have a

more serious effect. Saving the life of the public is a more important factor, which will be successfully carried out by voluntary organization. The list of such organizations with address, telephone no. organization etc. will be prepared and up-to-dated time to time.

M. Railway Authority:

- On getting information about the time of the disaster from Central Control Room, the Divisional Manager, western Railway, will take the following actions:
- To issue the standing instruction to all railway gates to take actions on receiving the message from the Station Master.
- To decide the authority level of railway staff to take actions.
- To carry out evacuation by railway, if required.
- To take care of the floating population at railway stations and on-board travelers.
- To issue the standing instruction to station master's on up and down railway stations to stop the train as soon as emergency message is received from DEOC and CCR.

N. Irrigation Department:

- Play a vital role in pre, during and post form of emergencies particularly in floods.
- Proper management of dams, irrigation canals, ponds and timely maintenance of the same.
- Inform DEOC and respective stakeholders in case of water release from the dams.
- Start their control room at the time of monsoon.
- Follow the instructions mentioned with the Flood memorandum.
- To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To prepare our own detailed action plan to ensure the effective handling of different kinds of emergencies.
- Liaison with DEOC, Chairperson, emergency services organization, agency and other related people.
- Other duties as required during actual emergencies.

O. R&B Department:

- To play a vital role in pre, during and post form of emergencies.
- Proper management of roads and buildings and timely maintenance of the same.
- Inform DEOC and respective stake holders 'diversion of routes, closing status of the roads etc.
- Ensure safety terms while establishing or developing bridges, dams, roads, buildings etc.
- To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To prepare our own detailed action plan to ensure the effective handling of different kinds of emergencies.
- Liaison with DEOC, Chairperson, emergency services organization, agency and other related people.

- Other duties as required during actual emergencies.

Emergency Response Functions:

In developing an effective response plan, it is imperative to identify key response functions, assign specific tasks to relevant agencies, and determine the necessary equipment, supplies, and personnel. These response functions encompass a range of activities including evacuation, search and rescue operations, cordoning off affected areas, traffic management, maintaining law and order, implementing safety measures, managing the disposal of deceased individuals, and handling carcass disposal. By outlining these functions, the response plan delineates strategies and resource requirements for executing tasks such as evacuation, search and rescue operations, and other critical response activities.

Evacuation:

During emergencies, local authorities frequently establish public shelters in various community facilities such as schools, municipal buildings, and places of worship. These shelters typically offer essential amenities including water, food, medicine, and basic sanitary facilities to those seeking refuge.

Search and Rescue:

At the district level, the District Collector promptly communicates any required assistance during disasters to various departments. Additionally, the District Collector may engage support from local NGOs and other relevant agencies within the district. If the magnitude of the disaster surpasses the district's capacity to manage, the District Collector has the authority to request assistance from defense and paramilitary forces.

Cordoning the area:

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) and the Police department are responsible for establishing cordons around affected areas to restrict entry of rail or road traffic. They will direct the setting up of check posts to control entry and exit points. The Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) will issue instructions for cordoning off the area, ensuring that people are not permitted access to the vicinity of the disaster site.

Traffic control:

The Superintendent of Police is tasked with coordinating traffic control and arrangements for traffic flow toward areas affected by the disaster. The Traffic Cell is also responsible for facilitating ground transportation of personnel, supplies, and equipment, as well as implementing alternate routes to expedite the reopening of roads to traffic as soon as possible.

Law & order and safety measures:

The Collector's office and the Superintendent of Police (SP) office are jointly responsible for upholding all laws and ensuring orderliness in the area affected by the incident. Within this framework, the law-and-order section includes a dedicated task force equipped to manage

disasters with stringent safety protocols in place. This task force is tasked with maintaining law and order, preventing theft in disaster-affected areas, and coordinating search and rescue operations. Additionally, it is responsible for ensuring security at relief camps and storage facilities for relief materials. Furthermore, the task force oversees the maintenance of law and order during the distribution of relief materials.

Dead body disposal:

The Health Department will promptly initiate the post-mortem procedure for deceased individuals in accordance with established protocols. Measures for the disposal of bodies will be implemented to mitigate the risk of epidemic outbreaks. Additionally, arrangements will be made to issue death certificates to the relatives of the deceased.

Carcass disposal:

Animal Husbandry Departments are equipped with necessary tools and equipment to handle the disposal of carcasses in areas affected by disasters. This is aimed at facilitating the restoration of normalcy in public life and ensuring effective and efficient outcomes.

Humanitarian Relief and Assistance:

The Indian government employs the terms "humanitarian assistance" or "disaster relief" to address the human suffering caused by natural disasters such as cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, or floods. These initiatives are deeply rooted in Indian spiritual and cultural values, with Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, and Sikhism all emphasizing solidarity with the suffering and selfless giving. The concept of "daan" in Hinduism underscores the altruistic nature of giving, as reflected in the Bhagavad Gita's teachings advocating charity without any ulterior motives. These spiritual traditions profoundly influence the humanitarian inclinations of Indian policymakers, who view humanitarian assistance as an expression of sympathy towards the disaster affected. Given India's rich cultural heritage of philanthropy, relief efforts by the government enjoy widespread support among the populace.

During disaster events, UN agencies and international NGOs operating in the country are permitted to provide humanitarian assistance to affected individuals, subject to coordination with relevant Ministries/Departments and the State Government as per existing protocols. Guidelines outlined by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) on international humanitarian assistance serve as the benchmark for facilitating external aid. External assistance is administered responsibly and in a coordinated manner to minimize strain on local resources and uphold quality and accountability standards.

In the event of a large-scale emergency, the Collector will establish relief coordination centers at strategic locations such as airports and railway stations to facilitate the arrival of Search & Rescue and Medical Teams offering humanitarian aid.

Development of SOPs/Checklists/formats related to ESFs etc.

The development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), checklists, and formats related to Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) is essential for ensuring efficient and coordinated response efforts during emergencies or disasters. These documents outline step-by-step

procedures, protocols, and guidelines for various emergency scenarios, covering aspects such as communication, resource management, decision-making, and coordination among response agencies and stakeholders. By standardizing procedures and providing clear instructions, SOPs and checklists help ensure consistency, clarity, and effectiveness in response operations, enabling responders to quickly and effectively address emergent situations and mitigate their impact on communities.

7.3. Warning and alert

Upon receiving a warning or alert from an authorized agency capable of issuing such notifications, or upon confirmation from the District Collector regarding the onset of a disaster, the response mechanism of the State Government is promptly activated. This activation marks the initiation of coordinated efforts to address the emergencies. At the helm of this response structure stands the Chief Secretary or Relief Commissioner, who assumes the pivotal role of Chief of Operations during the emergency period. Entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing and directing response activities, the Chief of Operations plays a central role in orchestrating the state's efforts to mitigate the impact of the disaster and ensure the safety and well-being of its populace.

Under the leadership of the Chief of Operations, the state's response structure swings into action, marshaling resources, personnel, and expertise to effectively address the unfolding crisis. This entails the mobilization of various governmental agencies, departments, and emergency services, each tasked with specific roles and responsibilities tailored to the nature and scale of the disaster at hand. By centralizing command and coordination under the auspices of the Chief of Operations, the state endeavors to streamline decision-making processes, optimize resource allocation, and foster a cohesive and integrated approach to disaster response.

The activation of the state response structure underscores the government's commitment to swift and decisive action in times of crisis, prioritizing the protection of lives, property, and critical infrastructure. By designating a Chief of Operations to spearhead response efforts, the state aims to ensure effective leadership, accountability, and coordination throughout all phases of the emergency response. This proactive and organized approach not only enhances the state's capacity to manage disasters but also instills confidence among the populace, reassuring them of the government's readiness and capability to confront and overcome adversity.

Below are the specific details of agencies authorized to issue warnings or alerts regarding different types of disasters:

Disaster	Agencies
Earthquakes	IMD, ISR
Floods	IMD, Irrigation Department
Cyclones	IMD
Tsunami	IMD, ISR, INCOIS
Drought	Agriculture Department
Epidemics	Health & Family Welfare Department
Industrial & Chemical Accidents	Industry, Labor & Employment Department, DISH
Fire	Fire & Emergency Services

7.3.1. Early Warning Systems: Two-way communication system between village and district

Early Warning Systems (EWS) are vital in disaster management, ensuring timely communication and response to potential threats. Establishing a two-way communication system between villages and district authorities strengthens the effectiveness of EWS. This system enables both parties to exchange crucial information, such as imminent hazards, evacuation notices, or resource needs. Villages can relay local observations and concerns to district authorities, while districts can disseminate alerts, guidance, and assistance back to the villages. This bidirectional flow of information enhances coordination, improves community resilience, and facilitates swift action to mitigate disaster impacts.

7.3.2 Warning dissemination: Arrangements for dissemination to the last person DDMA to translate the alert warning to simple language and disseminate the same through various media.

In the process of warning dissemination, the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) plays a crucial role in ensuring that alerts reach every individual, including those in remote areas. To achieve this, DDMA should have mechanisms in place to translate complex alerts into simple language, making them easily understandable to the general population. Various media channels such as radio, television, SMS alerts, social media, and community loudspeakers can be utilized for dissemination.

Moreover, the DDMA should also have procedures in place for the withdrawal of warnings once the threat has passed or diminished. This ensures that people do not panic unnecessarily and can resume normal activities safely. By centralizing both the dissemination and withdrawal processes under the DDMA's authority, coordination and consistency are maintained, enhancing the effectiveness of the warning system and ultimately improving community resilience to disasters.

7.4. District CMG meeting

The Collector and District Magistrate (DM) are tasked with convening regular Crisis Management Group (CMG) meetings on disaster management, facilitating collaboration among government entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sectors. The CMG Committee has conducted numerous meetings, engaging in in-depth discussions and interactions with crisis management members and stakeholders.

7.5. Activation of EOC

In disaster response operations, the District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) assumes a pivotal role, operating under the authoritative command and control of the District Collector. Functioning as a central hub, the EOC serves as the primary point for gathering, processing, and decision-making regarding disaster management strategies. Within this control room, a significant portion of strategic decisions are made, leveraging information gathered and processed to effectively combat the unfolding disaster. At the helm of the District Control

Room sits the Incident Commander, who oversees emergency operations in accordance with the Incident Command System organizational structure, ensuring a coordinated and efficient response effort.

The operational functionality of the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) extends throughout the year, with the District EOC headquarters at the collector's office, maintaining round-the-clock operations, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Staffing for the EOC is facilitated through the deployment of personnel from local government offices, ensuring continuous coverage across three shifts of 8 hours each. During the monsoon season, additional focus is placed on preparedness and response efforts, with control rooms of line departments and Taluka EOCs becoming active from June 1st to November 30th. These entities play a crucial role in coordinating resources and disseminating instructions received from the District EOC, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of disaster response activities.

Moreover, the Liaison Officers appointed for respective Talukas assume responsibility for overseeing the functioning of Control Rooms at the Taluka level. Charged with coordinating between task group members operating at disaster sites and the Taluka EOC, these officers play a critical role in resource mobilization and the dissemination of vital instructions received from higher-level command centers. Through this decentralized yet interconnected network of control rooms and liaison officers, the disaster response apparatus is equipped to swiftly mobilize resources, coordinate response efforts, and effectively manage crises as they unfold, ensuring the safety and well-being of communities affected by disasters.

7.6. Resource Mobilization

Resource mobilization is a critical aspect of response and relief measures during emergencies or disasters. It involves the efficient allocation and utilization of various resources to address the needs of affected individuals and communities.

In the context of response and relief measures, resource mobilization encompasses several key steps:

- ❖ **Assessment and Identification:** The first step is to assess the extent and nature of the disaster to determine the specific needs of the affected population. This includes identifying the types of resources required, such as food, water, shelter, medical supplies, and personnel.
- ❖ **Coordination:** Effective coordination among government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and other stakeholders is essential for successful resource mobilization. This ensures that resources are allocated efficiently, and duplication of efforts is minimized.
- ❖ **Donations and Contributions:** Governments, NGOs, businesses, and individuals may contribute resources, including financial donations, goods, and services, to support relief efforts. Resource mobilization efforts often involve launching fundraising campaigns and appeals to encourage donations from the public and private sectors.
- ❖ **Logistics and Distribution:** Once resources are mobilized, logistics and distribution networks must be established to transport supplies to affected areas and distribute

them to those in need. This requires careful planning to ensure that resources reach the right locations in a timely manner.

- ❖ **Volunteer Management:** Volunteers play a crucial role in response and relief efforts, providing support in various areas such as distribution, shelter management, medical assistance, and psychosocial support. Mobilizing and coordinating volunteers effectively is essential for maximizing their impact.
- ❖ **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Throughout the response and relief process, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be in place to assess the effectiveness of resource mobilization efforts, identify any gaps or challenges, and make necessary adjustments to improve the overall response.

By following these steps and adopting a coordinated approach to resource mobilization, responders can ensure that adequate support is provided to those affected by disasters, helping to mitigate the impact and facilitate recovery efforts.

In the event of a crisis, Taluka authorities will make every effort to manage the situation using the resources available within their locality. However, if they determine that the situation exceeds their capacity to control and necessitate district-level assistance, they will escalate the matter to their superiors or convene a meeting of the Disaster Management Committee. This proactive approach ensures swift response and coordination, leveraging hierarchical structures to effectively address escalating emergencies.

Utilizing online Spatial Data and Resource Network (SDRN) computerized systems and web-based IT solutions, resource mobilization and deployment of trained personnel can be optimized. This decentralized system offers numerous benefits, including easy access to resources and plans at all administrative levels, minimizing redundancy and saving valuable time. Furthermore, the generation of visual data reports facilitates gap analysis, enabling informed decision-making and efficient resource allocation to address emergent needs promptly.

By harnessing the capabilities of online SDRN technology, authorities can streamline disaster response efforts, maximizing the utilization of available resources and enhancing coordination across administrative levels. This integrated approach not only fosters agility and responsiveness but also enables data-driven decision-making, ensuring a more effective and coordinated response to crises as they unfold.

7.7. Seeking external help for assistance

If external assistance or resources are deemed necessary, the Taluka Emergency Operations Center (TEOC) will communicate with the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) to relay this assessment. Subsequently, the District Collector will evaluate the urgency of the situation and determine whether assistance from entities outside the district is warranted, particularly for addressing immediate priorities. Should external aid be deemed essential, the District Collector will initiate coordination efforts with state, national, and international agencies to mobilize additional resources. This entails deciding to facilitate the provision of external assistance, ensuring that the necessary support is effectively deployed to manage the disaster situation.

7.8. First assessment report

DEOC instructs Quick Assessment Task Force to submit preliminary need and loss assessment Report on the affected areas. Quick assessment Team will submit First Assessment Report to District Collector duly signed by Taluka Liaison Officer. DEOC will collect preliminary first assessment report from the onsite EOCs and submits district's compiled report to State EOC. To make a first assessment report of damage, the assessment report will contain the following basic elements or activities.

- Human and material damage
- Resource availability and local response capacity
- Options for relief assistance and recovery
- Needs for national / international assistance

7.9. Media management / coordination / information dissemination

Effective media management, coordination, and information dissemination are crucial components of response and relief measures during a disaster. These aspects play a vital role in ensuring that accurate and timely information reaches the affected population, stakeholders, and the broader public. By reframing the issue, we can emphasize its significance, and the strategies employed to address it.

During response and relief operations, the management of media engagement, coordination efforts, and the dissemination of information are paramount. This involves orchestrating communication channels to relay critical updates, safety instructions, and relief efforts to impact communities and relevant stakeholders swiftly and accurately. By effectively managing media interactions, coordinating messaging across various platforms, and disseminating information promptly, response and relief agencies can enhance public awareness, facilitate coordinated actions, and foster trust and transparency amidst challenging circumstances.

Media Management:

In times of emergencies, the role of both print and electronic media becomes indispensable in disseminating vital information to both the public and authorities. Media serves as a crucial conduit for raising public awareness and preparation by educating individuals about potential disasters, issuing hazard warnings, and transmitting real-time updates about affected areas. Moreover, media plays a pivotal role in alerting government officials and relief organizations to specific needs, facilitating coordination and response efforts.

The Collector's office has established an effective collaboration system with the media to ensure timely and accurate communication during emergencies. Both print and electronic media outlets are regularly briefed at predetermined intervals, providing them with up-to-

date information about unfolding events and the current situation on the ground. Similarly, a parallel setup operates at the Taluka Control room in the Mamlatdar office, ensuring seamless coordination and communication with the media at the local level. This proactive approach not only enhances public awareness and preparedness but also fosters transparency, trust, and effective coordination among all stakeholders involved in emergency response and relief efforts.

Information dissemination and Coordination:

During emergencies, the dissemination of information is a primary responsibility entrusted to the Information Department, working in coordination with the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC), Revenue Office, and District Panchayat offices. The Information Department assumes a pivotal role in ensuring efficient communication and coordination during crisis situations. Its functions during emergencies include:

1. Collect correct information from authority's onsite.
2. Keep the list of people rescued with full details.
3. Keeps the list of people missing?
4. Keep the no. of dead bodies and the locations they have been kept.
5. Keep track of which team is positioned with location.
6. Make use of the public address system to call anyone.
7. Schedule working in short duration Evacuation & Shelter.
8. Establish Press Centre for media management and information dissemination
9. Ensure that the information to media/public about the response of the State Government is released in an organized manner.
10. Organize media briefing twice a day at predetermined intervals.

7.10. Reporting

The occurrence of a disaster is promptly communicated to the District Collector by the relevant monitoring authority using the most expedient means available. Upon receiving reports from the District Collector regarding the disaster, the state government activates its response structure without delay.

Information management:

The control room serves as a pivotal hub in disaster management, responsible for gathering and disseminating vital information to relevant stakeholders. Equipped with state-of-the-art telecommunication facilities, the control room ensures efficient communication during emergencies. It houses essential district administration data, facilitating quick access to critical information in times of crisis. Linked with various line departments, the collectorate,

NGOs, police control room, and block control room, the control room establishes a comprehensive network connecting village task forces and irrigation control rooms. Under the supervision of the Collector, the control room regulates the flow of information within the district and liaises with state authorities to coordinate response efforts effectively.

Situation reports:

All situation reports received at the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) or District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) will be promptly communicated to the designated Nodal Officer. Based on the available information, if deemed necessary, the Nodal Officer will activate the DEOC in emergency mode. The Resident Additional Collector is responsible for reporting emergencies to the Collector, Relief Commissioner, Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA), and State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) upon receiving reports through Taluka Control rooms. DEOC will ensure continuous reporting of pre- and post-disaster activities to SEOC and GSDMA.

Village Talatis are tasked with submitting immediate situation/action reports to the Mamlatdar and Taluka Development Officer (TDO). Mamlatdars, TDOs, and Chief Officers are responsible for communicating immediate emergencies and updated situations to Liaison Officers, SDMs, and Resident Additional Collector. Detailed reports must be submitted to DEOC promptly.

Reports regarding death, casualties, emergencies, and primary situations are to be submitted immediately with top priority using the Primary Situation Report format developed by SEOC. Additionally, Taluka Mamlatdars and District Panchayats must submit ABCD and MHA reports along with detailed emergency updates daily to DEOC. Compiled reports should be forwarded to SEOC in a timely manner.

Media release:

The State Government has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. At the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC), a special media cell has been created which is made operational during emergencies. Both print and electronic media is regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground. A similar set up is also active at the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) of collector office at district.

7.11. DEMOBILIZATION AND WINDING UP

A comprehensive emergency plan encompasses specific procedures for demobilization and post- incident review. These guidelines offer structured and agreed-upon protocols to facilitate an organized and expedited return to normal operating conditions. By effectively demobilizing response resources in a timely manner, costs are minimized, and the transition back to standard operations is streamlined.

Issues to consider for demobilization include:

- a) Do not release or demobilize response resources unless approved by the On-Scene Incident Commander,
- b) Assign personnel to identify surplus resources and probable resource release times,
- c) Establish demobilization priorities
- d) If necessary, develop a Disposal Plan for the disposal of hazardous materials or waste, as necessary and.
- e) Plan for equipment repair and maintenance services, as necessary.

Documentation:

Effective documentation of an emergency incident is a vital component of any emergency plan. While the specifics of documentation will vary depending on the incident, the following topics can offer guidance on essential information to be documented:

- Date and location of the incident.
- Evaluation of any evacuation procedures implemented, including the duration required to evacuate all personnel.
- Assessment of the effectiveness of communication methods utilized during the incident.
- Review of on-site equipment to determine if it met the needs of the situation. If additional equipment is necessary, document what was brought to the site.
- Examination of any assistance provided by local jurisdictions in the emergency response, along with any suggestions offered for improvement.

Success stories:

Developing a success story requires the right questions, through the eyes of an individual or several individuals, of positive impact. The key questions and steps are as follows.

1. Provide Background Information,
2. Describe the activity,
3. Give Details of What Happened in the Activity,
4. Give the Results Achieved because of the Activity,
5. Give a Quote from the Participant,
6. 6. Labeling Pictures and Writing Captions.

Lessons for future:

Each organization will provide activities undertaken and lessons learned report during any disaster response operations. The lessons learnt from the past will be utilized while updating the plan, formulating DM strategy, for future references and for training purposes.



Chapter 8

Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Measures

8.1. General Policy Guidelines

Reconstruction, rehabilitation, and recovery measures are integral components of a district disaster management plan due to their crucial role in restoring communities and infrastructure post-disaster. These measures address immediate needs such as shelter, healthcare, and livelihoods, while also focusing on long-term resilience-building efforts. By prioritizing reconstruction and rehabilitation, the plan aims to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of disasters, foster community resilience, and facilitate the recovery process, ultimately ensuring the sustainable development and well-being of affected populations.

Reconstruction, rehabilitation, and recovery measures are crucial components of DDMP, aimed at restoring normalcy and improving resilience in the aftermath of a disaster. Here are some key elements that are typically included in such plans:

- **Damage Assessment:** Conducting comprehensive assessments to evaluate the extent of damage caused by the disaster to infrastructure, homes, livelihoods, and the environment.
- **Priority Setting:** Prioritizing areas and sectors for reconstruction and rehabilitation based on the severity of damage and the needs of the affected population.
- **Infrastructure Restoration:** Repairing or rebuilding critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, water supply systems, and electricity networks to ensure essential services are restored.
- **Housing Reconstruction:** Providing temporary shelter and long-term housing solutions for displaced families, including rebuilding or repairing damaged homes.
- **Livelihood Support:** Implementing programs to support the restoration of livelihoods for affected communities, including agriculture, fisheries, small businesses, and employment generation initiatives.
- **Social Welfare Services:** Ensuring access to healthcare, education, social protection, and psychosocial support services for vulnerable populations, including women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities.
- **Environmental Restoration:** Undertaking measures to mitigate environmental damage and promote sustainable recovery, including reforestation, watershed management, and waste management initiatives.
- **Community Engagement and Participation:** Involving affected communities in decision-making processes, planning, and implementation of reconstruction and recovery efforts to ensure their needs and priorities are addressed.
- **Capacity Building:** Building the capacity of local authorities, government agencies, and community-based organizations to effectively coordinate and implement reconstruction and recovery programs.
- **Risk Reduction Measures:** Integrating disaster risk reduction measures into

reconstruction and recovery activities to enhance resilience and reduce the likelihood of similar disasters in the future.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishing mechanisms for monitoring progress, evaluating the effectiveness of interventions, and adapting strategies as needed to achieve sustainable recovery outcomes.
- **Coordination and Collaboration:** Facilitating coordination and collaboration among government agencies, humanitarian organizations, private sector partners, and other stakeholders involved in reconstruction and recovery efforts.

These measures are typically outlined in detail in the district disaster management plan, which serves as a roadmap for guiding post-disaster recovery efforts and building resilience against future disasters.

The approach to re-construction and recovery is guided by the National Disaster Management Policy 2009 of which salient clauses / sections are stated in the following para.

- Section 9.1.1 of the NPDM states that - the approach to the reconstruction process must be comprehensive to convert adversity into opportunity. Incorporating disaster resilient features to 'build back better' will be the guiding principle. 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 neighborhood. Systems for providing psycho-social support and trauma counselling need to be developed for implementation during reconstruction and recovery phase.
- Section 9.2.1 of NPDM states that - Reconstruction plans and designing of houses need to be a participatory process involving the government, affected community, NGOs and the corporate sector. After the planning process is over, while owner driven construction is a preferred option, contribution of the NGOs and corporate sector will be encouraged. The reconstruction programme will be within the confines and qualitative specifications laid down by the Government.
- Section 9.3.1 states - 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. Concerned, Central Ministries/Departments and the State Governments should create dedicated project teams to speed up the reconstruction process.
- Section 9.3.2 of NDMP states - that - Contingency plans for reconstruction in highly disaster-prone areas need to be drawn out during the period of normalcy, which may include architectural and structural designs in consultation with the various

stakeholders.

- As per the section 9.5.1 of NPDM – the State governments will have to lay emphasis on the restoration of permanent livelihood of those affected by disasters and special attention to the needs of women-headed households, artisans, farmers and people belonging to marginalized and vulnerable sections.

Some perceive disaster recovery as a battle against nature to regain control and restore order in a community. However, this viewpoint overlooks the complex nature of the recovery process. Disaster recovery is not a neatly defined sequence of actions set in motion by the disaster's impact. Instead, it comprises a series of interconnected activities that unfold before, during, and after the catastrophic event. These activities encompass a wide range of efforts, including preparation, response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. They involve multiple stakeholders and often unfold in an unpredictable and dynamic manner, shaped by various factors such as resources, infrastructure, and community resilience. Thus, understanding disaster recovery as a multifaceted and evolving process is essential for effective planning and response efforts.

- Warning and Public Information
- Evacuation and Shelter
- Search and Rescue
- Damage Assessment
- Debris Clearance, Removal and Disposal
- Utilities and Communications Restoration
- Re-establishment of major transport linkages
- Temporary housing
- Financial management
- Economic impact analysis
- Detailed building inspections
- Re-development planning
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Demolition
- Reconstruction
- Hazard mitigation; and
- Preparation for the next disaster.

8.2.Detailed damage and loss assessment

Detailed damage and loss assessment is a critical step in disaster response and recovery efforts, aiming to quantify the extent of destruction caused by the disaster. This assessment

involves thorough surveys and data collection to determine the impact on infrastructure, buildings, livelihoods, and the environment. By analyzing the extent of damage and loss, authorities can prioritize resources, allocate funding, and plan appropriate interventions for reconstruction and recovery. Additionally, detailed assessments help in understanding the needs of affected communities and tailor support mechanisms, accordingly, ensuring a more efficient and targeted response to the disaster's aftermath.

8.3. Restoration of basic infrastructure, essential service as per the relief code of the State /District and livelihoods

The restoration of basic infrastructure and essential services, as outlined in the relief code of the State/District, is crucial for facilitating the recovery process after a disaster. This involves repairing or rebuilding critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, water supply systems, and electricity networks to ensure the resumption of essential services. Additionally, supporting the restoration of livelihoods, including agriculture, fisheries, and small businesses, is vital for economic recovery and the well-being of affected communities. By prioritizing these efforts in accordance with established guidelines, authorities can effectively address immediate needs and contribute to the long-term resilience of the region.

Restoration of Basic Infrastructure

The restoration of basic infrastructure is to put the most essential infrastructure bank in place after the disaster.

I. Roads and Bridges

This covers the construction of all critical roads and bridges necessary to provide connectivity with immediate effect. It can be National Highway or village roads to link with main roads and health centers, or construction/restoration of bridges that can be the only point of accessing Talukas & villages. Responsible Department: R & B (State & Panchayat)

II. Drinking Water Supply

Restoration of Drinking Water supply must be done by setting up of new hand pumps, tube wells or setting up of piped water supply in areas with no access to potable water. In case of floods, setting up of raised hand pumps is required. Responsible Department: Electricity Department & Water supply Department

III. Electricity

Restoration of power supply is also critical to immediate recovery. Responsible Department: Electricity Department

IV. Communication Network:

In times of disasters, communication networks may be disrupted. The networks of mobile services providers must be put back in operation at the earliest to make search and rescue easier, as well as to expedite coordinated response measures. Responsible Department: BSNL & Mobile Service Provider, Electricity Department.

V. Reconstruction & Repair of Lifeline Buildings

Lifeline buildings are necessary to keep the administrative machinery functioning despite the damage caused by disaster. The following buildings must be repaired as a priority:

- Collectorate
- Line Department Buildings
- Block Offices
- Hospitals

VI. Rehabilitation

In case there is major damage from earthquakes or flooding, a large segment of the population may have to be rehabilitated to new locations on a temporary basis. There may be a need for permanent relocation in the event of the change of river course. Communities will have to be supported with relief shelter.

VII. Mass Care/Sheltering and Housing

The management of relief shelters is continued from the response phase to the immediate recovery phase and done through Incident Response System. The Incident Commander oversees the operations while the Relief Camp Manager manages the shelter. During this period, the number of victims must be identified for whom construction of houses under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojna, Sardar Awas Yojna shall be sanctioned.

VIII. Flood

The supply of food in the relief phase is more important. It becomes important to elicit support from various NGOs, Grain merchants and volunteers.

IX. Debris Removal and Disposal of Dead Bodies

We should remove debris or trees from transportation routes for effective rescue and relief measures. Dead bodies of humans and animals may be found in the debris and hence the Health & Animal Husbandry Department works in tandem with debris removal agencies.

X. Drainage and Sewage

Drainage and sewage systems will have to be quickly re-established to decrease inundation from floods, spread of diseases and epidemics and maintain hygiene.

XI. Health Care

First Aid and Emergency Health care must be provided at the earliest. In case the health care centers are affected by the disaster, temporary medical relief camps need to be installed while the building is retrofitted or reconstructed. Reconstruction of buildings must begin in this phase. Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) must be pushed into action for immediately health care close to the community.

XII. Livelihood Recovery

Livelihood interventions will happen over to three different overlapping phases, i.e. Livelihood Provisioning, Livelihood Protection and Livelihood Promotion. The first two phases shall form part of the Immediate & Short-Term recovery, while the third shall form a part of Long-Term Recovery.

1. Livelihood Provisioning: Providing critical food and non-food items in the form of relief is

necessary for survival. This will focus on disbursement of food and health services for chronically vulnerable people during the emergency.

2. **Livelihood Protection:** Protect, replace and rebuild the productive assets needed to sustain a preexisting or new livelihood.

i) **Cash doles:** Some amount of cash assistance should be given for self-directed delivery by the victims. Individual loans and community block grants shall be extended to build local earning assets.

ii) **Material Assistance:** In case where the replacement of crucial assets or fresh requirement of some resources is crucial and not easily available in local markets, material assistance shall be provided. For instance, distribution of seeds to farmers can be done.

Mitigation Activities

As a part of conducting a detailed damage and loss assessment, an assessment of prospective risks and vulnerabilities will also have to be done. For example, refurbishing embankments or retrofitting houses and other buildings.

8.4. Reconstruction/repair of lifeline buildings/social infrastructure, damaged buildings and Promote 'Owner Driven Approach' in recovery

Reconstruction and repair of lifeline buildings and social infrastructure, along with damaged buildings, are critical components of post-disaster recovery efforts. This entails restoring key facilities such as schools, hospitals, and community centers to ensure essential services are available to the affected population. Promoting an "Owner Driven Approach" empowers individuals and communities to actively participate in the reconstruction process, fostering a sense of ownership and resilience. By engaging stakeholders in decision-making and implementation, this approach enhances the effectiveness and sustainability of recovery initiatives, ultimately contributing to the restoration of normalcy and social cohesion in the aftermath of a disaster.

Lifeline buildings/social infrastructure

"Lifeline buildings" such as hospitals and emergency response centers, along with "social infrastructure" like schools and community centers, are vital components of a community's resilience, especially in the wake of a disaster. These structures provide essential services and support networks, serving as focal points for response and recovery efforts. Rebuilding and reinforcing these lifelines swiftly post-disaster is crucial for restoring normalcy and ensuring the well-being of affected populations. By prioritizing the restoration of these key assets, communities can accelerate their recovery and strengthen their capacity to withstand future challenges.

a) *Infrastructure*

Restoration of social infrastructure must be done to reinstate the normal functioning of district infrastructure. Schools & Hospitals will have to reconstructed and repaired in this recovery phase.

Re-establishment of disrupted health care services will have to be done at the earliest.

- Responsible Department for Hospitals: Health Department & R & B
- Responsible Department for Schools: Education Department & R & B

b) *Economic Infrastructure*

Restoration of economic infrastructure (Banks) is essential for accessibility of money and the smooth functioning of the economy of the district. Unless addressed, it severely affects the livelihood and employment potential of the district. Thus, bank buildings shall be quickly instated.

Damaged buildings

In the aftermath of a disaster, addressing damaged buildings is paramount to ensure the safety and stability of affected communities. These structures include homes, businesses, and public buildings that have sustained varying degrees of damage due to the disaster's impact. Swift assessment and repair of damaged buildings are essential to provide shelter, restore economic activity, and uphold public safety. By prioritizing the rehabilitation of these structures, communities can expedite their recovery process and create a foundation for long-term resilience against future disasters.

Promote 'Owner Driven Approach' in recovery

Promoting an "Owner Driven Approach" in post-disaster recovery empowers individuals and communities to take an active role in rebuilding their lives and neighborhoods. This approach involves engaging affected residents as decision-makers and participants in the reconstruction process, recognizing their knowledge of local needs and preferences. By providing technical assistance, financial support, and capacity-building initiatives, authorities can enable homeowners and communities to lead the recovery efforts according to their unique priorities and circumstances. Emphasizing this approach fosters a sense of ownership, resilience, and community cohesion, ultimately contributing to more sustainable and inclusive reconstruction outcomes.

8.5. Recovery Program

A recovery program is a multifaceted initiative aimed at assisting communities in recovering from the aftermath of a disaster. It encompasses a range of activities such as infrastructure rehabilitation, housing reconstruction, livelihood support, social welfare services, environmental restoration, community engagement, capacity building, risk reduction measures, coordination, and monitoring. By addressing immediate needs and fostering long-term resilience, recovery programs play a crucial role in restoring normalcy and promoting sustainable development in affected areas.

Short-term recovery program

A short-term recovery program focuses on providing immediate livelihood security measures

to individuals and communities impacted by a disaster. This includes offering short-term loans, financial assistance, and grants to help affected individuals restart their businesses, restore their livelihoods, and meet their basic needs. These measures aim to provide immediate relief and stability while communities work towards longer-term recovery and rebuilding efforts. By addressing short-term livelihood challenges, such programs help ensure economic stability and resilience in the aftermath of a disaster.

The short-term recovery phase starts during the first hours and days after an emergency event. The principal objectives are to restore the necessary structural [facilities, critical systems/ infrastructure, roadways and grounds] and non-structural, (power, water, sanitation, telecommunications).

The Short-term recovery with urgent measures to be undertaken includes the following:

- a) **Roads and Bridges:** This covers construction of all critical roads and bridges necessary to provide connectivity with immediate effect.
- b) **Drinking Water Supply:** Restoration of Drinking Water supply must be done by setting up new hand pumps, tube wells or setting up of piped water supply in areas with no access to potable water. In case of floods, setting up of raised hand pumps is required.
- c) **Electricity:** Restoration of power supply is also critical to immediate recovery.
- d) **Communication Network:** After disasters, communication networks may be disrupted. The networks of mobile services providers must be put back in operation at the earliest to make search and rescue easier, as well as to expedite coordinated response measures.
- e) **Reconstruction & Repair of Lifeline Buildings:** Lifeline buildings are necessary to keep the administrative machinery functioning despite the damage by disaster must be repaired on priority.
- f) **Rehabilitation:** In case there is major damage from earthquake or flooding, a large segment of the population may have to be rehabilitated to new locations on a temporary basis. Communities will have to be supported with relief shelter.
- g) **Mass Care/Sheltering and Housing:** The management of relief shelters is continued from the response phase to the immediate recovery phase. During this period, the number of victims must be identified for whom construction of houses under Indira Aawas Yojna & Sardar Aawas Yojna shall be sanctioned.
- h) **Food:** Supply of food in relief phase is more important. It becomes important to elicit support from various NGOs, Grain merchants and volunteers.
- i) **Debris Removal and Disposal of Dead Bodies:** Removal of debris or trees from transportation routes for effective rescue and relief measures.
- j) **Drainage and Sewage:** Drainage and sewage systems will have to be quickly re-established to decrease inundation from floods, spread of diseases and epidemics and maintaining hygiene.
- k) **Health Care:** First Aid and Emergency Health care has to be provided at the earliest. In case the health care centers are affected by the disaster, temporary medical relief camps need to be installed while the building is retrofitted or reconstructed. Mobile Medical Units must be pushed into action for immediately health care close to the community.

Livelihood Recovery

The final phase for livelihood recovery is a part of long-term recovery initiatives.

Long-term recovery program

A long-term recovery program is geared towards promoting sustainable livelihoods and resilience among communities affected by disasters. This involves implementing measures such as promoting sustainable agriculture practices, providing training and resources for alternative income generation activities, and facilitating access to insurance and risk reduction mechanisms. By focusing on long-term solutions, such as building resilient infrastructure, enhancing disaster preparedness, and integrating risk management into development plans, these programs aim to reduce vulnerability to future disasters and promote sustainable development. Ultimately, such initiatives empower communities to recover from disasters while building stronger, more resilient societies for the future. The final phase for livelihood recovery is a part of long-term recovery initiatives.

- i) **Livelihood Promotion:** To initiate and strengthen livelihoods to be more economically and environmentally sustainable as well as more resilient to future disasters. (In this long-term recovery effort, focus is on livelihoods diversification, creation of alternate income generating activities, providing financial services such as loans and insurance, and strengthening forward linkages with markets for existing and new livelihoods.)
- ii) **Microfinance Services:** Micro-credit (small loans) shall be provided to repair or replace critical livelihood assets, finance existing debts or for developing new livelihoods.
- iii) **Micro-insurance:** Providing small-scale insurance at a low premium for providing payouts on the occasions of emergencies. Insurance of livestock shall also be facilitated

The following tables are to be filled after an event of disaster:

To be planned after an initial damage assessment by departments.

○ **Power**

Item/Services	No. of unit damaged	No of villages affected	Population affected	Recovery measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Feeder						
Transformers						
HT Lines						
LT Lines						
Electric Poles						

○ Health

Type	PHC (village name)	CHC	Sub Centre	Drug Store	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
No of buildings damaged							
No health centers in accessible							
Refrigeration and other vital equipment for storage							
Drugs and medicines perished	(Location and qty)						
No. of Ambulance damaged							

○ Social

Village	Men	Women	Children	Total	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)

○ Water Supply

Type	Village	No. of unit affected	Population affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Well						
Borewells						
Pond						

Water Supply Disrupted						
Contamination						
ESR damaged						
GLR Damaged						
Sump damaged						
Pipelines damaged						
Standpost damaged						
Cattle trough damaged						
Handpump						

○ Road and Transport

Road damage	Location	Severity	Km	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Panchayat						
State Roads						
National Highway						
Nagar Palika						

Type	Village/Ward	Population	Alternate road/route	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Road Cut off						
Rail Connectivity						

○ Communication

Type	Office/ Tower Damaged	Villages affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Landline connectivity	(No. of unit and location)				
Mobile connectivity					
Wireless Tower					
Radio					

○ Food Supply

List of villages affected by disruption in food supply

Type	No. of godown damage	Type of grains perished (Ton)	Qty of grain perished (Ton)	Qty of grain at risk (Ton)	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Civil Supply							
APMC							
Other							

○ Housing

Partial Damage		Fully Damaged / Collapsed		Recovery Measures	Prog / Scheme	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Kucha	Pucca	Kucha	Pucca				

○ Public Utilities

Public Buildings	Partial damage (No. of units)	Fully Damaged/ Collapsed (No. of Unit)	Recovery Measures	Prog/ Scheme	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Panchayat						
Educational Buildings						
Anganwadi						
Hospitals						
Office Buildings						
Market						
Police station						
Community Halls/ Function plots						

○ Restoration of Livelihood Provisioning of Employment

Occupational category	No. of workers	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Skilled labours			
Unskilled and , Agricultural labours			
Small and marginal farmers			
Construction workers			
Salt pan workers			
Fisher folk			
Weavers			

○ Land Improvement

Land erosion / siltation (Hectare)	HHs affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)

○ **Agricultural**

Crop failure (Hectare)	HHs affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)

○ **Non-farm livelihood**

Cottage Industry	Extent of damage/ disruption		Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
	Tools and equipment (Specify no. and type)	Goods and material (Specify type and qty)			
Handloom					
Pottery					
Food Processing					
Diamond sorting etc.					
Printing/ Dying					
Other					

○ Shops and establishments

Extent of damage/disruption			Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Building (No. and location)	Tools and equipments (Specify no. and type)	Goods and materials (Specify type and qty)			



Chapter 9

Financial Resources for implementation of DDMP

9.1. Financial Arrangements:

To ensure the long-term sustenance and permanency of the organization funds would be generated and deployed on an ongoing basis. There are different ways to raise funds in the State as described below.

Financial resources for implementation of plan:

(According to ACT No. 53 of 2005 – the Disaster Management Act, 2005, Chapter IX, Finance, Account and Audit.) 48-Establishment of funds by the State Government:

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

- the fund to be called the Disaster Response Fund.
- the fund to be called the Disaster Mitigation Fund.

(i) National, State and District Disaster Response Fund:

- a) The Ministry of Finance has allocated funds for strengthening Disaster Management Institutions for capacity building and response mechanisms, as per the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission.
- b) To carry out Emergency Response & Relief activities after any disaster the State Disaster Response Fund is made available to the Commissioner of Relief, Revenue Department under which the Central Government will share 75% and the Govt. of Gujarat must share 25%.
- c) To provide for relief for famine, drought, floods and other natural calamities, Response Fund are provided in the state budget under the head “2245-Relief on account of Natural Calamities”. Besides establishment charges, funds are provided for the grant of gratuitous relief in the shape of concessional supply of food, cash payment to indigent persons, cash doles to disabled supply of seed, fodder, medicines, prevention of epidemics, provision for drinking water, transport facilities for goods and test relief works as at District level.

(ii) National, State and District Disaster Mitigation Fund:

- a) At the National level, Prime Minister's Relief Fund was created shortly after Independence with public contribution to provide immediate relief to people in distress for Disaster Mitigation:
- ✓ Immediate financial assistance to victims and next of kin.
 - ✓ Assist search and rescue.
 - ✓ Provide Health care to the victims.
 - ✓ Provide Shelter, food, drinking water and sanitation.
 - ✓ Temporary restoration of roads, bridges, communication facility and transportation.
 - ✓ Immediate restoration of education and health facilities.
- b) At the state level, provisions have been made to provide immediate support to the distressed people affected by natural calamities and road, air and railways accidents under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund for Disaster Mitigation.

9.2. State Budget

The Authority submits to the State Government for approval a budget in the prescribed form for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure, and the sums which would be required from the State Government during that financial year. As per the provisions of The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003 the Authority may accept grants, subventions, donations and gifts from the Central or State Government or a local authority or any individual or body, whether incorporated or not.

9.3. District Planning Fund

For preparedness, mitigation, capacity building and recovery funds can be raised from MP or MLA grant as received for developmental work. also from departmentally arrangement.

Partnerships

There are projects/schemes in which funding can be done by a public sector authority and a private party in partnership (also called on PPP mode funding). In this State Govt. along with Private organizations and with Central Govt., share their part.

9.4. Disaster Risk Insurance

Disaster risk insurance is a financial tool designed to help individuals, businesses, and governments manage the financial consequences of disasters. It provides coverage against losses resulting from natural or man-made disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, or terrorist attacks. In exchange for premium payments, policyholders receive compensation or payouts in the event of a covered disaster, helping them recover and rebuild more quickly. Disaster risk insurance plays a crucial role in promoting resilience by transferring some of the financial risks associated with disasters to insurance companies or risk pools, thereby reducing the burden on affected individuals and communities. By providing a source of rapid funding for recovery efforts, disaster risk insurance helps facilitate a more efficient and effective response to disasters, ultimately contributing to greater economic stability and resilience in disaster-prone areas.

9.5. Other financing options for restoration of infrastructure/livelihoods

Name	Purpose	Financial Arrangements	Activities	Nodal Agency
NDRF (NCCF)	Relief Assistance	100% Central Government	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
SDRF (CRF)	Relief Assistance	75% Centre, 25% State	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
Planning Commission (13 th Finance Commission)	Capacity Building	100% Centre	Training, Awareness Generation, IEC Material, Mock drills.	Revenue Department
State Fund	Capacity Building	100% State	Training, Awareness Generation, IEC Material, Mock drills.	GSDMA
Line Department Funds	Preparedness and Mitigation	Budgetary Allocation	Activities falling in purview of departments for DRR, Preparedness and Mitigation	Line Departments

District Planning Fund	Any Public works	MP and MLA aid and grants	Preparedness, Mitigation capacity building, recovery	Local Bodies, Line Departments
External Institutional Funding	Projects on DRR, Recovery, Mitigation and Preparedness	Total external bilateral or multilateral arrangements	Infrastructure up-gradation Technological interventions and technical studies DRR projects.	Revenue Department
Donor	Any	Total Donation in cash and kind	Any	DDMA / GSDMA
CSR	Corporate	2% of Profit	Any	Charity Commissioner and Corporate
Appeal	Immediate Relief	Fully or partially external funds	Immediate relief, reconstruction	DDMA / GSDMA



Chapter 10

Procedure and Methodology for Monitoring, Evaluation, Updation and Maintenance of DDMP

The procedure for monitoring, evaluation, updating, and maintaining a District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) involves establishing clear objectives and indicators, developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework, conducting regular assessments to identify strengths and weaknesses, updating the plan based on findings, providing capacity building and training, engaging stakeholders, allocating resources for maintenance, and promoting a culture of continuous improvement. By following this procedure, organizations and communities can effectively manage their DDMPs, enhance resilience, and reduce vulnerability to disasters.

10.1. Authority for maintaining and reviewing the plan:

According to ACT No. 31 of 2005 – The Disaster Management Act, 2003, Chapter IV, District Plan.) the District Plan. -

- (1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State.
- (2) The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.
- (3) The District Plan shall include-
 - (a) The areas in the district are vulnerable to different forms of disasters.
 - (b) The measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disasters, by the departments of the government at the district level and local authorities in the district.
 - (c) The capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the departments of the government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
 - (d) The response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for-
 - (i) Allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district.
 - (ii) Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof.

- (iii) Procurement of essential resources.
- (iv) Establishment of communication links; and
- (v) The dissemination of information to the public.

(e) Such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.

- (4) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.
- (5) The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district.
- (6) The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.
- (7) The District Authority shall review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

The Plan should be maintained and reviewed regularly, based on input as under:

- (a) Drills and Rehearsals
- (b) Recommendations from all Depts. in their Annual DM Report
- (c) Lessons learnt from Disasters in other Districts, States and countries
- (d) Directions from GSDMA, Ministry of Home Affairs, NDMA, Government etc.

10.2. Proper monitoring and evaluation of the DDMP

Proper monitoring and evaluation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is essential for its effectiveness and resilience. Monitoring involves ongoing data collection to track progress and implementation, while evaluation assesses the plan's impact, strengths, and weaknesses. By regularly reviewing and analyzing data, authorities can identify areas for improvement, update strategies, and ensure alignment with evolving risks and community needs. Effective monitoring and evaluation enable timely interventions, enhance disaster response capabilities, and contribute to building a more resilient district.

10.3. Post-disaster evaluation mechanism for DDMP

The post-disaster evaluation mechanism for the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is a critical process designed to assess the plan's effectiveness in real-world disaster situations. It

involves analyzing the response to a disaster, identifying successes and shortcomings, and gathering lessons learned to inform future planning and improvements. By conducting thorough post-disaster evaluations, authorities can enhance preparedness, response, and recovery efforts, ultimately strengthening the resilience of the district to future disasters.

10.4. Schedule for updating of DDMP: Regular updating process for the DDMP, reflecting sections that need updating at various intervals

The schedule for updating the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) involves regular revisions to ensure its effectiveness in responding to evolving risks and challenges. The District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) will compile lessons learned and propose improvements to enhance the district's capacity to handle disasters. The plan will be updated annually, with revisions conducted in May-June as part of pre-monsoon preparations and again in October-November to incorporate any additional insights or changes needed. This cyclical process ensures that the DDMP remains relevant and robust in its ability to manage disasters effectively.

Hazards	Revisions proposed	Remarks
Flood	May-June	Highly affected area of the district
Chemical disaster	Jan, Feb	Due to MAH unit (Under Factory act-1947)
Tsunami	June, Oct	Due to coastal belt
Cyclone	May- June and Oct. Nov.	Due to Coastline

10.5. Uploading of updated plans at DDMA/ SDMA websites

Uploading the updated plans at the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) or State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) websites is a crucial step in ensuring transparency, accessibility, and dissemination of important disaster management information. By making the updated plans readily available online, authorities enable stakeholders, including government agencies, emergency responders, community organizations, and the public, to access relevant disaster preparedness and response strategies. This facilitates coordination, collaboration, and informed decision-making during emergencies, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of disaster management efforts at the district and state levels.

10.6. Conducting Mock Drills at district and sub-district levels

Conducting regular mock drills at both district and sub-district levels is essential for effective disaster preparedness and response. These drills familiarize stakeholders with their roles, test disaster management plans, and pinpoint areas for improvement. Feedback from these simulations informs us of plan revisions and capacity-building efforts. Effective organization of mock drills requires identifying responsible parties, establishing schedules, and allocating resources. This proactive approach enhances coordination and strengthens response capabilities. Stakeholders such as the district police department, Home guards, Civil Defence personnel, Fire Service officials, Search and Rescue Teams (SRTs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), District Medical Committees (DMCs), and Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) participate in these drills, coordinated by the District Collector and Relief Commissioner at the district and state levels respectively. It is mandatory to conduct mock drills at least twice a year, with a specific focus on fire and earthquake scenarios, ensuring emergency responders are well-prepared to handle disasters effectively.

Mahisagar District's disaster administration demonstrates a proactive approach by regularly conducting mock drills at various administrative levels, including state, district, taluka, and village levels. These drills are not only limited to governmental institutions but also extend to educational institutions such as schools, colleges, and tuition classes, as well as industrial zones. By engaging stakeholders at all levels and across sectors, these mock drills help to enhance preparedness, test response capabilities, and strengthen coordination mechanisms in the event of disasters. Furthermore, the district administration's commitment to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) underscores its dedication to building resilience and reducing disaster risks within the community. Through these efforts, Mahisagar District aims to foster a culture of safety, promote proactive disaster management practices, and safeguard the well-being of its residents and infrastructure against the impacts of potential hazards.

10.7. Monitoring and gap evaluation

Monitoring and gap evaluation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) involves ensuring that all personnel involved in its execution are adequately trained and updated on the latest skills required according to the updated plans. This includes regular checks to verify that individuals possess the necessary knowledge and capabilities to respond effectively to disasters. Additionally, it is essential to verify that on-site and off-site emergency plans of major chemical, industrial, and nuclear installations are submitted to the District Collector's Office. This ensures that comprehensive emergency preparedness measures are in place to mitigate risks and respond promptly to potential hazards.



Chapter 11

Coordination Mechanism for implementation of DDMP

11.1. Coordination Mechanism

Dealing with major disasters necessitates the mobilization of resources beyond the district's capacity. In instances where the district administration is overwhelmed, higher authorities are called upon to provide assistance. Additionally, assets and capabilities within the corporate and non-governmental sectors surrounding the district can be leveraged to mitigate the impact of disasters. Participants in disaster management undertake various actions both before and after disasters to achieve this objective. Pre-disaster measures aim to prevent or minimize potential damage, while post-disaster efforts focus on recovery. These activities ideally mitigate the effects of disasters significantly. To achieve this, the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) should establish a pre-established and practiced mechanism for inter-agency, intra- agency, and extra-agency coordination.

Effective communication is paramount for coordination during emergencies. Typically, the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) serves as the focal point for communication and coordination efforts. Pre-disaster meetings, involving all stakeholders, are crucial for reviewing the DDMP and ensuring alignment of strategies and resources. The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) play pivotal roles in coordinating with all department heads, Incident Response Teams (IRTs), Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), Block Development Officers (BDOs), Disaster Management Teams (DMTs), Task Forces, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), corporate entities, and the community to effectively implement disaster management plans at all levels.

Coordination with local self-government bodies, including Panchayat Raj institutions (Zila Parishad, intermediate level bodies, if applicable, and Gram Panchayats) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), is essential for effective disaster management. While the responsibilities of local authorities are outlined in relevant legislation, such as the Disaster Management Act, they operate under the direction of the district authority, as stipulated in Section 41. Therefore, establishing a vibrant coordination system at these levels is crucial to ensure seamless cooperation and alignment of efforts in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.

To facilitate coordination with local self-government bodies, the district disaster management framework typically involves the following components:

1. Establishment of Coordination Mechanisms: District Disaster Management Authorities

(DDMAs) establish coordination mechanisms to engage with local self- government bodies effectively. This may include establishing regular coordination meetings, joint planning sessions, and information-sharing platforms.

2. **Clear Communication Channels:** Ensure clear communication channels between the district authority and local self-government bodies to convey directives, share information, and coordinate actions during emergencies. This includes establishing dedicated communication lines, liaison officers, and communication protocols.
3. **Incorporation of Local Plans:** Integrate disaster management plans and guidelines developed by local self-government bodies into the broader district-level plans. This ensures that local priorities, resources, and capacities are considered and aligned with overall disaster management strategies.
4. **Capacity Building and Training:** Provide capacity building and training programs for officials and staff of local self-government bodies to enhance their understanding of disaster risks, response procedures, and coordination protocols. This empowers local authorities to effectively fulfill their roles and responsibilities during emergencies.
5. **Collaborative Planning and Implementation:** Foster collaboration between the district authority and local self-government bodies in planning and implementing disaster risk reduction measures, preparedness activities, response plans, and recovery efforts. This includes joint exercises, drills, and simulations to test coordination mechanisms and build confidence among stakeholders.
6. **Resource Mobilization and Support:** Facilitate resource mobilization and support local self-government bodies to strengthen their disaster management capabilities. This may include providing financial assistance, technical expertise, and access to equipment, supplies, and infrastructure.
7. **Community Engagement and Participation:** Encourage active involvement of local communities in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Local self-government bodies play a crucial role in mobilizing community resources, raising awareness, and facilitating community-based initiatives for resilience building.

By fostering vibrant coordination with local self-government bodies, districts can leverage local knowledge, resources, and networks to enhance the overall effectiveness of disaster management efforts. This collaborative approach ensures that response measures are well-coordinated, locally relevant, and responsive to the needs of communities, ultimately contributing to greater resilience and disaster risk reduction at the grassroots level.

Furthermore, the DDMA should establish communication links with neighboring districts to facilitate coordinated responses, especially in scenarios where disasters affect multiple districts. This proactive approach ensures seamless coordination and resource mobilization across

administrative boundaries, enhancing the overall effectiveness of disaster response efforts. By fostering collaboration among diverse stakeholders and ensuring robust communication channels, districts can better prepare for and respond to disasters, ultimately reducing the impact on communities and promoting resilience.

Co-Ordination Matrix							
Hazard	Co-ordination	Subject of Co-ordination	Specification of the entity(Which department/ agency etc)	Nature of Co-ordination during different DM Phase			
				Preparedness Phase	Response Phase	Mitigation Phase	Recover and Reconstruction Phase
Inter Departmental Co- ordination							
Intra Departmental							
Inter Block							
Inter Villages							
Intermediate level (Zila Parishad, ULB's etc)							
State level agencies							
NGO's/ CBO's/SHG's etc							
UN Agencies							

Linkage with the District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs) of neighboring districts and the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) is crucial for ensuring effective coordination and response to disasters that transcend administrative boundaries. These linkages facilitate information sharing, resource mobilization, and coordinated action in managing disaster risks and responding to emergencies. Here's how these linkages are established and utilized:

Inter-District Coordination (Linkage with DDMPs of Neighboring Districts):

- **Establish Communication Channels:** District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) establish communication channels with neighboring districts to facilitate the exchange of information, coordination of response efforts, and mutual support during emergencies.
- **Sharing of Information and Resources:** DDMAs exchange relevant information such as hazard assessments, vulnerability maps, response capabilities, and available resources. This sharing enables better situational awareness and helps identify areas where mutual assistance may be required.
- **Mutual Aid Agreements:** DDMAs may enter into mutual aid agreements or memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with neighboring districts to formalize cooperation and support arrangements. These agreements outline the terms and conditions for sharing resources,

personnel, and expertise during emergencies.

- **Joint Exercises and Drills:** Conduct joint exercises, drills, and simulations with neighboring districts to test coordination mechanisms, identify inter-district response challenges, and build mutual trust and confidence among stakeholders.
- **Coordinated Response Planning:** Collaborate with neighboring districts in the development of joint response plans and protocols for managing cross-border emergencies. This ensures a coordinated and cohesive approach to disaster response across administrative boundaries.

State-Level Coordination (Linkage with SDMP):

- **Alignment with State Priorities:** Ensure that the DDMP aligns with the priorities, strategies, and guidelines outlined in the SDMP. This alignment ensures consistency and coherence in disaster management efforts at the district and state levels.
- **Coordination Mechanisms:** Establish coordination mechanisms between the district authority and the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) to facilitate communication, information sharing, and joint decision-making during emergencies.
- **Resource Mobilization:** Coordinate with the SDMA to access state-level resources, including personnel, equipment, and funds, to support district-level response efforts. This may involve requesting assistance, submitting resource requirements, and coordinating deployments as per the SDMP.
- **Policy and Regulatory Alignment:** Ensure that district-level policies, regulations, and protocols are consistent with state-level directives and guidelines outlined in the SDMP. This alignment facilitates seamless integration and interoperability of disaster management systems across different administrative levels.
- **Regular Reporting and Updates:** Provide regular updates and reports to the SDMA on the implementation of the DDMP, status of preparedness measures, response actions, and lessons learned. This enables the SDMA to monitor progress, identify challenges, and provide necessary support and guidance to districts as required.

By establishing strong linkages with neighboring districts and the SDMP, districts can enhance their resilience and capacity to effectively respond to disasters, irrespective of geographical boundaries. These linkages facilitate coordinated action, resource sharing, and mutual support, thereby strengthening overall disaster management capabilities at the local, regional, and state levels.



Chapter 12

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Checklist

12.1. Definition of disaster situations

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) defines disaster situations as events triggered by natural hazards or human-induced factors that cause significant disruption to communities, resulting in extensive damage, loss of life, and negative socio-economic impacts. These events exceed the capacity of affected areas to cope and often require national or international assistance for effective response and recovery. The SFDRR emphasizes the importance of reducing disaster risk and enhancing resilience to mitigate the impact of such events and ensure sustainable development. By addressing underlying risk factors and vulnerabilities, the SFDRR aims to minimize the occurrence and severity of disaster situations, thereby promoting the well-being and safety of communities worldwide.

12.2. Action on receipt of warning and warning dissemination

Action on receipt of warning and warning dissemination are critical components of disaster preparedness and response efforts. Upon receiving a warning of an impending disaster, authorities must swiftly disseminate this information to the public through various communication channels, including emergency alerts, sirens, social media, and mass media outlets. Simultaneously, individuals and communities must take immediate action to implement preparedness measures, such as evacuating to safe locations, securing property, and accessing emergency supplies. Prompt and effective action in response to warnings can save lives, minimize damage, and enhance overall resilience in the face of disasters.

12.3. SOP's and Checklist

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists are essential for effective disaster response by various stakeholders. These documents provide clear guidance and reference points for executing specific tasks during emergencies. SOPs and checklists are developed based on Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Incident Response Systems (IRS), aligning responsibilities and actions with functional areas. They are tailored to the district's hazard profile and level of exposure through participatory risk assessments. Stakeholders are involved in their development and training, ensuring relevance and applicability. Regular review and updates maintain their effectiveness. Overall, SOPs and checklists streamline response efforts, enhance coordination, and contribute to efficient disaster management.

1. Standard Operating Procedures for Response

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
National Informatics Centre	- BSNL and other service providers - All India Radio/Television - Mobile Police Wireless	- To restore communication facilities after disaster. - To provide emergency communication linking for EOCs, IMS. - To ensure early warning communication to identified stakeholders at community level. - To ensure communication facilities to support state and district actions - To coordinate the temporary communication requirements

2. Search and Rescue

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
- Warden, Civil Defence - S.P., Police / - Fire Officer, Fire Services (In case of Fire)	- Home Guards - NSS / NCC / NYKS <u>Additional State /National Units:</u> - SDRF - Paramilitary Forces – CRPF and SSB - NDRF - APSDRF - Air Force / Army	- To restore communication facilities after disaster. - To provide emergency communication linking for EOCs, IMS. - To ensure early warning communication to identified stakeholders at community level. - To ensure communication facilities to support state and district actions - To coordinate the temporary communication requirements

3. Relief and Shelter

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
- RAC (In-charge of Disaster Management), - Revenue	- Department of Food and Civil Supplies - Civil Defense	- To carry cooked dry, fast food materials in properly packaged form for immediate distribution. - To organize the supply of drinking

Department	• Home Guards • Department of Housing • State Food Corporation • Red Cross Society • Corporates / CBOs • NCC/NSS/NYKS	water • To setup Shelter camps, Kitchen camps, mobilize volunteers for cooking, serving, washing etc. • To organize Supply of food grains and vegetables • To line up teams of local youths to carry those rescued to relief and shelter camps. • To maintain record of names, villages, Panchyat and Talukas to which the victims belong • To setup latrine and bathrooms • To take special care of children, women, old and disabled, especially those separated from families. • To setup disaster relief centre to receive, collect, sort out and distribute relief materials To organize proper supply chain to reach the same to victims.
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4. Health and Sanitation

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
Civil Superintendent, CMO, Health Department	• Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) • Medical College • Hospitals • Red Cross Society - Civil Defence	• To check the equipments and stock of medicines • To teams formation of medical personnel • To organize first aid providing team in larger number • Public health advice and warnings to participating agencies and the community • To organize mobile medical van to attend to emergency needs • To carry medical camp setting facilities • To establish trauma counseling

		desks for disaster affected persons • To keep an eye on the possibilities of outbreak of epidemics • To include locally available medical staff in health checkup exercise. • To keep record of patients treated To visit shelter camps to keep an eye on sanitation and make adequate arrangements for the same.
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5. Livestock Shelter and Fodder.

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
• Nayab Pasupalan Niyamak, Dept. of Animal Husbandry	• Veterinary Hospitals • Fodder Suppliers	• To setup feeding camp for animals at some distance from shelter for human beings • To vaccinate the animal if not vaccinated earlier. • To organize disposal of garbage. • To mobilize veterinary team locally

6. Drinking Water and Supplies.

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
• Executive Engineer, Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board	• Minor Water Resources (Tube Well Division) • DRDA • Electricity Department • Corporate Support • NGOs	• To identify the sources to provide drinking water and restore supply. • Restoration of well • To install hand pumps • To provide halogen tablets • To distribute mineral water bottles of available in large stock.

7.Power

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
Executive Engineer, MGVCL	- Corporate Support - NGOs	- To carry repair and maintenance kits for generator sets and other devices. - To check electricity supply line and restore supply - To organize alternative source to provide electricity - To carry replacement generator set where need be. - To organize and ensure power supply to hospitals, shelter camps, kitchen, onsite EOCs and other important institutions. - To carry candles, match boxes, solar lamps, petromax, etc.

8. Transport

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
R.T.O., Transport Department	- Private Transport Carriers - Private Boat Owners - Ambulance Service - Railways - Air Force	- To know loading and unloading point nearest to the incident site. - To coordinate the transport requirements of the emergency support forces. - To arrange transportation of relief and rescue materials. - To coordinate and provide transport facilities to all support agencies - To regulate the movement of traffic onsite - To organize transportation of sick and wounded

9. Public Works

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
Executive Engineer, R&B Department	- Road and Bridge Construction Dept - Building Construction Dept	- To restore road connectivity in collaboration with Road Construction Department - To construct temporary bridges where required - To organize repairing of health centre, schools, important buildings - To undertake supervision and surveillance of construction works done.

10. Information Dissemination and Helpline

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
Assistant Director of Information, District Information Department	- Panchayati Raj Dept. - Scouts and Guides - Media - Colleges and Universities - NCC / NSS / NYKS	- To gather correct information from authorities onsite. - To keep the list of persons rescued with full details about each - To keep the list of persons missing - To keep the no. of dead bodies and the locations they have been put - To keep track of which team is positioned where - To make use of the public address system to call anybody - To keep 5 to 6 scouts around to provide escort services. - To schedule working for a short duration shifts

11. Law and Order

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
Superintendent of Police, Police Dept.	- Home Guards Commandant - Paramilitary (CRPF, SSB)	- Posting of Police Home Guard, Civil Defense forces in strategic places - Preservation of peace and good order (Particularly in case of

	• Armed Forces	Riots/Accidents/Fire) • Prevention of crime • Security of any site as a possible crime scene (Particularly in case of Riots/Accidents/Fire) • Investigation of the criminal aspect of any event • Traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of roadblocks • Crowd management/public safety • Coordination of search and rescue • Security of evacuated areas
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Incident Response System

The Incident Response System (IRS) is one of the most critical components of the phase of emergency response. This system adopts both top-down and bottom-up approach to make the responses effective, where top administrative officers prepare strategies and make plans, while also ensuring requisition of required resources, manpower, equipment and the support of various inter-disciplinary agencies. On the other hand, the on-field response personnel also provide feedback to officers designated for the purpose to help improvise the response strategies.

IRS structure as defined by guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority. In sum, the command staff is comprised of the Incident Commander, Information & Media Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. The general staff encompasses three sections – operations, planning, and logistics –, each of which being comprised of various groups and units.

11.2. Media Management

The coordination between the District Administration and media has to be maintained both during and after a disaster. During the response phase it is especially important as it helps to ensure that communities and people in the district are better aware about the situation and interventions being made by the administration. The following will be performed by the Information and Media Officer as per responsibilities described in the IRS section:

- Organize media briefing by senior officer in-charge.
- Provide graphic and statistical details to the extent possible.
- Organize visits to shelters, relief and various activity camps.
- Organize briefing daily towards the end of the day.
- Facilitate media personnel in their interaction with other emergency functionaries, if

possible.

- Prepare and release information about the incident to the media agencies and others
- with the approval of IC.
- Jot down decisions taken and directions issued in case of sudden disasters when the
- IMT has not been fully activated and hand it over to the PS on its activation for incorporation in the IAP.
- Ask for additional personnel support depending on the scale of the incident and workload.
- Monitor and review various media reports regarding the incident that may be useful for incident planning.
- Organize IAP meetings as directed by the IC or when required.
- Coordinate with IMD to collect weather information and disseminate it to all concerned.
- Maintain record of various activities performed and
- Perform such other duties as assigned by IC.

12.3 Relief and Rehabilitation Norms (Standards) Emergency Response/ Support Functions:

Relief and Rehabilitation Norms establish standards for emergency response and support functions during disasters. These norms guide various critical activities aimed at mitigating the impact of disasters and facilitating recovery. Here's a description of some key emergency response/support functions:

- **Evacuation:** Evacuation involves safely relocating individuals from areas at risk of disaster to designated safe locations. This process ensures the protection of lives and minimizes casualties.
- **Search and Rescue:** Search and rescue operations aim to locate, extract, and provide medical assistance to individuals who are trapped or injured during a disaster. Trained personnel deploy specialized techniques and equipment to locate and extricate survivors.
- **Cordoning the Area:** Cordoning off affected areas helps restrict access to hazardous zones, ensuring the safety of responders and preventing further harm to individuals. It also facilitates the organization of rescue operations and the management of resources.
- **Traffic Control:** Traffic control measures are implemented to manage vehicular and pedestrian movement around disaster-affected areas. This helps prevent congestion, facilitate emergency response efforts, and ensure the safe passage of vehicles transporting supplies and personnel.
- **Law and Order and Safety Measures:** Maintaining law and order is crucial during emergencies to prevent looting, vandalism, and other criminal activities. Safety measures, including the deployment of security personnel and the establishment of temporary shelters, ensure the security and well-being of affected populations.

- **Dead Body Disposal:** Proper disposal of deceased individuals is essential to prevent the spread of diseases and maintain dignity. Trained personnel handle the identification, retrieval, and disposal of bodies according to established protocols and cultural sensitivities.
- **Carcass Disposal:** In cases involving mass animal casualties, carcass disposal measures are implemented to prevent contamination and the spread of disease among livestock and wildlife. Proper disposal methods, such as burial or incineration, are carried out in accordance with environmental regulations.

These relief and rehabilitation norms provide a framework for coordinated and effective response actions during disasters. By adhering to established standards and protocols, emergency responders can ensure the timely and efficient delivery of life-saving assistance and support to affected populations, thereby minimizing the impact of disasters and facilitating recovery efforts.

12.4 Humanitarian Relief And Assistance

Humanitarian relief and assistance play a critical role in addressing the immediate needs of

individuals and communities affected by disasters. Here's a description of key components of humanitarian relief and assistance:

- **Food:** Provision of food supplies ensures that affected populations have access to nutritionally adequate and safe food during and after a disaster. This includes distribution of ready-to-eat meals, food packets, and food vouchers based on assessed needs.
- **Drinking Water:** Access to clean and safe drinking water is essential for preventing waterborne diseases and ensuring hydration. Emergency water supply systems, distribution of bottled water, and purification methods are employed to meet this need.
- **Medicines:** Availability of essential medicines and medical supplies is critical for treating injuries, illnesses, and medical emergencies resulting from disasters. Medical teams provide first aid, treatment, and preventive care to affected individuals.
- **Trauma Care:** Specialized trauma care services are provided to individuals with serious injuries, including emergency medical treatment, surgical interventions, and rehabilitation support to aid in recovery.
- **Clothing:** Distribution of clothing and personal hygiene items helps address basic needs and promote dignity among affected populations, especially those who have lost their belongings or been displaced from their homes.
- **Shelter Management:** Establishment and management of emergency shelters provide safe and temporary accommodation for displaced individuals and families. Shelter management includes site selection, setup, maintenance, and provision of basic amenities.
- **Providing Helpline:** Helplines are established to facilitate communication between affected

individuals and response agencies, enabling them to seek assistance, report emergencies, and access information about available services and resources.

- **Repairs and Restoration of Basic Amenities:** Rapid repairs and restoration of essential infrastructure, such as water supply systems, power grids, transportation networks, and communication channels, are undertaken to ensure the resumption of normalcy and facilitate recovery efforts.
- **Management of VIP Visits:** Coordination and management of visits by dignitaries, government officials, and other VIPs ensure that their presence does not disrupt ongoing relief operations and that they receive accurate briefings on the situation.
- **Maintenance of Emergency Reserves:** Private agencies and government entities maintain emergency reserves of essential supplies, including food, water, medical supplies, and equipment, to ensure readiness for rapid deployment during disasters.

By providing humanitarian relief and assistance, responders address the immediate needs of affected populations, alleviate suffering, and support the process of recovery and rebuilding in disaster-affected areas. These efforts are essential for restoring stability, resilience, and well-being in communities impacted by disasters.

12.5 BORE WELL:

GUIDELINES REGARDING BORE WELL SAFETY MEASURES BY SUPREME COURT:

Safety measures/guidelines as given in the Order dated 11.02.2010 of Hon'ble Supreme Court are to be observed by all the States: -

- i) The owner of the land/premises, before taking any steps for construction bore well/tube well must inform in writing at least 15 days in advance to the concerned authorities in the area, i.e., District Collector/District Magistrate/Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat/ Concerned officers of the Department of Ground Water/ Public Health/Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, about the construction of bore well/tube well.
- ii) Registration of all the drilling agencies, viz., Govt./Semi Govt./Private etc. should be mandatory with the district administration.
- iii) Erection of signboard at the time of construction near the well with the following details: -
 - (a) Complete address of the drilling agency at the time of construction/rehabilitation of well.
 - (b) Complete address of the user agency/owner of the well.
- iv) Erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction.
- v) Construction of cement/concrete platform measuring 0.50x0.50x0.60 meter (0.30 meter above ground level and 0.30 meters below ground level) around the well casing.
- vi) Capping of well assembly by welding steel plate or by providing a strong cap to be fixed to the

casing pipe with bolts and nuts.

vii) In case of pump repair, the tube well should not be left uncovered.

viii) Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of work.

ix) Filling up abandoned Bore wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles/drill cuttings etc. from bottom to ground level.

x) On completion of the drilling operations at a particular location, the ground conditions are to be restored as before the start of drilling.

xi) District Collector should be empowered to verify that the above guidelines are being followed and proper monitoring check about the status of boreholes/tube-wells are being taken care of by the concerned State/Central Government agencies.

xii) District/Block/Village wise status of bore wells/tube-wells drilled viz. No. of wells in use, No. of abandoned bore wells/tube wells found open, No. of abandoned Bore wells/tube wells properly filled up to ground level and balance number of abandoned Bore wells/tube-wells to be filled up to ground level is to be maintained at District

Level. In rural areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through village Sarpanch and the Executive from the Agriculture Department.

xiii) If a Bore well/tube-well is 'Abandoned' at any stage, a certificate from the concerned department of Ground Water/ Public health/ Municipal Corporation/Private contractor etc. must be obtained by the aforesaid agencies that the 'Abandoned' Bore well/tubewell is properly filled up to the ground level. Random inspection of the abandoned wells is also to be done by the Executive of the concern agency/department. Information on all such data on the above are to be obtained in the District Collector/Block Development Office of the State.

12.5.1 MEASURES BEFORE BOREWELL INCIDENT:

Do's

- The owner of the land/premises, before taking any steps for construction bore well/tube well must inform at least 15 days in advance to the concerned authorities in the area.
- Registration of all the drilling agencies, viz., Govt./Semi Govt./Private etc. should be mandatory with the district administration or Statutory Authority wherever applicable.
- Erection of signboards at the time of construction near the well is mandatory. The following details should be included on the signboard: -
 - (a) Complete address of the drilling agency at the time of construction/rehabilitation of well.
 - (b) Complete address of the user agency/owner of the well.
- Erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction.
- Construction of cement/concrete platform measuring 0.50x0.50x0.60 meter (0.30 meter above ground level and 0.30 meters below ground level) around the well casing.
- Capping of well assembly by welding steel plate or by providing a strong cap to be fixed to the

casing pipe with bolts and nuts.

- In case of pump repair, the tube well should not be left uncovered.
- Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of work.
- Filling up abandoned bore wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles/drill cuttings etc. from bottom to ground level.
- On completion of the drilling operations at a particular location, the ground conditions are to be restored as before the start of drilling.
- The District Collector should be empowered to verify that the above guidelines are being followed and proper monitoring check about the status of boreholes/tube wells are being taken care of through the concerned State/Central Government agencies.
- District/Block/Village wise status of bore wells/tube wells drilled. In the rural areas monitoring of these should be done through village Sarpanch and the Executive from the Agriculture Department. In the case of urban areas, the monitoring should be done through Junior Engineer and the Executive from the concerned Department of Ground Water or Public Health or Municipal Corporation.
- If a bore well/tube well is 'Abandoned' at any stage, a certificate from the concerned department of Ground Water/Public health/Municipal Corporation/Private contractor must be obtained by these agencies.
- Information on all such data on the above is to be obtained in the District Collector/Block Development Office of the State.

12.5.2 MEASURES AFTER BORE WELL INCIDENT:

- Secure the scene by cordoning the bore well to avoid any unwanted objects falling into the bore well and causing harm to the child and thus hamper the rescuing efforts.
- Cordon the affected area and control unnecessary movements/crowd gathering near the bore well.
- Try to stabilize the victim, if possible, with the help of rope.
- Plan for supplying oxygen to the child with the help of pipe
- Arrangement of sufficient lights in the area for the night operation.
- Immediately contact the nearby NDRF Unit.
- As per the direction of NDRF unit, start digging earth vertically and parallel to the depth of bore well at the sufficient distance from the bore well or as directed by the NDRF.
- Keep motivating the victim by regular talking of parents or relatives.
- District medical officers should be made aware about the compartment compression syndrome and action to be taken in such cases.

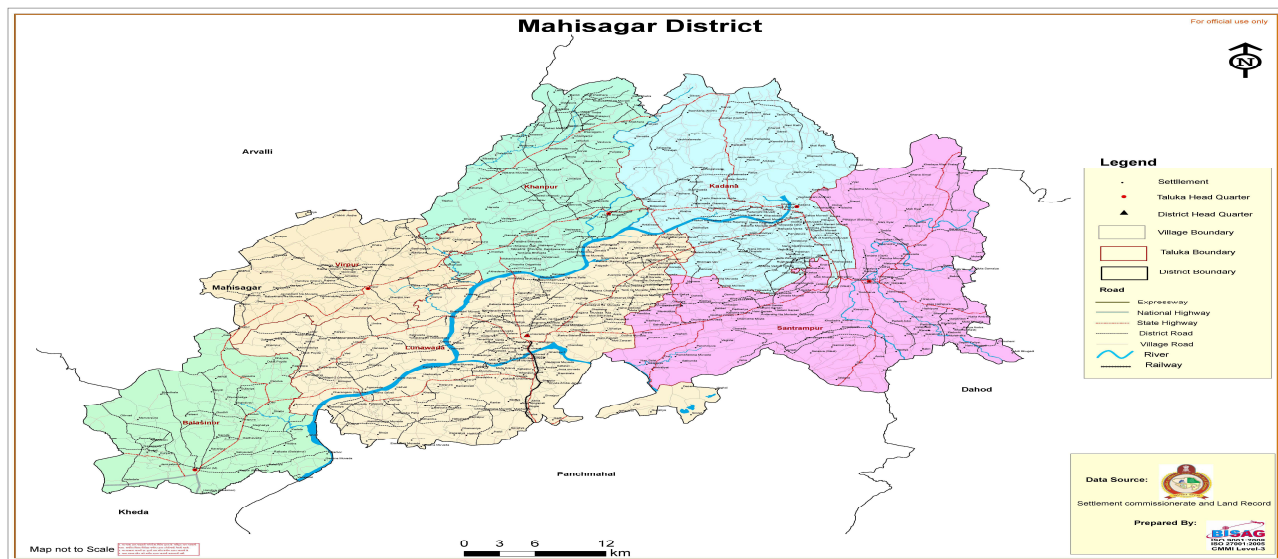
Don't:

- Don't leave the tube well/bore well uncovered after repair/daily work done.
- Do not throw any food article or pour water in the Bore well.
- Do not allow underground water to seepage in bore well.
- Do not allow heavy machines to work at full power to avoid heavy vibration which may result in loosening of surrounding soils and collapse of the bore well.
- Do not allow crowds to gather around the incident site.



ANNEXURE – 1

MAHISAGAR DISTRICT PROFILE.



Mahisagar district is a District in the state of Gujarat in India that came into being on 26 January 2013, becoming the 28th district of the state. The district has been carved out of the Panchmahal district and district. Lunawada is the district headquarters of Mahisagar. It started its operation in full-fledged from 15 August 2013.

Mahisagar District is named after Mahi River. As per 2011 census the district has a total population of 9,94,624 and a Total Area 2,26,064 hector. The district has 3 towns spread over 6 talukas.

The Mahi River which flows from East to West, is a holy river of India, is worshipped by many people due to lots of temples and holy places of worship along its shore. Mahisagar is the name given to it due to its vastness. The 28th newly formed district called Mahisagar district in Gujarat observes its name from this holy river. Kaleshwari is the famous place in Lunawada, which holds historical importance. Favorable conditions of Vasad make it a favorable picnic spot and are a gateway to 'Charotar'. Its ancient name is 'Vasudhanagari'. Mahidam dam near Banswara in Rajasthan is built on River Mahi, from which whole Gujarat gets drinking water. Many crocodiles and alligators, take shelter in it. Lunawada of Mahisagar district has Tirupati oil industries, Balaji food industries, Groundnut oil industries are major sources of employment for peasants of Vadodara, Sabarkantha district and Panchmahal.

The district is situated in eastern part of Gujarat state at 22' – 23' North Latitude and 73'-74' East longitude.

The district is surrounded by Rajasthan State and Aravalli District of Gujarat in the North Kheda district and in the west Chhotaudepur District and part of Madhya Pradesh State in North attitude of district.

Location:

Surrounding District:

North Side : Aravalli District, & Rajasthan State.
South Side : Panchmahal District.
East Side : Dahod District, & Madhya Pradesh State.
West Side : Kheda Districts.

The Mahisagar district can be divided into two main physiographic sub-divisions. The entire Northern and Eastern portions comprising mainly of Kadana, and the Santrampur Talukas are covered by hilly and forest area. The rest of the part is covered by plain cultivated land.

Physiography and Climate:

The district experience climate condition ranging from 12'c in the winter (December to January), to 43' c in summer (March to May). The total rainfall varies from 389 to 1584 mm in different parts of the district. Monsoon starts at the end of June and lasts until the end of September. There are occasional showers in October.

Humidity average : 50 to 90%
Summer 60 to 75 % min : 50 to 65 %
Winter 65 to 80% min : 60 to 70%

Ecological Condition:

RIVERS:

The district is traversed by five perennial rivers like Mahi Sagar and Panam. About 386.22 sq. Kms. (17% Land) is covered under the forest. There are several medium and major irrigation projects are Kadana, Bhadar, Panam.

The area of the district is covered under irrigation mainly thoroughly wells and irrigation tanks, Drought occurs in the District at alternate year.

Economic Condition:

Tribal area's most of the population are labors and lower middle class and 20 % are below poverty rate are observed. They are living in scattered little houses, and the main source of income is labor. They migrated

from the North part till Delhi, East of Assam, and South till Madras. Several scheduled tribes inhabit Kadana and Santrampur.

75% of the population is farmers and agricultural laborers. Due to irregular rain and traditional agricultural patterns their economic condition is not as good as per another district of Gujarat. Most of the agricultural laborers migrated in search of labor work for their live hood to nearby district and state.

Adivasi Staying in tribal areas are Bhills, Naiks, Pateliya, and Other. Adivasi women wear ornaments of silver and Kathir; Adivasi women are fond of putting black spots on their chicks and leaps. Their Cloths are not fully covered so they have more chances of mosquito bites.

Most of the labors are working at construction sites and road construction work. Their living habitat is not so good, they are staying at raw houses at the site and resting in open uncovered, unprotected sites so they carried most of the malaria parasite load from outside of the district to Mahisagar.

They celebrate Diwali, Holi, Dussehra, and Amliagiyaras at their natives. So, in that season malaria parasites are detected in ill people. They give “Bali” (Hens and Goats) to the Devi & Devtas. They walk on fire in mela etc. those enjoying fairs and festivals. We are educating them at that time with IEC stall at fair site. Adivasis of Mahisagar are staying in farms and Jungle. Houses are made of mud and plastered by mud gobar roof is covered by Tad-Patta using bamboo and wood. They brought drinking water from nearby wells, rivers, and streams. Due to fear of wild animals and thieves they kept their animals inside of the house. They sleep on grass bed on Khatia. So they suffer much from mosquito bites.

Population of District:

According to the census of 2011, the total population of the district is 9,94,624 .

Taluka wise population is as follows.

Sr.No	Taluka	Male	women	Population	Reshio
1	Balasinor	75,480	70,343	1,45,823	932
2	Kadana	66,399	63,146	1,29,545	951
3	Khanpur	49,023	47,018	96,041	959
4	Lunawada	1,32,444	1,24,784	2,57,228	942
5	Santrampur	1,35,856	1,29,838	2,65,694	956
6	Virpur	51,742	48,551	1,00,293	938
Total				9,94,624	946

Nagarpalika-wise population in the district as per 2011 census .

S.N	Nagarpalika	Male	Woman	Total Population	Population rate	sq. km
1	Lunawada	19,166	17,788	36,954	928	12.77
2	Santrampur	10,066	9,399	19,456	934	39.75
3	Balasinor	20,282	19,048	39,333	959	16.00
Total		49,514	46,235	95,743	-	68.52

- The Urban/Rural population is as follows.

Sr.No	Area	Poputation	Par Sq.yard
1	Urban Area	95,743	68.52
2	Rural Area	8,98,881	2192.12
Total		9,94,624	2,260.64

The district comprises the following taluka-villages.

Sr.No	Name of Taluka	Village No
1	Balasinor	47
2	Kadana	136
3	Khanpur	86
4	Lunawada	196
5	Santrampur	101
6	Virpur	54
7	Kothamba	49
8	Godhar	51
Total	-----	720

Details of rainfall recorded in the district during the last five years.

Sr No	Name of Taluka	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Balasinor	423	827	962	1019	1264
2	Kadana	752	999	709	1005	1252
3	Khanpur	349	500	570	913	819
4	Lunawada	532	843	1281	1087	1426
5	Santrampur	698	1075	1057	1301	1209
6	Virpur	436	712	1195	1072	1159
Total Rainfall		3190	4956	5774	6397	7129
Total Rainfall Average		690.1	531.6	962	1066	82.56

• **DETAILS OF MAJOR DAM AFFECTING MAHISAGAR DISTRICT:**

There are mainly three Major Dam:

Sr.No	Name of Dam	Maximum Reservoir Surface (Ft)	Maximum Reservoir Surface (Mt)
1	Kadana Dem	419	127.71
2	Panam Dem (Panchmahal)	418	127.41
3	Bhadar Dem	405.90	123.72

ANNEXURE – 2

DAM WATER RELEASE MANAGEMENT:



Mahisagar District has affected Mainly Three Dams i.e. Kadana Dam, Bhadar Dam and Panam Dam (Panchmahal Dist.)

When water is released from Kadana dam out of total 717 villages of the district, 63 of Lunawada taluka , 27 of Kadana taluka , 16 of Khanpur taluka (Total-106) are affected.

When water is released from Panam dam in Panchmahal district, total 22 villages including 18 of Lunawada taluka and 4 from Santrampur Taluka (Total-22) are affected.

Similarly, when water is released from the Bhadar dam in Mahisagar district, a total of 7 villages including 6 from Khanpur taluka and 1 from Kadana Taluka(total-7) are affected.

When Water was released from the Dam, District Administration received Alert Information from the Respective Dam Division and at the Same Time District Control Room, Concerned Taluka Liaison Officer, Mamlatdar Shri, Taluka Development Officer, Police Department, Road and Building Department etc are also getting Alert Message.

At a Point Following Quantities of Water released Kadana Dam, the Numbers of Following villages are affected:

1. White Signal – Alert
2. Blue Signal – Ready for Evacuation
3. Red Signal – Immediate Evacuation.

Sr. No	Volume of water to be released from dam (In Cusecs)	Name of Taluka	Number of Sea village	White Signal	Blue signal	Red Signal
1	1,77,500	0	0	0	0	0
2	1,77,500 to 1,99,170	Lunawada	3	3	0	0
3	1,99,170 to 2,66,000	Lunawada	3	3	0	0
4	2,66,000 to 3,53,000	Lunawada	3	3	-	-
		Khanpur	5	5	-	-
		Kadana	27	27	6	-
5	3,53,000 to 7,30,000	Lunawada	3	3	-	-
		Khanpur	5	5	-	-
		Kadana	27	27	6	-
6	7,30,000 to 10,50,000	Lunawada	64	0	59	5
		Khanpur	16	0	16	-
		Kadana	27	0	27	-
7	More than 10,50,000	Lunawada	64	0	-	64
		Khanpur	16	0	-	16
		Kadana	27	0	-	27

At a Point Following Quantities of Water released Panam Dam, the Numbers of Following villages are affected:

Sr.No	Volume of water to be released from dam (In Cusecs)	of Name Taluka affected	Number of villages	White signal	Blue signal	Red signal
1	1,50,500	0	0	0	0	0
2	1,50,000 to 2,80,000	Santrampur Lunawada	4 18	4 18	0 0	0 0
3	2,80,000 to 3,50,000	Santrampur Lunawada	4 18	0 0	4 18	0 0
4	3,50,000 to 3,93,000	Santrampur Lunawada	18 4	0 0	0 0	18 4

■ Details of bridge leading to submergence releasing water from Kadana Dam :

When excess water is released from the Kadana Dam, the bridges detailed below are submerged.

Sr No	Detail of bridge in Mahi River	Distance from Kadana Dam (In Km)	Impact Discharge (In Cusecs)
1	Ghodiya Bridge	1.50	11,00,000
2	Tantroli Bridge	14.00	3,00,000
3	Madhwas Bridge	35.00	12,50,000
4	Hadod Bridge	46.00	10,00,000
5	Agarwada Bridge	55.00	12,50,000

LIST OF FLOOD AFFECTED TALUKA'S RIVESIDE VILLAGES FROM KADANA DAM

Lunawada Taluka

Sr. No.	Village Name	Sr. No.	Village Name
1	Thana Sawli	18	Kacchotiyana Muvada
2	Rabadia	19	Juna Karva
3	Tintoi	20	Maliya
4	Madhwas	21	Dholi
5	Bhamra	22	Morai
6	Limbodra	23	Sadhakpur
7	Pattan	24	Kidiya (Vakhatpur)
8	Kankchiya	25	Khempur
9	Ladvel	26	Panampalla
10	Kharol	27	Valinath
11	Fatepura	28	Chuwan na Muvada
12	Kothamba Palla	29	Kidiya
13	Guvalia	30	Hadod
14	Charangam	31	Kolwan
15	Agarwada	32	Meghwada
16	Dalwai Savli	33	Simaliya
17	Champli	34	Sada
35	Ghantiyada	53	Nani Charel
36	Rajgadh	54	Moti Charel
37	Nana Vadadala	55	Bamanwad
38	Hada na Muvada	56	Verama
39	Hindoliya	57	Dokelav
40	Goal na Palla	58	Vanka
41	Taktaji na Palla	59	Motighoda
42	Kaka na Bhesawada	60	Dockelia na Muvada
43	Semra na Muwada	61	Salawada
44	Chandpur	62	Aritha
45	Gadhanpur	63	Kotha
46	Mahudiya		
47	Waghji Baria na Muvada		
48	Jharkhwada		
49	Chopada		
50	Chansar		
51	Ambali Muvada		
52	Mota Dokva		

List of Kadana Taluka

Sr. No.	Village Name	Sr. No.	Village Name
1	Vagdia ni Andhari	15	Ghodiya
2	Charan ni Muwadi	16	Agarwada
3	Chopad Devi	17	Waghdungari
4	Mal	18	Macchi na Nadhra
5	Balujina Muvada	19	Dedawada
6	Nana Rajanpur	20	Anoppur
7	Mota Rajanpur	21	Khatva
8	Diwada	22	Ladu Damor na Vanta
9	Kadana	23	Munpur
10	Thakor na Nadhra	24	Antalwada
11	Dadhaliya	25	Math (Near Mal)
12	Kharawada	26	Velanwada
13	Tantaroli	27	Dodia
14	Padmaji na Muvada	—	—

Sr. No.	Village Name	Sr. No.	Village Name
1	Dolariya	9	Zara
2	Nana Khanpur	10	Mudavadekh
3	Rehman	11	Virpara na Muwada
4	Mena	12	Kanesar
5	Bamroda	13	Jher
6	Sampadiya	14	Bhuwabar
7	Dolatpur	15	Naroda
8	Patapur	16	Ghoghwada

LIST OF FLOODS AFFECTED TALUKA'S RIVESIDE VILLAGES FROM
PANAM DAM

Lunawada Taluka

Sr. No.	Village Name	Sr. No.	Village Name
1	Chopada	10	Jamapagi na Muvada
2	Verma	11	Chansar
3	Nathuji na Muwada	12	Undara
4	Nava Muwada	13	Kena Bariya na Muwada
5	Ghantaw	14	Lunawada
6	Motighoda	15	Jasingpur
7	Dokelav	16	Medjio na Muwada
8	Panam Palla	17	Doklia na Muwada
9	Amli Muwada	18	Nani Charel

**LIST OF FLOOD AFFECTED TALUKA'S RIVESIDE VILLAGES FROM
BHADAR DAM**

Taluka Santrampur

Sr. No.	Village Name	Sr. No.	Village Name
1	Amaliyat	3	Nan Salai
2	Jotangia	4	Rajbari

Taaluka Kadana & Khanpur

Sr. No.	Village Name	Sr. No.	Village Name
1	Mota Khanpur	5	Bhadrod
2	Nana Khanpur	6	Karanta
3	Mena	7	Ankliya (Kadana)
4	Rehman		

ANNEXURE-3

HISTORY OF DISASTER

Details of disasters that occurred in Mahisagar District During Last Few Years

Earthquake:

Year	Severity	Number of Villages Affected	Human Death Toll	Number of Animal Deaths	Loss of Property	Economic Loss (in Lakhs)
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0

Flood:

Year	Cause of Crisis	Villages Affected	Affected Families	Human Deaths	Animal Deaths	Partly Damaged (Kaccha)	Partly Damaged (Pucca)	Totally Damaged (Kaccha)	Totally Damaged (Pucca)
1973	Heavy Rain	27	3375	-	-	1336	78	7	0
2013	Heavy Rain	6	83	-	-	0	0	0	0
2017	Heavy Rain	0	0	2	8	1067	0	12	1
2018	Heavy Rain	0	0	4	10	2	0	0	0
2019	Heavy Rain	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
2020	Heavy Rain	0	0	0	17	33	0	0	0
2021	Heavy Rain	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
2022	Heavy Rain	0	0	4	15	180	0	3	0
2023	Heavy Rain	10	6	0	28	1214	7	22	0
2024	Heavy Rain	0	0	4	63	1497	7	19	0
2025	Heavy Rain	0	0	1	0	324	0	3	0

Cyclone

Date	Cause and Origin of Crisis	No. of Villages Affected	No. of Affected Families	Human Death Toll	Animal Death Toll	Partly Damaged (Kaccha)	Partly Damaged (Pucca)	Total Loss (Kaccha)	Total Loss (Pucca)
2013	Heavy Rains	6	83	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-05-2021	Thunderstorm	0	84	0	1	83	0	1	0

Lightening:

During the Last Few Years in the District, the Following conditions have resulted in Loss of Life and Infrastructure due to Lightening.

Year	Total Incidents	Total Human Casualties	Total Animal Casualties
2015	1	0	3
2018	4	1	6
2019	5	0	5
2020	10	0	15
2021	4	1	4
2022	11	1	11
2023	9	0	11
2024	7	0	12
2025	2	1	0
Total	53	4	67

Heat Wave:

During the Last Few Years in the District, the Following conditions have resulted in Loss of Life due to Heat Wave.

Year	Total Incidents	Total Human Casualties	Total Animal Casualties
2025	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

Major Disaster Incident in the Year 2025

Incident at Dolatpura Hydro Power Plant

On 04/09/2025, at approximately 4:00 PM, an accident occurred at the Hydro Power Plant operated by Ajanta Pvt. Ltd. in Dolatpura Village, Taluka Lunawada. At the time of the incident, 15 workers were carrying out maintenance work inside the plant.

Cause of the Accident:-

The accident occurred due to a sudden rise in the water level while maintenance work was in progress.

Casualties:-

A total of 15 workers were engaged in maintenance activities. Out of them, 10 workers managed to escape safely, while 5 workers lost their lives due to drowning.

Relief and Rescue Operations

Immediately after the incident was reported, relief and rescue operations were launched. Following a continuous 48-hour rescue operation, teams from the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), local fire departments, and the fire services of Vadodara and Ahmedabad Municipal Corporations recovered the bodies of the five deceased workers with the help of scuba divers, underwater cameras, and other specialized equipment.

Precautionary Measures

To prevent the recurrence of such incidents at the Dolatpura Hydro Power Plant or any similar project, all concerned authorities were instructed to obtain prior information regarding works being carried out under the MOU/contract system anywhere in the district.

The Superintendent Engineer of the Irrigation Department was directed to hold review meetings every 15 days with the directors, contractors, and other responsible officials of such companies to minimize the risk of accidents during the monsoon season.

All officials were instructed to identify accident-prone locations and clearly define the responsible person(s) or organization(s) for taking immediate action in case of emergencies.

The Dam Authority shall coordinate with operational hydropower projects and ensure timely exchange of information regarding water releases, maintenance activities, and repair works.

Special instructions were issued to officials at all levels to ensure that such incidents do not occur anywhere in the district.

Responsibility

The concerned responsible officer of the Dam Authority shall be accountable for ensuring timely sharing of information related to water releases, maintenance activities, and other operational matters with all concerned agencies and project authorities. In the event of any accident or mishap arising due to failure of communication, coordination, or non-compliance with prescribed safety procedures, responsibility shall rest with the concerned officer(s) of the Dam Authority.

In the event of any untoward incident involving a private company that has entered into an MoU with any department in Mahisagar district, the entire responsibility shall lie with the concerned department or the Head of the Department.

It is the duty of the department to maintain coordination with the MoU-signed company, conduct periodic site visits, ensure strict oversight, and take all necessary precautions to prevent any disaster-related incidents. Compliance with government rules and the terms stipulated in the MoU must be strictly ensured. Nevertheless, if any accident occurs resulting in loss of life or property, the concerned department will be held fully accountable and responsible for the same.

ANNEXURE – 4

LIST OF PRIVATE HOSPITAL

Sr. No	Taluka	Private Hospital Name	Doctor Name	Degree	Contact Number	Address	PSA Plant (Yes/No)	No. of O2 Cylinder	O2 Pipe Line (Yes/No)	No. of Ambulance	Bed	ICU Bed
1	Santrampur	Dev Satya Hospital	Dr.Jignesh .V Patel	M.D Med..	9145023319	College Road,Santrampur	No	0	No	0	20	3
2	Santrampur	Sukumal Nandi Hospital	Dr Zubin Gandhi	M.D Med..	9409170936	Lunawada Road ,Santrampur	No	12	Yes	0	29	6
3	Santrampur	Parasmani Hospital	Dr K.V Ninama	M.D Med..	8141719895	College Road,Santrampur	No	15	Yes	0	20	5
4	Santrampur	Vivan Childran Hospital	Dr Jaimin m.Kharadi	M.D.Ped.	9737550383	Bay Pass Road,Santrampur	No	-	-	0	17	0
5	Santrampur	Nandkishor Orthopedik Hospital	Dr.S.N Patel	Diploma orthopaedic	8347934600	Bay Pass Road,Santrampur	No	5	Yes	0	26	0
6	Santrampur	Riddhi siddhi Hospital	Dr Darsan Mahera	M.D physician	9428446479	Bay Pass Road,Santrampur	No	15	Yes	0	29	8
7	Santrampur	Krishna Hospital	Dr Mihir Maheta	M.D.Ped.	9924187500	Bay Pass Road,Santrampur	No	15	Yes	0	29	5
8	Santrampur	Vijay Orthopedik Hospital	Dr Vijay Kamol	M.S Ortho	7990010229	Bypass road,Santrampur	No	4	No	0	12	0

9	Santrampur	Shradhda Hospital	Dr Bharat K.Patel	MBBS DGO	9879724323	College Road,Santrampur	No	-	-	0	0	0
10	Santrampur	Avtar Hospital	Dr,R.K.Trivedi	M B , DGO	9879318346	College Road,Santrampur	No	2	no	0	20	0
11	Santrampur	Jivandeep Hospital	Dr,Z.B.Padariya	M B , DGO	9427398681	College Road,Santrampur	No	3	No	0	20	0
12	Santrampur	Savitriben Hospital	Dr Dhrumil Bhavsar	M B , DGO	9179170791	College Road,Santrampur	No	0	0	0	0	0
13	Santrampur	Mahi Hospital	Dr Amit m.Machar	M.D Med..	9904819522	College Road,Santrampur	No	0	0	0	0	0
14	Santrampur	Sidhi Vinayk Hospital	Dr Jatin K,Damor	MD GEN SURGEON	7874089771	Bay Pass Road,Santrampur	No	No	No	0	12	0
15	Santrampur	Mira Hospital	Dr Jignesh Ravat	M B , DGO	6359088742	Bay Pass Road,Santrampur	No	0	0	0	0	0
16	Santrampur	Modi Surgical	Dr R.V.Modi	M.S SURGEON	9428367300	Lunawada Road ,Santrampur	No	0	0	0	0	0
17	Santrampur	Surekha Baa Hospital	Dr Ranjit Joja	M D , DGO	7096863270	Bay Pass Road,Santrampur	No	5	Yes	0	18	13
18	Santrampur	Priyal Hospital,	Dr M.R.Shah	MD .DGO	9426586020	College Road,Santrampur	No	0	0	0	0	0

19	Santrampur	Geeta Hospital	Dr Anil Taviyad	M.S Ortho	9099030980	Lunawada Road ,Santrampur	No	0	0	0	0	0
20	Santrampur	Shiv Children Hospital	Dr Ramesh N.Kalswa	MBBS DCH	9909910988	Lunawada Road ,Santrampur	No	0	0	0	0	0
21	Santrampur	Geeta Children Hospital	Dr Dhiraj m.Chudhari	MD Ped	9426525593	College Road,Santrampur	No	2		0	17	4
22	Santrampur	Jagruti prasuti gruh And Balkoni Hospital	Dr Jagrutiben Vasava	MBBS, MS OBSTETRIC AND GYNEC.	6353190073	Lunawada Road ,Santrampur	No	14	Yes	0	30	5
23	Santrampur	Savitriben Hospital	Dr Dhruval Bhavsar	MBBS MS GBS AND GYN	9179170191	College Road Santrampur	No	14	Yes	0	14	0
24	Santrampur	Shraddha Hospital	Dr.Bharat K.Patel	M.B.B.S.,D.G.O.	9879724323	Godhara bhagol, santrampur	No	4	no	0	16	0
25	Santrampur	Vivaan children hospital	Dr. Jaimin kharadi	M D pediatrics	9737550383	Bay Pass Road,Santrampur	No	5	Yes	0	15	3
26	Santrampur	Priyal hospital	Dr Minesh R shah	M D Gynec	9426586020	Opp Bus Station	No	2	No	0	10	0
27	BALASINOR	KSP SUPER SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	DR VIRAL B PATEL	MD PHYSIAN (MEDICINE)	9099734476	VIRPUR ROAD BALASINOR	1	YES	YES	1	100	0
28	BALASINOR	KMG GENERAL HOSPITAL	DR JAYPRAKASH PATEL	MBBS (RUSSIA)	9925944304	SALIYAVADI DARVAJA BALASIONR	0	16	NO	2	80	8

29	BALASINOR	MINA HOSPITAL	DR ASHMIBEN AMIN	MBBS,DGO (GYE)	8200385249	OPPOSITE K N HIGH SCHOOL BALASINOR	0	2	YES	0	15	0
30	BALASINOR	SHILP HOSPITAL	DR AAUDH JOSHI/DR HARDIK BARIYA	MS (GYNEC)/MS (GYNEC)	9979230323 / 9726232634	VIRPUR ROAD BALASINOR	0	6	YES	0	11	0
31	BALASINOR	SARVODAY NURSHING HOME HOSPITAL	DR AMIT P PATEL/DR JASMIN PATEL	MD NERU/MD GYNAEC	9825028041 / 9824097379	NEAR K N HIGH SCHOOL BALASINOR	0	20	YES	2	60	10
32	BALASINOR	GUJARAT ORTHOPADIC HOSPITAL	DR MAULIK PATEL	DIPLOMA ORTHO,DNB ORTHO	9974499799	NEAR K N HIGH SCHOOL BALASINOR	0	5	YES	1	17	0
33	BALASINOR	SHANTA SERGICAL AND GYNEC HOSPITAL	DR PRATIBHA KOTHARI/DR BHARAT A KOTHARI	MD GYNEC /MS GENERAL SERGEN	9898841274	RAJPURI DARVAJA BALASINOR	0	2	YES	0	6	0
34	BALASINOR	SAGAR SURGICAL HOSPITAL	DR BHARATKUMAR LALABHAI KHANT	MS GENERAL SURGARY	9879793008	FAGVA JAKATNAKA VIRPUR ROAD	0	7	YES	1	15	0
35	BALASINOR	VATSALYA PEDIATRIC HOSPITAL	DR JAYENDRA KAPADIYA	MD PED	9662920650	VIRPUR ROAD BALASINOR	0	4	YES	0	10	0
36	BALASINOR	PKRISHNA HOSPITAL	DR VIMAL P PATEL	MD/TB CHEST	9825498640	RAJPURI GATE	0	2	No	0	20	0
37	BALASINOR	HELPING HAND HOSPITAL	DR AKRAMBHAI SHAIKH	BHMS	9173928716	ANJUMAN CHOK SHERI BALASINOR	0	0	No	1	2	0
38	Virpur	JIYA CLINIC	Dr DHANPALSINH A SOLANKI	DHMS	9726877297	AT BAR VIRPUR	NO	0	NO	0	2	0

39	Virpur	DRARKES CLINIC	DR HITESH B KHANT	BHMS,NCH	9979968298	PAHADIYA ,AT SARADIYA VIRPUR	NO	0	NO	0	2	0
40	Virpur	PANKHI CLINIC	DR DHIRMANT PATEL	BHMS	9727470394	ATPOST SARADIYA VIRPUR	NO	0	NO	0	2	0
41	Lunawada	Shree Ram clinic	Dr. S.K.Prasad	MBBS	9879943300	bank faliya kharol	No	1	No	0	7	0
42	Lunawada	Jeevandeep clinic	Dr. Jagdishkumar Patel	DHMS	9909751519	vaniya faliyu kharol	No	0	No	0	2	0
43	Lunawada	Devashya clinic	Dr. Narendrabhai Gohil	BAMS	9723109040	ladvel chockadi	No	0	No	0	2	0
44	Lunawada	Hari Om clinic	Dr. Mangalbhai Patel	BAMS	9925428130	ladvel chockadi	No	0	No	0	2	0
45	Lunawada	Shivam Clinic	Dr. Dharmendra Parmar	BHMS	9714088646	nava rabdiya chockadi	No	0	No	0	6	0
46	Lunawada	Shreeji clinic	Dr. Rajendrakumar Patel	BHMS	9925130450	fatepura chockadi	No	0	No	0	3	0
47	Lunawada	Jay narayan Clinic	Dr. Gopi Patel	BHMS	6351349245	shopping centre kharol	No	0	No	0	2	0
48	Lunawada	HOME	JOSHI NATUBHAI A	BSAM	9978029722	BHIMPUR ROAD	No	0	No	0	2	0

49	Lunawada	AASHIRVAD CLINIC	PATEL DEVENDRABHAI	BHMS	9925253553	IN MARKET VARDHARI	No	0	No	0	2	0
50	Lunawada	MITRA COMPLEX	UPADHYAY RAJUBHAI C	BAMS	9428130741	IN MARKET VARDHARI	No	0	No	0	2	0
51	Lunawada	SAI CLINIC	PATEL PRABHUDAS SAKHIDAS	BSAM	9909167712	IN MARKET VARDHARI	No	0	No	0	2	0
52	Lunawada	SARA CLINIC	PATEL CHURAGKUMAR B	BHMS	9558814220	IN MARKET VARDHARI	No	0	No	0	2	0
53	Lunawada	KRUPACLINIC	CHAUDHARI TUSHARBHAI JIVANBHAI	BAMS	9978103768	ROAD NEAR	No	0	No	0	2	0
54	Lunawada	SAAI CLINIC	DR MAYANK PANDYA	BAMS	9879298985	LALSAR CHOKDI	No	0	No	0	2	0
55	Lunawada	SANJIVANI CLINIC	DR JIVYANK R PATEL	BHMS	8320501674	LALSAR CHOKDI	No	0	No	0	2	0
56	Lunawada	JANJAR CLINIC	DR MUKESHBHAI R VALAND	BAMS	9925783004	LALSAR CHOKDI	No	0	No	0	2	0
57	Lunawada	JIVANDIP CLINIC	DR HITESH PANCHAL	BHMS	9924279235	SAMLI FALIYU	No	0	No	0	2	0
58	Lunawada	shrey hospital	Dr.Kirit Patel	MBBS	9879943060	Kothamba	No	5	No	1	25	0

59	Lunawada	Bhagat hospital	Dr Mayur Bhagat	MD Gyn	9825031904	Godhra highway Lunawada	No	5	No	0	20	0
60	Lunawada	Shukan Women's Hospital	Dr. Aartiba Jadeja	M.D. OBS & GYNAE	9979751733	Shahera Darwaja,Lunawada	NO	6	NO	0	10	2
61	Lunawada	Shukan Women's Hospital	Dr.Krishnapalsinh D. Solanki	M.B.B.S, ANESTHESIOLOGIST	9979751733	Shahera Darwaja,Lunawada	NO	6	NO	0	10	2
62	Lunawada	Maa Hospital	Dr Nachint M Patel	M.B.B.S,D.G.O	9766126183	Near ST stand, Lunawada	No	4	No	0	33	0
63	Lunawada	Maa Vatsalya children's hospital	Dr Riya N Patel	M.B.B.S,MD	9766126183	Near st stand, Lunawada	No	5	Yes	0	15	0
64	Lunawada	Sanjivani Hospital	Dr. Nitin P. Shah	M.D. OBS & GYNAE	9426023456	Near st stand, Lunawada	No	5	No	0	17	0
65	Lunawada	Shubhechchha Women's Hospital	Dr Dhrumant soni	M.S. Gynec	9978918409	modasa Road, oppo crystal school	no	5	No	0	25	0
66	Lunawada	Helly hospital	Dr. Yogesh Modi	MB. dgo	9426511156	Near st stand, Lunawada	No	0	No	0	16	0
67	Lunawada	Jay Surgical hospital	Dr Praveen Prajapati	M.S	9427397111	Near st stand, Lunawada	No	0	No	0	20	0
68	Lunawada	Navjivan Hospital	Dr SunilKumar Patel	Ob/Gy	9824392496	near bus station, Lunawada	No	0	No	0	15	0

69	Lunawada	Shraddha hospital	Dr.Jatindra patel	occupational physician	9426549558	nr.char koshiya naka,modasa highway, lunawada	No	0	No	0	25	0
70	Lunawada	Shifa Surgical Hospital	Dr Joeb Rampurwala	Surgeon	9825594482	Godhra Highway Road Lunawada	No	0	No	0	30	0
71	Lunawada	Aarohi maternity hospital	Dr shaila c Bhuriya	Gynecologist	9909913833	(S)2 complex, 2nd floor, above palak lab, lunawada	No	4	No	0	15	0
72	Lunawada	Bhagat Hospital	Dr Krupa Bhagat	Ob/Gy/Cosmeti c Gyn	9909852666	Nr Panchsheel school Lunawada	No	0	No	0	17	0
73	Lunawada	J J SUPERSPECIALITY HOSPITAL	Dr.Jigar J Patel	Physician	9726689988	OP.APMC MARKET,LUNAW ADA	No	50	Yes	1	40	0
74	Lunawada	Krishna hospital	Dr. Vasant joshi	M. S	9712318218	Near bus stand	No	0	No	0	11	0
75	Lunawada	Puja hospital	Dr. Harshad thakkar	M. B, DGO	9426308112	Near bus stand	No	0	No	0	20	0
76	Lunawada	Suvidha hospital	Dr. R. B. Patel	M. B, DGO	9979189700	Near bus stand	No	0	No	0	18	0
77	Lunawada	Bharat Multi Speciality Hospital	Dr. Jignesh R Patel	Cardiologist	9879161105	Char koshia naka	No	0	Yes	0	35	7
78	Lunawada	Jalaram hospital	Dr. Chintan joshi	M. B. Dgo	9429844006	Char koshia naka	No	0	Yes	0	27	0

79	Lunawada	Shradhdha hospital	Dr jatindra Patel	M. D.	9537273047	Char koshia naka	No	0	Yes	0	25	0
80	Lunawada	Sai orthopedic hospital	Dr. Soham Patel	M. S. Ortho	9563555444	Modasa highway road	Yes	0	Yes	1	25	0
81	Lunawada	Bapa shree hospital	Dr. Jay patel	M. S. Ortho	6353969191	Modasa highway road	Yes	0	Yes	1	15	2
82	lunavada	sarvoday hospital	Dr u s Rathore	MBBS	9925106118	kothamba sigamani road	No	5	No	0	11	0
83	Lunawada	Mamta Hospital	DR Harshad Maliwad	M.D. Gynec	9909765477	Shahera Darwaja, Lunawada	No	4	No	0	20	0
84	Virpur	Sarvodaya clinic	Patel RanchodbhaiRamabhai	BASM	9913607828	Koydam	No	1	No	0	0	0
85	Virpur	Krishna clinic	Patel Dharmeshbhai Pujabhau	BHMS	9737904846	Koydam	No	2	No	0	4	0
86	Virpur	Uma clinic	Patel Nileshbhai jentibhai	BHMS	6359551579	Koydam	No	1	No	0	2	0
87	Virpur	Ma Gayatri clinic	DR.PRIXIT R KHANT	BHMS	9537831464	DEBHARI	No	0	No	0	0	0
88	Virpur	Urvi clinic	DR.Pritesh patel	DHMS	9429362271	DEBHARI	No	0	No	0	0	0

89	Virpur	Jaya clinic	DR.DIPAK B TALAR	B.A.M.S	9909117548	DEBHARI	No	0	No	0	0	0
90	Virpur	Het clinic	DR.BRIJESH D PATEL	BHMS	9726250310	DEBHARI	No	0	No	0	0	0
91	Santrampur	Riddhi siddhi hospital	Dr darshan Mehra	Md physician	9428446479	By pass road,Santrampur	No	15	Yes	0	29	8
92	Lunawda	Lilavati Hospital	Dr.Dilip Agrawal	MD Cadiya	9428782266	Lunawada	No	15	Yes	0	50	10
93	Santrampur	Mahi Hospital	Dr. Amit Machhar	M.D.Med.	9904819522	Opp Gandhi Honda showroom , college Road , santrampur	No	6	Yes	0	19	2
94	Santrampur	Ekdant Dental Clinic	Dr.Bhaves Charel	B.D.S	9998807711	Opposite Lucky Hardware, College Road, Santrampur	No	No	No	0	0	0
Total								326	0	12	1374	103

Source: Health Department

ANNEXURE – 5

LIST OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

Government Hospital Details - Mahisagar											
Sr. No	Taluka	PHC/CHC/SDH/DH Name	Medical Officer Name	Contact Number	PSA Plant (Yes/No)	No. of O2 Cylinder	O2 Pipe Line (Yes/No)	Generator (Yes/No)	No. of Ambulance	Bed	ICU Bed
1	Balasinor	Guthali	I/c Dr Vaibhavi D Makvana	7567009684	No	2	Yes	No	1	6	0
2	Balasinor	Janod	Dr. Rushika Solanki	7567863366	No	3	yes	No	1	7	0
3	Balasinor	Othvad	Dr.Maulik Patel	7567863360	No	2	No	No	0	6	0
4	Balasinor	Pandava	Dr Vaibhavi D Makvana	7567863363	No	3	Yes	Yes	1	6	0
5	Balasinor	Urban Balasinor	Dr.Devendra Shah	7567863367	No	2	No	No	0	0	0
6	Kadana	Amthani	Dr. Saraswati C Pranami	7778840955	No	1	Yes	No	1	6	0
7	Kadana	Ditvas	Dr.bhupat L sangada	8469168078	No	4	Yes	Yes	1	10	0
8	Kadana	Munpur	Dr.Sanjaykumar N Patel	8155092297	No	2	No	Yes	1	6	0
9	Kadana	Malvan	Dr.Nilaykumar R Kasbati	7434097189	No	2	Yes	Yes	1	6	0

10	Kadana	Sarswa N	Dr.Nimeshkumar J Damor	8238557109	No	1	Yes	No	1	6	0
11	Kadana	Sanghari	Dr Krunalgiri Narangiri Gosai	6354731204	No	2	Yes	Yes	1	6	0
12	Khanpur	Khanpur	Dr. Apeshkumar K Machhar	9081210504	No	2	Yes	Yes	1	6	0
13	Khanpur	Pandarvada	Dr. Alpeshkumar k Machhar	9081210504	no	2	yes	yes	1	6	0
14	Khanpur	Vadagam	Dr. Dipakkumar V Patel	9512007957	No	2	No	Yes	1	6	0
15	Lunawada	Hathivan	Dr.Moxika Shah	6359973727	no	2	No	No	1	6	0
16	Lunawada	Kharol	Dr.Neha C Gelat	9227733617	No	2	Yes	No	0	6	0
17	Lunawada	Madhvas	Dr Divyang kumar Machhi	8320403851	No	2	No	yes	1	6	0
18	Lunawada	Malekpur	Dr. Bhagvati B Khant	6355045893	no	2	No	No	1	6	0
19	Lunawada	Undara	Dr. Apexa Patel	9265337876	no	2	No	No	0	6	0
20	Lunawada	Zara	Dr. Aakas Makwana	7567294940	no	2	No	No	0	6	0
21	Lunawada	Vardhari	Dr Janki Mukundbhai Gohel	6355187431	No	2	Yes	yes	1	6	0
22	Lunawada	Urban Lunawada	Dr. Fizena Akhhil	6351809994	No	2	No	No	1	6	0

23	Santrampur	Batkwada	Dr Chirag Damor	8799668556	No	2	Yes	Yes	1	6	0
24	Santrampur	Chitava	Dr.Harshit Chndana	9558307437	no	2	yes	yes	1	6	0
25	Santrampur	Singalghadh	Dr Vijay Damor	7567893340	No	2	No	No	1	1	0
26	Santrampur	Doli	Dr Vishalkumar Prajapati	9824348354	No	2	Yes	Yes	1	6	0
27	Santrampur	Gadiya	Dr. Nikita Bamaniya	7016970796	No	2	Yes	Yes	1	6	0
28	Santrampur	Gothib	Dr.Rahulbhai N.Palas	8758761309	No	2	No	No	0	2	0
29	Santrampur	Khedapa	Dr Arpita Pargi	7990540565	No	2	Yes	Yes	1	6	0
30	Santrampur	Rambhemna Muvada	Dr Jignasha Khant	6353309875	No	2	Yes	Yes	1	12	0
31	Santrampur	Sarsan	Dr Jignasha Khant	6353309875	No	1	yes	yes	1	6	0
32	Santrampur	Ukhreli	Dr Komal R Damor	9898814445	No	3	yes	No	1	6	0
33	Santrampur	Umber	Dr Jignesh Bhagora	9825464039	No	2	yes	yes	0	6	0
34	Santrampur	Vankadi	Dr Anand Sardava	8511554123	No	2	Yes	Yes	1	6	0
35	Virpur	Bar	Dr.Mehulbhai .S.Pateliya	7567863370	No	3	Yes	No	1	6	0

36	Virpur	Debhari	Dr .Isha Parmar	9106832087	No	2	No	No	1	6	0
37	Virpur	Salaiya	Dr Meena karmata	8320707203	No	3	Yes	Yes	1	6	0
38	Balasinor	CHC Balasinor	Dr.Jyoti.G.Amin	9824549024	No	15	Yes	Yes	1	30	0
39	Kadana	CHC Ditvas	Dr. Jayeshkumar Parmar	6354322507	No	4	Yes	YES	1	10	0
40	Kadana	CHC Kadana	Dr Dipen Kalasva	95371 84686	No	14	Yes	Yes	2	30	0
41	Khanpur	Bakor CHC	DR N.S.PARGI	7567867199	YES	16	YES	YES	1	30	0
	Khanpur	Bakor CHC	DR.HIRAN DAMOR	9913371181	YES						0
	Khanpur	Bakor CHC	DR.SONALBEN BHAGORA	9313016506	YES						0
42	Lunawada	CHC Kothmba	Dr Aishwarya Bulsara	9924599157	No	3	Yes	Yes	1	30	0
43	Lunawada	CHC Viraniya	DR.NIRALI M BARIYA	9428240881	NO	1	NO	YES	0	11	0
44	Santrampur	CHC Gothib	Dr.Geetaben Taviyad	9979338126	No	1	Yes	Yes	1	30	0
45	Santrampur	CHC Chuthana Muvada	DR B R Panchal	9727234908	No	8	Yes	Yes	1	30	0
46	Virpur	CHC Virpur	DR K J BAMANIYA	7600385058	YES	11	YES	YES	1	30	0

47	Lunawada	District Hospital	Dr Vijay Gosai	9909847380	YES	102	Yes	Yes	4	200	2
	Lunawada	District Hospital	Dr Bhavisha Parmar	8320962477	YES						
	Lunawada	District Hospital	Dr Pankaj Dama	8758315001	YES						
	Lunawada	District Hospital	Dr Narendra Gosai	9925785955	YES						
	Lunawada	District Hospital	Dr Yash Sevkani	6354354957	YES						
48	Santrampur	SDH Santrampur	Dr Mohammad burhan Gatli	9428447381	Yes	47	No	Yes	3	56	0
	Santrampur	SDH Santrampur	Dr Monika Valvai	8320009539							
	Santrampur	SDH Santrampur	Dr Dhara Damor	9664898681							
Total						300	0	0	46	705	2

Source: Health Department

ANNEXURE - 6

LIST OF 108 AMBULANCE

Mahisagar 108 Ambulance Details					
Sr No.	New Amby No.	Location	Amby contact nos. (EMT)	TYPE	Address
1	GJ18GB1924	Balasinor	6357422919	ALS	Circuit House, Opp. C.H.C., Amadavadi Dhal, Balasinor, Mahisagar -388255
2	GJ18GB9390	Batakwada	7984794077	BLS	Ukhreli Chowkdi, Batakwada, Mahisagar - 389172
3	GJ18GB9498	Ditvas	7984584294	BLS	P.H.C.Ditwas,Bakor Road, Mahisagar - 389240
4	GJ18GB2794	Godhar	6357422926	BLS	Ambalia Chowkdi, Near Bus Stand, Godhar, Mahisagar -389230
5	GJ18GB5448	Kadana	7984584807	BLS	Government Room Diwda, Mahisagar - 389240
6	GJ18GB8454	Kothamba	6357422918	BLS	C.H.C.Kothamba,Near Police Chowki, Mahisagar -389220
7	GJ18GB4675	Lunavada	7984585359	ALS	Cotteg Hospital,Lunawada, Mahisagar - 389230
8	GJ18GB1819	Santrampur	7984585496	ALS	State hospital Santrampur, Mahisagar - 389260
9	GJ18GB1713	Vadadhari	6357422924	BLS	P.H.C. Vardhari,Near Water Tank, Mahisagar -388270
10	GJ18GB1874	Vadagam	6357422923	BLS	Phc Vadagam, Mahisagar -389230
11	GJ18GB1851	Virpur	7984585033	BLS	CHC Virpur, Dist. Mahisagar - 381260
12	GJ18GB1808	Pandva	7984793438	BLS	Amar B.P. Petroleum, Dev Chowkadi, Dev. Taluka Balasinor, Mahisagar -388265
13	GJ18GB9129	Lunavada2	7984794268	ALS	Cotteg Hospital,Lunawada, Mahisagar - 389230
14	GJ18GB9533	ICU LUNawada	816038083	ALS	Cotteg Hospital,Lunawada, Mahisagar - 389230
15	Dushyant Pandya	Lunawada	9601303431	EME	Cotteg Hospital,Lunawada, Mahisagar - 389230
16	Mahendrashih Chauhan	Lunawada	8980807432	PM	Cotteg Hospital,Lunawada, Mahisagar - 389230

Source:- EMRI-108

ANNEXURE -7

LIST OF TRUCK/DUMPER/JCB/CRANE/AMBULANCE

Sr. No.	Registration Number	Owner Name	Current Address	Mobile Number	Vehicle
1	GJ35S0293	SHAH SACHINKUMAR	AT- HIRAPUR,TA-SANTRAMPUR,DIST MAHISAGAR	9825260590	TRUCK
2	GJ35S0363	SHAH SACHINKUMAR	AT-HIRAPUR,TA-SANTRAMPUR,DIST MAHISAGAR	9825260590	TRUCK
3	GJ03HE3064	SHAH KALPESHKUMAR	203 KALASH TAWAR JAIN SOCIETY,LUNAWADA,MAHISAGAR,	9879315704	TRUCK
4	GJ03HE3085	SHAH KALPESHKUMAR	203 KALASH TAWAR JAIN SOCIETY,LUNAWADA,MAHISAGAR,	9879315704	TRUCK
5	GJ06JF1305	SHAIKH MOHAMADSIRAJ	AT RAJPURI DARWAJA BALASINOR,AT PO TA BALASINOR,DI MAHISAGAR,	7573858535	JCB
6	GJ17AS8384	MOGAL MOHSIN	738 JUNI MASJID ROAD VADI VISTAR,SANTRAMPUR,DIST MAHISAGAR,	9737275143	TRUCK
7	GJ17AS8485	MOGAL MOSIN	VADI VISTAR,SANTRAMPUR,DIST MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389260	7283956650	TRUCK
8	GJ35S0534	MEHULKUMAR NAGINBHAI PATEL	256 GHADIYANA TIMBA,KOYDAM VIRPUR,,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388260	9978182264	JCB LOADER
9	GJ35S0664	RAMESHBHAI PATELIYA	KATARA FALIYU,GANGATA,MAHISAGAR,	9737275143	JCB LOADER
10	GJ35S0813	PAGI VIKRMBHAI	AT PAGI FALIYU,CHARAN DEGAMADA,KANESAR LUNAVADA,	7016146250	JCB LOADER
11	GJ35S6899	SHAH KALPESHKUMAR	6-64 SAMIR HOSPITAL TATHA TENI PASE,LUNAWADA TA LUNAWADA,	9426528496	TRUCK
12	GJ03EA9688	MOGAL MOHSIN	VADI VISTAR,SANTRAMPUR,PANCHMAHAL	9429349693	TRUCK
13	GJ35S0292	SHAH KALPESHKUMAR	CHIRAG RIG SERVEISES,OPP.ST BUS STAND, HIGHWAY ROAD,LUNAWADA DIST MAHISAGAR	9879315704	TRUCK
14	GJ03EA8584	BHARVAD PRAGNESHKUMAR	AT-SARAVARIYA PO-GADHAWADA,TA-BALASINOR,DIST-MAHISAGAR	8460168447	TRUCK
15	GJ03EA9689	MOGAL MOHSIN	VADI VISTAR, SANTRAMPUR,PANCHMAHAL, Mahisagar, Gujarat,389280	9429349693	TRUCK
16	GJ04AP0253	BHARVAD PRAGNESHKUMAR	AT-SARAVARIYA PO-GADHAVADA,TA-BALASINOR,DIST-MAHISAGAR	7600694939	TRUCK
17	GJ35S0395	SHAH KALPESHKUMAR	CHIRAG RIG SERVEISES,,OPP.ST BUS STAND, HIGHWAY ROAD,LUNAWADA DISTMAHISAGAR,,Gujarat	9879315704	TRUCK
18	GJ35S0628	MACHHI PRATIKKUMAR	CHATKA FALIYU PATTAN,TA LUNAVADA,DIST MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	9099234700	TRUCK
19	GJ07AN9665	VANZARA JAGDISHKUMAR	KOTAJ HOSPITAL,PACHAD,LUNAVADA,Mahisagar, Gujarat,389230	7622942260	JCB LOADER
20	GJ07CD0051	THAKOR MAHESHBHAI	BORIDUNGRI POST GADHAVADA,TA BALASINOR,DIST MAHISAGAR,	7984950691	JCB LOADER
21	GJ08F1302	KALASVA KETANBHAI	TIMBA FALIYU,GADIYA,TA SANTRAMPUR,Mahisagar, Gujarat,389260	9586175900	JCB LOADER

22	GJ14M4180	VISHALKUMAR	PATEL FALIYU,JESINGPURA LUNAWADA,JESINGPURA,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	8141636448	ROLLER
23	GJ14M5549	BARIA ARJANBHAI	25BARIYA FALIYU PANKHI,PO MOTICHAREL TA LUNAWADA,DIST MAHISAGAR	8866834717	JCB LOADER
24	GJ17D8801	DODIYAR VIKRAMBHAI	HOLI FALIYU,VADIYA,TA SANTRAMPUR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389260	9913620215	JCB LOADER
25	GJ17D8979	PATELIYA ADVINBHAI	358 SARKARI VASAHAT PADARI FALIYA,AT SANTRAMPUR TA- SANTRAMPUR,LUNAWADA,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389260	9428545379	JCB LOADER
26	GJ35S0160	BHARVAD BHARATKUMAR	SAMDI MATA POLICE LINE,LUNAVADA,DIST MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	9099234700	JCB LOADER
27	GJ35S0946	ALPESHKUMAR HARIBHAI ALGOTAR	TARAN SAHID DARGAH,NR WOTER TENK,BALASINOR,Kheda,Gujarat,388255	7573858535	JCB LOADER
28	GJ35S0631	MACHHI JITENDRABHAI	233 CHATAKA FALIYU PATTAN,TA LUNAWADA,DIST MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	8511180220	JCB LOADER
29	GJ35S0502	KAMLESHKUMAR	MALEKPUR,TA LUNAWADA,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389235	9909873496	JCB LOADER
30	GJ35S0504	SAMARPAN CONSTRUCTION	686/431/4/ NEAR DARKOLI TEKARI,MAHISAGAR,LUNAWADA,Mahisagar,Gujarat,38 9230	9586216171	JCB LOADER
31	GJ35S0508	NAITIKKUMAR D.PATEL	BHADROD,BHADROD,PANCHAMAHAL,,Panchmahal,Guj arat,389230	9537750501	JCB LOADER
32	GJ35S0510	SURMABHAI	MALI FALIYU,TALADRA,CHITWA SANTRAMPUR, MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389260	8320412955	JCB LOADER
33	GJ35S0514	PATEL BHARTIBEN	21-3, PATEL FALIYU, DOLAT POYDA,PANDVA, BALASINOR,DIST- MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388265	9898376130	CRANE
34	GJ35S0520	THAKOR ARJUNBHAI	00, NADI VIBHAG ASPUR,ASPUR JODHPUR,JODHPUR- VIRPUR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388265	9925960848	JCB LOADER
35	GJ35S0521	AJITKUMAR BHARATBHAI BAMANIYA	VADBARA FALIYU,LIMDI, DOLI,TA SANTRAMPUR, MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389110	9727151622	JCB LOADER
36	GJ35S0556	SAMARPAN CONSTRUCTION	686/431/4, DARKOLI TEKRI PASE,,LUNAWADA,,DIST- MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	9586216171	ROLLER
37	GJ35S0562	BHIKHABHAI	KHEROLI,MAHISAGAR,LUNAWADA,Mahisagar,Gujarat, 388260	9925472645	JCB LOADER
38	GJ35S0591	MUKESHBHAI	NEAR PETROL PUMP,GODHRA ROAD,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	7567615669	JCB LOADER
39	GJ35S0598	SURESHBHAI	157, SHERA FALIYU,GADA,SANTRAMPUR, MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389260	8980703041	JCB LOADER
40	GJ35S0601	PATEL VASANTKUMAR	23, VAIBHAV NAGAR,,DHOLI ROAD, LUNAWADA,,DIS - MAHISAGAR,Panchmahal,Gujarat,389230	9825234232	ROLLER
41	GJ35S0606	JAYESHKUMAR SASHIKANT PATEL	16 PATEL FALIYU ,GADHANPUR KAKCHIYA,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	9924166902	JCB LOADER
42	GJ35S0612	H V INFRATEX LIMITED	L S NO 1336, VILLAGE OTHWAD,TAL BALASINOR,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388255	9925866995	JCB LOADER

43	GJ35S0613	BHARATBHAI LAKHABHAI BHARVAD	LAVARIYA,JETHOLI,BALASINOR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,3882 65	9023960585	JCB LOADER
44	GJ35S0616	SHARDABEN ARJUNSINH SANGADA	MANDALI MAHUDI FALIYU,VILL: UMBER, TALUKA: SANTRAMPUR,DIST MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar, Gujarat,389110	8469645126	JCB LOADER
45	GJ35S0638	RAJ CONSTRUCTION	7, PRAMUKH SWAMI COMPLEX,BAROTWADA, VARDHARI ROAD,LUNAWADA,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	6355276751	ROLLER
46	GJ35S0643	VANJARA SANJAYKUMAR	KOTEJ HOSPITEL PASE GODHRA ROAD,LUNAVADA,DIST MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	9878579123	JCB LOADER
47	GJ35S0644	ASHVINKUMAR	JAGAPAGINA,MUVADA, JHARA,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389220	8140108223	JCB LOADER
48	GJ35S0647	BHARVAD NATHUBHAI	LALSAR POST KIDIA,TA LUNAWADA,DIST MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388270	8160369830	JCB LOADER
49	GJ35S0655	KALYANSINH	JANVAD,TAL SANTRAMPUR,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389260	6355498919	JCB LOADER
50	GJ35S0656	JAY MAHAKALI TRADERS	HADOD,KOLVAN,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,3882 70	9824117154	JCB LOADER
51	GJ35S0657	VIJAYKUMAR	35, PATEL FALIYA,LIMPURA,MAHISAGAR,	9726200720	JCB LOADER
52	GJ35S0663	JASHVANTBHAI	VAGADIYANA PITHAPUR ,KADANA,MAHISAGAR, LUNAWADA,	9726627557	JCB LOADER
53	GJ35S0669	RAMESHBHAI HIRABHAI PATEL	AT - LIMABADIYA,TA - KHANPUR,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	9925981995	JCB LOADER
54	GJ35S0670	KETANBHAI KANABHAI BHARVAD	TARAN SHAHID DARGAH PASE,BALASINOR, MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar, Gujarat,388255	9913119309	JCB LOADER
55	GJ35S0677	PATEL AMRUTBHAI	VASTANA MUVADA, LADANNA MUVADA,BABLIA,MAHISAGAR	9428030769	JCB LOADER
56	GJ35S0685	RAVRAY STONE INDUSTRIES PVT LTD	A/8, UMIYA KRUPA SOCIETY,BALASINOR ROAD,BALASINOR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388255	9054681627	JCB LOADER
57	GJ35S0687	BHARVAD SELABHAI	6/156PASHU DAWAKHANA PASE MANDIRWAS,AT TA LUNAVADA,DIST MAHISAGAR,	7698363141	JCB LOADER
58	GJ35S0689	MAFABHAI	70 NAVI VASAHAT,GUWARIYA,TA:LUNAWADA, MAHISAGAR,	7202964739	JCB LOADER
59	GJ35S0691	CHIMANBHAI SUKHABHAI PATEL	GOKHULDHAM SOC,CHARKOSIYA JAKAT NAKA,MODASA ROAD, MAHISAGAR,	8758142241	JCB LOADER
60	GJ35S0697	RAMESHBHAI LAXMANBHAI NINAMA	MAHADEV FALIYU,MOTI BHUGEDI,TA SANTRAMPUR, MAHISAGAR	9909115336	JCB LOADER
61	GJ35S0701	SURAJBHAI	6-374 NR PETROL PUMP,MAHISAGAR,	9099234700	JCB LOADER
62	GJ35S0704	PANKAJKUMAR MAGANBHAI DAMOR	PADEDI ADOR,SANTRAMPUR,MAHISAGAR	6355747580	JCB LOADER
63	GJ35S0705	MAHENDRABHAI	DOLAT POYDA,PANDVA,BALASINOR, MAHISAGAR	9714605544	JCB LOADER
64	GJ35S0707	PARMAR BHAVANSINH ADARBHAI	21,AMARAPUR,BAR,BAR,VIRPUR	9327609251	JCB LOADER

65	GJ35S0708	ALPESHKUMAR HARIBHAI ALGOTAR	A-490-A-1, NR TARAN SHAID DARGAH,BALASINOR,MAHIDAGAR,	9537646264	JCB LOADER
66	GJ35S0709	DHAGALAJI	0,0,0, AT COURT SANTRAMPUR VILLAGE,SANTRAMPUR,MAHISAGAR,	9979066263	JCB LOADER
67	GJ35S0710	PARVATBHAI	GODAUN FALIYU,AMTHANI,TA- KADANA, MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389240	7874601498	JCB LOADER
68	GJ35S0719	AARY INFRASTRUCTURE	310 MATH FALIYU, AT KAKA NA MUVADA,CHAMARIYA PO VIRANIYA,MAHISAGAR,	9737873757	JCB LOADER
69	GJ35S0736	JAGMALBHAI JESINGBHAI BHARVAD	B/H KOTEJ HOSPITAL,LUNAWADA,MAHISAGAR	9328640558	JCB LOADER
70	GJ35S0737	PATEL KESUBHAI SOMABHAI	1/PATEL FALIYU,SANTRAMPUR,BENADA,	7202035935	JCB LOADER
71	GJ35S0738	RAMANJI	TOWER ROAD,NEAR NEW COURT,SANTRAMPUR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389260	9265302561	JCB LOADER
72	GJ35S0739	ASHWINKUMAR NARSINH VANJARA	TOWER ROAD, OPP SARKARI HOSPITAL,SANTRAMPUR,MAHISAGAR,	7990969755	JCB LOADER
73	GJ35S0741	KALPESHKUMAR JASVANTLAL SHAH	NEAR S T WORKSHOP,LUNAWADA,MAHISAGAR	9879315704	JCB LOADER
74	GJ35S0743	SWAPNILKUMAR	SIMALIYA,NANA VADADLA,MALEKPUR, MAHISAGAR	9687628186	JCB LOADER
75	GJ35S0762	KHANT PARVATBHAI GALABHAI	102 KHANT FALIYU,RANKAKOT,MAHISAGAR,	8980738233	JCB LOADER
76	GJ35S0768	DHAGALAJI	649 HADMAT FALIYA RAMPUR,SANTRAMPUR,MAHISAGAR	9979066263	JCB LOADER
77	GJ35S0770	BHARVAD BHARATBHAI	NAVA RABADIYA THANA SAVALI,TA LUNAWADA,IST MAHISAGAR	6355602348	JCB LOADER
78	GJ35S0794	MANISHKUMAR JETHABHAI PATEL	01 PATEL FALIYU,AT AND PO SANGHARI,KAJLI DIST MAHISAGAR	9979701608	JCB LOADER
79	GJ35S0796	PATEL VASANTKUMAR HARIBHAI	C/O,VAIBHAV ENGINEERS,LUNAWADA,OPP.TALUKA PANCHAYAT OFFICE	9825234232	JCB LOADER
80	GJ35S0798	GANESHBHAI SOMABHAI MACHHI	AT HINDOLIA,HINDOIA,MAHISAGR	9638332897	JCB LOADER
81	GJ35S0801	PRAVINKUMAR RANA	RANAVAS,PIPALI BAZAR,MOTIGOLWAD,LUNAWADA	7359714997	JCB LOADER
82	GJ35S0805	MACHHI SURESHBHAI	MACHHI FALIYU,AGARWADA, Mahisagar,Gujarat,388270	9727208519	CRANE

83	GJ35S0812	PATEL VASANTKUMAR HARIBHAI	C/O VAIBHAV ENGINEERS, GODHRA ROAD,,LUNAVADA,	9825234232	ROLLER
84	GJ35S0815	HARISHKUMAR PATEL	LIMBHOLA MAHISAGAR,MAHISAGAR	9427077012	ROLLER
85	GJ35S0819	PATEL SURESH BHAI	S/O BHIKHABHAI GHANDHI FALIYU,MAHISAGAR,VARDHRAI VARDHARI MAHISAGAR	9879261565	JCB LOADER
86	GJ35S0820	RAMANJI	TAWAR ROAD,TUSHI AUTO,SANTRAMPUR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389260	9265302561	JCB LOADER
87	GJ35S0821	BHARATKUMAR SAGRAMBHAI BHARVAD	SAMDI MATA POLICE LINE,LUNAWADA,MAHISAGAR	6351911159	JCB LOADER
88	GJ35S0826	KALIBEN BHALABHAI PARMAR	189, RAMAVAT LIMBARVADA,VIRPUR,TA- VIRPUR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388260	9687218992	JCB LOADER
89	GJ35S0827	RAJENDRASINH CHAUHAN	DARBAR FALIYU,KADACHHALA,PANCHMAHAL,	9016624156	JCB LOADER
90	GJ35S0828	NANABHAI VIRABHAI PANCHAL	10 AT AND PO LAVANA BABLIA,TAL KHANPUR,DIST MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389232	9979752399	JCB LOADER
91	GJ35S0830	HIMATBHAI BARIA	70/1, TORAN FALIYU,VANKLI,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389110	6352871997	JCB LOADER
92	GJ35S0833	BALVANTKUMAR VIRABHAI MACHHI	7/1, GHODIYAR FALIYU,AT GHODIYAR,TA KADANA,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389240	9909583608	JCB LOADER
93	GJ35S0839	KANABHAI HMIRBHAI BHARVAD	DHAMANIYA,LUNAWADA,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Guja rat,389220	9327195965	JCB LOADER
94	GJ35S0841	RENUKABEN	NEAR GOKULDAS PETROL PUMP,LUNAWADA, MAHISAGAR	8401802701	JCB LOADER
95	GJ35S0847	RAMABHAI	BHARVAD FALIYU,NAVA VAKHA, KHAROL, NAVA RABADIYA,MAHISAGAR,	7984301052	JCB LOADER
96	GJ35S0853	RAVINDRA KUMAR GUPTA	GOPEsver MAHADEV DUGRA UPAR ,BALASINOR, DIS - MAHISAGAR	9653456396	CRANE
97	GJ35S0913	SHANABHAI	PATEL FALIYU,PAGIYAVAD,MAHISAGAR	9978579732	JCB LOADER
98	GJ35S0916	ARJANBHAI	6-355-3, NEAR PETROL PUMP,LUNAWADA, MAHISAGAR,	8238856300	JCB LOADER
99	GJ35S0921	KIRANBHAI KHIMABHAI BHARVAD	KA-A-490-B-1-1, GIDC ROAD TARAN,SHAHID DARGAH NA SAME,BALASINOR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388255	9825666876	JCB LOADER
100	GJ35S0924	BALDEVJI	OPP. SARKARI HOSPITAL,SANTRAMPUR,MAHISAGAR ,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389260	9909548943	JCB LOADER
101	GJ35S0927	KAMLESHKUMAR	KAKACHIYA,TA LUNAWADA,DIST MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	9429052515	JCB LOADER
102	GJ35S0930	PARMAR ARJANBHAI JORABHAI	MEDIYANA MUVADA,SARIYA, HANDIA,VIRPUR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388265	9726479897	JCB LOADER
103	GJ35S0932	SAVABHAI	GROUND FLOOR,60, BHARWAD FALIYU,KUNDA, TA LUNAWADA,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389220	9978501343	JCB LOADER

104	GJ35S0940	DHIRENDRASINH BABUSINH RATHOD	196, MOTI BHAYJI NU FALIYU,NAVI SINGANALI,MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389210	9408437143	JCB LOADER
105	GJ35S0942	CHELABHAI RANABHAI SHINDHAV	664 NAVI VASAHAT,JANOD,TAL BALASINOR, MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388255	8780744332	JCB LOADER
106	GJ35S0943	CHAUHAN OMKARSINH PUSHPATSINH	DIVDA COLONY,DIVDA,DIVDA,Panchmahal, Gujarat,389250	9081371888	JCB LOADER
107	GJ35S0950	JITENKUMAR ATULBHAI PATEL	100,MANDIR FALIYU,GOTHIB, SANTRAMPUR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389190	9998707139	JCB LOADER
108	GJ35S0954	RAJENDRABHAI NINAMA	NINAMA FALIYU,KADUCHI , JANVAD,TAL: SANTRAMPUR MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389260	7874335032	JCB LOADER
109	GJ35S0958	HIRENKUMAR JAYANTIBHAI PATEL	46-K, PATEL FALIYU,DOLAT POYDA,DIST-MAHISAGAR,	9979518228	JCB LOADER
110	GJ35S0965	SIDA NUNGHA KANDORIYA	PROP OF ROYAL STONE QUARRY DANADRA,MAHISAGAR,OTHWAD	8200761787	JCB LOADER
111	GJ35S0966	NIKUNJKUMAR	29, DAIRY FALIYU, AT: SAGANA MUVADA,PO: SHAMANA, MAHISAGAR,	6351539362	JCB LOADER
112	GJ35S0976	RAKESHBHAI	NEAR GOKALDAS PETROL PUMP,LUNAWADA,MAHISAGAR	9913815038	JCB LOADER
113	GJ35S0982	BHUMIRAJSIH ARVINDSIH SOLANKI	AT DHAMANIYA HATHIVAN,TA LUNAWADA,DIST- MAHISAGAR,	8758868800	JCB LOADER
114	GJ35S0983	SHANABHAI	KUNDA,LADVEL,MAHISAGAR,	9727231974	JCB LOADER
115	GJ35S5040	VISHALKUMAR RAJESHBHAI PATEL	PATEL FALIYU, JESINGPUR,LUNAWADA,,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389230	8141636448	ROLLER
116	GJ35S5713	AMARABHAI	MUKHI FALIYU,LADVEL,MAHISAGAR	9913535316	JCB LOADER
117	GJ35S9848	SHEIKH NURMAHAMMAD	671-A-41, NEAR G.I.D.C KIRKITVADA ,BALASINOR,MAHISAGAR	9662899800	JCB LOADER
118	GJ35S9868	JAYESHBHAI RAMCHANDRABHAI BHARVAD	BHARVAD VAS,ROZVA,BALASINOR, MAHISAGAR,	9586144717	JCB LOADER
119	GJ27CQ6568	THAKOR JAYDIPSINH	328 SARPANCH FALIYU SUTARIYA,PANDVA BALASINOR,DIST MAHISAGAR	8141745504	PICKUP
120	GJ03HE5897	PATEL BHARATKUMAR	MOTI FALIYU,UNTADI,TA LUNAVADA,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389270	9327935012	JCB LOADER
121	GJ11AD4121	PATEL KIRITBHAI	PATEL FALIYU,AT DHULETA PO VADAGAM,TA KHANPUR MAHISAGAR,	9879990990	JCB LOADER
122	GJ14M6104	BHARVAD JETHABHAI	182 SARVARYA GADHAVADA,TA BALASINOR,DIST MAHISAGAR,	9924477009	JCB LOADER
123	GJ35S0918	DAMOR BHUPENDRABHAI	DAMOR FALIYA,PADELI ADOR,SANTRAMPUR,DIS - MAHISAGAR	8347000433	FORKLIFT
124	GJ35T4556	J K CEMENT WORKS	VILL VADADALA AHMEDABAD INDORE,HIGHWAY MAHISAGAR KHEDA,TEHSIL BALASINOR,	8511267807	EECO AMBULANCE

125	GJ06DH1532	VANJARA HASMUKHBHAI	CHARAN NA DEGAMDA,DEGAMDA,TA KHANPUR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388923	9099234700	JCB LOADER
126	GJ06HK0127	PATEL NIKHILKUMAR	PATEL FALIYU GADHANPUR KAKACHIYA,TA LUNAWADA,DIST MAHISAGAR,	8140565753	JCB LOADER
127	GJ06JF0452	KHANT ARVINDBHAI	373,AT ALAMPURA TA VIRPUR,DIST MAHISAGAR,Mahisagar,Gujarat,388260	7433930571	JCB LOADER
128	GJ09AF0624	KHANT SURESHBHAI	GHANTI FALIYU TAMBHARVA,TAMBHARVA,,Mahisagar,Gujarat,389260	6351741721	JCB LOADER
129	GJ06AX4088	HIMANSU	32,PATEL FALIYU,SATTALAV,TAL-LUNAVADA,	9979190271	AMBULANCE
130	GJ35G0524	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	C-110, DISTRICT PANCHAYAT BHAVAN,MAHISAGAR, TAL- LUNAVADA,,DIST- MAHISAGAR,	7573006971	AMBULANCE
131	GJ35G0573	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	C-110, DISTRICT PANCHAYAT BHAVAN,MAHISAGAR, TAL- LUNAVADA,,DIST- MAHISAGAR,	7573006974	AMBULANCE
132	GJ35G0590	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	C-110, DISTRICT PANCHAYAT BHAVAN,MAHISAGAR, TAL- LUNAVADA, MAHISAGAR,DIST-MAHISAGAR	7573006974	AMBULANCE
133	GJ35G0618	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	1ST FLOOR, C-110,DISTRICT PANCHAYAT MAHISAGAR,DIST- MAHISAGAR	7573006971	AMBULANCE
134	GJ35G0702	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	1ST FLOOR, C-110,DISTRICT PANCHAYAT MAHISAGAR,DIST- MAHISAGAR	7573006971	AMBULANCE
135	GJ35G0741	DY DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY,DISTRICT PANCHAYAT LUNAWANA,MAHISAGAR	9824349902	AMBULANCE
136	GJ35G0805	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	1ST FLOOR. C-110,DISTRICT PANCHAYAT MAHISAGAR,DIST- MAHISAGAR	7573006971	AMBULANCE
137	GJ35T2450	ALPESHKUMAR	32 PATEL FALIYU,SAT TALAV,LUNAWADA	9099234700	AMBULANCE
138	GJ35T2534	JIMMYBEN GIRISHBHAI PATEL	PATEL FALIYA,JESINGPUR TAL:LUNAWADA,JESINGPUR,DIST: PANCH MAHALS,	8780094553	AMBULANCE
139	GJ35T2977	SHREE HINDU SAMAJSEVA TRUST	RAJENDRABHAI G PATHAK,,NR.HINGLAJ MATA MANDIR,,AT & TA-BALASINOR DIST-MAHISAGAR,	9825039347	AMBULANCE
140	GJ35T3642	SARVODAYA TRUST BALASINOR	SARVODAYA HOSPITAL,COLLEGE ROAD BALASINOR,MAHISAGAR	9824097379	AMBULANCE
141	GJ16AW3886	MALEK MAIYUDDIN	CHHALABARIANA MUVADA,TA LUNAWADA PO MAKHALIA,DIST MAHISAGAR,	8238846762	AMBULANCE
142	GJ35G0549	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	HEALTH DEPARTMENT FIRST FLOOR,DISTRICT PANCHAYAT LUNAVADA,TA LUNAWADA DIST MAHISAGAR	9924264104	AMBULANCE
143	GJ35G0559	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	HEALTH DEPARTMENT FIRST FLOOR,DISTRICT PANCHAYAT LUNAVADA,TA LUNAWADA DIST MAHISAGAR	9924264104	AMBULANCE
144	GJ35G0620	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	HEALTH DEPARTMENT FIRST FLOOR,DISTRICT PANCHAYAT LUNAVADA,TA LUNAWADA DIST MAHISAGAR	9924264104	AMBULANCE

145	GJ35G0664	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	HEALTH DEPARTMENT FIRST FLOOR,DISTRICT PANCHAYAT LUNAVADA,TA LUNAWADA DIST MAHISAGAR	9924264104	AMBULANCE
146	GJ35G0790	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	HEALTH DEPARTMENT FIRST FLOOR,DISTRICT PANCHAYAT LUNAVADA,TA LUNAWADA DIST MAHISAGAR	9924264104	AMBULANCE
147	GJ35G0886	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	HEALTH DEPARTMENT FIRST FLOOR,DISTRICT PANCHAYAT LUNAVADA,DIST MAHISAGAR,	9924264104	AMBULANCE
148	GJ35G0887	CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	HEALTH DEPARTMENT FIRST FLOOR,DISTRICT PANCHAYAT LUNAVADA,DIST MAHISAGAR,	9924264104	AMBULANCE
149	GJ09AF0787	PATEL PUSHPABEN	170 PATELVADO AT-MALEKPUR,TA-LUNAWADA DIST- MAHISAGAR,LUNAWADA	9586617529	JCB LOADER
150	GJ13EE0722	PATEL VIKASKUMAR	04 GOVINDPURA PATEL FALIYU MALEKPUR,TA LUNAWADA,DIST MAHISAGAR,	9712325620	JCB LOADER
151	GJ16AF9810	VANZARA NAYANKUMAR	MANDIR PASE DEGAMDA KANESAR,TA KHANPUR,DIST MAHISAGAR	9725908143	JCB LOADER

Source :- RTO

ANNEXURE - 8

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Sr. No .	Taluka	Generator Set (Available)	Requirement	Rain Gauge (Manual)	Life Jackets	Requirement	Life Buoys	Requirement	Ropes (100 ft)	Requirement	Ropes (200 ft)	Requirement
1	Lunawada	0	1	1	0	20	10	10	1	1	0	1
2	Khanpur	1	0	1	8	12	10	10	2	0	1	1
3	Kadana	0	1	1	2	18	4	16	1	1	0	1
4	Santrampur	1	0	1	4	16	24	0	2	0	0	1
5	Balasinor	1	0	1	20	0	20	0	1	1	0	1
6	Virpur	0	1	1	10	10	10	10	2	0	0	1
7	Godhar	0	1	1	0	10	0	10	0	2	0	1
8	Kothamba	0	1	1	0	10	0	10	0	2	0	1
9	DEOC	1	0	0	8	7	0	10	1	1	1	1
Total	—	4	5	8	52	103	78	76	10	8	2	9

Sr. No .	Mamlatdar	Generator Set (Available)	Requirement	Rain Gauge (Manual)	Life Jackets (Available)	Requirement	Life Buoys (Available)	Requirement	Rope 100 ft (Available)	Requirement	Rope 200 ft (Available)	Requirement
1	Lunawada	0	1	1	10	10	15	10	1	1	0	2
2	Khanpur	1	0	1	8	12	10	10	2	0	1	1
3	Kadana	0	1	1	15	10	10	15	2	0	0	2
4	Santrampur	1	0	1	10	10	25	0	2	0	1	1
5	Balasinor	1	0	1	30	0	25	0	2	0	1	1
6	Virpur	0	1	1	9	11	10	15	2	0	0	2
7	Godhar	0	1	1	8	12	5	20	2	0	1	1
8	Kothamba	0	1	1	10	10	5	20	1	1	1	1
Total	----	3	5	8	100	75	105	90	14	2	5	11

Sr. No.	Distrubution Place	Distrubution of siren
1	Mamlatdar Office Balasinor	5
2	Mamlatdar Office Virpur	5
3	Mamlatdar Office Santrampur	6
4	Mamlatdar Office Kadana	5
5	Mamlatdar Office Khanpur	1
6	Taluka Panchayat Office Lunawada	6
7	Taluka Panchayat Office Khanpur	3
8	Balasinor Nagarpalika	1
9	Santrampur Nagarpalika	2
10	Lunawada Nagarpalika	4
	Total	38

ANNEXURE - 9
LIST OF EQUIPMENT WITH FIRE DEPARTMENT NAGARPALIKA

Name of Nagarpalika	Name of Equipment/Vehicle	Condition of Equipment/	Quantity	Custodian/ Responsible Officer
Lunawada	Portable Inflatable Emergency Lighting Systems	Working	02	Chief Officer- Shri Naresh Muniya 9909973918 02674 250006
	Mini Fire Tender	Working	02	
	Water browser	Working	02	
	Emergency Rescue Vehicles	Working	01	
	HDPE Motorboat	Working	03	
	Motor-cycle Mounted Water Mist	Working	01	
	Life Jacket	Working	12	
	Life Bouy	Working	12	
	Rope	Working	02	
Santrampur	Portable Inflatable Emergency Lighting Systems			Chief Officer- Shri Naresh Muniya 9909973918 02675-220055
	Mini Fire Tender	Working	02	
	Motor-cycle Mounted Water Mist	Working	01	
	Life Jacket	Working	06	
	Life Bouy	Working	04	
	Rope	Working	02	
Balasinor	Mini Fire Tender	Working	02	Chief Officer Shri milap Patel 9265309041 02690-266188
	Water browser	Working	01	
	Life Jacket	Working	00	
	Life Bouy	Working	03	
	Rope	Working	02	

ANNEXURE - 10

MGVCL COMMUNICATION PLAN AND OTHER DETAILS

SR.NO	NAME OF	DESI	NAME OF OFFICE SUB-DIVISION	PHONE NO		MOBILE
	NODAL OFFICER			STD CODE	PHONE NO.	
1	SHRI AA GANCHI	EE	LUNAWADA DIVISION	2674	251640/41	9925213276
2	SHRI A P KAPADIA	DE	LUNAWADA DIVISION	2674	251640/41	9925211875
3	SHRI R B MALIWAD	DE	LUNAWADA DIVISION	2674	251640/41	9925208106
4	SHRI M M PADHIYAR	DE	LUNAWADA RE-I	2674	251640/41	9925208437
5	SHRI KN KAMOL	DE	LUNAWADA -I	2674	250553	9909934788
6	SHRI JAYDIPSINH CHUDASAMA	DE	LUNAWADA -II	2674	250153/ 254779	7874037310
7	SHRI HU KALAL	DE	SANTRAMPUR-I	2675	220023	9925208136
						9727786901
8	SHRI MD RAVAL	DE	SANTRAMPUR-II	2675	220107	9978934891
						9727786902
9	SHRI D L KHAVAR	DE	KOTHAMBA	2674	230022	9925215281
10	SHRI NK GARWAL	DE	KADANA SUB DIVISION	2675	237023	9925208383
						9601724917
11	SHRI HUSAIN BHABBARWALA	DE	VIRPUR SUB DIVISION	2690	277977	9978552119
12	SHRI V J MAKWANA	DE	BAKOR	2674	250153	9925208152

List Of Contractors				
SR NO	DIVISION	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	ADDRESS	MOBILE NO
1	Lunawada	Shri M.K.Patel	At.Nani Nadukan Po.Nesh Molar Ta. Fatepura Dist. Dahod	9979476191
2	Lunawada	Shri R.J.Patel	At.Barela Po.Nasikpur Ta. Santrampur Dist. Mahisagar	9428547200
3	Lunawada	Shri D.R.Patel	At & Po.Ankalva Ta. Lunawada Dist. Mahisagar	9925024709
4	Lunawada	Shri M.P.Makvana	At.Patel Na Muvada Po.Sathamba Dist. Arvalli	9979874042
5	Lunawada	Pioneer Engineering	Nr.Shambhudev Mahadev Ghanti Lunawada Dist. Mahisagar	9825033613
6	Lunawada	Shri Rupesh R.Chauhan	At.Ekta shantinagar , Police Line Lunawada	7698249125
7	Lunawada	Shri Ranjitbhai Dolabhai Parmar	At.Mochivadiya Po. Ladipoyda	9714857221
8	Lunawada	Auto Forge Engineers	36 , Sainagar Society , B/h Parikh Ice Factory	9925237321
9	Lunawada	Shri Nirmalkumar Rajeshbhai Patel	At.Po.Ranuj Ta. Patan	9574806039
10	Lunawada	Shri Rakeshbhai M.Patel	At.Po.Dhesiya Ta. Lunawada Dist. Mahisagar	9913119266
11	Lunawada	Shri Rikinkumar R. patel	At.Po.Dhesiya Ta. Lunawada Dist. Mahisagar	9913119266
12	Lunawada	Shri Ronakkumar R. Patel	At. Savarana Muvada Post. Ankalva Ta. Lunawada Dist. Mahisagar	8347962758
13	Lunawada	Shri Kalpesh N. Prajapati	At. Nani sarsan Post. Moti Sarsan Ta. Santrampur Dist. Mahisagar	9624961110

14	Lunawada	shri Ashok N. Prajapati	At. Nani sarsan Post. Moti Sarsan Ta. Santrampur Dist. Mahisagar	6352734388
15	Lunawada	Shri G.K. Patel	At. Savagad Post. Kalibel Ta. Santrampur	9978995986
16	Lunawada	Shri N.J. Patel	At. Post. Madvas Ta. Lunawada	9979752236
17	Lunawada	G.M. Baria	Shri Ganpatsinh Maganbhai Baria At. Post Valagota Ta. Limkheda Dist.Dahod-389130	9925883221
18	Lunawada	Divyesh J. Patel	Shri Divyeshkumar Jayantibhai Patel,At. Ghadiyana Timba Post. Koydam,Ta. Virpur Dist.Mahisagar	9428657978
19	Lunawada	Naks Enterprise	Shri Naksh Enterprise At. Post. Dhesiya Ta. Lunawada Dist.Mahisagar	9327860877
20	Lunawada	Jay Ambe Enterprise	Jay Ambe Enterprise, C/O Bipinkumar M. Patel At. Suva, Post. SatTalav Ta. Lunawada, Dist. Mahisagar-389230	9638205855
21	Lunawada	Reva Electricals	Shri Reva Electrical's B/H Saiffee Hospital Lunawada, Ta. Lunawada	8866140080
22	Lunawada	Mahendrabhai M. Kalasva	Shri Mahendrabhai P. Makwana At. Patelna Muvada Post. Sathamba Ta. Bayad Dist. Arvalli	9537782666

23	Lunawada	Shri Hari Electricals	Shree Hari Electrical's At & Post. Divada Colony Ta. Kadana Dist. Mahisagar	9687883270
24	Lunawada	Elite Energy Solution,	Elite Energy Solutions, C/O Milankumar H. Barot 10, Satyamev Royal, Nr. Pramukh Zion Banglows, Sargasan Cross Road, Gandhinagar-382421	7226024441

DETAILS OF HIRED VEHICLES						
SR NO.	NAME OF DIVISION	NAME OF SUB-DIVISION	TYPE OF VEHICLE	CONTACT NO.	VEHICLE NO.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR
1	LUNAWADA	LUNAWADA DIV.(E.E.)	BOLERO	9978995986	GJ-35-T-3399	G K PATEL
2	LUNAWADA	TMS,DO LUNAWADA	BOLERO	9978995986	NEW VAHICAL	G K PATEL
3	LUNAWADA	IC SQUAD ,DO LUNAWADA	BOLERO	9978995986	NEW VAHICAL	G K PATEL
4	LUNAWADA	LAB,DO LUNAWADA	BOLERO	9913119266	GJ-35-T-3933	R M PATEL
5	LUNAWADA	L'WADA-1	BOLERO	9978995986	GJ-35-T-3090	G K PATEL
6	LUNAWADA	L"WADA-2	BOLERO	9978995986	GJ-35-T-3149	G K PATEL
7	LUNAWADA	L"WADA-2	BOLERO	9978995986	NEW VAHICAL	G K PATEL
8	LUNAWADA	S'PUR-1	BOLERO	9426050370	GJ-35-T-3092	Y C PUWAR
9	LUNAWADA	S'PUR-1	BOLERO	9426050370	GJ-35-T-2735	Y C PUWAR

10	LUNAWADA	S'PUR-2	BOLERO	9879723406	GJ-35-T-3173	D Y PUWAR
11	LUNAWADA	KOTHAMBA	BOLERO	9913119266	GJ-35-T-3415	R R PATEL
12	LUNAWADA	KADANA	BOLERO	9879723406	GJ-35-T-3061	D Y PUWAR
13	LUNAWADA	KADANA	BOLERO	9879723406	GJ-35-T-3392	D Y PUWAR
14	LUNAWADA	VIRPUR	BOLERO	9913119266	GJ-35-T-2043	R M PATEL

DETAILS OF WATER LOGGING AREA							
SR NO	DIVISION	SDN NAME	FEEDERNAME	AREA	VILLAGE	TALUKA	DIST
1	LUNAWADA	KOTHAMBA	KHAROL JGY	MAHI RIVER AREA	JUNI BORDI, JUNA VANKA, JUNA RABADIYA, BAKARIYA	LUNAWADA	MAHISAGAR
2	LUNAWADA	KOTHAMBA	HANSELIYA JGY	MAHI RIVER AREA	MACHHIYANA MUVADA, JESHVA, JAMANA MUVADA, CHOVD	LUNAWADA	MAHISAGAR

Source :- MGVCCL

ANNEXURE - 11

FOREST DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATION PLAN AND OTHER DETAILS

FOREST DEPARTMENT CONTROL ROOM AND NODAL OFFICER DETAILS (SOCIAL)

SR.NO	TALUKA	CONTROL ROOM INCHARGE OFFICER & DESIGNATION	CONTROL ROOM INCHARGE OFFICER NAME CONTACT NUMBER	CONTROL ROOM LAND LINE NUMBER	REMARKS
1.	Lunawada	Shri J T Makwana RFO Lunawada 7046701313	Shri J T Makwana 7046701313 Smt S J Rathod 7016354464	02674-252274	
2.	Santrampur	Shri S C Rathod RFO Santrampur 6352079087	Shri S C Rathod 6352079087 Shri B L Pandor 9726446850	02675-220213	
3	Virpur	Smt S P Damor RFO Virpur 7567587923	Smt S P Damor 7567587923 Smt G J Maliwad 8347328474	02690-277414	
4	Balasinor	Smt S P Damor RFO Balasinor (i/c) 7567587923	Smt S P Damor 7567587923 Smt S A Thakor 9924564206	02690-277414	
5	Kadana	Shri S J Senva RFO Kadana 9909336400	Shri S J Senva 9909336400 Shri N L Vaghadiya 9099800952	02675-236000	
6	Khanpur	Smt C V Macchi RFO Khanpur 9537377090	Smt C V Macchi 9537377090 Shri D M Pagi 9727769677	02674-286035	

**FOREST DISASTER TEAM
SOCIAL FORESTRY DEPARTMENT MAHISAGAR**

Sr.No	Range/Taluka	No. of Team	Designations	Name	Number
1	Lunawada	3 Team	Forester -1	S J Rathod	7016354464
			Watchman- 3		
2			Bitguard -1	R N Chaudhary	7698941706
			Watchman -1		
			Labour - 1		
3			Bitguard -1	P V Baraiya	8140610929
			Watchman-3		
4	Santrampur	3 Team	Forester -1	Harish Pandor	9712331235
			Bitguard -1		
			Watchman -2		
5			Forester -1	B L Pandor	9726446850
			Bitguard -1		
			Watchman -2		
6			Forester -1	Smt I K Bamaniya	8469824831
			Watchman -3		
7	Kadana	3 Team	Bitguard -1	V R Taral	8980561216
			Watchman -2		
8			Forester -1	Vikram Taviyad	9638659472
			Bitguard -1		
			Watchman -3		
9			Forester -1	N L Vaghadiya	9099800952
			Bitguard -1		
			Watchman -3		
10	Virpur	2 Team	Bitguard -1	G J Maliwad	8347328474
			Labour - 2		
11			Bitguard -1	S A Thakor	9924564206
			Labour - 2		
12	Khanpur	2 Team	Forester -1	P S Machhar	9925693486

			Watchman -2		
13			Bitguard -1	D M Pagi	9727769677
			Watchman -1		
			Labour - 1		

FOREST DEPARTMENT CONTROL ROOM AND NODAL OFFICER DETAILS (NORMAL)

SR. NO	TALUKA	RANGE NAME	CONTROL ROOM INCHARGE OFFICER & DESIGNATION	CONTROL ROOM LAND LINE NUMBER	EQUIPMENTS
1.	Lunawada	Lunawada	Shri D V Solanki RFO Lunawada 7359258152	02674-252274	Spade- 02 Dhariyu-12 Shovel-03 Rope-210 Mt Cutter-01 Manpower-21
2.	Balasinor	Balasinor	Ku. H R Bariya Vanpal 9265886073	02690-267714	Axe-06 Spade- 5 Dhariyu-16 Shovel-04 Manpower-13
3	Khanpur	Khanpur	Shri J B Gohil Vanpal 9714147078	02674-288426	Axe-02 Spade- 05 Dhariyu-12 Shovel-03 Rope-30 Mt Chainsaw-02 Tata Sumo-01 Manpower-12
4	Kadana	Munpur	Mrs. M V Damor Round Forester 9586196051	02675-240025	Spade- 04 Dhariyu-16 Shovel-03 Rope-50 Mt Tata Sumo-01 Manpower-25
5	Kadana	Ditwas	Shri A M Desai RFO Ditwas 9725968191	02675-240055	Axe-10 Spade- 05 Dhariyu-20 Shovel-05 Tata (Pickup)-01 Manpower-20

6	Santrampur	Santrampur (East)	Shri I M Taviyad RFO Santrampur (E) 6354287157	02675-220076	Axe-03 Spade- 06 Dhariyu-12 Shovel-03 Rope-25 Mt Manpower-05
7	Santrampur	Santrampur (West)	Shri I M Taviyad RFO Santrampur (E) 8469126701	02675-220546	Axe-02 Spade- 05 Dhariyu-12 Shovel-02 Rope-20 Mt Bolero Camper-01 Manpower-07

Sr. No	Name of Equipment	Axe	Dhariyu	Shovel	Spade	Ropes	Torch	Chainsaw	Vehicle	Jacket/ Uniform	Manpower
1	Lunawada Range	0	19	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Balasinor Range	10	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	Virpur Range	10	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	Khanpur Range	4	12	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	0
5	Munpur Range	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
6	Ditwas Range	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
7	Santrampur Range (East)	2	12	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Santrampur Range (West)	2	12	0	5	0	0	0	1	8	22

Source :- Forest Department (Normal and Social Forestry)

ANNEXURE - 12

LIST OF NSS/NCC/AAPDA MITRA

1st YR NEW ENROLMENT 24-25						
30 GUJARAT BATTALION NCC : GODHRA						
P.N PANDYA ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE (SD) III Years						
Sr. No.	Name of Cadets	D.O.B	Mobile No.	Blood Gp	Date of Enrollment	Address of Cadets
1	BARIYA BHAVESHKUMAR	06-05-2005	7573801502	B+	15-07-2022	BHARODI, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
2	BARIYA VINODBHAI	01-05-2004	9106740973	O+	15-07-2022	RAMBHODA, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
3	BARAIYA ANILKUMAR	21-01-2005	7284821594	O+	15-07-2022	BHATPUR, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
4	BARAIYA PRAKASHBHAI	02-01-2003	8141418128	B+	15-07-2022	BHAVANI NA MUVADA, LUNWADA.
5	BIYOLA RAJPALSINH	17-09-2004	9727501618	A+	15-07-2022	GHANTYADA, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
6	BAMNIYA RAJENDRA	10-06-2004	9510562478	O+	15-07-2022	VIRANIYA, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
7	BHOI DAXESHKUMAR	30-04-2005	7622843050	A+	15-07-2022	NANISARSAN, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
8	CHAUHAN VANRAJSINH	15-04-2005	9313946927	B+	15-07-2022	VIRANIYA, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
9	CHAUHAN CHHATRAPALSINH	14-11-2003	7861078801	B+	15-07-2022	SADA, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
10	DAMOR CHIRAGBHAI	01-06-2004	7984077017	B+	15-07-2022	RAMBHODA, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
11	DAMOR MAHESHBHAI	01-06-2005	8141540689	B+	15-07-2022	, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
12	KHANT RAMANBHAI	01-06-2005	9313320873	B+	15-07-2022	MOTAMERAPUR, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
13	MACHHAR JAYESHBHAI	11-05-2004	7984502974	B+	15-07-2022	MACHHARNAVANTA, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
14	MALIVAD SANJAYKUMAR	13-06-2004	8320832602	B+	15-07-2022	MOTAVADADALA, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
15	NAYAK RAHULKUMAR	10-10-2001	8469485537	O+	15-07-2022	JETPUR, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR
16	PAGI BHAVESHKUMAR	09-08-2003	8849783947	B+	15-07-2022	TIMBA NA MUVADA, LUNWADA, MAHISAGAR

17	PAGI HARSHADKUMAR	07-11-2001	9879689607	O+	15-07-2022	BARODA,LUNWADA,
18	PAGI SACHINKUMAR	12-05-2004	9586253486	A+	15-07-2022	FATAGI NA BHEVADA,LUNWADA,
19	PAGI SANJAYKUMAR	15-08-2005	7862904228	O+	15-07-2022	BARODA,LUNWADA,
20	PAGI NARESHBHAI	18-06-2004	9327512301	O+	15-07-2022	BAMANVAD,LUNWADA,
21	PAGI JAYESHBHAI	12-04-2002	9016349291	o+	15-07-2022	CHHAPRI,LUNWADA
22	PAGI RAJUBHAI	28-02-2004	9327735583	B+	15-07-2022	JOJA,LUNWADA,
23	PARMAR PRADIP	09-06-2005	6355613319	O+	15-07-2022	JESOLA,LUNWADA,
24	PARAMAR NARENDRASINH	11-05-2005	8160419966	A+	15-07-2022	JESOLA,LUNWADA,MAHISA GAR
25	PARMAR ANKITKUMAR	21-12-2003	9510758148	A+	15-07-2022	UCHARPI,LUNWADA,
26	PATELIYA AMITKUMAR	05-03-2005	9313174535	A+	15-07-2022	SANGHRI,LUNWADA,
27	PATELIYA PRAVIN	01-06-2004	6351029628	A+	15-07-2022	HALODAR,LUNWADA,
28	RATEDA MAHESHBHAI	01-05-2004	6354268236	B+	15-07-2022	NAVAGAM,LUNWADA,
29	SISODIYA ADITYSINH	12-11-2004	8140851072	B+	15-07-2022	HADA NA MUVADA, LUNWADA,
30	SOLANKI ANIRUDDHSINH	30-09-2004	9428705702	A+	15-07-2022	GOTHIBADA,LUNWADA,
31	THAKOR SHAILESHBHAI	19-04-2005	9106854985	B+	15-07-2022	KHATA2,LUNWADA,
32	THAKOR MEHULKUMAR	22-04-2004	9313251548	A+	15-07-2022	CHORASA,LUNWADA,
33	THAKOR JANAKSINH	01-05-2003	8141036815	O+	15-07-2022	KUNDEV,LUNWADA,
34	THAKOR SURPALKUMAR	01-06-2005	6352443963	B+	15-07-2022	KHATA,LUNWADA,

P.N PANDYA ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE (SD) II Years

Sr. No .	Name of Cadets	D.O.B	Mobile No.	Blo od Gp	Date of Enrolment	Address of Cadets
1	BARIYA RAJESHBHAI	03-06-2006	9909371478	B+	15-07-2023	AT-KARKARO,TA-MALPUR
2	BHOI VISHALKUMAR	09-06-2006	7572986114	O+	15-07-2023	AT-KASLAL,TA-LUNAWADA,
3	BHARVAD KANUBHAI	16-08-2005	9510454867	A+	15-07-2023	AT-KASALAL,TA- LUNAWADA,
4	CHAUDHARI KRISH	25-07-2004	9624986455	O+	15-07-2023	AT-GARIYA,TA- LUNAWADA,

5	DAMOR VISHALBHAI	17-08-2006	7016669659	B+	15-07-2023	AT-VARIYAL,TA-SHEHRA,DI-PANCHMAHALAS
6	DAMOR SANJAYBHAI	13-08-2004	7285093960	A+	15-07-2023	AT-LAMBHO,TA-KHANPUR,
7	DAMOR NAYANBHAI	10-06-2006	6354832112	B+	15-07-2023	AT-DALELPURA,TA-KHANPUR,
8	DAMOR SURESHBHAI	07-12-2005	6351123572	B+	15-07-2023	AT-NESADA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
9	KHANT KETANBHAI	13-01-2006	9023812936	B+	15-07-2023	AT-RAMPURA,TA-VIRPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
10	KHANT NARESHKUMAR	28-12-2005	8140541730	A+	15-07-2023	AT-RASULPUR,TA-VIRPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
11	KHANT YOGESHBHAI	22-06-2005	8238714611	B+	15-07-2023	AT-MARUVADA,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
12	KHANT VIJAYKUMAR	01-04-2006	9909354293	B+	15-07-2023	AT-JOJA,TA-VIRPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
13	MACHHAR KAMLESHBHAI	23-10-2005	9316943490	A+	15-07-2023	AT-NARODA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
14	MALIVAD RAVINKUMAR	11-05-2006	9081695149	B+	15-07-2023	AT-KASALAVATI,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
15	MALIVAD BHUPENDRAKUMAR	01-08-2004	9313515264	O+	15-07-2023	AT-CHANASEARA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
16	PAGI RAHULKUMAR	15-06-2004	9328340370	B+	15-07-2023	AT-KOLWAN,TA-LUNAWADA,
17	PAGI DILIPBHAI	30-03-2006	7016247427	O+	15-07-2023	AT-DARJINACHAKALIYA,TA-LUNAWADA
18	PAGI SAMIRKUMAR	12-01-2006	9316112023	O+	15-07-2023	AT-BHENSAWADA,TA-LUNAWADA,
19	PAGI ANILKUMAR	17-07-2005	7567937211	A+	15-07-2023	AT-LIMBODARA,TA-LUNAWADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
20	PAGI JIGNESHBHAI	03-02-2006	7046417357	A+	15-07-2023	AT-CHATKI,TA-LUNAWADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
21	PAGI BHARATBHAI	11-09-2006	7434849052	O+	15-07-2023	AT-BORVAI,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
22	PAGI MANUBHAI	31-01-2006	9913635371	B+	15-07-2023	AT-VAVIYA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
23	PATELIYA ASHVINBHAI	17-06-2006	9313136772	o+	15-07-2023	AT-BHESAWADA,TA-LUNAWADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
24	PARMAR SANJAYSINH	04-07-2006	9875140891	B+	15-07-2023	AT-JESOLA,TA-LUNAWADA,DI-

						MAHISAGAR
25	PATEL PRITESHKUMAR	09-11-2004	9328984250	O+	15-07-2023	AT-LADPUR,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
26	SISODIYA KRUPALSINH	07-03-2006	9313565307	O+	15-07-2023	AT-HADANISARSAN,TA-SANTRAMPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
P.N PANDYA ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE (SD) I Years						
Sr. No.	Name of Cadets	D.O.B	Mobile No.	Blood Gp	Date of Enrollment	Address of Cadets
1	BARIYA MEHULKUMAR	12-03-2007	9687538709	A+	15-07-2024	AT-TALVADA,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
2	BARIYA MANISHKUMAR	12-03-2007	9687538709	A+	15-07-2024	AT-TALVADA,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
3	BARIYA JAIMINKUMAR	04-07-2004	9537564770	O+	15-07-2024	AT-HINDOLIYA,TA-LUNAVADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
4	BARIA DIPAKKUMAR	19-03-2007	8140696772	B+	15-07-2024	AT-MUDAVADEKH,TA-KHANPUR,MAHISAGAR
5	BARIA YUVRAJKUMAR	16-01-2007	9875018290	B+	15-07-2024	AT-BHATHODA,TA-LUNAVADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
6	BHOI PRIYANKKUMAR	24-04-2006	7016133016	A+	15-07-2024	AT-LUNNAVADA,TA-LUNAVADA,MAHISAGAR
7	BHOI PRITESHKUMAR	15-04-2004	8780337038	B+	15-07-2024	AT-SALERA,TA-LUNAWADA, DI-MAHISAGAR
8	CHAUHAN VANRAJSINH	28-01-2005	9265474897	O+	15-07-2024	AT-INDRAN,TA-BAYAD,DI-AR VALLI
9	CHAUHAN MIHIRSINH	14-11-2006	8849096968	B+	15-07-2024	AT-SADA,TA-LUNAWADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
10	DAMOR BHARATBHAI	28-04-2006	6353361649	B+	15-07-2024	AT-CHAYAMAHUDI,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
11	DAMOR RAHULBHAI	17-09-2006	9773012544	A+	15-07-2024	AT-KHUTELAV,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
12	DAMOR NILESHKUMAR	18-04-2007	9510397809	O+	15-07-2024	AT-NESDA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
13	KATARA ISHVARBHAI	10-01-2007	9875165141	A+	15-07-2024	AT-AMTHANI,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
14	DAMOR KAMLESHBHAI	01-10-2006	8320148331	O+	15-07-2024	AT-DADHALIYA,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
15	DAMOR YUVRAJBHAI	21-03-2006	9328129764	B+	15-07-2024	AT-RELVA,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR

16	KHANT PRAKASHKUMAR	29-07-2006	6354073720	B+	15-07-2024	AT-BARODA,TA-VIRPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
17	KHANT ZALAMBHAI	18-03-2006	6355688892	B+	15-07-2024	AT-GHASWADA,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
18	KHANT AMITBHAI	24-05-2007	6351346659	A+	15-07-2024	AT-LADPUR,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
19	KHANT BHAVESHBHAI	10-01-2005	8758263053	B+	15-07-2024	AT-MALABEL,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
20	KHANT GOPALBHAI	15-05-2007	9687155363	B+	15-07-2024	AT-SARASWAUTAR,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
21	MACHHAR HIMMATBHAI	27-11-2006	6353318697	A+	15-07-2024	AT-UDAVA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
22	MACHHAR JAYPALKUMAR	18-04-2007	9664804531	B+	15-07-2024	AT-JALAI,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
23	MACHHAR JAYPALBHAI	08-05-2007	9687021497	B+	15-07-2024	AT-NARODA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
24	MALIWAD KETULBHAI	20-10-2006	6354196938	O+	15-07-2024	AT-KARNTA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
25	MALIVAD HITESHBHAI	29-05-2007	9106745155	A+	15-07-2024	AT-RANGELI,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
26	PANCHAL PARTHKUMAR	27-03-2005	9979935638	AB +	15-07-2024	AT-PANDARVADA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
27	PARMAR KISHANBHAI	24-01-2005	7990743623	O+	15-07-2024	AT-KASLAL,TA-LUNAWADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
28	PARMAR MAYURSINH	20-03-2007	8780367997	B+	15-07-2024	AT-BAR,TA-VIRPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
29	PARMAR DHARMENDRASINH	05-08-2006	6355810394	B+	15-07-2024	AT-SARIYA,TA-VIRPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
30	PATEL DHIRENDRAKUMAR	13-03-2007	9687919313	O+	15-07-2024	AT-BHADRALA,TA-SAHERA,DI-PANCHMAHAL
31	PUVAR TEJPALSINH	30-11-2005	9904694954	B+	15-07-2024	AT-GARASIYAVADA,TA-LUNAWADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
32	PUVAR YUVRAJSINH	01-01-2007	9327952080	A+	15-07-2024	AT-GARASIYAVADA,TA-LUNAWADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
33	PATELIYA HITESHKUMAR	05-05-2006	7990199175	A+	15-07-2024	AT-GOKALPUR,TA-LUNAVADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
34	PATELIYA ROHITKUMAR	15-12-2006	9081861170	A+	15-07-2024	AT-KADIYAVAD,TA-LUNAVADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
35	PAGI DIVYESHKUMAR	07-10-2006	9925998120	B+	15-07-2024	AT-MASIYA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR

36	PAGI MAHESHKUMAR	03-03-2006	9265514876	A+	15-07-2024	AT-BARODA,TA-VIRPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
37	PAGI RANVIRSINH	04-07-2006	7016190617	B+	15-07-2024	AT-BAMANVAD,TA-LUNAVADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
38	PAGI MOHANBHAI	21-08-2005	9327216107	O+	15-07-2024	AT-ZARA,TA-LUNAVADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
39	PAGI BHAVESHBHAI	26-11-2005	9909227295	O+	15-07-2024	AT-VERAIYA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
40	PAGI MITESHKUMAR	20-08-2006	9313642640	B+	15-07-2024	AT-TARPALIYA,TA-VIRPUR,DI-MAHISAGR
41	PAGI MAHESHKUMAR	23-03-2005	9924621718	A+	15-07-2024	AT-PALIKHANDA,TA-SAHERA,DI-PANCHMAHAL
42	PAGI GOPALBHAI	18-03-2007	7567721247	A+	15-07-2024	AT-GARIYA,TA-LUNAWADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
43	RATHOD MAYANKKUMMAR	02-12-2005	9723999164	B+	15-07-2024	AT-NANIKHARSOLI,TA-KADANA,DI-MAHISAGAR
44	SOLANKI SIDDHARAJINH	25-11-2006	7990388537	A+	15-07-2024	ATCHAMPELI,TA-LUNAWADA,
45	THAKOR HIMMATBHAI	11-11-2006	8980864490	A+	15-07-2024	AT-BHAVANINAMUVADA,TA-VIRPUR,
46	TALAR VIPULKUMAR	09-09-2007	8238601270	B+	15-07-2024	AT-DHOLI,TA-VIRPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
47	THAKOR MAHIPALSINH	15-02-2006	9726355885	O+	15-07-2024	AT-CHAMPELI,TA-LUNAVADA,DI-MAHISAGAR
48	THAKOR PRADIPSINH	07-06-2006	9586035214	B+	15-07-2024	AT-KHATA,TA-VIRPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
49	TARAL DILIPBHAI	29-04-2007	9978811923	B+	15-07-2024	AT-GAUMUVADI,TA-KHANPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR
50	ZALA VIRBHADRASINH	29-10-2007	8799276585	O+	15-07-2024	AT-KEVADIYA,TA-VIRPUR,DI-MAHISAGAR

30 GUJARAT BATTALION NCC : GODHRA**Shri P.N. Pandya Arts Science & Commerce College, Lunawada (Sw) III Years**

Sr. No.	Name of Cadets	Date of Birth	Mobile No.	Blood Gp	Date of Enrolment	Address of Cadets
1	BARIYA JAGRUTIBEN	20-06-2005	9327996839	O+	15-07-2022	MOTAVADODAR TA-LUNAWADA,
2	DAMOR SAPNABEN	10-05-2005	9316976530	A+	15-07-2022	KALAKHETARA TA-LUNAWADA,
3	HARIJAN SANGITABEN	02-03-2004	9909789129	B+	15-07-2022	KOLAWAN TA-LUNAWADA,
4	KHANT NIRUBEN	29-04-2005	9825626812	A+	15-07-2022	KOYLA TA-LUNAWADA
5	KHANT KINJALBEN BALU	21-06-2004	9316130869	A+	15-07-2022	KOYLA TA-LUNAWADA,
6	MALIVAD PRATIMA	28-02-2005	9825633687	A+	15-07-2022	BOKANNADA TA-LUNAWADA,
7	MALIWAD NAYNABEN	21-08-2003	7265023917	B+	15-07-2022	FATAJI NA BHEWADA TA-LUNAWADA,
8	MACHHI LATABEN	20-02-2005	7698985572	O+	15-07-2022	NALNA MUVADA TA-LUNAWADA,
9	MACHHI JYOTSANABEN	08-03-2005	9328059194	A+	15-07-2022	NALNA MUVADA TA-LUNAWADA
10	PAGI SUMANBEN	24-11-2004	9016136537	O+	15-07-2022	AT-KOLAWAN TA-LUNAWADA
11	PAGI JYOTIBEN	05-06-2005	7096052481	A+	15-07-2022	MORUNDARA TA-LUNAWADA,
12	PAGI SONALBEN	11-05-2004	8758373161	B+	15-07-2022	LIMBODRA TA-LUNAWADA
13	PATELIYA REKHABEN	01-03-2001	9081886887	O+	15-07-2022	KHANT NA BHESAWADA TA-LUNAWADA,

14	PANDOR PARULBEN	01-06-2002	8780954043	A+	15-07-2022	MORUNDARA TA-LUNAWADA
15	SOLANKI URVASHIBEN	24-12-2004	9875236184	O+	15-07-2022	MITHAPUR TA-LUNAWADA
16	TALAR SUREKHABEN	02-04-2005	7573886432	B+	15-07-2022	LIMBOLA TA-LUNAWADA
17	THAKOR SEJALBEN	03-06-2005	9510295019	A+	15-07-2022	KAKACHIYA TA-LUNAWADA,
18	VAGHELA PINALBEN	05-12-2004	9104931854	A+	15-07-2022	LUNAWAD TA-LUNAWADA

Shri P.N. Pandya Arts Science & Commerce College, Lunawada (Sw) II Years

Sr. No.	Name of Cadets	Date of Birth	Mobile No.	Blood Gp	Date of Enrollment	Address of Cadets
1	BIYOLA NITUBEN CHANDANSINH	30-08-2006	7698807072	O+	15-07-2023	AT- GHANTIADA, TA- LUNAWADA,
2	DAMOR AMRUTBEN PARVATBHAI	22-08-2006	9638021384	B+	15-07-2023	AT-KARVAI,TA-KADANA,
3	DAMOR PARULBEN VINUBHAI	31-07-2005	6359364485	A+	15-07-2023	AT- AMETHI ,TA-KHANPUR,
4	KHANT NIRUBEN MOHANBHAI	26-06-2006	9106265414	A+	15-07-2023	AT-KOILA,TA-VIRPUR
5	MALIWAD CHETANABEN SURESHBHAI	30-07-2005	9727429168	A+	15-07-2023	AT-CHARAN NA DEGAMDA,TA-KHANPUR
6	MOTIYANI LUCKY JAGDISHKUMAR	19-03-2006	7874192777	A+	15-07-2023	AT-SHEHRA,TA-SHEHRA , DI-PANCHMAHALS
7	MALIVAD SONALBEN PRATAPBHAI	21-07-2005	9726544896	B+	15-07-2023	AT-DEGAMDA,TA-KHANPUR,DI-PANCHMAHALS
8	PAGI JAGRUTIBEN RAMESHBHAI	25-01-2005	7574051922	O+	15-07-2023	AT-KARVAI,TA-KADANA
9	PAGI SUMANBEN RANGITBHAI	11-08-2004	9664963655	O+	15-07-2023	AT-UNDRA ,TA-LUNAWADA

10	PATEL VAISHALIBEN TEJASHKUMAR	10-01-2005	9624795718	A+	15-07-2023	AT-BHADRALA, TA-SHEHRA,DI- PANCHMAHALS
11	SONI TANUSHREE PRAKASHKUMAR	14-04-2006	8849982186	B+	15-07-2023	AT-MAHAVIR NAGAR, TA- HIMATNAGAR, DI- SABARKANTHA

Shri P.N. Pandya Arts Science & Commerce College, Lunawada (Sw) I Years

Sr-. No.	Name of Cadets	Date of Birth	Mobile No.	Blood Gp	Date of Enrollment	Address of Cadets
1	BARIYA MANISHABEN	11-04-2006	9023343433	A+	15-07-2024	BHAMARA
2	DAMOR HIRALBEN	15-03-2007	8238182247	B+	15-07-2024	JOJA
3	DAMOR KINJALBEN	22-02-2006	9773233641	A+	15-07-2024	AMETHI
4	DAMOR ASHIKABEN	02-07-2004	6351371380	B-	15-07-2024	PARTHAMPUR
5	GURJAR KAREENAKUMARI	10-04-2005	9879722847	B+	15-07-2024	LUNAVADA
6	GOSAI KRISHNABEN	20-05-2007	7984089761	O+	15-07-2024	ARITHAMATH
7	KHANT KIRPAXIBEN	07-12-2003	9023823265	B+	15-07-2024	GOTHIB
8	LUHARIYA KAJALBEN	17-08-2003	9664831343	A+	15-07-2024	BARODA
9	MALIVAD AMITABEN	26-01-2006	9512094538	A+	15-07-2024	RANGELI
10	MALIVAD LAXMIBEN	30-05-2007	7990615016	B+	15-07-2024	RANGELI
11	MALIVAD HETALBEN	26-07-2006	7433844129	B+	15-07-2024	ZALASAG
12	MACHHAR NETALBEN	30-05-2007	9316713399	O+	15-07-2024	NARODA
13	MACHHAR MANISHABEN	30-04-2006	9328821951	A+	15-07-2024	NARODA
14	PAGI SUMITRABEN	02-09-2006	6354879487	B+	15-07-2024	JETAPUR
15	PAGI SHITTALBEN	02-01-2005	9016117607	O+	15-07-2024	BHATHODA

16	PAGI YAMUNABEN	24-08-2006	8320743753	B+	15-07-2024	SAVLINAMUVADA
17	PAGI MITTALBEN	17-05-2007	9726543419	A+	15-07-2024	JAGAPAGINAMUVADA
18	PARMAR BHANUBEN	21-12-2006	9978452628	B+	15-07-2024	VIRANIYA
19	PANCHAL KRISHNABEN	01-06-2005	7861076521	B+	15-07-2024	KAJALI
20	PATEL ARCHANABEN	05-11-2006	7862013492	O+	15-07-2024	GENGADIYA
21	ZALA VIDHYABEN	18-12-2005	9099197322	A+	15-07-2024	MORA

SHRI P.N PANDYA ARTS, M.P PANDYA SCIENCE & SMT D.P PANDYA COMMERCE COLLEGE, LUNAWADA NSS STUDENT					
Sr. No	DISRTICT	NAME	GENDER	DATE OF BIRTH	MOBILE NUMBER
1	Mahisagar	JAYDIPKUMAR MOTIBHAI KHANT	MALE	30-01-2007	6353055819
2	Mahisagar	KAVYAKUMAR ASHOKBHAI MARVADI	MALE	21-06-2007	9023096492
3	Mahisagar	MANISHABEN MUKESHBHAI BARIA	FEMALE	30-08-2007	9510004628
4	Mahisagar	NEETABEN PRATAPBHAI PAGI	FEMALE	26-05-2007	9328462164
5	Mahisagar	PINKIBEN MAHESHBHAI KHANT	FEMALE	08-12-2004	7046713367
6	Mahisagar	RAVINABEN DALSUKHBHAI BARIA	FEMALE	12-06-2005	9624804148
7	Mahisagar	ROSHANIBEN RAKESHBHAI BHOI	FEMALE	03-03-2008	9726110335
8	Mahisagar	RUCHITABEN PRATAPBHAI DABHI	FEMALE	24-04-2007	7990308103
9	Mahisagar	SUMITKUMAR JAGDISHBHAI PARMAR	MALE	10-04-2007	9687064050
10	Mahisagar	URMILABEN LAXMANBHAI DAMOR	FEMALE	10-04-2007	9687064050
11	Mahisagar	AMITBHAI BHARATBHAI KHANT	MALE	10-05-2004	8469752768
12	Mahisagar	ASMITABEN RAMANBHAI PATELIYA	FEMALE	03-03-2007	9537378071

13	Mahisagar	BHAVESHBHAI ARJUNBHAI KHANT	MALE	23-03-2007	8469025035
14	Mahisagar	BHAVIKABEN NAVINBHAI MACHHI	FEMALE	09-12-2006	816787396
15	Mahisagar	DHARMENDRABHAI BHARATBHAI BARIA	MALE	19-09-2024	9023210568
16	Mahisagar	HETAL SOMABHAI MALIVAD	FEMALE	06-12-2006	7984684992
17	Mahisagar	HINALBEN MUKESHBHAI PATELIYA	FEMALE	01-08-2006	8320575068
18	Mahisagar	MANISHABEN AMRABHAI PATELIA	FEMALE	15-08-2006	9979953575
19	Mahisagar	MANSI RAJESHKUMAR RANA	FEMALE	31-08-2006	9537315718
20	Mahisagar	MAYURKUMAR KALYANBHAI BARIA	MALE	19-06-2007	6352461868
21	Mahisagar	MAYURKUMAR KANABHAI VANKAR	MALE	01-08-2006	9313474682
22	Mahisagar	NETALKUNVAR DILIPKUMAR RATHOD	FEMALE	13-05-2007	8780559087
23	Mahisagar	PARTH AMRUTBHAI KHANT	MALE	09-05-2006	9265462538
24	Mahisagar	PAYALBEN ARVINDBHAI KHANT	FEMALE	01-06-2007	9510173545
25	Mahisagar	PRACHIKUMARI HITENDRASINH CHAUHAN	FEMALE	31-12-2006	9909051418
26	Mahisagar	PRAGNESHKUMAR DEVABHAI THAKOR	MALE	16-02-2006	8141894430
27	Mahisagar	RAJESHKUMAR PRAVINBHAI DAMOR	MALE	03-02-2007	8799390133
28	Mahisagar	SHITALBEN SHANABHAI MALIVAD	FEMALE	25-07-2005	9510508811
29	Mahisagar	SUNITABEN CHHATRABHAI VAGADIYA	FEMALE	31-05-2007	9664709450
30	Mahisagar	SUPRIYA RAKESH YADAV	FEMALE	13-04-2004	6359096524
31	Mahisagar	VAISHALIBEN KHANGARJI MARVADI	FEMALE	16-10-2003	9638479197
32	Mahisagar	BHARTIBAHEN RAYJIBHAI MACHHAR	FEMALE	02-05-2007	6352251144
33	Mahisagar	HARDIKKUMAR LAXMANBHAI MALIVAD	MALE	18-03-2005	8980107324

34	Mahisagar	JAGDISHBHAI KIRANBHAI BHARVAD	MALE	02-08-2006	7016350299
35	Mahisagar	JASHVANTBHAI DAHYABHAI MALIVAD	MALE	05-06-2024	8238494880
36	Mahisagar	JAYPALSINH VIKRAMSINH PUVAR	MALE	25-10-2006	8799530977
37	Mahisagar	KIRANBHAI MUKESHBHAI PARGI	MALE	10-03-2007	9023646949
38	Mahisagar	KOMALBAHEN JAYANTIBHAI BARIA	FEMALE	27-12-2006	7069583497
39	Mahisagar	MAHENDRAKUMAR GALABBHAI PAGI	MALE	25-12-2024	8320330116
40	Mahisagar	MAMTABEN RAJESHBHAI MACHHI	FEMALE	15-08-2006	8160102951
41	Mahisagar	MEHULKUMAR ARVINDBHAI SOLANKI	MALE	10-05-2007	9737270438
42	Mahisagar	PRATIKKUMAR MAHENDRABHAI PARMAR	MALE	12-05-2007	8849038940
43	Mahisagar	RASILABEN HARESHBHAI PAGI	FEMALE	26-12-2006	6355665636
44	Mahisagar	RIDDHIBEN RASIKBHAI PATEL	FEMALE	07-03-2007	6351360993
45	Mahisagar	SANDIPKUMAR BHIKHABHAI KHANT	MALE	21-09-2006	8160500350
46	Mahisagar	SATISHBHAI HATHIBHAI BARIA	MALE	09-08-2006	9875168225
47	Mahisagar	SONALBEN ANILBHAI MALIWAD	FEMALE	15-06-2005	9316109785
48	Mahisagar	VARSHABEN ARVINDBHAI VANKAR	FEMALE	05-05-2007	7863882737
49	Mahisagar	AATIF YUNUS SAMBHALIWALA	MALE	04-04-2007	8780245697
50	Mahisagar	ABRAR JAVED CHANDA	MALE	08-12-2004	7046713367
51	Mahisagar	AFTABALAM BADREALAM SHAIKH	MALE	19-02-2007	9537710185
52	Mahisagar	AKASHKUMAR KANUBHAI PAGI	MALE	23-05-2007	9664912281
53	Mahisagar	AKSHABIBI ANVARBHAI SHAIKH	FEMALE	22-05-2007	9727085866
54	Mahisagar	ANSIBEN RAJENDRABHAI DARJI	FEMALE	15-05-2024	9638718943

55	Mahisagar	BHAVANABEN RAMABHAI MALIVAD	FEMALE	12-08-2006	9313536240
56	Mahisagar	BHAVIKABAHEN RAMESHBHAI MACHHI	FEMALE	18-05-2006	9638714589
57	Mahisagar	CHANDRIKABAHEN SURESHBHAI PATEL	FEMALE	20-05-2007	79840 89761
58	Mahisagar	DAKSHABEN KAMALESHBHAI TURI	FEMALE	22-05-2007	8780216766
59	Mahisagar	DAXESHBHAI PRAVINBHAI BARIA	MALE	26-05-2007	9265158172
60	Mahisagar	DHAVALKUMAR RAMABHAI PARMAR	MALE	09-05-2007	8469076255
61	Mahisagar	DHRUVIBEN KANTIBHAI PATEL	FEMALE	13-01-2007	9712761408
62	Mahisagar	FESAL MOHAMMADYUSUF PATEL	MALE	01-06-2005	8758441252
63	Mahisagar	HARSHHADBHAI PRAKASHBHAI RAVAL	MALE	20-04-2007	9586696653
64	Mahisagar	HARSHKUMAR KIRITBHAI SOLANKI	MALE	02-07-2005	7984875785
65	Mahisagar	HASAN MO.ZAKARIYA JAMAL	MALE	06-08-2006	7984149725
66	Mahisagar	HASAN SHANAULLAH GAJI	MALE	22-06-2004	6359362012
67	Mahisagar	HETALBEN BABUBHAI DAMOR	FEMALE	15-08-2007	9328930205
68	Mahisagar	HIRALBEN RANESHBHAI CHAUHAN	FEMALE	15-07-2007	6352552738
69	Mahisagar	ISHVARBHAI RAMESHBHAI KATARA	MALE	02-01-2006	7863887545
70	Mahisagar	ISHVARBHAI SHANABHAI DAMOR	MALE	01-06-2007	9723407456
71	Mahisagar	KANTIBHAI VIRABHAI TAVIYAD	MALE	14-11-2006	8238478221
72	Mahisagar	KETANBHAI ARVINDBHAI DAMOR	MALE	02-05-2007	8320070451
73	Mahisagar	KIRANKUMAR MANILAL VANKAR	MALE	10-03-2007	9099639581
74	Mahisagar	KRISHNABEN BIPINGIR GOSAI	FEMALE	18-05-2007	7984790442
75	Mahisagar	MAMTABEN LAXMANBHAI KHANT	FEMALE	12-05-2006	9081712486

76	Mahisagar	MANSI RAJESHPURI GOSAI	FEMALE	23-10-2004	9725149420
77	Mahisagar	MEHAJAR HUSEN ASFAK MAKARANI	MALE	15-08-2005	6351579527
78	Mahisagar	MUHAMMAD SAHAL BURHAN SHAIKH	MALE	02-03-2006	9727020471
79	Mahisagar	NAILA MOHAMMADARIF SIBHAI	FEMALE	05-05-2006	7990199175
80	Mahisagar	NAMRATABAHEN RUPABHAI PATELIYA	FEMALE	09-03-2007	7573916034
81	Mahisagar	NILESHBHAI VIKRAMBHAI KHANT	MALE	03-02-2006	8849341088
82	Mahisagar	NIRMALKUMAR HIRABHAI PATELYA	MALE	16-04-2007	9265056157
83	Mahisagar	PAYALBAHEN MAHESHBHAI PAGI	FEMALE	17-05-2007	8320846859
84	Mahisagar	PAYALBEN KANTIBHAI PATELIYA	FEMALE	10-03-2007	96248 78185
85	Mahisagar	PINALBEN BHARATBHAI BARIA	FEMALE	22-08-2024	9327715903
86	Mahisagar	PINKIBEN JAYESHBHAI DAMOR	FEMALE	25-06-2007	8160542289
87	Mahisagar	PRATIKKUMAR HIRABHAI CHAUHAN	MALE	08-02-2007	8320218587
88	Mahisagar	PRITIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL	FEMALE	12-12-2007	9909821601
89	Mahisagar	PRIYAKKUMAR RAMANBHAI BAROT	MALE	13-06-2007	8980110237
90	Mahisagar	PRIYANKABEN PARESHBHAI BHOI	FEMALE	22-07-2007	9106454502
91	Mahisagar	RADHABEN SANJAYBHAI SONI	FEMALE	28-01-2006	7572811524
92	Mahisagar	RAJDIPKUMAR BHARATBHAI BHOI	MALE	17-07-2007	9727273724
93	Mahisagar	RAJDIPKUMAR KANUBHAI SOLANKI	MALE	19-08-2004	8156026922
94	Mahisagar	RAKESHBHAI VIJAYBHAI BARIA	MALE	15-02-2007	9687955327
95	Mahisagar	RAKESHKUMAR RAJESHBHAI CHIKLIGAR	MALE	06-08-2006	9316993897
96	Mahisagar	RAVINDRABHAI CHHAGANBHAI DAMOR	MALE	24-01-2007	8799497344

97	Mahisagar	RAYYANA SARFARAJ SHAIKH	FEMALE	06-09-2006	9327555165
98	Mahisagar	RITABEN MOTIBHAI DAMOR	FEMALE	29-09-2004	8758313889
99	Mahisagar	ROSHNIBEN NARVATBHAI CHAUHAN	FEMALE	27-10-2006	6354185397
100	Mahisagar	RUKSHANA ASHRAF KADARIYA	FEMALE	01-04-2024	9726526471
101	Mahisagar	SAEED SHABBIR GAJI	MALE	07-04-2007	8200158604
102	Mahisagar	SANJAYKUMAR BIJALBHAI PAGI	MALE	10-01-2005	9313123395
103	Mahisagar	SHAHIDBHAI MOIDDIN GHANCHI	MALE	24-05-2007	6351346659
104	Mahisagar	SHAIBAN MUSTAK KHANPURWALALA	MALE	18-09-2024	8128945380
105	Mahisagar	SHIVANIBEN DINESHBHAI MACHHI	FEMALE	10-07-2024	9664737607
106	Mahisagar	SUJJAT IMRAN ARAB	MALE	04-07-2006	6353946795
107	Mahisagar	TEJALBEN DILIPBHAI PAGI	FEMALE	03-08-2007	7016988954
108	Mahisagar	TUSHABEN NAYANBHAI MACHHI	FEMALE	16-04-2007	9904457876
109	Mahisagar	VIPULKUMAR NANABHAI PARMAR	MALE	17-08-2007	9574087305
110	Mahisagar	VIRBHADRASINH RAJESHKUMAR ZALA	MALE	27-05-2007	9016179352
111	Mahisagar	YASHKUMAR RAMESHBHAI MALIVAD	MALE	19-07-2006	6353195723
112	Mahisagar	YASHPALSINH BHUPENDRASINH MALIVAD	MALE	04-12-2005	09512095136

Source:- NCC/NSS Co-Ordinator Mahisagar.

List of Swimmer Home Guards of Lunawada Unit

Sr. No.	Name of Home Guard (Capable of Performing as Swimmer)	Certificate No.	Mobile Number	Remarks
01	Alpeshbhai R. Rawal	23	9727767743	
02	Jayantibhai L. Rawal	08	9313799736	
03	Dalabhai S. Pagi	142	9327068914	
04	Arvindbhai M. Pateliya	1525	9909365306	
05	Babubhai V. Khant	160	9824584357	
06	Babubhai B. Maliwad	145	7403693297	
07	Ramanbhai M. Ninama	172	9510836278	
08	Balvantbhai S. Hajuri	1521	6353224066	
09	Arvindbhai S. Ninama	171	9979701673	
10	Mohanbhai D. Ninama	67	9909803048	
11	Lalabhai B. Ninama	120	9978205609	
12	Vijaybhai K. Pateliya	77	9586128543	
13	Arvindbhai S. Khant	42	9726587490	
14	Kaushikbhai M. Pagi	1557	9016593921	
15	Kantibhai B. Pateliya	16	9726588848	
16	Jayantibhai A. Khant	02	7623988414	

Santrampur Unit

Sr. No.	Name of Home Guard (Swimmer)	Certificate No.	Mobile Number	Remarks
01	Chaturbhai Prajabhai	580	9106803008	
02	Ashokbhai Pratapbhai	529	9537996944	
03	Kantibhai Manilal	576	7567582799	
04	Bharatbhai Rayjibhai	496	8238119517	
05	Terasangbhai Nathabhai	498	9328059318	

Pandarwada Unit

Sr. No.	Name of Home Guard (Swimmer)	Certificate No.	Mobile Number	Remarks
01	Khant Hirabhai Pratapbhai	1094	6359531058	
02	Damor Babubhai Amrabhai	1093	7984971391	
03	Vadi Rajeshbhai Nanabhai	1508	9537939169	
04	Damor Ramsingbhai Jesingbhai	1106	6355834581	
05	Damor Ramabhai Fulabhai	1066	9313256550	

Kadana Unit

Sr. No.	Name of Home Guard (Swimmer Role)	Certificate No.	Mobile Number	Remarks
01	Damor Kalu Surma	783	89804121931	
02	Damor Mahesh Rudhanath	807	8799419151	
03	Damor Lala Rudhanath	777	8469564078	
04	Damor Rakesh Lala	825	9512644209	
05	Damor Gedal Mangal	790	9879161370	
06	Damor Prabhat Bhura	789	9099132556	
07	Damor Amra Mala	785	9979762330	
08	Damor Balvat Kuber	818	6354296482	
09	Damor Raman Laxman	786	9081755049	
10	Khant Pravin Moti	856	9875014711	

Thanasavli Unit

Sr. No.	Name of Home Guard (Swimmer)	Certificate No.	Mobile Number	Remarks
01	Girvatbhai Nathabhai	259	6351003168	-
02	Ishwarbhai Nathabhai	271	9875022155	-
03	Chandubhai Motibhai	258	8799293738	-
04	Mangalbhai Bijalbhai	296	8799237810	-

Jesola Unit

Sr. No.	Name of Home Guard Member (Swimmer)	Certificate No.	Mobile Number	Remarks
01	Pravinbhai Khumanbhai Parmar	403	9726298864	
02	Bhupatbhai Ramabhai Parmar	351	9586948628	
03	Kishorbhai Babarbhai Parmar	443	9537247482	

Virpur Unit

Sr. No.	Name of Home Guard (Capable of Acting as Swimmer)	Certificate No.	Mobile Number	Remarks
01	Bharatbhai Hirabhai Pagi	1157	7558430488	
02	Sureshbhai Chaturbhai Pagi	1175	7567342327	
03	Abhabhai Bhemabhai Thakor	1159	9512412535	
04	Balvantbhai Ranchhodbhai	1164	9726944798	
05	Ranjitbhai Sukhabhai	1161	9537998094	

Malavan Unit

Sr. No.	Name of Home Guard (Swimmer Role)	Certificate No.	Mobile Number	Remarks
01	Khant Raman Rayji	937	9909583680	
02	Khant Harish Kalu	943	9909274327	
03	Khant Mukesh Rana	1005	9327317681	
04	Khant Raysing Rana	970	9327177491	
05	Khant Parvat Rayji	940	9586577057	
06	Khant Ajit Masur	942	7435007413	
07	Khant Ramesh Lakha	955	9638818156	
08	Khant Dhana Phula	973	7862023127	
09	Khant Nana Mani	8982	8980477642	
10	Khant Laxman Dhira	988	9537420743	

The information for the unit mentioned below is nil.

Sr. No.	Name of Village
1	Kothamba
2	Sarsan
3	Velanvada
4	Ditwas
5	Balasinor
6	Pandva
7	Khedapa

(Source :- District Home Guard Commandant, Mahisagar Lunawada)

ANNEXURE – 13
LIST OF NGOS

Sr. No	Name of the NGO	STD Code	Phone Number	Name of Administrator/ President/Trustee
1	Navjeevan Charitable Trust Balasinor	-	9426033833 9687221740	Mr.Salim Saikh Mr.Khalid Saikh
2	Ekta Charitable Trust Balasinor	-	9574751437	Mr Riyaz Saikh
3	JCI Balasinor	-	9825361181	Mr. Nilesh Saha
4	Lions Club of Lunawada	-	9428782588	Mr Sameer Mehta
5	Mahisagar District Lawyers Association	02674	250674	Shri Manoj R Patel
6	Board of Trade Association, Lunawada	02674	250161 9879391251	Mr Rajesh Joshi
7	Parameswar Charitable Trust , Lunawada	02674	252478	Ms.Jagrutiben Dave
8	Red Cross Society , Lunawada	-	9427485217	Shri Sanjay Shah
9	JCI Club, Lunawada	-	9898889048	Mr. Hemang Patel
10	Being Human Group, Lunawada	-	8980515001	Shri Kalpeshbhai Patelia
11	Sarathi Institute , Godhar	02675	239370 9825594570	Nirmal Kumari
12	Jesus Club, Virpur	02690	277511	-
13	Mahila Utkarsh Mandal , Virpur	02690	277540	-
14	Medical Association , Lunawada	02674	250610/ 250104	Dr.Harsad Thakkar
15	Jan Kalyan Charitable Trust Virpur	-	9712996567 8141964954	Mr Mayank Joshi
16	Shree Bhumi Education Charitable Trust Khanpur	-	9879640199	Mr. Jashvant V Patel
17	Nirman Mahila Trust, Gangta	-	9726268819	Mrs. Shantaben Patel

18	Kariyana Association Santrampur	-	9586145174	Mr. Nitin Rana
19	Sarvoday Trust Santrampur	-	8238584840	Mr. Firozbhai Morawala
20	Ram Rahim Seva Mandal Santrampur	-	9979476296	Mr. Hariom Mehta
21	Mahakali Yuvak Mandal Santrampur	-	9428363424	Mr. Jignesh Bhoi
22	R.S.S Santrampur	-	9427078704	Mr. Suresh Bhavsar
23	Khodiyar Yuvak Mandal Santrampur	-	6355123276	Mr. Samir Bhoi
24	Garadiya Yuvak Mandal Santrampur	-	9512883867	Mr. Mitesh Bhagora
25	Ganesh Yuvak Mandal Santrampur	-	7046525074	Mr. Nijesh Shah
26	Radhe Krishna Mandal Santrampur	-	7046302017	Mr.Prem Devda
27	Helping Charitable Trust, Balasinor	-	9173928616	Mr. Wajid Khan
28	Anjuman Charitable Trust, Balasinor	-	9825099185	Mr. Samir Shaikh
29	Lions Club Balasinor	-	9824332225	Mr. Rakesh Shah
30	Red Cross Society Balasinor	-	9825496840	Mr. Vimal Patel

ANNEXURE – 14

SHELTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

As per instructions of a District collector or message from SEOC, DDO will do operation of relief and shelter with their staff, group members & their staff and maintain the records of area wise population, shelter centers in your area for effective emergency evacuation. Based on the warning issued by IMD, pinpoint the districts and villages likely to be affected by Disasters and start the procedure for identifying safe places/shelters for evacuation in those villages. Generally, Schools and public buildings are given priority for shelter because they are always available with facilities and at the time of disaster people can take shelter in these public buildings.

Shelter Management Team takes care of the identified shelter buildings in pre, during and post disaster scenario. Care needs to be taken to stock necessary material such as food, drinking water, medicines, bleaching powder, firewood, lantern, etc. Special care needs to be taken for the animal stock during any disaster. The team needs to ensure hygiene in and around the shelter place. Women are generally active members of the shelter team as they are well acquainted with house management and can manage shelters during emergency. The team leader or any other team member should have the keys to the safe shelters so that prior to the disaster they will clean up the place and make available the necessary materials like food, water, medicines, bleaching powder, firewood, lanterns, etc. required for the evacuees during the disaster period. The most important action by the police is to cordon off the site of the accident, divert and regulate traffic, and evacuate/shelter in place citizens in proximity on a priority basis.

Village wise data of safe sheltering for evacuation available on SDRN should be referred and the dist. Liaison officers/Taluka level officers/Village level officers should be contacted to know the status of the shelters with the capacity of the shelter and other available facilities at the site. Arrange to shift evacuated persons to temporary shelters and ensure provision of food, water facilities, blankets and storage of relief materials.

Arrange for complaints regarding missing people and initiate searches in shelters, hospitals and police records. The villagers identify safe areas such as strong houses /buildings, raised platforms etc. These act as shelter places for the people in the event of an evacuation. It would be useful to identify the alternative routes which could be used during the time of an emergency.

Field visits to the affected areas and shelter/ relief camp sites and report preparation and forward to Collector for approval, sanction and onward action. Check the condition of safe shelter during his visits to the district places and if necessary, gets it repaired by co-coordinating with the local authorities, available financial resources and voluntary organizations. Setting up relief camps and tents using innovative methods that can save time. Instruct local authorities to set up important telecom and other service-related facilities. Initiate direct and market procurement of food available from different inventories and ensure food supplies to the affected population. Prepare take-home food packets for the families. Ensure distribution of relief material to the all the people including vulnerable groups of the target area such as women with infants, pregnant women, children, aged people and handicapped. Ensuring support from all corners to Local administration.

List of Shelter in Mahisagar District:

Sr. No	Type	Lunawada	Khanpur	Santrampur	Kadana	Balasinor	Virpur	Total Shelter
1	Government/ Private School Building	373	149	329	208	5	170	1234
2	College Building	5	1	0	0	1	1	8
3	Government Rest House	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
4	Temple Building	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
5	Community Hall/Samajwadi	7	0	2	2	0	0	11

Source: Mamlatdar/Taluka Development Officer/Chief Officer

ANNEXURE – 15

TERMINOLOGY

Terminology for intensity of 24 hour accumulated rainfall: -

Terminology	Rainfall (mm)	Rainfall (cm)
Very light rainfall (અત્યંત હળવો વરસાદ)	Trace -2.4	--
Light rainfall (હળવો વરસાદ)	2.5-15.5	Up to 1
Moderate rainfall (કંઈક અંશે ભારે વરસાદ)	15.6-64.4	2-6
Heavy Rainfall (ભારે વરસાદ)	64.5- 115.5	7-11
Very Heavy Rainfall (અતિ ભારે વરસાદ)	115.6-204.4	12-20
Extremely heavy rainfall (ભારે થી અતિ ભારે વરસાદ)	Greater than or equal to 204.5 mm	21 cm or more
Exceptionally Heavy Rainfall	When the rainfall observed is a value near about the highest recorded rainfall at or near the station for the month or the season. However, this term will be used only when the actual rainfall exceeds 12 cm	

Terminology for Spatial Distribution of rainfall: -

Spatial Distribution of Rainfall	Descriptive term used	Criteria for observed/forecast weather
Dry	Dry	No station reported/expecting rainfall
Isolated	One or Two Places	≤25% of stations get/expected to get rainfall
Scattered	At a few Places	(26–50) % of stations get/expected to get rainfall
Fairly Widespread	At many Places	(51–75) % of stations get/expected to get rainfall
Widespread	At most places	(76–100) % of stations get/expected to get rainfall

Terminology for probability of occurrence of weather events: -

Term	Probability of occurrence
Unlikely	Less than 25%
Likely	25% to 50%
Very likely	50% to 75 %
Most likely	more than 75%

Terminology for Cyclone

Sr.No.	Terminology	Wind Speed (KM per Hour)
1	Low Pressure Area (ફળવા દબાણનો વિસ્તાર)	31 KMPH (Less than KMPH)
2	Depression (દબાણનો વિસ્તાર)	31 – 51 KMPH
3	Deep Depression (ભારે દબાણનો વિસ્તાર) ઉડુ દબાણ	52-62 KMPH
4	Cyclonic Storm (વાવાઝોડાનું તોફાન) ઝંઝાવાતી તોફાન	63-87 KMPH
5	Severe Cyclonic Storm (ગંભીર વાવાઝોડાનું તોફાન) ભયંકર ઝંઝાવાતી તોફાન	88-117 KMPH
6	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm (ગંભીર વાવાઝોડાનું તોફાન) અતિ ભયંકર ઝંઝાવાતી તોફાન	118-221 KMPH
7	Super Cyclonic Storm (અતિગંભીર વાવાઝોડાનું તોફાન) મહાવિનાશક વાવાઝોડુ	More than 222 KMPH

Impact expected and action suggested due to isolated thunderstorm with lightning/gusty & Squally winds & Hailstorm:

Impacts expected	Actions suggested
• Breaking of tree branches, uprooting of large avenue trees. Large dead limbs blown from trees. Damage to Standing crops. • Minor to Major damage to banana and papaya trees. • Minor to major damage to power and communication lines due to breaking of branches. • Strong wind/hail may damage plantation, horticulture and standing crops. • Hail may injure people and cattle at open places. • Partial damage to vulnerable structures is due to strong winds. • Minor damage to kutcha houses/walls and huts. • Loose objects may fly.	• People are advised to keep an eye on the weather for worsening conditions and be ready to move to safer places accordingly. • Stay indoors, close windows & doors and avoid travelling if possible. • Take safe shelters; do not take shelter under trees. • Do not lie on concrete floors and do not lean against concrete walls. • Unplug electrical/ electronic appliances. • Immediately get out of the water bodies. • Keep away from all the objects that conduct electricity.

ANNEXURE: 16

DO'S AND DON'TS OF VARIOUS DISASTERS

CYCLONE SAFETY:

A cyclone is a storm accompanied by high-speed winds. It brings torrential rain.

Where does a cyclone come from?

A cyclonic storm develops over tropical oceans like the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Its strong winds blow at great speed, which can be more than 118 km per hour.

What are the visible signs of a cyclone?

When a cyclonic storm approaches, the skies begin to darken accompanied by lightning and thunder and a continuous downpour of rain.

How does a cyclone affect us?

- Cyclones cause heavy floods.
- It uproots electricity supply and telecommunication lines. Power supply shuts down and telephones stop functioning.
- Road and rail movements come to halt because floods damage rail tracks and breach roads. Rail movements are also disrupted because of communication failure.
- The inclement weather conditions also disrupt Air services. Seaports stop work due to high winds, heavy rains and poor visibility. Sometimes ships overturn or are washed ashore. The high-speed winds bend and pluck out trees and plants.
- A cyclone tears away wall sidings and blows off roofs of houses.
- Houses collapse and people are rendered homeless. In villages kaccha houses are blown away. The speeding winds cause loose metal and wooden sheets to fly turning them into potential killers. Broken glass pieces can cause serious injuries.
- The floodwater can take time to recede.
- The floodwater can turn the fields salty.
- Bridges, dams and embankments suffer serious damage.
- Floods wash away human beings and animals and make water unfit for drinking. There can be outbreak of diseases like Cholera, Jaundice or Viral fever due to intake of impure water.

Water gets contaminated because of floating corpses of animals and human beings and mixing of sewage stored food supplies, gets damaged.

Which areas are exposed to a cyclone in Gujarat?

In Gujarat, the Saurashtra-Kachchh region experiences a cyclone. The port towns of Veraval, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Okha, Kandla and Bhavnagar and other minor port towns suffer most.

Does a cyclone follow a particular path?

It is often difficult to predict where a cyclone will strike. When it starts moving from oceans (in Gujarat it is Arabian Sea) towards the land area, a cyclone can change track and hit areas other than those

anticipated earlier.

Has any early warning system been evolved for the occurrence of a cyclone?

Yes. In India, the Indian Meteorological Department has developed a four-stage warning system for a cyclone.

How does the system operate?

This warning is about the possibility of a cyclone when a low pressure depression develops in oceans. For Gujarat, the development of such a depression in the Arabian Sea is indicative of a cyclone attack.

- **The Alert stage**

This warning is given 48 hours prior to the time when a cyclone is expected to hit the land.

- **The Warning Stage**

This is the stage when a cyclone gets formed. The warning is given 24 hours before the anticipated time of arrival of a cyclone.

- **Cyclone arrival**

This warning is issued 12 hours before a cyclone is due to hit the land. The warning gives information about cyclones and will continue until the winds subside. In sea ports, danger signal is hoisted about the impending cyclone.

- **From where can people access cyclone storm warnings?**

Warnings about storms, their intensity and the likely path they may take are regularly broadcasted by radio and television network continuously until the storm passes over.

What to do before and during a cyclone.

- Have your dwellings checked before the cyclone season starts and carry out whatever repairs that are needed.
- Talk to children and explain about cyclones without scaring them.
- Create storm awareness by discussing effects of a cyclonic storm with family members so that everyone knows what one can and should do in an emergency. This helps to remove fear and anxiety and prepares everyone to respond to emergencies quickly.
- Keep your valuables and documents in containers, which cannot be damaged by water.
- Keep information about your blood group.
- Keep lanterns filled with kerosene, torches and spare batteries. These must be kept in secure places and handy.
- Make plans for people who are either sick, suffer from disabilities, aged and children.
- Store up at least seven-day stock of essential food articles, medicines and water supply.
- Keep blankets & clothes ready for making beds. Also keep cotton bandages and several copies of photographs of family members in case they are needed for identification purposes after the storm.
- Store some wooden boards so that they can be used to cover windows.
- Keep trees and shrubs trimmed. Remove damaged and decayed parts of trees to make them resist wind and reduce the potential for damage. Cut weak branches and make winds blow Through. All doors, windows and openings should be secured.

- Continue to listen to warning bulletins and keep in touch with local officials. Keep radio sets in working condition. Battery powered radio sets are desirable.
- Evacuate people to places of safety when advised.
- Take steps to protect your assets.
- Store extra drinking water in covered vessels.
- Remain calm.

What should one not do during a Cyclone attack?

- During the storm do not venture out unless advised to evacuate.
- If you have a vehicle and wish to move out of your house, leave early before the onset of a cyclone. It is often best to stay at home
- Avoid remaining on the top floor of dwellings. Stay close to the ground.

EARTHQUAKE SAFETY:

- Tell the facts about the earthquake to your family members.
- Construct new buildings with earthquake resistant methods and strengthen the old buildings.
- Insure your house and family members.
- Take the training for first aid and firefighting.
- Do not keep costs near the glass window.
- Do not keep heavy and fragile things in the selves.
- Do don't hang photo frames, mirrors, or glasses up your bed.
- Keep your important documents, some cash and necessary articles ready in a bag.
- Get your house insured before the earthquake.
- Identify special skills of neighbor (medical, technical) so that it can be utilized in emergency During Earthquake.
- Do not panic.
- If it is already inside, then stay indoors! Get under a heavy desk or table and hold to it.
- If fire breaks out, drop on the floor and crawl towards the exit.
- If you are outdoors during the quake, keep away from buildings, trees and electricity lines. Walk towards open places, in a calm and composed manner.
- If you are driving, quickly but carefully move your car as far out of traffic as possible and stop. Do not stop on or under a bridge or overpass or under trees, light polls, power lines, or signs. Stay inside the car until the shaking stops.
- If you are in a school, get under a desk or table and hold on After the Earthquake.
- Do not be afraid of the aftershocks.
- Listen to radio-TV and other media for Government Announcement.
- Check for injuries to yourself and those around you. Take first aid where you can.
- Extinguish fire, if any
- Examine walls, floors, doors, staircases and windows to make sure that the building is not in danger of collapsing.
- Do not enter the unsafe or risky houses or buildings.

- Inspect for Gas leaks-If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noises, open a window and quickly leave the building. Don't light your kitchen stove if you suspect a gas leak.
- Do not keep telephone lines busy unnecessarily.
- Switch off electric lines.

FIRE SAFETY:

Do's:

- Buy Fireworks from the licensed shop.
- Keep fireworks in a closed box.
- Store crackers away from source of fire or inflammation.
- Follow all safety precautions issued with the fireworks.
- Go to open spaces like playgrounds, fields.
- Light them at arm's length using a taper.
- Stand back while lighting the crackers.
- Discard used fireworks in a bucket of water.
- Keep buckets of water and blankets ready, in case a fire breaks out.
- Wear thick cotton clothes for maximum safety from fire.
- If clothes catch fire, Stop, Drop and Roll.
- In case of uncontrolled fire wrap the victim in a blanket, till it stops.
- In case of burns splash tap water (not ice water), the process may be repeated till the burning sensation reduces.
- If fingers or toes are burned, separate them with dry, sterile, non-adhesive dressings.
- Make sure the burn victim is breathing, if breathing has stopped or if the victim's airway is blocked then open the airway and if necessary, begin rescue breathing.
- Elevate the burned area and protect it from pressure and friction.
- Cover the area of the burn with a moist sterile bandage, of clean cloth (do not use blanket or towel for healing burns).
- Consult the doctor as soon as possible for the proper medication
- Consult an ophthalmologist immediately in case of eye injuries.
- Do contact the Fire Brigade (Tel.No. 101), to get the details of the doctors on duty during the festival.

Don't:

- Don't burn crackers in crowded, congested places, narrow lanes or inside the house.
- Don't let children burst crackers unaccompanied by an adult.
- Don't put fireworks in your pocket or throw them.
- Don't cover crackers with tin containers or glass bottles for extra sound effect.
- Don't dare to examine sunbursts crackers...leave it!! Light a new cracker
- Don't show the Dare-devilry of lighting crackers on own hands.
- Don't use fireworks inside a vehicle.
- Avoid long loose clothes, as they are fast in catching fire.

- Don't remove burnt clothing (unless it comes off easily) but do ensure that the victim is not still in contact with smoldering materials.
- Don't apply adhesive dressing on the burnt area.
- Don't break the burst blister.

FLOOD SAFETY:

Do's and Don'ts after Flood:

- There is a possibility of spreading waterborne diseases after flood, and hence medical treatment should be taken immediately.
- Do not enter deep, unknown waters.
- Do not go near the riverbank even after the floodwater has receded.
- Sprinkle medicines in the stagnant dirty water.
- Inspect your house for any cracks or other damage. Check all the walls, floor, ceiling, doors and windows, so that any chance of house falling can be known and you can be aware of the immediate danger.
- If the floodwater has entered the house or has surrounded the house, then it is advisable not to enter such a house.
- Keep listening to weather forecasts on radio and television. Move to your residence only when instructed by the competent authority. It is not safe to believe that the problems have ended after the flood water has receded.
- Inform the competent authority/officer for restoration of the necessary connections like gas, electricity, telephone, drainage, etc.
- Beware of the various insects or poisonous snakes that may have been dragged inside the house along with the floodwater.
- Destroy the food commodities that have been affected by floodwater.
- Check properly all the electric circuits, floor level furnace, boilers, gas cylinders, or electric equipments like motor pump etc. Check whether any inflammable or explosive item has not entered along with the floodwater.
- Switch off the main electrical supply, if any damage is noticed to the electric equipments.
- If you find any breakage in the drainage system stop using latrines and do not use tap water.
- Do not use polluted water.
- The sewerage system should be checked, and any damage should be repaired immediately so as to curtail spread of diseases.
- Empty the water clogged in the basement slowly with help of water pump so that damage to infrastructure can be minimized.
- Check gas leakage which can be known by smell of gas or by hearing leakage; immediately open all windows and leave the house.
- Boil drinking water before using it and drink chlorinated water. Eat safe food.
- Rescue work should be undertaken immediately after a flooding situation as per the instructions. Do not follow any shortcuts for rescue work.
- Do not try to leave the safe shelter to go back home until the local officials declare normalcy after the flood and instructions to return home are not given.

TSUNAMI:

The phenomenon Tsunami is a series of traveling ocean waves of extremely long length generated primarily by earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean floor:

Following safety measures needs to be learnt before, during and after the occurrence of tsunami:

Before:

- Be familiar with the tsunami warning signals. People living along the coast should consider an earthquake or a sizable ground rumbling as a warning signal. A noticeable rapid rise or fall in coastal waters is also a sign that a tsunami is approaching.
- Make sure all family members know how to respond to a tsunami. Make evacuation plans. Pick an inland location that is elevated.
- After an earthquake or other natural disaster, roads in and out of the vicinity may be blocked, so pick more than one evacuation route.
- Teach family members how and when to turn off gas, electricity, and water
- Children should be taught in advance about the evacuation plans.
- Prepare an emergency kit beforehand. The emergency kit should contain Flashlight and extra batteries, battery-operated radio and extra batteries, First aid kit.
- Emergency food and water, Essential medicines etc.

During:

- Listen to the radio or television to get the latest emergency information and be ready to evacuate if asked to do so.
- If you hear a tsunami warning, move at once to higher ground and stay there until local authorities say it is safe to return home.
- Move in an orderly, calm and safe manner to the evacuation site.
- Stay away from the beach. Never go down to the beach to watch a tsunami come in.
- If you can see the wave, you are too close to escape it.
- Return home only after authorities advise it is safe to do so.

After:

- Stay tuned to a battery-operated radio for the latest emergency information.
- Help injured or trapped people.
- Stay out of damaged buildings. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
- Enter your home with caution. Use a flashlight/torch when entering damaged buildings.
- Check for electrical shorts and live wires. Do not use appliances or lights until an electrician has checked the electrical system.
- Open windows and doors to help dry the building.
- Shovel mud while it is still moist to give walls and floors an opportunity to dry.
- Check food supplies and test drinking water.
- Fresh food that has come in contact with flood waters may be contaminated and should be thrown out.

ANNEXURE - 17

LIST OF EQUIPMENTS AVAILABLE WITH NDRF

Total Team in Gujarat:15 (Vadodara:12 Teams and Gandhinagar: 03Teams)

LIST OF MAJOR EQUIPMENTS FOR DEAL WITH FLOOD

SL. NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENT	QTY Available with unit in Gujarat
1	IRB Boats	81
2	FRB Boats	3
3	OBM (25 HP)	85
4	OBM (40 HP)	3
5	Life buoy	980
6	Life Jackets	312
7	Deep Diving Sets	29
8	Fogging Machine	10
9	Hand Pump Complete Set	100
10	Plastic Sheet(Size:50*4mtr)	75
11	CGI tin sheet	100 0
12	Blanket	NIL
13	Life Buoys	100 0
14	Synthetic Life Jacket	170 0
15	Family Ridge Single Fly Tent	100 0
16	Family Ridge Double Fly Tent	100
17	Tent Extendable 4M	91

18	Sanjeevani body cover bag child	25
19	Sanjeevani body cover bag infant	25
20	Sanjeevani body cover bag adult	50
21	Synthetic Sleeping Mat	750 0
22	Trolly Mounted Generator St (30KVA)	4

23	Dignity kit for women	NIL
24	Dignity kit for Men	NIL
25	Tent Big Size	NIL
26	Water StorageTank (500Ltr)	41

In addition to above equipments, National disaster Respose Reserve Stores are also available in the unit asper followingdetails.

Communication Equipments available with the unit are as follows:

SL. NO.	NAME OF EQUIPMENT	QTY Available with unit in Gujarat
1	VHF Walkie Talkie	154
2	VHF Base Station	22
3	HF	22
4	V-Sat(QDA)	6
5	Sat Phone	4

Source :- 06 BN NDRF

Annexure -18
POLICE DEPARTMENT DETAILS

- **Police Stations: 12**
- **Total Manpower:**

Sr.No	Police Staff	Numbers.
1	ASP/Dy.SP.	01/03
2	PI/PSI	12/23
3	ASI/HC/PC	514
4	Homeguards	1275
5	G.R.D.	1196

Equipments Available with Police Department:

- 12.4.1Police Vehicles : 55 [Four +Two Wheels Vehicles].**
- 12.4.2Walkie Talkies : 65**
- 12.4.3Wireless set(VHF): 95**
- 12.4.4Public Address System: 05**

ANNEXURE -19

STANDARDS OF EMERGENCY RELIEF KIT

1. Immediate Family Relief Kit (For initial 1-2 days)

- a. Packaged drinking water
- b. Roasted peanuts/ roasted gram (*chana*)
- c. Salt, sugar
- d. Local snacks- Thepla, Khakhra, Flattened rice, Sukhi puri, Sev (dry snacks)
- e. Glucose biscuits
- f. Energy drink (Glucon-D/Electrolyte)

2. Family Ration Kit (1 Month)

Items	Description
Non-Perishable Food Items	• Milk (Powdered or canned) • Sugar- 1 kg • Salt- 1 kg • Tea leaves- 500gm • Jaggery (1 kg) • Local snacks- peanuts, <i>chana</i>, <i>khakhra</i>, flattened rice, etc • Dry fruits • Rice- 15 kg • Green Moong Dal- 2 kg • Edible Oil- 2 kg • Spices- Red Chilli Powder (100 gm), Coriander Powder (100 gm), Turmeric Powder (100 gm)
Cooking Set and Associated Items	• Bowl -5 (1 L, stainless steel) • Plates -5(deep, stainless steel, diameter 22 cm, capacity 0.75 L) • Cooking pot- 1 (7 L, stainless steel, diameter 24 cm, with handles) • Cup- 5(stainless steel, with handle, 300 ml) • Knife -1 (stainless steel) • Serving Spoons-2 (stainless steel) • Spoons -5 (stainless steel) • Scrubber pad -1 (for cleaning dishes) • Soap- 2 • Plastic Bucket-1 • Plastic tumbler 1

3. Household Kit

Items	Description
Male Clothes	2
Female Clothes	4
Children Clothes	6
Blanket Cotton	1-2
Blanket Woolen	1
Mosquito Net	1-2
Tarpaulin White (4 x6 m)	1-2
Candle Packet	5
Match Box	5
Torch and Cell	1
Washing Powder	1kg
Bathing Soap	3
Detergent Soap	4
Toothpaste	2 tubes (200gm)
Toothbrush	5
Sleepers	5 pair
Sanitary Napkins	3 packets
Blankets/ Bed sheets	3 (Depending on weather)
Tarpaulin Sheets	2 (12'*8')

ANNEXURE -20
DETAILS OF WATER LOGING AREAS OF DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Taluka	Road Name	Category	Reason for Closure	Affected Villages	Alternative Route	Length of Alternative Route (km)
11	Santrampur	Gada Sheri Faliya Road	Rural Road Plan	Causeway overtopping	Gada	Rampur Natwa Babarol Road	12.00
12	Santrampur	Gada Vegdiya Faliya Road	Rural Road Plan	Causeway overtopping	Gada	Rampur Natwa Babarol Road	12.00
13	Khanpur	Bedvalli Masiya Bhanpur Road	Rural Road Plan	Causeway overtopping	Mahiyapur	Old Kanesar Vandarved Vanka Chhapri Road	9.00
14	Khanpur	Fataji na Bhevda Patel Faliya Road	Rural Road Plan	Causeway overtopping	Fataji na Bhevda	Limdiya Mahiyapur Vavya Sapdiya Road	9.00
15	Santrampur	Santrampur Govt. Godown to Narsingpur School Road	Rural Road (Non-Plan)	Causeway overtopping	Narsingpur	Santrampur Bypass Road	2.00
16	Lunawada	Rampur Padedi Manaji na Muvada Road	Rural Road Plan	Causeway overtopping	Manaji na Muvada	Daulatpura Hindoliya Road	13.00
17	Lunawada	Kothamba Raghav na Muvada Road	Rural Road Plan	Causeway overtopping	Raghav na Muvada	Raghav na Muvada Vankoda Road	7.00
18	Santrampur	Timbharva Main Faliya Road	Rural Road Plan	Causeway overtopping	Timbharva	Kosamba Timbharva Road	9.00
19	Lunawada	Nava Data Juna Data Road	Rural Road Plan	Causeway overtopping	Data	Data Patiya Vatvatiya via Dhamod Road	6.00
20	Virpur	Kheroli Gandheli Road	Rural Road (Non-Plan)	Causeway overtopping	Kheroli	Bhanji ni Vav Gandheli Road	8.00
21	Lunawada	Agarwada Dalvaisavali Road	Other District Road	Causeway overtopping	Dalvaisavali	Vardhari Agarwada Road	8.00
22	Balasinor	Sutariya Approach Road	Major District Road	Causeway overtopping	Sutariya	Sutariya Jetholi Parbiya Road	9.00

Sr. No.	Taluka	Road Name	Category	Reason for Closure	Affected Villages	Alternative Route	Length of Alternative Route (km)
23	Santrampur	Hirapur Kherwa Road	Rural Road Plan	Causeway overtopping	Hirapur	Uber Gadiya Road	9.00
24	Santrampur	Moti Bhugedi Lilvasar Road	Rural Road Plan	Causeway overtopping	Moti Bhugedi	Moti Bhugedi Kaduchi Road	7.00

Information Sheet of Water Logging Areas and Obstructions/Encroachments in Natural Drainage Paths

Lunawada

Sr. No.	Water Logging Area	Concerned Department	Action Taken Report
1	Kothamba: During heavy rainfall, water accumulates on the road towards Mathuriya.	Taluka Development Officer, Lunawada and concerned Gram Panchayat	Drainage work has been approved under the 15th Finance Commission scheme.
2	Kharol: Water logging occurs in the lower Patel Faliya area of Kharol village.	Taluka Development Officer, Lunawada and concerned Gram Panchayat	Drainage work has been approved under the 15th Finance Commission scheme.
3	Nana Mochiwadiya: Rainwater accumulates near the house of Girish Manabhai (Vankar).	Taluka Development Officer, Lunawada and concerned Gram Panchayat	Administrative approval for drainage work has been granted under the 15th Finance Commission (2023–2024). The work will be completed जल्द (soon).
4	Mota Sonela: Canal water accumulates near Madhuvan Society.	Executive Engineer, Kadana Division No. 1	Improvement work of the Koliya Sub Minor canal on the eastern side of Madhuvan Society is currently in progress and will be completed soon.
5	(1) In front of bus stand on Godhra–Modasa	Chief Officer, Lunawada	(1) Drainage and stormwater cleaning will be carried out

Sr. No.	Water Logging Area	Concerned Department	Action Taken Report
	Road (2) Chhapaiya Dham Society (3) In front of Pooja Hospital (4) In front of Swami Vivekanand School (5) Vasiya Lake	Nagarpalika	before the monsoon. (2) Stormwater drainage system has been constructed. (3) Arrangements have been made for disposal of overflow water from the lake.
6	Jufrali – Water logging near Ambaliya Lake.	Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Department	The work has been included under the Sujalam Sufalam Jal Abhiyan – 2025.

Santrampur

Sr. No.	Water Logging Area	Concerned Department	Action Taken Report
1	Issue of water accumulation in Nani Sarasan Lake	Deputy Executive Engineer, Irrigation (Panchayat)	The work has been included under the Sujalam Sufalam Jal Abhiyan – 2025 for strengthening the lake embankment.
2	Issue of water accumulation in Gothib Lake	Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings (State)	The lake falls under the Roads and Buildings Department, Dahod. Due to the mismatch between the lake water level and the road structure level, the issue occurred during heavy rainfall last year. A joint visit was conducted by the Roads and Buildings Department (Dahod) and the Irrigation Department (Santrampur), and a proposal for constructing a new structure has been submitted. The work will be completed after approval.
3	Santrampur–Lunawada Road (near Chibota River)	Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings (State) and Santrampur Nagarpalika	Provision for water drainage at this location has been included in the approved development plan estimates. The work is currently at the tender stage and will begin shortly.

Sr. No.	Water Logging Area	Concerned Department Details	Action Taken Report
4	(2) Santrampur–Lunawada Road (near State Hospital) (3) Santrampur–Ukharli Road (Santrampur–Malanpur boundary)	Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings (State) Santrampur Nagarpalika Lunawada Nagarpalika	Water logging occurs at the mentioned locations during continuous rainfall. The water drains out after the rain stops. Additionally, all nearby drainage lines are cleared before the monsoon to ensure proper water flow.
5	Santrampur–Lunawada Road (near Old Sant Talav)	Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings (State) Santrampur Nagarpalika	A box culvert provision has been included in the approved development plan to resolve water drainage at this location. The work is currently at the tender stage and will begin shortly.

Kadana :

Sr. No.	Water Logging Area	Concerned Department Details	Action Taken Report
1	Water logging occurs in Kadana when 8 lakh cusecs of water is released from Kadana Dam	Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Kadana Division-1	Water is released as per flood control guidelines, and advance information is provided to villages likely to be affected
2	Water logging in Mahapur village	Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Kadana Division-1	Cleaning of bushes, shrubs, and drainage channels in the canal will be carried out before the monsoon
3	The embankment of Navedinaka pond in Bachkariya (U) village was damaged	Executive Engineer, Irrigation (Panchayat)	The work has been included under pond embankment strengthening as part of Sujalam Sufalam Jal Abhiyan-2025
4	The embankment of Dharowalu pond in Nani Kharsoli Pada was damaged	Executive Engineer, Irrigation (Panchayat)	The work has been included under pond embankment strengthening as part of Sujalam Sufalam Jal Abhiyan-2025

Balasinor :-

Sr. No.	Water Logging Area	Concerned Department	Action Taken Report
1	Malna Muvada: Water logging due to asphalt road from Khakhra Laat to Odhavji Muvada	Roads and Buildings Department (State)	As informed by the Executive Engineer, R&B State, the location falls on the Balasinor–Dev–Namnar road. Cleaning of drainage channels will be completed before the monsoon. Additionally, a proposal has been submitted for construction of an extra box culvert for proper water drainage.
2	Sutariya residential area – water logging issue	1. Taluka Development Officer 2. Deputy Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation	As per the Taluka Development Officer, the necessary work will be completed before the monsoon.
3	Near Jetholi drainage channel – water logging issue	1. Taluka Development Officer 2. Deputy Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation	As informed by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation, the work has been approved under the Sujalam Sufalam Jal Abhiyan–2025 and will be completed before the monsoon.
4	Desilting of waste weir of Guhediya pond	Deputy Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation	As informed by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation, the work has been approved under the Sujalam Sufalam Jal Abhiyan–2025 and will be completed before the monsoon.

Virpur :

Sr. No.	Water Logging Area	Concerned Department Details	Action Taken Report
1	Overflow of embankment of Tulsi Lake at Ranjitpura	Taluka Development Officer, Virpur	As per the Taluka Development Officer, a proposal has been prepared under the MGNREGA scheme to construct a waste weir for repairing the embankment of Tulsi Lake at Ranjitpura. Administrative approval of ₹14,58,203 has been received, and the work order has been issued to Gram Panchayat Kharod. Currently, the repair work of the lake embankment is in progress.
2	Overflow of Bedi	Deputy Executive	As per the Deputy Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation, the work has been approved under

Sr. No.	Water Logging Area	Concerned Department Details	Action Taken Report
	Lake at Salaiya	Engineer, Minor Irrigation	the Sujalam Sufalam Jal Abhiyan 2025, and the work will be completed before the monsoon season.

Khanpur :

Sr. No.	Water Logging Area	Concerned Department for Mitigation	Action Taken Report
1	Water logging on the road from Vadagam Chokdi towards Dhuleta	Roads and Buildings Department (State), Irrigation Department, GSRDC	As per the Mamlatdar of Khanpur, earlier water was drained out in coordination with L&T Company. Instructions have been given to the Roads and Buildings (State) and Irrigation Department to take precautionary measures for a permanent solution.
2	Water logging in agricultural land in the boundary area of Karanta village during heavy rainfall	Irrigation Department, Kadana Division No. 1, Roads and Buildings Department (Panchayat)	A site visit was conducted on 20/02/2025 with the Prant Officer. The Gram Panchayat and Taluka Panchayat have planned to install a new pipeline. The Irrigation Department has been instructed to widen and deepen the watercourse passing near the pond. The work will be completed by the end of May.
3	Water logging in private land (Survey No. 21/1) in Mota Khanpur village during heavy rainfall	Roads and Buildings Department (Panchayat), Taluka Development Officer, Khanpur, Concerned Gram Panchayat	A proposal has been submitted to the government for an RCC road on the affected stretch of Khanpur-Bavadiya Smashan Road. The Gram Panchayat has also been instructed to develop a drainage system for proper water disposal.

ANNEXURE-21
CONTACT DETAILS OF DISTRICT OFFICIALS

District Name: Mahisagar			STD Code : 02674		
S.No.	Designation	Name	Office	Mobile	Fax
1	Collector	Ms. Arpit Sagar (IAS)	250664	9978405936	250655
2	D D O	Shri Yuvraj Siddharth (IAS)	250945	9978406497	250946
3	SP	Shri Safin Hasan	254001	9978405980	250655
4	Resident Additional Collector	Shri C.V. Lata	250165	9727763950	
5	Executive Engineer, R & B	Shri. A R PATEL	250486	9974590129	-
6	DSO	Shri S B Desai	250722	9574898793	250655
7	CDHO	Dr. C.R. Pateliya	252702	7567895502 9427935850	-
8	DEO	Shri N D Muniya	250901	8511118848	-
9	DPEO	Ms Krupaben Janha	255590	7567804983	-
10	General Manager DIC	Shri S J Thakor	294234	7567528160	242271

11	Dy. Director Information	Shri Harish Parmar	254051	9687609143	-
12	Disaster Mamlatdar	Shri P S Parmar	252300	9429153821	-
13	District Project Officer- (GSDMA) I/C	Shri Brijesh Mahida	252301	8320363808	-
14	Dy.Mamlatadr Disaster	Shri R A Chaudhari	252301	9913976856	-
15	Dy.Mamlatadr Disaster	Shri S J Chaudhari	252301	9428652832 8230795918	-

LIASION OFFICER DETAILS

Sr.No	Name of Taluka	Name of Liaison Officer	Designation of Liaison Officer	Contact No
1	Lunawada	Shri U P Shah	SDM, Lunawada	7567010750
2	Santrampur	Shri S J Bharwad	SDM, Santrampur	7567010791
3	Balasinor	Shri M M Vasava	SDM, Balasinor	7567010709
4	Khanpur	Shri S B Desai	District Supply Officer Mahisagar	7574898793
5	Virpur	Shri Kalpesh Suvera	Dy.District Development Officer (Revenue), Mahisagar	9879983777

6	Kadana	Ms. Maitri Leua	Dy. District Development Officer (Panchayat), Mahisagar	7016632592
7	Godhar	Ms. M S Manat	Deputy District Election Officer, Mahisagar	9978405954
8	Kothamba	Shri J R Patel	District Agriculture Officer, Mahisagar	7226952008

TALUKA LEVEL OFFICER CONTACT DETAILS

Taluka Name	Designation	Officer Name	Code	(O)	Mobile
Lunawada	Prant Officer	Shri U P Shah	02674	252042	7567010750
	Mamlatdar	Shri B P Khant		250013 7041396181	9428544101
	TDO	Shri Rakesh Goswami		250012	9825819792
	Chief Officer	Shri Nareshbhai Muniya		250006	9909973918
Khanpur	Prant Officer	Shri U P Shah	02674	252042	7567010750
	Mamlatdar	Shri H B Damor		286451	8238776372
	TDO	Shri Sanjay Jani		286596	9408729233
Kothamba	Prant Officer	Shri U P Shah	02674	252042	7567010750
	Mamlatdar	Shri Akhil A Desai		230200	9426044350
	TDO	Shri Ganpatbhai G. Zala		---	8980024445
Santrampur	Prant Officer	Shri Satyen Bharwad	02675	221026	7567010791
	Mamlatdar	Shri Ishak Pathan		220026	9825753233
	TDO	Shri Kiran Pargi		220133	8320608506
	Chief Officer	Shri Nareshbhai Muniya		220055	9909973918

Kadana	Prant Officer	Shri Satyen Bharwad	02675	221026	7567010791
	Mamlatdar	Shri H S Parmar		237701	9909866977
	TDO	Mr K B Modh Patel		237045	7990836191
Godhar	Prant Officer	Shri Satyen Bharwad	02675	221026	7567010791
	Mamlatdar	Shri Ankit Parmar		---	9099982509
	TDO	Shri Kandarp Pandya		---	9429545409
Balasinor	Prant Officer	Shri Mitesh M Vasava	02690	266500	7567010709
	Mamlatdar	Shri R V Vaghela		267200	7016521284
	TDO	Ms Avani Tabiyar		266005	9429063532
	Chief Officer	Shri Milap Patel		266188	9265309041
Virpur	Prant Officer	Shri Mitesh M Vasava	02690	266500	7567010709
	Mamlatdar	Shri S D Patel		277400	9725525794
	TDO	Shri Upendra Patel		277262	9898929346

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER (SEOC) TELEPHONE NUMBER

Sr.No	Designation	Office No	Mobile no	Fax number
1	Commissioner of Relief	23251509	9978405600	2325168
2	Director of Relief. Gandhinagar	23251611	9978406087	2325168
3	Deputy Collector , Relief	23256335	9978405741	23251568
4	Mamlatdarshri Disaster	23251907	9978405744	23251912
5	Mamlatdarshree , Disaster	23251907	9978405745	23251912
6	State Emergency Operation Centre, (SEOC Gandhinagar)	23251900		23251912
		23251902		23251916
		23251907		

DAM SITE CONTROL ROOM NUMBER

Sr.No	Name of Dam	Contact no
1	Kadana Dam, Flood Control No- Divda Colony, Kadana	02675-237627 8238096913
2	Panam Dam	90999 54925
3	Bhadar Dam	9727285024

TALUKA FLOOD CONTROL ROOM NUMBER

Sr.No	Name of Taluka	Telephone Number
1	Lunawada	02674-250013/ 7041396181
2	Khanpur	02674-286451
3	Kadana	02675-237701
4	Santrampur	02675-220026
5	Balasinor	02690-267200
6	Virpur	02690-277402
7	Kothamba	MAM- 9426044350, TDO-8980024445
8	Godhar	MAM-9099982509, TDO-9429545409

District Fire Brigade Numbers:

Sr.No	Name of Taluka/ Name of Fire Officer	Office No	Mobile no
1	Mr. Jaymal Parmar Mr. Parth Patel Lunawada/Khanpur	02675-250006	8980249665 9712717854
2	Mr. R Kazi Santrampur/Kadana	02675-220055	9428367890
3	Mr. Pawan Kumar Patel Ranjit Singh Solanki Balasinor/Virpur	02690-266188	9879021695 / 9712839474

Nearest Fire Station :-

Sr.No	Name of Fire Station	Contact no
1	Godhra	02672-240043
2	Modasa	02772-246209
3	Dahod	02673-245333

Department of Education, Mahisagar

Sr.No	Officer's Name	Designation	Office No	Mobile no
1	Shri. N D Muniya	District Education Officer	02674-250901	8511118848
2	Mrs. Krupaben N. Jha	District Primary Education Officer	02674-25 5590	7557804983
3	Mr. P. J. KALAL	Deputy District Primary Education Officer		9427077054
4	Mr. Bhavinbhai Patel	Taluka Primary Education Officer , Lunawada		9428063327
5	Mr. Vinodchandra Patel	Taluka Primary Education Officer, Santrampur(i/c)		9925502514
6	Mr. Bhavinbhai Patel	Taluka Primary Education Officer,Kadana (i/c)		9099298655
7	Mr. S. S. Shukla	Taluka Primary Education Officer , Balasinor		8849557022
8	Mr. Niravbhai Chaudhari	Taluka Primary Education Officer , Khanpur(i/c)		9725830995
9	Shri. Jayeshbhai Patel	Taluka Primary Education Officer,Virpur(i/c)		9925981968
10	Mr. J. A. Bamniya	Sr. Clerk		9909455404
11	Mr. Harsh Patel	Jr. Clerk		7984753637
12	Mr. Vishal Taviyad	Jr. Clerk		6353120795

Veterinary Officer and Livestock Inspector working under Mahisagar Animal Husbandry Branch

S.R	Officer/Empl. Name	Designation	Office Name	Contact Number	
				Office	Mobile
1	Dr. M G Chavda	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry	Animal Husbandry Branch Mahisagar	02674-250144	9924439069
2	Dr.K J Chauhan	Veterinary Officer	VD Lunawada (i/c)	02674-250142	9016176200
3	Dr. N J Patel	Veterinary Officer	VD Vardhari	-	9537821005
4	Dr. N.M.Patel	Veterinary Officer	VD Kothamba	-	9727760851
5	Dr.R M Mithapirji	Veterinary Officer	VD Sena Dariana Gorada		9558509277
6	Dr. B.M.Kapadiya	Veterinary Officer	VD Chavadi Bai na Muvada	-	8980045826
7	Mr. V M Patel	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Panch Mahudiya	-	9016312742
8	Mr.H B Patel	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Dhamod	-	9427371622
9	Mr. M B Thakor	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Unadara	-	8141177159
10	Mr. K S Khant	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Signali		6352483175
11	Mr. S B Khant	Livestock Inspector	A. Breeding Center Malekpur	-	9099645593
12	Mr. R D Patel	Livestock Inspector	A. Breeding Center Kharol	-	7046407605
13	Dr. P K Prajapati	Veterinary Officer	VD Vadagam	-	7069508529
14	Dr. S K Kalaswa	Veterinary Officer	VD Bakor	-	7359598195
15	Mr. B I Rathod	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Khanpur	-	9925981734
16	Mr. M M Maliwad	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Dolariya	-	9712652445
17	Dr. S S Devada	Veterinary Officer	VD Santrampur	02675-220089	9712638225
18		Veterinary Officer	VD Batakpada		
19	Mr S S Vadera	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Ukhreli	-	9427399043
20			FAVC Moti Bhugedi (i/c)	-	
21	Mr. J S Maliwad	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Gothib	-	9510648458
22	Mr V K Sangada	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Babrol	-	6354872170

23	Mr. D L Baria		FAVC Khedapa	-	9586878315
24	Mr. B J Patel	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Nani Sarsan	-	8141353949
25	Dr. A.M.Suthar	Veterinary Officer	VD Rafai	-	9426074254
26		Veterinary Officer	VD Kalibel (i/c)		
27	Dr. S R Panchal	Veterinary Officer	VD Nani Kharsoli (i/c)	-	9712638225
28			VD Nani Rath (i/c)	02675-265874	
29			VD Munpur	-	
30			VD Malwan (i/c)	-	
31			VD Godhar (U)	-	
32	Mr. A L Khant	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Kajali	-	9687893095
33		Livestock Inspector	FAVC Sarasva (U) (i/c)	-	
34	Mr M R Damor	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Ditwas	-	8469317255
35	Dr. K J Chauhan	Veterinary Officer	VD Virpur	-	9016176200
36	Dr. K J Chauhan		VD Debhari (i/c)	-	
37	Mr. D M Patel	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Koydam	-	9825446190
38	Dr. N J Patel	Veterinary Officer	VD Balasinor (i/c)	02690-266286	9537821005
39		Veterinary Officer	VD Janod (i/c)	-	
40		Veterinary Officer	VD Pandva (i/c)		
41	Mr. K D Patel	Livestock Inspector	FAVC Dev	-	9825774143
42		Livestock Inspector	FAVC Parabiya (i/c)	-	
43	Mr. G S Shaikh	Livestock Inspector	A. Breeding Center Vadadala	-	9427389141

HEALTH DEPARTMENT:**District Level Health Officer-**

Sr. No	Name of Officer	Designation	Mobile No
1	2	3	4
1	Mr. Yuvraj Seddharth (IAS)	DDO	9978406497
2	Dr. Chatrapatisinh R. Pateliya (i/c)	CDHO	7573006971
3	Dr. Chatrapatisinh R. Pateliya	ADHO	9427935850
4	Dr. Subhashchandra C.Dhaka (i/c)	RCHO	9428024254
5	Dr. Subhashchandra C.Dhaka	DSO/EMO	8980514254
6	Dr. Alpesh Chaudhari (i/c)	DQAMO	9726545005
7	Dr. Ravi Seth	DLO	9714879040
8	Dr. Dharmendra D. Chauhan	DTO	7069083873
9	Dr. Alpesh Chaudhari	DMO/VBO	9726545005
10	Mr.Rakeshkumar B. Bamniya	DSBCC	9824269889
11	Mr. Janak N. Patel	DPC	7567895116
12	Dr. Hanif U. Shaikh	EPIDEMIOLOGIST	8140716698
13	Mr.Manish Parmar	DFO	7567893302
14	Mr. Said S. Shekh	DATA MANAGER	9925255729
15	Mrs. Rinki P. Desai	DPA(IDSP)	6359973670

SN	SDH	Name of Superintendent	Designation	Phone no.		
				STD Code	Number	Mobile No
1	2	3	4	6	7	8
1	Cottage Hospital	Dr. Bhamini Pandit	CDMO	02674	250008	7984856329
2	State Hosp. Santrampur	Dr. Madhulika Mukhargi	SDH-Supt	02675	220046	7567867196

TALUKA HEALTH OFFICER CONTACT LIST-

SN	Taluka	Name of Officer	Desi.	Phone no. (Landline)		Mobile No
				STD code	Number	
1	2	3	4	6	7	8
1	Balasinor	Dr. Dipakkumar C. Vataliya	THO	02674	250428	7567863366
2	Kadana	Dr.Vijay Damor	THO	02675	236885	7567893340
3	Khanpur	Dr.Nikunj Joshi	THO	02675	221852	9601297881
4	Lunawada	Dr. Sumitraben J. Panchal	THO	02675	236885	6359973743
5	Santrampur	Dr Chirag K.Damor	THO	02690	268151	8799668556
6	Virpur	Dr. Babubhai J. Maliwad	THO	02690	268151	7567863369
7	Kothamba	Dr. Sumitraben J. Panchal	THO	---	---	6359973743
8	Godhar	Dr Chirag K.Damor	THO	---	---	8799668556

Health Department CHC List

SN	Taluka	CHC	Name MO	Number
1	Balasinor	Balasinor	Dr. Dharmendr.K.Gohil	8980690434
2	Kadana	Ditvas	Dr. B. L. Sangada (I/C)	8469168048
3	Kadana	Kadana	Dr.Nikhali Kharadi (I/C)	9408464445
4	Khanpur	Bakor	Dr. Nikunj J Joshi	9601297881
5	Lunawada	Viraniya	Dr. Sunil Rathod (I/C)	7046870611
6	Lunawada	Kothamba	Dr D.K. GOHIL (I/C)	8980690434
7	Santrampur	Chutha na Muvada	Dr.Maulik H. Mahera (I/C)	9725730183
8	Virpur	Virpur	Dr.S I SAKSENA (I/C)	7621057077
9	Santrampur	Gothib	Dr.J.K. Patel (I/C)	9426555153
10	Balasinor	Balasinor	Dr.Jyoti Amin	9099064152
11	Kadana	Ditvas	Dr.Jayrut R Damor	9328442278
12	Kadana	Kadana	Dr.Dipen Kalasva	9537184686
13	Khanpur	Bakor	Dr.Ravi Patel	9601964148
14	Lunawada	Viraniya	Dr.Sunil Rathod	7046870611
15	Lunawada	Kothamba	Dr. Aishwarya S. Bulsara	9924599157
16	Santrampur	Chutha na Muvada	Dr.B.R.Panchal	9727234908
17	Santrampur	Gothib	Dr.Geetaben P Taviyad	9979338126
18	Virpur	Virpur	Dr Khushbu J Bamaniya	7600385083

TALUKA RAPID RESPONSE TEAM-

SR	Taluka Name	THO Name	Member of Team	Designation	PHC	Mobile No	Vehicle No
1	Balasinor Team-1	Dr. Dipakkumar C. Vataliya – 73592 54243	Dr.Maulikkumar Dilipkumar Patel	MO - Regular	Othvad	8238027140	GJ35G0701
			Bhaveshbhai Balubhai Patel	Pharmacist	Guthli	9909206121	
			Vipulbhai Arvindbhai Rabari	LT	Othvad	9714532081	
			Hareshbhai Gulabsinh Parmar	MPHW	SC - Parabiya	7435040999	
			Gopalbhai Juvansinh Solanki	MPHW	SC - Othvad	7435040992	
			Devendrakumar Rameshbhai Rathod	Dirver	Janod	7016716580	
2	Kadana-Team-2	Dr.Vijay Damor. 7567893340	Dr.Hirenkumar Gendalbhai Damor	MO - Regular	Munpur	9574368552	GJ35G0702
			Diptiben Khandubhai Govit	LT	Malvan	9023694312	
			Makvana Jayrajbhai Amratbhai	Pharmacist	Amthani	9979920388	
			Patani Manish Punambhai	MPHW	SC-Buchawada	9227721990	
			Patel Devang Rajeshbhai	MPHW	SC-Diwada	9978762538	
			Patel Vasantbhai Kohyabhai	Dirver	Munpur	7698247355	
3	Khanpur - Team-3	Dr.Nikunj Joshi 9601297881	Dr Piyushbhai Natvarbhai Khant	MO - Regular	Pandarwada	9727406430	GJ35G0664
			Patel Kuldipkumar maganbhai	LT	Pandarwada	8128061951	
			Faneja Mittalben Dhirubhai	Pharmacist	Pandarwada	9409415505	
			Patel Nikulbhai Babubhai	MPHW	Pandarwada	9213021643	
			Machhar Shaileshbhai Ambalal	MPHW	Khanpur	9510183528	
			Machhar Jagdishbhai Bhathibhai	Dirver	Pandarwada	9726127157	
4	Lunawada - Team-4	Dr. Sumitraben Jayashnakar Panchal - 6359973743	Dr.Shubham Bhailalbhai Chavada	MO - Regular/ Aayush	Madhvas	9879679668	GJ35G0620
			Sangada Anjuben D	LT	Madhvas	9924583848	
			Prajapati Nirav Babubhai	Pharmacist	Undra	9898201186	
			Patel Vijaykumar Vitthalbhai	MPHW	SC - Zara	9638182192	
			Rana Ankur Santoshkumar	MPHW	SC -Maliya	9227731991	
			Chauhan Girvatsinh	Dirver	Zara	8469985017	
5	Kothamba Team - 5	Dr. Sumitraben Jayashnakar	Dr.Nehaben Chhaganbhai Gelat	MO - Regular/Aayush (Female)	Kharol	7817902787	GJ-18-G-8239

		Panchal - 6359973743	Pandya Pritiben Atulbhai	LT	Hathivan	9979972263	
			Naimik D Brahmabhatt	Pharmacist	Hathivan	9558516698	
			Chauhan Jayendrasinh Takhtsinh	MPHW	Sc Kothmba 1	7435041043	
			Vanakr Pravinbhai Vechatbhai	MPHW	Sc DHamniya	7435041042	
			Bhoi Ashok kumar Shnabhai	Dirver	Hathivan	8141908681	
6	Santrampur - Team-6	Dr Chirag K.Damor - 8799668556	Dr Harsitkumar Ramanbhai Chandana	MO - Regular (Male)	Chitva	9737822085	GJ-35-G - 0524
			Prajapati Mukeshkumar Somabhai	LT	Doli	9428363119	
			Damor Mukeshbhai Babubhai	Pharmacist	Chitva	9879447280	
			Taviyad Krunalkumar B	MPHW	SC -Amba	9227734523	
			Desai Jigarkumar Kodarbhai	MPHW	SC -Anjanva	9313016806	
			Damor Balvantbhai Badjibhai	Dirver	Khedapa	9726870069	
	Godhar - Team- 7	Dr Chirag K.Damor - 8799668556	Dr Aanadkumar bhartkumar Sardwa	MO - Regular (Male)	Vankdi	8511554123	GJ-35-G - 0790
			Rana Krutikabe Anilbhai	LT	Vankdi	9106161759	
			Gavit Virendrabhai Gamabhai	Pharmacist	Sarsan	9558629686	
			Pagi Prabhatbhai Bhurabhai	MPHW	Rambhemna muvada	9712568632	
			Makwana Anilbhai Ashokbhai	MPHW	Sarsan	9227729915	
			Khant Shaileshbhai Amrabhai	Dirver	Rambhemna muvada	7874783725	
	Virpur Team- 8	Dr B J Maliwad - 7567863369	Dr.Mehulbhai .S. Pateliya	MO - Regular/Aayush (Male)	Phc Bar	7567863370	GJ-35-G - 0886
			Kismatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar	LT	Phc Bar	9586674063	
			Vasimbhai . I. Patel	Pharmacist	Phc Debhari	9978760266	
			Ramchandra Manharlal Patel	MPHW	Phc Debhari	7435041014	
			Manishbhai Kesubhai Gohil	MPHW	Phc Salaiya	7435041017	
			Patel Lalabhai Mangalbhai	Dirver	Phc Debhari	9978396826	

MEDICAL OFFICER -PHC TELEPHONE LIST-

SN	Taluka	PHC Name	MO Name	MBBS/ AYUSH	Mobile No
1	Balasinor	Guthali	Dr Maunik P Patel	MBBS	7874835040
2	Balasinor	Othvad	Dr Maulikbhai Patel	MBBS	7567863360
3	Balasinor	Pandava	Dr Vaibhaviben D Makvana	MBBS	8155007030
4	Kadana	Amthani	Dr.Sarswati Chetanbhai Pranami	MBBS	7778840955
5	Kadana	Ditvas	Dr.B.L.Sangada	MBBS	9227717496
6	Kadana	Munpur	Dr.Sanjaykumar N Patel	MBBS	9512007745
7	Kadana	Munpur	Dr.Hirenkumar Gendalbhai Damor	MBBS	9574368552
8	Kadana	Malvan	Dr Nilaykumar RKasbati	MBBS	7434097189
9	Kadana	Malvan	Dr. Alpesh S. Chaudhari	MBBS	7567894022
10	Kadana	Sarswa N	Dr.Hirenkumar Gendalbhai Damor	MBBS	9574368552
11	Kadana	Sanghari	Dr.Krunalgiri Narangiri Gosai	MBBS	6354731204
12	Kadana	Sanghari	Dr.Shrdha Chetankumar Damor	MBBS	9157456872
13	Khanpur	Khanpur	Dr Anjaliben D Patel	MBBS	9664766832
14	Khanpur	Khanpur	Dr Tejalben Patel	MBBS	9737723805
15	Khanpur	Pandarvada	Dr Sapnaben R Pagi	MBBS	6351339624
16	Khanpur	Vadagam	Dr Piyushbhai N Khant	MBBS	9727406430
17	Lunawada	Kharol	Dr.Nehaben Chhaganbhai Gelat	MBBS	7817902787
18	Lunawada	Madhvas	Dr.Shubham Bhailalbhai Chavada	MBBS	9624748100
19	Lunawada	Vardhari	Dr.Krunalkumar B Bharwad	MBBS	8238951482
20	Lunawada	Urban Lunawada	Dr Faizan Akhali	MBBS	6351809994
21	Lunawada	Urban Lunawada	Dr Prem Patel	MBBS	9328442839
22	Santrampur	Batkwada	Dr.Niruben S.Pargi	MBBS	9227711904
23	Santrampur	Bhanasimal	Dr Nikunj S Prajapati	MBBS	9328150289
24	Santrampur	Chitava	Dr. Harshitkumar R Chandana	MBBS	9737822085
25	Santrampur	Chitava	Dr Yatin B.Chudhari	MBBS	9537689939
26	Santrampur	Singalghadh	Dr Sahjkumar M Kansundra	MBBS	7984476608
27	Santrampur	Doli	Dr.Vishalkumar D Prajapati	MBBS	9824348354
28	Santrampur	Doli	Dr Himmatbhai Arvindbhai Bariya	MBBS	7567343004

29	Santrampur	Gadiya	Dr Dikshit Aditi Ratneshkumar	MBBS	9016477347
30	Santrampur	Gadiya	Dr Priyanshi V.Bamaniya	MBBS	9328441297
31	Santrampur	Nanibhugedi	Dr Janak R Katara	MBBS	7435986247
32	Santrampur	Khedapa	Dr Ashutosh N Garasiya	MBBS	6354834056
33	Santrampur	Khedapa	Dr Kausikkumar P Chudhari	MBBS	8735938615
34	Santrampur	Rambhemna Muvada	Dr.Anandkumar B Sardava	MBBS	8511554123
35	Santrampur	Ukhreli	Dr.Komalben R Damor	MBBS	9898814445
36	Santrampur	Umber	Dr Jignesh B Bhagora	MBBS	9825464039
37	Santrampur	Umber	Dr Jaimin L .Patel	MBBS	9714364673
38	Santrampur	Vankadi	Dr Girshma B Machar	MBBS	9328297237
39	Balasinor	Guthali	Dr Anantbhai C Shah	Ayush	7567863364
40	Balasinor	Othvad	Dr Dhvaniben N Shah	Ayush	7567863361
41	Balasinor	Pandva	Dr Rekhaben Goswami	Ayush	8799551644
42	Balasinor	Urban Balasinor	Dr Devendrabhai B Shah	Ayush	7567863367
43	Kadana	Amthani	Dr. Rashmika Somabhai Patel	Ayush	9227719706
44	Kadana	Sanghari	Dr.Kalpeshbhai Suthar	Ayush	7567894582
45	Khanpur	Vadagam	Dr Dipakbhai V Patel	Ayush	9428132265
46	Lunawada	Hathivan	Dr Moxika M Shah	Ayush	9979068303
47	Lunawada	Madhvas	Dr.Shekh Nilofarbanu Rafikbhai	Ayush	7046001724
48	Lunawada	Malekpur	Dr. Vijay Gadhvi	Ayush	8347451050
49	Lunawada	Undra	Dr.Patel Apexaben Maheshkumar	Ayush	9265337876
50	Lunawada	Zara	Dr Mayaben Asokbhai Makwana	Ayush	9898507357
51	Santrampur	Singalghadh	Dr.Shaikh Shenaz Nisar	Ayush	9173849100
52	Santrampur	Sarsan	Dr.Shileeben S.Patel	Ayush	7567403443
53	Virpur	Bar	Dr Mehulbhai S Pateliya	Ayush	7567863370
54	Virpur	Debhari	Dr Hetalben Solanki	Ayush	9512007629
55	Virpur	Salaiya	Dr Dharmendra.V. Thakor	Ayush	7567863373

PRIVATE SPECIALIST DOCTORS IN MAHISAGAR-

S.N	Hospital	Taluka	SPECIALIZATION	Mobile No
1	SARVODAY HOSPITAL BALASINOR	Balasinor	NEUROLOGY	9824097379
2	Ananta Hospital	Balasinor	Orthopaedics	9974499799
3	K S P SUPERSPECIALITY CENTER BALASINOR	Balasinor	Multi Speciality	7987705464
4	K M G General Hospital	Balasinor	Multi Speciality	9713960100
5	GUJARAT HOSPITAL A DIVISION OF SRAJANHEALTHCARE LLP	Balasinor	Orthopaedics	9825978477
6	Shanta Surgical and Maternity Hospital	Balasinor	Gynaecologist	9898841274
7	SHILP NURSING HOME AND SONOGRAPHY CENTRE	Balasinor	Gynaecologist	8849124470
8	VATSALYA CHILDREN HOSPITAL	Balasinor	Paediatrics	9662920650
9	SAGAR SURGICAL HOSPITAL	Balasinor	Surgeon	9879793088
10	KRISHNA HOSPITAL	Balasinor	Physician	9825498640
11	MEENA MATERNITY NURSHING HOME AND SONOGRAPHY CLINIC	Balasinor	Gynaecologist	9427853766
12	Mahadev Children Hospital	Balasinor	Paediatrics	9426813938
13	Hetpriya Maternity and Nursing Home	Khanpur	Gynaecologist	7016005444
14	URMI MIND AND BRAIN HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Psychiatry	9537222247
15	SHP Multi Specialty Hospital and Trauma Center	Lunawada	Multi Speciality	9227060522
16	Sarvoday hospital and sonography clinic	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9925106118
17	SHIVANI HOSPITAL AND ICU	Lunawada	Physician	9427056749
18	Lilawati Heart and Medical Hospital	Lunawada	Physician	9428782266
19	AYUSH HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Multi Speciality	9998968730
20	Vinayak Advance Ortho And Neurocare Centre	Lunawada	Orthopaedics	9099030980
21	Bharat Multi Super Speciality Hospital and Research	Lunawada	Multi Speciality	9879161105

	Institute			
22	NAVJIVAN HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9824392496
23	CHIRAYU MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL	Lunawada	paediatrics	9825586678
24	Vihan Children Hospital	Lunawada	paediatrics	8080903687
25	JAY SURGICAL HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Surgeon	9427397111
26	Drashti eye hospital	Lunawada	Eye Hospital	7698615980
27	BHAVSAR HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Physician	9825986617
28	Shraddh hospital and diabetes care centre	Lunawada	Physician	9426549558
29	BHAKTI HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Physician	9879518324
30	Bhagat Hospital	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9825031904
31	Maa Hospital	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9766126183
32	MAA VATSALYA CHILDREN HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9824963050
33	Shubham children Hospital	Lunawada	paediatrics	9687625563
34	Lilawati Heart Institute	Lunawada	Heart Hospital	9978509710
35	Pooja Hospital	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9426308112
36	Aarohi maternity hospital	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9909913833
37	HARVI ENT HOSPITAL	Lunawada	ENT	9099943546
38	Sainath womens Hospital	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9925903204
39	Jalaram Hospital	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9429844006
40	MAMTA HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9909765477
41	AASTHA HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9879448885
42	J J SUPERSPECIALITY HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Physician	9726689988
43	Sanjivani Hospital	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9426023456
44	shubhechchha womens hospital	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9978918409

45	Sai Orthopedic and Dental Hospital	Lunawada	Orthopaedics	9073111444
46	SHIFA SURGICAL HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Surgeon	9825594482
47	Radhekrishna children hospital	Lunawada	paediatrics	9067231653
48	SUVIDHA MATERNITY AND NURSING HOME	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	8469894007
49	BAPASHRI ORTHOPAEDIC AND JOINT REPLACEMENT HOSPITAL	Lunawada	Orthopaedics	6353969191
50	shukan womens hospital	Lunawada	Gynaecologist	9686339229
51	Riddhi siddhi hospital	Santrampur	Physician	9428446479
52	VIJAY ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL	Santrampur	Orthopaedics	7990010229
53	shree jivandeep hospital	Santrampur	Gynaecologist	6351243813
54	nandkishor orthopaedic hospital	Santrampur	Orthopaedics	8347934600
55	AVTAR HOSPITAL	Santrampur	Gynaecologist	9427484951
56	SAVITRIBEN HOSPITAL	Santrampur	Gynaecologist	9179170191
57	dr jagruti prasuti gruh ane balako ni hospital	Santrampur	Gynaecologist	9586586699
58	MODI SURGICAL HOSPITAL	Santrampur	Surgeon	9428367300
59	SUKUMALNANDI HOSPITAL	Santrampur	Physician	9409170936
60	MEERA HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME	Santrampur	Gynaecologist	9825660640
61	SUREKHABA HOSPITAL	Santrampur	Gynaecologist	7096853270
62	krishna children and neonatal hospital	Santrampur	paediatrics	9924187500
63	Shraddha Hospital	Santrampur	Gynaecologist	9879724323
64	Priyal Hospital	Santrampur	Gynaecologist	9426586020
65	Geeta Orthopaedic Hospital	Santrampur	Orthopaedics	6351106853
66	Vivan children hospital	Santrampur	paediatrics	9737550383
67	SIDDHIVINAYANK SURGICAL HOSPITAL AND TRAUMA CENTER	Santrampur	Surgeon	9712134354

68	MAHI HOSPITAL	Santrampur	paediatrics	9904819522
69	SHIV CHILDREN AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL	Santrampur	Physician	9909910988
70	Devsatya hospital	Santrampur	Physician	6354189213

BLOOD DONERS LIST-

SN	NAME	MOBILE NO	B-Group	SN	NAME	MOBILE NO	B-Group
1	HARISHBHAI REVABHAI PATEL	9825498089	A +Ve	51	SHAH DEVANSHU YOGESH	9426274050	AB+VE
2	SINJAYSINH ARJUNSINH MALIWAD	9687876634	AB +Ve	52	GAJI TALHA NISHARBHAI	9979989799	A+VE
3	AMITKUMAR PARSHOTTAMDAS PRAJAPATI	9016522209	A +Ve	53	DAUD SALIM SAFIBHAI	9426540470	B+VE
4	RAJESHBHAI PUNABHAI MALIWAD	8799254200	O +Ve	54	BHURA SALIM ISHAKBHAI	9979277929	AB+VE
5	GOVINDBHAI PUNJABHAI MALIWAD	8141680905	B +Ve	55	PATEL SOYEB SALAMBHAI	9428012849	O+VE
6	BHIKHBHAI SANKARBHAI MALIWAD	8238871722	A +Ve	56	HARUN ASFAK GULAM BHAI	9979066303	O+VE
7	INAYATTULLA FATEMOHOMMAD PIRJADA	9624820714	A +Ve	57	SIBHAI JIYAUUL FARUKBHAI	9429560305	A+VE
8	MO.AYAJ ALIAHEMAD PIRJADA	9624222719	B +Ve	58	KOTHARI JHAHIR IQBALBHAI	9429851718	O+VE
9	JAYANTIBHAI RAMABHAI KHANT	7567355516	O +Ve	59	SHAIKH AKTHAR HANIFBHAI	9979960777	A+VE
10	MO.HASMI MO.AARIF PIRAJADA	8347394508	B +Ve	60	ARAB SADDAM YUSUF	8156068197	AB+VE
11	MUJAFFAR HURAIN G.AHEMAD PIRAJADA	9574078654	B +Ve	61	SHAIKH RIZWAN ISHAKBHAI	9974094820	A+VE
12	VIPULKUMAR PRABODHKUMAR JOSHI	9898047613	B +Ve	62	GAZI MAKSUD GULAM	9427036025	O+VE
13	SACHINKUMAR VINODRAY PANCHAL	9978193074	O +Ve	63	KOTHARI RAUF SALAMBHAI	9429349986	O+VE
14	AYUBSHAH MOHAMMADSHAH FAKIR	9638868717	B Neg	64	GATALI VASIM HANIF	9586057026	B+VE
15	JIGARKUMAR MAHESHBHAI BHOI	7201903272	O +Ve	65	FRUITWALA RIZAWAN	9574273400	A+VE
16	NILESHKUMAR SURESHCHANDRA DARJI	9909877497	AB +Ve	66	SHAIKH MO RIZAWAN ILIYAS	9429348456	O+VE
17	PRIYANK SHANKARBHAI PATEL	9545367874	B +Ve	67	SHAIKH FURKAN SATTARBHAI	7359032099	O+VE
18	BHALABHAI MANABHAI	7861900697	A +Ve	68	KOTHARI MO JILANI S	9723722342	A+VE

	MALIWAD						
19	DAXABEN PRAVINBHAI PATEL	9925428105	AB +Ve	69	PINZARA MOSHIN ISHAK	9664917026	O+VE
20	RAJENDRAKUMAR GOKALDAS PATEL	9904531733	O Neg	70	GAZI SOYEB A.SALAM	9725142552	B+VE
21	SATISHKUMAR PARSHOTTAMBHAI PRAJAPATI	9099525143	O +Ve	71	TOL DILDAR HANIFBHAI	9664796429	B+VE
22	SANKETKUMAR DINESHBHAI PATEL	8153975478	O +Ve	72	TENI ILYASH A.SALAM	9428132622	B+VE
23	SANJAYKUMAR SURESHBHAI PATEL	8140952228	B +Ve	73	SHIBHAI ASHIF HANIF	9824984005	A+VE
24	KARTIKKUMAR HASMUKH BHATIYA	9099675685	O +Ve	74	MUSA SOHEL FARUKBHAI	9879325649	A+VE
25	GALABHAI PRATAPBHAI MACHHAR	7990467474	B +Ve	75	PATEL ALISH RAHIMBHAI	9879747446	A+VE
26	NARENBHAI MAGANBHAI MAHERA	9428913708	O +Ve	76	MUSA JAVED ARIF	9426663349	A+VE
27	FARUKBHAI ISMAILBHAI SHAIKH	9904067391	A +Ve	77	SHIBHAI MOSHIN MAKSUD	7046120020	B+VE
28	DR.ARVINDBHAI R SANGADA	9512155713	A +Ve	78	KOTHARI SHABAN S	8980585851	O+VE
29	KAMLESHBHAI J MALIWAD	7069533559	A +Ve	79	KOTHARI JHAKARIYA MAKSUD	9726823111	O+VE
30	DILIPSINH LAXAMANSINH ZALA	9978779432	O +Ve	80	KOTHARI MAKSUD A.SALAM	9726442577	O+VE
31	ALPESHKUMAR MANILAL MALIWAD	9712224143	B +Ve	81	KOTHARI ASFAK H.	8140554343	O+VE
32	NIRBHAYKUMAR U TRIVEDI	9726498444	A +Ve	82	PATEL RAIYAN M	9727931135	B+VE
33	mehulbhai arvindbhai parmar	8780146734	B +Ve	83	MORAVALA RAIYAN MAKSUD	9429291186	A+VE
34	jagdishbhai ramanbhai parmar	9737494545	AB +Ve	84	ARAB SAMIR UMARBHAI	9909444883	O+VE
35	pratikkumar jivanbhai variya	8866897969	A +Ve	85	GAZI ANVAR	9825512015	B+VE
36	sunilkumar r dagiya	9664891296	O +Ve	86	HARUD SHAKIL AB.SALAM	9427231732	O+VE
37	krushnpalsinh j thakor	7698010678	B +Ve	87	SHAIKH MO.IRAFAN	9825608518	O+VE
38	sahilbhai sadikbhai shaikh	9173293005	B +Ve	88	AKHALI SHEBAZ SABBIR	9737554802	B+VE
39	mo.hanif abbashbhai shaikh	8347361554	B +Ve	89	METRALVWALA MADANI M	9537551906	B+VE
40	javed ikbalbhai shaikh	9510069266	A +Ve	90	GAJI FAIZAN YUSUF	9879723324	O+VE
41	rajkumar mangalal bisnoi	9429050038	O +Ve	91	KOTHARI ILYASH SALAMBHAI	9879767666	O+VE

42	girishkumar shantilal joshi	9998425009	O +Ve	92	PATHAN IMRANKHAN YUSUF	9913295222	B+VE
43	pranavbhai dharmendrabhai kachhiya	7041998484	AB +Ve	93	TOL FARUK ABDUL KAIYUM	9879724900	O+VE
44	hardikkumar ashokbhai dholi	9510039635	A +Ve	94	SHAIKH SHEBAZ MUSTAK	8140964316	A+VE
45	pranavkumar indravadanbhai kachhiya	6352001898	O +Ve	95	PATEL VARIS FARUK	8141719417	O+VE
46	samirkhan sikandarkhan pathan	8320714242	B +Ve	96	SHAIKH MO. M	9426532371	B+VE
47	dineshbhai ramabhai patel	8141910546	O +Ve	97	MUSA VASIM ISHAK	9714794749	A+VE
48	tusharbhai arvindbhai patel	8238443559	B +Ve	98	KHEDAPAWALA IRFAN	8141833345	O+VE
49	bharatbhai bhagvanbhai thakor	9712913483	O +Ve	99	DAUD JAVED SABBIRBHAI	9265198284	B+vE
50	dipakkumar parmabhai patel	9925672630	B +Ve	100	SHEKH SAID S	9925255729	O+VE

Roads and Buildings (State) Lunawada- Mahisagar

Sr.No	Name of the Employee/officer	Designation	Name of Taluka	Office No
1	Shri. A.R.Patel	Executive Engineer	Lunawada/ Santarampur	02674-250486 9974590129
	Shri V R Sathvara	Dy.Executive Engineer		02674-250076 9316085750
	Shri M R Garasiya	Assistant Engineer		9313220591
	Ms. Malvika Chaudhary	Sub.Assistant Eng. (santarampur)		9925251822
	Shri. C.K.Rathod	Sr.Clerk		7359957204
	Shri Jignesh P Solanki	Sr.Clerk		8141691552
	Shri Mayur N Patel	Sr.Clerk		9825264295
	Shri Jigneshkumar Sindhav	Jr. Clerk		7567267404
	Shri Sanjay M. Rathod	Jr. Clerk		8980045852
	Smt Sneha N Gamit	Work Assistant.		8238884919
	Ku. Jinal J Patel	Work Assistant		9586810407
	Ku. Rinakumari D Patel	Work Assistant		8469841937
	Shri Vikas C Chaudhary	Work Assistant		9714692173
	Shri Rohit M Shah	Work Assistant		8320825419
	Shri Hitesh Parmar	Work Assistant		9904692725
	Shri Maulikgiri N Goswami	Work Assistant		7567943252

	Shri Kishankumar G. Bata	Work Assistant (santrampur)		9712350090
	Shri Badam Sufiyan N Ahmed	Work Assistant (santrampur)		8849892770
2	Shri.V B Patel	Dy.Executive Engineer	Balasinor/ Virpur	9825075116
	Shri. Aasal Siddharaj	Assistant Engineer		8758043948
	Shri. M K Patel	Jr.Clerk		9723237661
	Shri.S J Rajpoot	Work Assistant		7778854596
	Shri Thanaji R Ven	Work Assistant		9924973060
	Shri Kiran J Prajapati	Work Assistant		9727527159
3	Shri V R Sathvara	Dy.Executive Engineer	Kadana/Khanpur	9978951420
	Shri M R Garasiya	Assistant Engineer (Kadana)		9313220591
	Shri J D CHAREL	Assistant Engineer (Khanpur)		7623001775
	Shri Ishwar K Ahir	Work Assistant (kadana)		9687142532
	Shri Mahimn R Upadhyay	Work Assistant (kadana)		9537274414
	Shri Ronak J Patel	Work Assistant (Khanpur)		7096391496
	Shri Bhargav H Chaudhary	Work Assistant(Khanpur)		9727082780

Roads and Buildings (PANCHAYAT) Lunawada- Mahisagar:-

Sr. No	Name of the Employee/ Officer	Designation	Mobile no	Office No
1	Shri A N Bhadoriya	Executive Engineer	9825075116	02674-252123
2	Shri Chirag S. Bhura	Assistant Engineer	8238840145	--
3	Ku. Shivani R. Patel	A.A.E.	8758367308	--
4	Ku. Vidiksha V. Chaudhari	Planning Assistant	8469767790	--
Dy.Executive Engineer Lunawada Phone No.02674-250025				
1	Shri S K Patel	Dy. Executive Engineer	9510883737	--
2	Shri Apurvakumar A Desai	Assistant Engineer	9106673716	--
3	Shri Amitbhai M Patel	A.A.E.	9537614073	--
4	Shri Smit Patel	A.A.E.	9898985680	--
5	Shri K S Khant	Sr. Clerk	9510844843	--
Dy. Executive Engineer Balasinor Phone No. 02690-266097				
1	Shri. M. R. Pateliya	Dy. Executive Engineer	9726871927	02690-266097
2	Shri Anilbhai J Susara	A.A.E.	9687757656	--
3	Ku. Shreyaben A Chaudhari	A.A.E.	8469050554	--
4	Shri Vipulkumar S. Palas	A.A.E.	7779051596	--
5	Shri Upesh Kharadi	Sr. Clerk	7433044584	--
Dy. Executive Engineer Santrampur Phone No. 02675-220042				
1	Shri Dipak K. Gadhvi	Dy. Executive Engineer	6352485510	02675-220042
2	Shri Bhaveshkumar S Gamit	A.A.E.	9265090513	--
3	Shri Ajitbhai Ninama	A.A.E.	9537641972	--

4	Shri Ravindrasinh U. Thakor	A.A.E.	9537885016	--
5	Shri Sachin Vasava	A.A.E.	6353341426	--
6	Smt. Savitriben	Sr. Clerk	7874219803	--
7	Shri H. K. Baria	Peon	9879707327	--

Panchayat (Irrigation) Mahisagar-

Sr. No	Name of the Employee/ Officer	Designation	Mobile no	Office No
1	Shri S M Nayak	Executive Engineer (I/c)	9909927086	02674-251623
2	Smt M J Machhi	Assistant Engineer	6353018838	--
3	Miss R N Garval	Sr. Clerk	7600845559	--
4	Smt S T Patel	Clerk	6354988928	--
5	Shri V F Chauhan	Clerk	9586740314	--
6	Shri D B Parmar	Driver	9714489761	--
Minor Irrigation Division, Balasinor				
1	Shri S M Nayak	Dy.Executive Engineer	9909927086	02690-267810
2	Miss N R Vekariya	Assistant Engineer	9638481023	--
3	Shri J V Vanam	Assistant Engineer	8141622516	--
4	Miss H B Baranda	Sr. Clerk	7624040488	--
5	Shri V A Chauhan	Peon	7990776684	--
Minor Irrigation Division, Santrampur				
1	Shri L C Taviyad	Dy.Executive Engineer (I/C)	9909245261	02675-299303
2	Shri M G Chaudhary	Assistant Engineer	7874995583	--
3	Shri S N Katara	Clerk	9979931028	--
4	Shri P K Baria	Peon	9265505792	--
5	Shri D M Machhar	Chowkidar	9328858526	--
6	Shri B A Bamaniya	Driver	8140871229	--

MGVCL DEPARTMENT-

NAME OF NODAL OFFICER	DESIGNATION	NAME OF OFFICE SUB-DIVISION	PHONE NO		MOBILE
			STD CODE	PHONE NO.	
SHRI U A SOLANKI	EE	LUNAWADA DIVISION	02674	251640/41	9925208443
SHRI R B MALIWAD	DE	LUNAWADA DIVISION TECH	02674	251640/41	9925208106
SHRI R K VARIA	DE	LUNAWADA DIVISION TECH	02674	251640/41	9925214970
SHRI M M CHAUDHARY	DE	LUNAWADA REC	02674	251640/41	9925208184
SHRI K N KAMOL	DE	LUNAWADA -I	02674	250553 9727786895	9909934788
SHRI J K CHUDASAMA	DE	LUNAWADA -II	02674	250153 9925217662	7874037310
SHRI A P KAPADIYA	DE	SANTRAMPUR-I	02675	220023 9727786901	9925211875
SHRI M D RAVAL	DE	SANTRAMPUR-II	02675	220107 9727786902	9978934891
SHRI H H VYAS	JE	KOTHAMBA	02674	230022	8200898296
SHRI N K GARWAL	DE	KADANA	02675	237023 9601724917	9925208383
SHRI H G UPADHYAY	DE	VIRPUR	02690	277577 8980462366	9925218152
SHRI V J MAKWANA	DE	BAKOR	02674	299500 6359917322	7567549342

POLICE DEPARTMENT-**Police Officer Contact Number:**

Sr.No	Name of Officer	Designation	Office No	Mobile no
Police Control Room: 02674-250128/250129/250130			Fax No.02674-250816	
1	Shri Safin Hasan (IPS)	Superintendent of Police	02674-254001	9978405980
2	Shri J. G. Chavda	Deputy Superintendent of Police H.Q Mahisagar	02674-254002	9925052525
3	Shri G. L. Chaudhari	Deputy Superintendent of Police SC/ST Cell	02674-254008	9925129911
4	Shri N. B. Bavadia	(Prob.) Deputy Superintendent of Police	02674-250128	9724687553
5	Shri M. K. Khant	Police Inspector L.C.B.	02674-254007	9925777883
6	Shri P. M. Makwana	Police Sub-Inspector L.C.B.	02674-254007	9824098719
7	Shri K. C. Sisodiya	Police Sub-Inspector L.C.B.	02674-254007	8758855355
8	Shri V. D. Dhorda	Police Inspector SOG Branch	02674-252522	9925962399
9	Shri H. B. Sisodiya	Police Sub-Inspector SOG Branch	02674-252522	8320665009
10	Shri B. P. Patel	I/C Police Sub Inspector Reader Branch	02674-254004	9909033163
11	Shri M. D. Champavat	Police Inspector L.I.B. Branch	02674-254006	9979726797
12	Shri L. C. Patel	Police Sub Inspector L.I.B. Branch	02674-254006	9426593638
13	Shri B.P.Patel	Police Sub Ins Parole-Farlo	---	9909033163
14	Shri S B Zala	Police Sub Inspector District Traffic	02674-254014	6352728389
15	Shri K R CHAVDA	Police Sub Inspector, M.O.B	02674-250128	6354719629
16	Shri S K Bhagora	Police Sub Inspector, Control Room	02674-250128	8141868603
17	Shri A R Khant	Police Inspector H.Q (Reserve)	02674-250920	9510373077

18	Shri J V Pagi	Police Sub Inspector Police HQ (Reserve)	02674-250920	9978097965
19	Shri K D Jaiswal	PSI GRD H.Q.	02674-250920	9925255210
20	Shri H G Kharadi	QRT PSI H.Q	02674-250920	9909762777
21	Shri B J Damor	QRT PSI H.Q	02674-250920	9879023473
22	Shri V B Bhoi	BAND PSI H.Q	02674-250920	8758843979
23	Shri R P Baria	PWSI (Workshop) NETRAM	02674-250128	9924928994
24	Shri S R Rahod	PWSI Cyber	02674-250128	9925502867
25	Shri J K Rot	PWSI Computer	02674-250128	9913340814
26	Shri R R Rathva	Leave Reserve Police Inspector	02674-250128	9909634633
Lunawada Division				
1	Shri Kamlesh Vasava	DY SP Lunawada Division- Lunawada	02674-254009	9879179789
2	Shri V R Sonara	P I Lunawada Town Police Station	02674-250033	9724739149
3	Shri S I Desai	P S I Lunawada Police Station	02674-250033	9998967072
4	Shri B A Chaudhari	P S I Lunawada Police Station	02674-250033	9016118686
5	Shri C A Taviyad	P S I Lunawada Police Station	02674-250033	8758098162
6	Ms M D Gadhavi	P I Mahila Police Station	02674-254013	7874815952
7	Ms V V Baria	P S I Mahila Police Sta.	02674-254013	9537995533
8	Ms N G Parmar	P I IUCAW Unit	--	7801845680
9	Shri B D Pandor	P S I IUCAW Unit	--	9909468144
10	Ms M Z Damor	PSI IUCAW Unit	--	8511968894
11	Shri B M Chaudhari	P.I. Lunawada Taluka Police Station	--	8200544478

12	Shri H A Pandya	P.S.I. Lunawada Taluka RA.MU.O.P.	--	8980100069
13	Ms J N Solanki	P.I. Balasinor Taluka Police Station	02690-297500	9978993843
14	Shri N M Bhuria	P.S.I. Balasinor Bhathla O.P.	02690-297500	8141819197
15	Shri A Y Sidhi	P.S.I. Balasinor Taluka Police Station	02690-297500	9979002886
16	Shri B M Patel	P.I. Balasinor Town Police Station	02690-267201	9879184227
17	Shri B M Parmar	P.S.I. Balasinor Town Police Station	02690-267201	9033101010
18	Shri H J Jadeja	P.S.I. Balasinor Town Police Station	02690-267201	9067272727
19	Shri D P Chudasama	P.I. Cyber Crime Police Station	--	9428530021
20	Shri V D Khant	P.S.I. Cyber Crime Police Station	--	9773460134
21	Shri K B Vaghela	P.S.I. Cyber Crime Police Station	--	9816023016
22	Ms P R Balat	P.I. Kothamba Police Station	02674-230533	8511870860
23	Shri R C Solanki	P.S.I. Kothamba Police Station	02674-230533	9426970632
24	Shri D B Bihola	P.S.I. Kothamba Police Station	02674-230533	9825734726
25	Shri S K Sisodiya	P.S.I. Kothamba Police Station	02674-230533	9427694470
26	Shri A M Baria	I/C Police Inspector Virpur P.S.	02690-277433	9925457474
27	Shri R D Patel	P.S.I. Virpur Police Station	02690-277433	9925206468
28	Ms H N Chaudhari	P.S.I. Virpur Police Station	02690-277433	8849078366
Santrampur Division, Santrampur				
1	Shri G L Chaudhari	I/C DY SP Santrampur Division	--	9925129911
2	Shri P K Asoda	P.I. Santrampur Police Station	02675-220138	9924099253
3	Shri K M Maliwad	P.S.I. Santrampur P.S. Khedapa O.P.	02675-220138	8141212123

4	Shri S S Palas	P.S.I. Santrampur Police Station	02675-220138	9099208745
5	Shri S L Kamol	P.I. Kadana Police Station	02675-236883	9726771466
6	Shri J V Patel	P.I. Bakor Police Station	02674-286733	9574863494
7	Shri R C Chauhan	P.S.I. Bakor Police Station	02674-286733	9099021212
8	Mrs S R Damor	P.S.I. Bakor Police Station	02674-286733	9537538300
9	Ms V A Chaudhari	P.S.I. Dintvas Police Station	02675-244033	9904582638

GSRTC DEPARTMENT-

SN	Name Of ST Depot	Name of Depot Manager	Phone no.		
			STD Code	Number	Mobile No
1	2	3	6	7	8
2	Lunawada	Mrs. J N Ganava	02674	250001	6359918483
3	Santrampur	Mr. J M BHAGORA	02675	220029	6359918486
4	Balasinor	Mr. K R Patel	02690	266026	6359918647

Annexure – 22

List of TCM All Village

Sr. No.	Zone Name	Name of Gram Panchayat	Villages Covered in the Zone	Name of Talati-cum-Mantri	Mobile Number
1	Kothamba-1	Kothamba	Kothamba	D.A. Valvantsinh J. Chauhan	9824830031
2	Kothamba-2	Kothamba	Kothamba	Prajapati Niyojan J.	9978195556
3	Lavdev-1	Lavdev, Kuda	Lavdev, Kuda, Khanapur	D.A. Shrimali Samaben R. Vaghar	9638104163
4	Lavdev-2	Harsaniya	Harsaniya	Hemalben D. Parmar	9904991280
5	Hathivan-1	Hathivan	Hathivan	Shri Hasmukhbhai C. Makwana	9512445491
6	Hathivan-2	Akdi, Dhamaniya	Akdi, Sevadiya, Dudhkhedi, Kamalpur, Kakdiya, Dhamaniya	Shri Rakeshbhai D. Damor	9537426051
7	Kharol-1	Kharol	Kharol, Ramaliyana Muvada	Shri Jayeshbhai D. Padiya	9712866998
8	Kharol-2	Kharol	Kharol, Ramaliyana Muvada	Tineshbhai M. Padhiyar	8758449429
9	Kun	Kun	Kun, Gunthaliya, Jeshingpura, Inder, Sameti, Muv Pipal, Vavdi	Shri Manojkumar N. Patel	7622096697
10	Dhirvadi-1	Navi Dhirvadi	Navi Dhirvadi, Janod, Gunthali, Jhinjva, Timba, Shivraipur, Mahudiya	Nirkumar H. Prajapati	7622880968
11	Dhirvadi-2	Mahudiya	Bheliyav, M. Mahudiya, Kharoliya-na Muvada, Mahudiya-na Muvada	D.A. Nirkumar H. Prajapati	7622880968
12	Jeshingpura-1	Jeshingpura	Jeshingpura, Indar	D.A. Rajeshbhai R. Bhabhor	8141008785
13	Jeshingpura-2	Patan-na Muvada	Patan-na Muvada	Paresh Rameshbhai Bhabhor	8141008785
14	Kodiya-1	Kodiya	Kodiya, Andhariya Muvada, Vagoliya Muvada	Shri Valvantsinh J. Chauhan	9824830031
15	Kodiya-2	Bhola	Bhola, Zerda	R. S. Bhoi	9925255138
16	Rajadiya-1	Rajadiya	Rajadiya	Shri Bharatkumar R. Gohil	9664636702
17	Rajadiya-2	Bhama-na Muvada	Bhama-na Muvada	D.A. Shri Bharatkumar R. Gohil	9664636702

18	Gokulav-2	Bhammuvada	Bhammuvada, Hajva, Gokulpur, Hariyapura	Muniben D. Vaghar	6355179070
19	Thanasavali-1	Kherpura, Valinath	Thanasavali, Kherpura, Vaghvadiya, Valinath	Mahendrasinh D. Chauhan	9624748102 / 9824830031
20	Thanasavali-2	Kothamba Pavla	Kothamba Pavla	D.A. Shri Mahendrasinh D. Chauhan	9624748102
21	—	Mahudiya-na Muvada	Mahudiya-na Muvada	Shri Bharatkumar R. Gohil	9664636702
22	—	Nava Rajadiya	Nava Rajadiya	D.A. Tineshbhai M. Padhiyar	8758449429
23	--	Nava Rabdiya	I/C Dineshbhai A Padariya		8758449429

Godhar TCM

Sr. No.	Name of Talati-cum-Mantri	Headquarter s Village	Assigned Villages/Taluka	Mobile Number
1	Mrs. Pravinaben Kamleshbhai Tadv	Modasa	Modasa – Suyri, Baloj, Balachokamoti, Sapavada, Shikara; Bhiloda – Rampur (Phedi); Santrampur – Modasa	8866785483
2	Mrs. Parulben Pravinbhai Ninama	Kanivet	Santrampur – Chitava, Kanjora, Kanivet	8469618751
3	Mr. Paroji Narsingbhai Champavat	Moti Sarsan-2	Meghraj – Sonagadh (R.2), Jampadi; Bhiloda – Medhkanu Muvada; Santrampur – Limdi, Moti Sarsan-2	6379048076
4	Mr. Tavljaji Mukeshbhai Munilal	Doli-2	Khanpur – Ladana-2; Santrampur – Moti Sarsan-1, Bavaleri, Doli-2	8006043479
5	Mr. Damor Satibhai Vajabhai	Panchmuvla-1	Kadana – Malkavat-2; Bhiloda – Rampatena Muvada; Santrampur – Bhanasimal, Panchmuvla, Valiya Muvada	9537848520
6	Mrs. Pani Natinben Gemtabhai	Moti Sarsan-1	Santrampur – Padedi Khurd, Motisara; Kadana – Motirada; Santrampur – Bavaleri, Moti Sarsan-1	9537010561
7	Mr. Rana Kishorsinh	Panchmuvla -2	Bhiloda – Nava Muvada, Moti Patli; Santrampur – Panchmuvla-2, Barela	9537999314
8	Mr. Bhupatbhai Balabhai Bariya	Barela	Santrampur – Gothibada, Barela; Bhiloda – Chavadiya	6392808282

9	Mr. Bajesh Udepal Shah	Anjodva	Kadana – Sarasva-6, Kadana-1; Santrampur – Anjodva	8808070520
10	Mr. Natvar Kumar Shanabhai Patel	Amthliat	Santrampur – Amthliat, Jhari-2	8236489681
11	Mr. Raghubhai Rajubhai Timbabhai	Gohar(P)	Modasa – Shikara, Suyri, Lakhadiya; Santrampur – Gohar(P)	8848795634

Lunawada

Sr. No.	Seja Name	Gram Panchayat Name	Villages	Talati-cum-Mantri Name	Mobile Number
1	Shamana-1	Shamana	Shamana	Dharmishthaben B. Patel	9904604379
		Moti Denavad	Moti Denavad, Arithi, Nana Vadodar	I/C Pradipsinh M. Rana	9737729928
2	Shamana-2	Chavadibaina Muvada	Chavadibaina Muvada, Sonesariyamath	Bhavarkumari M. Charan	7984624404
3	Simaliya-1	Simaliya	Simaliya, Sada, Dhantiyada, Hadanamuvada	Vikramkumar K. Thakor	7874624885
4	Simaliya-2	—	Simaliya, Sada, Dhantiyada, Hadanamuvada	Sajnubaben H. Dangar	9723108505
5	Chatkabeli-1	Chatkabeli	Chatkabeli, Sargava Mahudi, Mor Mahudi	Gitaben Parmar	7567979839
6	Chatkabeli-2	Mota Vadodar	Mota Vadodar, Sagna Muvada, Nana Davena Muvada	I/C Gitaben Parmar	7567979839
7	Senadariya Gorada-1	Senadariya Gorada	Senadariya Gorada	Hasmukhbhai S. Patel	9712831818
8	Senadariya Gorada-2	Mehtana Chakaliya	Mehtana Chakaliya, Savdasna Muvada	I/C Pradipsinh M. Rana	9737729928
9	Vaniyavala Gorada	Vaniyavada Gorada	Tankna Muvada, Budhajina Chapora, Jivanjina Chapora, Vaniyavada Gorada, Vechatna Muvada, Gengadiya, Savdasni Muvadi, Khundhi	Bhavanaben K. Panchal	8140621547
10	Chavadiya	Chavadiya	Chavadiya, Chansar, Karanbariya, Chavadna Muvada	Satishkumar K. Patel	9909764790
		Ukaradi	Ukaradi	I/C Motibhai A.	9879047980

				Ninama	
		Kantha	Kantha	Satishkumar K. Patel	9909764790
11	Nana Vadadala	Nana Vadadala	Nana Vadadala, Mota Vadadala, Semarana Muvada, Manajina Muvada	Jayaben S. Pagi	9624004846
12	Rampur (Padedi)	Rampur (Padedi)	Rampur, Padedi, Soniyana Muvada	Jigar Kumar K. Lakhpati	9925084879
13	Malekpur-1	Malekpur	Malekpur, Bhulakhantni Muvada, Dolatpura, Mahudiya, Govindpura, Jharkhavada, Padedi (M), Hadmatiya	S. A. Bariya	9601088551
14	Malekpur-2	Hindoliya	Hindoliya	Minakshiben K. Patel	9427778285
		Vaghji Bariyana Muvada	Vaghji Bariyana Muvada	—	—
15	Rampatelna Muvada-1	Rampatelna Muvada	Rampatelna Muvada	Urmilaben Patel	9426532129
		Nani Denavad	Nani Denavad	I/C Pradipsinh Rana	9737729928
16	Rampatelna Muvada-2	Godna Muvada	Godna Muvada, Moti Jhajhari, Nani Jhajhari	Motibhai A. Ninama	9879047980
17	Rajgadh-1	Rajgadh	Rajgadh	Monikaben J. Patel	9909607947
18	Rajgadh-2	Nani Palli	Nani Palli, Navagam, Vandhela	Dineshkumar L. Damor	9909798061
19	Vadina Gorada	Vadina Gorada	Vadina Gorada, Juna Gorada, Tochna Gorada, Gadhvina Gorada, Fatajina Gorada	Tadvi Alkeshkumar H.	6354007391
20	Anklava-1	Anklava	Anklava, Chauhanna Muvada, Kachhotiya Muvadi, Savarana Muvada, Salera	V. K. Solanki	9924699237
21	Anklava-2	Ranpur	Ranpur	Sharadaben R. Patel	8200189977
22	Moti Palli	Moti Palli	Moti Palli	Rajendrakumar D. Makwana	9712165502
		Aritha	Aritha	I/C Swaroopbhai Bariya	9601088551
23	Moti Charel	Moti Charel	Moti Charel, Dokeliyani Muvadi, Nani Charel, Pankhi, Jeshingpura, Daljina Chakaliya	Dipikaben B. Bhoi	7046263535
24	Hadod-1	Hadod	Hadod	Shaileshkumar A. Patel	9429544404

		Gariya	Gariya	—	—
		Chariya Napaniya	Chariya Napaniya	—	—
25	Hadod-2	Kolvan	Kolvan, Chapari Muvada	Sonalben Balat	9727730957
26	Utdi	Untdi	Utdi, Jitpur, Hoseliya	Piyush S. Parekh	—
27	Sadhakpur-1	Sadhakpur	Sadhakpur, Morai	Siyoni Ben P. Asari	9409671818
		Deta	Deta	—	—
28	Sadhakpur-2	Dhamod	Dhamod	Nitinkumar D. Patel	9725342286
		Jufarali	Jufarali	—	—

Sr. No.	Cluster / Area Name	Village Name	Villages / Areas	Officer / In-charge Name	Mobile Number
29	Charangam-2	Namnar	Namnar	I/C Sanjaykumar M. Bhoi	9638868890
30	Vardhari-1	Vardhari	Vardhari, Ved	Vikrambhai B. Bariya	8347972153
31	Vardhari-2	—	—	Maheshbhai S. Pargi	8469248715
32	Madhvas-1	Madhvas	Madhvas, Chauhannamuvada, Patapur, Napaniya, Vadi Uda	Minaben J. Dindor	9909392721
—	—	Taralanamuvada	Taralanamuvada	—	—
33	Madhvas-2	Golana Palla	Golana Palla, Taktajina Palla, Vadi	Purnimaben D. Rawat	9909810169
34	Dalukhdiya-1	Dalukhdiya	Dalukhdiya, Pavapur, Junakarva, Dholi, Maliya, Nana Sonela	Suthar Ashokbhai R.	9424293882
35	Dalukhdiya-2	Mota Sonela	Mota Sonela	I/C Hasmukhbhai S. Patel	9712831818
36	Kakchiya-1	Kakchiya	Kakchiya, Gadhanpur, Koliyani Muvadi, Dhodariya, Tanchhiya	Jayaben L. Patel	9408847560
37	Kakchiya-2	—	Kakchiya, Gadhanpur, Koliyani Muvadi, Dhodariya, Tanchhiya	Darshankumar R. Machhi	9924500709
38	Hardaspur-1	Hardaspur	Hardaspur, Semranamuvada	Ramanbhai C. Machhi	9924923726
—	—	Parmpur	Parmpur, Chandpur	—	—
39	Hardaspur-2	Pattan	Pattan	Shree Nilebhai D. Pagi	9924362428
40	Bhalada-1	Bhalada	Bhalada	Vinodkumar R. Patel	9428674402
41	Bhalada-2	Dhesiya	Dhesiya	Solanki Vishwajitsinh S.	9427498760
42	Undra-1	Undra	Undra	Artiben L. Chauhan	9327752192
—	—	Kanjav	Kanjav	I/C V. K. Solanki	9924699237

43	Undra-2	Ucharpi	Ucharpi	Hardik J. Patel	—
44	Limbodra-1	Limbodra	Limbodra, Sajjanpur	Raghubhai P. Bhabhor	9979979697
45	Limbodra-2	Kakana Bhesavada	Kakana Bhesavada, Charanana Bhesavada	Mrs. M. R. Vankar	9638104163
—	—	Gohilna Muvada	Barotna Muvada	—	—
—	—	Bhamra	Gohilna Muvada, Khantna Bhesavada, Bharathajina Muvada	—	—
46	Kadachhala-1	Kadachhala	Bhamra, Shero	Prabhatsinh N. Bariya	9909050169
—	—	Chaptiya	Kadachhala, Kalyanpur, Chaptiya, Bhuval	—	—
47	Kadachhala-2	Khempur	Khempur	I/C Prabhatsinh N. Bariya	9909050169
48	Charangam (Sa)	Charangam	Charangam, Salavada	Valiben D. Pagi	9979752278
49	Agarwada-2	Dalvaisavali	Dalvaisavali	Pratapbhai B. Bamaniya	7046951708
50	Kidiya-1	Kidiya	Kidiya	Mrs. Harshaben T. Damor	7567441677
—	—	Vakhatpur	Vakhatpur	Mrs. Harshaben T. Damor	7567441677
51	Kidiya-2	Lakadipoyda	Lakadipoyda	I/C Prabhatsinh N. Bariya	9909215394
52	Chapeli-1	Chapeli	Chapeli, Daniya	Mrs. Niketaben K. Prajapati	9426551068
—	—	Taranocha	Taranocha	Mrs. Niketaben K. Prajapati	9426551068
53	Chapeli-2	Kaslal	Kaslal	Alpeshkumar P. Vankar	9979598424
—	—	Kanela	Kanela	Alpeshkumar P. Vankar	9979598424
54	Lalsar-1	Lalsar	Lalsar	Anilkumar R. Parmar	9099872913
55	Lalsar-2	Chori	Chori, Mochivadiya	Jigneshkumar B. Patel	8140523838
56	Motighoda-1	Motighoda	Motighoda, Pagiavada, Vanta, Aambli Muvada	Umeshbhai J. Machhi	9909257697
57	Motighoda-2	—	Motighoda, Pagiavada, Vanta, Aambli Muvada	Mrs. Kapilaben B. Patel	9427229948
58	Viraniya-1	Viraniya	Viraniya, Khoda Amba Jungle, Vaviya Muvada, Bhatpura	Bipinbhai R. Patel	9726543160
59	Viraniya-2	Sarkari Chamariya	Sarkari Chamariya, Kakana Chamariya	Mrs. Daxaben R. Patel	9099313727
60	Medjina Muvada-1	Medjina Muvada	Medjina Muvada, Sat Talav	Ketankumar N. Patel	9429512438
61	Medjina Muvada-	Khoda Amba	Khoda Amba, Bhayasar, Ramavata,	Hetalben S. Patel	9408428290

	2		Junamuvada		
—	Dokelav-1	Dokelav	Dokelav, Nalnamuvada, Jagapagina Muvada	Pradipsinh M. Rana	9737729928
62	—	Panam Palla	Panam Palla	I/C Bipinbhai R. Patel	9726543160
63	Navamuvada-1	Nava Muvada	Navamuvada, Dhantav, Chopda	Jagrutiben V. Prajapati	9925127575
64	Navamuvada-2	Bhanpur	Bhanpur, Sabalpur, Suva, Nana Dokva, Mota Dokva	Bhavikkumar Amrutbhai Chaudhary	9427673331
65	—	Chapari (Bhi)	Chapari, Bhimpur	Nileshkumar P. Mundvala	9327506510
66	Charangam-1	Charangam (N)	Charangam (N), Motipura	Sanjaykumar M. Bhoi	9638868890
67	Agarwada-1	Agarwada	Agarwada	Nileshkumar P. Mundvala	9327506510
68	—	Verama	Verama	G. Swa. Muliben M. Vankar	6355179070
69	—	Panchmahudiya	Panchmahudiya, Jhara	Hemlataben D. Parmar	9904991280

Khanpur

Sr. No.	Name of Talati-cum-Mantri	Gram Panchayat Name	Mobile Number
1	Ravindrakumar Sankalbhai Valand	Chatkabeli	9979422672
		Kidiya	
		Senadariya Gorada-2	
		Limdiya-1	
2	Smt. Kalavatiben Z. Machhar	Vadagam-2	7096317735
3	Shri Vijaybhai Rameshbhai Damor	Not Assigned	9099380871
4	Rameshkumar Kalidas Patel	Kanesar-1	9426357498 / 9824637411
5	Chetankumar Rayajibhai Patel	Limdiya-2	9925655021
		Ghoghawada-2	
		Ladvel-1	
		Kidiya-1	
		Mudavadekh-2	
6	Late Reserve – Taluka Balasinor	Leave Reserve, Taluka Balasinor	9567653875

7	Not Available	Not Available	-
8	Rinkalben Jayantilal Patel	Dhuleta-2	8140902594
		Vadagam-1	
9	Shri Parvatbhai Chufrabhai Vagadiya	Not Assigned	-
10	Dilipkumar Bhikhabhai Patel	Pandarwada-2	9909455265
		Borvai-1	
		Sadhakpur-1	
		Morkhakhra	
		Thanasavli	
		Khanpur-1	
11	Not Available	Not Available	-
12	Rameshbhai Jhavarbhai Damor	Jesola-2	9316019099
		Bhadarod-1	
		Bakor-1	
		Ghoghawada-1	
		Taluka Panchayat Santrampur (Leave Reserve)	
		Dhuleta-1	
13	Shri Atish M. Damor	Not Assigned	6355822672
14	Not Available	Not Available	-
15	Shri Vijaybhai Valabhai Asari	Pandarwada-1	9726314390
		Vadagam-1	
		Mudavadekh-2	
16	Smt. Ushaben D. Patel	Not Assigned	8469841363
17	Bhavanbhai Lalabhai Khant	Dhuleta-2	9726443520
		Panta	
		Vadagam-2	
		Pandarwada-1	
18	Bharatbhai Somabhai Khant	Borvai-2	7567723501
		Dholkhakhra-2	
19	Shri Dilipkumar R. Taviyad	Dholkhakhra-1	9723861577
20	Bhikhusingh Madhusingh Rathod	Dholkhakhra-2	6354640053

		Mudavadekh-1	
21	Shri Makrani Intiyazkhan Yusufkhan	Navgama	8780574926
22	Shri Rameshbhai K. Kharadi	Not Assigned	9712423264
23	Satishbhai Gordhanbhai Patel	Janvad	9925256663 / 9537782468
24	Shri Kishorsinh B. Chauhan	Not Available	9687082471
26	Rekhaben Manilal Pandya	Bhadarod-2	8141773228
		Khanpur-1	
27	Shri Rahul G. Parmar	Not Available	Not Available
28	Lilaben Ranchhodbhai Patel	Panta	7623957498
		Undara	
		Bar-2	
		Naroda-1	
29	Shri Rameshbhai Somabhai Chauhan	Vardhara	8849315725
		Dokelav-2	
		Debhari	

Virpur

Sr. No.	Name of TCM	Gram Panchayat Name(s)	Mobile Number
1	Mr. Satishkumar Manilal Patel	Kharol-1, Saradiya, Virpur-2, Kheroli-2	9428881346
2	Mr. Dharmendrasinh Vijaysinh Solanki	Limarwada, Saradiya, Limarwada, Bar, Kheroli, Kharod, Salaiya-1	7046540433
3	Mr. Rajnikant Ambalal Patel	Vardhara, Jodhpur, Mankhaliya, Panta, Koyla	9979357280
4	Mr. Nareshkumar Motibhai Patel	Koydam, Kheroli, Bar-2, Virpur-1, Jodhpur	9825809454
5	Mr. Yogeshbhai Manilal Patel	Balasinor, Virpur, Salaiya, Virpur, Gandhari, Limarwada, Kharod, Sariya	9925783610
6	Mrs. Meenaben Nathabhai Prajapati	Saradiya, Limarwada, Virpur-2, Aspur, Kharod, Koyla, Bhatpur, Dhorawada	7567382048
7	Mrs. Rashmikaben Shantilal Valand	Koyla, Gandhari, Bharodi, Bhatpur, Khata	7284095155
8	Mrs. Shitalben Babarbhahi Patel	Salaiya, Khata, Bhatpur	7874255068
9	Mrs. Manishaben Parsottambhai Patel	Khata, Dhorawada, Bharodi, Panta	9173818584
10	Mrs. Shilpaben Balubhai Zala	Kheroli, Kumbharwadi, Bharodi	6351449536

11	Mrs. Nitaben Dilipsinh Thakor	Vardhara	7069871615
12	Mr. Anilkumar Haridas Patel	Kharol, Simliya-1, Kothamba, Vardhara, Bar, Virpur-1, Virpur-2	9978513007
13	Mr. Rameshbhai Dalabhai Chauhan	Virpur-2, Bar	9979534649
14	Mr. Vikramsinh Pratapsinh Thakor	Vaddala, Khata, Bhatpur, Saradiya, Hathivan, Koydam, Koyla	9924164344
15	Mr. Pravinbhai Kodarbhai Patel	Bhatpur, Taluka Panchayat Lunawada LR, Koydam, Kheroli	9824910225
16	Mrs. Vinuben Bhavansinh Chauhan	Aspur	9979731270
17	Mr. Bhaveshkumar Parmabhai Patel	Gandhari	9909542677
18	Mr. Narvatbhai Somabhai Parmar	Debhari, Saradiya	9265521817
19	Mr. Satishkumar Manilal Patel	Debhari	-
20	Mr. Bhavin Nandkishor Bariya	Velanwada, Motirath, Kelamud, Doli-2, Limarwada	8153839027
21	Mr. Narendra Bhai Khumansinh Maliwad	Leave Reserve, Taluka Panchayat Virpur	9925322446
22	Mr. Rameshbhai Valjibhai Desai	Kharod	7990732685

Kadana

Sr. No.	Name of TCM	Gram Panchayat Name	Phone Number
1	Shri Mukeshbhai Mavjibhai Patel	Chichali	9427750749
		Movasa	
		Sanghari	
		Bhemanivavo	
2	Shri Shaileshkumar Ramabhai Damor	Kelamul-2	8758253606
		Bachkariya-1	
		Moti Rath	
		Kelamul-1	
3	Shri Punabhai Meghjibhai Tadv	Sarasan-1	6353745091
		Barela	
		Moti Sarasan	
		Limdi	
		Kelamul-2	
4	Shri Maheshbhai Shankarbhai Taviyad	Sambheti	7203925510
		Moti Rath	
5	Shri Rameshbhai Vechatbhai Bhabhor	Dhingalwada	9638613076
		Bhemani Vavo	
		Kadana-2	

6	Shri Rameshbhai Nakabhai Damor	Rabdiya-02	9737038064
		Anjanwa	
		Kadana-1	
7	Shri Jayeshkumar Bhikhabhai Patel	Sanghari	—
8	Shri Priteshkumar Maganbhai Taviyad	Gambhirpura	8200575026
		Vada Jhampa-1	
9	Smt. Dariyaben Vechatbhai Bhamat	Fatepura	9979013962
		Sant Rampur	
		Kasba	
		Kasba	
		Sangawada	
		Kanjara	
		Bhanasimla	
		Doli-1	
		Gothibada	
		Doli-1	
		Nanirel P	
		Shiyal	
		Vada Jhampa-2	
10	Shri Nileshkumar Somabhai Pargi	Malvan-2	9586227782
		Dadhaliya	
11	Shri Manharsinh Kanaksinh Chauhan	Munpur	9687032608
		Saraswa U	
		Ganesiya	
		Demli	
		Thanasavli	
		Akliya	
		Saraswa U	
		Morakhakhra	
		Saraswa U-1	
12	Shri Jitendrakumar Sardarbhai Muniya	Saraswa Uttar-2	9726384160
		Chavdiya	
		Saraswa Uttar-2	
		Bachkariya Uttar-2	

13	Shri Ishwarsinh Amarsinh Taviyad	Kanadar	9099131651
		Parvath	
		Titoi	
		Sakhwaniya	
		Magodi	
		Bachkariya Uttar-1	
14	Shri Sanjaykumar Shankarbhai Rawat	Bachkariya Uttar-2	9586711943
		Viraniya-2	
		Bachkariya Uttar-2	
		Saraswa Uttar-2	
15	Smt. Sheetalben Sardarbhai Damor	Akliya	9537440015
		Munpur	
		Ladpur	
16	Shri Prakashbhai Charandas Ganava	Bachkariya Uttar	9265477428
		Munpur-02	
		Bhagaliya	
17	Shri Subhashbhai Chandubhai Khant	Shiyal	—
18	Smt. Ramilaben S. Damor	Jitpura	9923211042
		Rampur-01	
		Godhar-5	
		Vaviyamuwala	
		Molara	
		Malvan-1	
19	Vacant	—	—
20	Shri Bhaljibhai M. Damor	Amaliya	9687722485
		Nathavas	
		Bakor-1	
		Dhingalwada	
21	Shri Rakeshbhai Nanjibhai Charel	Amthani	9825009024
22	Shri Harishkumar Abhesingbhai Bhabhor	Munpur-02	8238986642
		Dhingalwada	
		Munpur-01	
23	Shri Sanjaykumar K. Makwana	Wadi-1	9316299359
		Bhagaliya	

		Munpur-2	
24	Shri Rameshbhai V. Damor	Padarwada-1	9712574161
		Velanwada	
25	Shri Rajeshkumar Somabhai Pandor	Khojbal	9726506585
		Vahipal	
		Velanwada	
		Ankaliya	

Santrampur

Sr. No.	Talati Cum Mantri	Circle	Phone Number	Villages
1	Mrs. Jagrutiben B. Machhar	Faradi	9825594232	Anedsar, Faradi, Don, Motabhadiya, Gothib
2	Mr. Ravindrakumar Bachubhai Kishori	Jeshola	8866470338	Ukhreli, Khedapa
3	Mrs. Parmar Padminaben Ganpatsinh	Babarol	9924736744	Gothib, Khedapa, Vaviyamuvada, Simaliya, Padedi Ador
4	Mrs. Bhabhor Lalitaben Makanbhai	Rava	7573009392	Guvapadhara, Kanjara, Saraswa (P), Gothib, Molara, Nanirel (P), Sangawada
5	Mr. Dhamot Hareshkumar Lalabhai	Hadod-R	7874587770	Ghoghawada, Nanirel (P)-1, Nanirel (P)-2
6	Mr. Bhagora Mehulbhai Vikrambhai	Amliyat	7874280430	Kalibel, Kanjhara, Kanjara
7	Mr. Taviyad Manojbhai Savjibhai	Vadodar	9726582381	Vardhari-2, Godhar (P), Bhanasimal
8	Mr. Dama Lalasingbhai Gautambhai	Malekpur-2	9712654031	Haselav, Dadhaliya, Navisinganli, Khedapa, Ukhreli
9	Mr. Tadvijatinkumar Laxmanbhai	Hathivan-2	9825955281	Uber, Kanjara
10	Mr. Damor Bipinkumar Ramanbhai	Kochida-2	6352206687	Motirath, Panchmuva-2, Dadhaliya, Uber, Doli-1
11	Mr. Damor Ashishkumar Kalubhai	Kidiya-2	9978220063	Babarol, Doli-2
12	Mr. Damor Parvatsinh Varsingbhai	Gothibda	9924727136	Vaviyamuvada, Limdi, Bhagaliya, Janvad
13	Mrs. Patel Smitaben Pravinchandra	Sukhsar	9998656452	Gothibda, Katamba-2, Gothib, Molara, Batakpada, Ukhreli, Gothib-2

14	Vacant Sejo	-	-	-
15	Mrs. Pagi Ranjanaben Gautambhai	Doli-2	9512295737	Movasa, Limdi, Vanakbori, Registry Branch, Santrampur, Vaviyamuvada
16	Mrs. Parmar Swaroopaben Virabhai	Gothib-2	9537729787	Motibhugedi, Janvad-2, Sangawada
17	Mr. Swaroopbhai Salambhai Kotwal	Panchmuva-1	8758105069	Barela, Gothibda
18	Mr. Pargi Rakeshkumar Govindbhai	Dokelav-2	9638945313	Doli-2, Batakwada
19	Mr. Valvai Vaibhavkumar Kantilal	Parbiya	9773061271	Endra
20	Mr. Nitinbhai Champabhai Damor	Vav	9974412513	Chatkabeli-2, Bhanasimal, Vaviyamuvada, Khedapa, Chitva
21	Mr. Chandrasingh Ratansingh Pargi	Vatli	9727585684	Parmel-2, Kanthagar-2, Simaliya, Batakwada, Motikayar
22	Mrs. Binduben M. Kharadi	Dholkhakhra-2	9638014495	Anjanva, Kadachhla, Nanirel (P)-2, Doli-1, Hirapur
23	Mrs. Patel Sejalben Mansukhbhai	Ghaswada	8141548162	Velanvada, Ukhreli, Vaviyamuvada-1, Bhanasimal, Rampatelnamuvada, Vanjiyakhut
24	Mr. Pargi Virendrakumar Moghajibhai	Agarwada	9510557725	Hathivan-1, Movasa, Janvad-2
25	Mr. Bariya Yogeshkumar Mansukhbhai	Narukot	9099798739	Dalvada-1, Varsada-1, Simaliya
26	Mr. Chauhan Arunkumar Devabhai	-	9537782468	-
27	Mr. Dabhi Sureshkumar Nanjibhai	Rangpur	6354396449	Vansol, Bhalej, Bharod, Ardi, Kelamul-2, Kochiya-2, Sangawada, Uber
28	Mrs. Niralaben Mansingbhai Bhamat	Kanjara	7435085852	Uber, Dadhaliya, Nanirel (P)-2, Nanirel (P)-1
29	Mr. P. M. Patel	Kakchiya	8141848454	Hardaspur-2, Nanavadadala, Malekpur-1, Rajgadh-1, Talati-cum-Mantri (Leave Reserve)
30	Mr. Nisarta Sureshbhai	Sultanpur	8758429586	Kodh, Hathivan, Talati-cum-Mantri (Leave Reserve)

Annexure – 23

List of Sirpanch All Village

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Sarpanch	Mobile Number
1	Lunawada	Kolvan	Paggi Shaileshbhai Ratanbhai	9909389944
2	Lunawada	Shamna	Pateliya Majulaben Girishbhai	9726764712
3	Lunawada	Moti Denawad	Patel Dharmeshkumar Mangalbhai	9978779407
4	Lunawada	Sadhakpur	Patel Sanjaykumar Govindbhai	8140915904
5	Lunawada	Medjina Muvada	Patel Sandipkumar Sureshbhai	7041997189
6	Lunawada	Rajgadhd	Bariya Rameshbhai Amarabhai	9925655163
7	Lunawada	Moti Charel	Lilaben Indubhai Solanki	9925655163
8	Lunawada	Kharol	Urmilaben Vinaykumar Bariya	8980342758
9	Lunawada	Lalsar	Prajapati Sunilkumar Vinodbhai	9714606112
10	Lunawada	Anklava	Nijanandi Kishankumar Ratnabhai	9925254450
11	Lunawada	Deta	Zala Kailashben Pravinbhai	9512489382
12	Lunawada	Bamanwada	Chauhan Somiben Lalabhai	9909694188
13	Lunawada	Bhalada	Zubedabibi Kasambhai Khatki	8469634178
14	Lunawada	Agarwada	Paggi Minaben Ganpatbhai	9879534417
15	Lunawada	Chhapri (Bhi)	Jashiben Jalambhai Rathod	9726165337
16	Lunawada	Jesola	Bariya Varshaben Naginkumar	7621017195
17	Lunawada	Ranpur	Bhoi Kamuben Bhagabhai	9723838649
18	Lunawada	Panampalla	Pateliya Hasuben Prakashbhai	8980073394
19	Lunawada	Sarkari Chamariya	Patel Lilaben Harishchandra	9737873757
20	Lunawada	Chavdibaina Muvada	Patel Medhaben Rohitkumar	9998380999
21	Lunawada	Hindoliya	Machhi Gangaben Ramabhai	9727381467
22	Lunawada	Vadhjibariya Muvada	Bariya Bhagwanbhai Nanabhai	9978779475
23	Lunawada	Senadariya Gorada	Patel Jayantibhai Kalubhai	9978779577
24	Lunawada	Khoda Amba	Parmar Rajendrabhai Babubhai	8238606610
25	Lunawada	Kothamba Palla	Patel Nitaben Vishalbhai	9978574465
26	Lunawada	Fatepura	Patel Hetalben Hiteshkumar	9376947878
27	Lunawada	Thanasavali	Pateliya Jayeshkumar Abhabhai (Deputy Sarpanch)	9537895870
28	Lunawada	Kadachhala	Pateliya Sudhaben Jashubhai	9879533972
29	Lunawada	Chaptiya	Patel Maguben Govindbhai	9925439127
30	Lunawada	Kanela	Paggi Sharadaben Kodarbhai	9712500480
31	Lunawada	Kaslal	Paggi Rayliben Dahyabhai	9979517131

32	Lunawada	Dhamaniya	Arunakunvarba Mahavirsinh	9909205928
33	Lunawada	Zaydi	Baluben Kantisinh Bariya	9898530663
34	Lunawada	Hathivan	Sharadaben Bhalabhai Paggi	9913073216
35	Lunawada	Kauchiya	Pateliya Lilaben Bhalabhai	9664943390
36	Lunawada	Mochiwadiya	Parmar Radhaben Dineshbhai	6353428046
37	Lunawada	Chatkabeli	Kanhaiyalal Kanjibhai Patel	9979776154
38	Lunawada	Utdi	Patel Kanubhai Bhagwanbhai	9429855193
39	Lunawada	Moti Dhoda	Patel Menakaben Vishnubhai	9909551442
40	Lunawada	Dalvaisavali	Chauhan Tejalben Dharmendrasinh	6355301671
41	Lunawada	Mehtana Chakaliya	Sukhiben Subhashbhai Bamaniya (Deputy Sarpanch)	9016536468
42	Lunawada	Chavdiya	Bariya Bhavanaben Rajeshbhai	7874394937
43	Lunawada	Kotha	Vankar Manilal Punjabhai	9909848822
44	Lunawada	Ukaradi	Pateliya Sushilaben Harshadbhai (Deputy Sarpanch)	9909560892
45	Lunawada	Vardhari	Patel Madhuben Ambalal	9925322575
46	Lunawada	Namnar	Chavda Mangalbhai Babarbhai	9081343423
47	Lunawada	Charangam (Sa)	Talar Lilaben Somabhai	9723990256
48	Lunawada	Salawada	Chauhan Bhimsinh Mangalbhai	9925186429
49	Lunawada	Kakchiya	Hemlataben Shaileshbhai Patel	9824069389
50	Lunawada	Ucharpi	Dahyabhai Ranchhodbhai Chauhan	9979722958
51	Lunawada	Chori	Khant Jayaben Chaturbhai	9924868737
52	Lunawada	Khantna Muvada	Khat Abhesinh Ramabhai	9512987459
53	Lunawada	Dhesiya	Gohil Pramekunvarba Jaypalsinh	9726587509
54	Lunawada	Kunda	Machhi Kantibhai Somabhai	8479325918
55	Lunawada	Simliya	Sisodiya Shaileshkumar Mohansinh	8200930416
56	Lunawada	Bhanpur	Patel Pinkiben Jashvatkumar	9099798678
57	Lunawada	Gariya	Vankar Vijaybhai Morarbhai	9726261020
58	Lunawada	Nani Denawad	Patel Bharatbhai Somabhai	9978161655
59	Lunawada	Ram Patel Na Muvada	Patel Arvindbhai Kalubhai	6355161515
60	Lunawada	Hardaspur	Anandben Ranjitsinh Solanki	9723828913
61	Lunawada	Parmpur	Patelia Vaghabhai Mathurbhai	9924738978
62	Lunawada	Rampur (Pa)	Jigneshkumar Arvindbhai Patel	9429379112
63	Lunawada	Kel	Patelia Daxaben Motibhai	8160828224
64	Lunawada	Tarnocha	Pagi Bhupendrabhai Pratapbhai	9586328854
65	Lunawada	Bhoja	Patelia Alpeshkumar Bhavanbhai	9925696080

66	Lunawada	Motavadodar	Bariya Kantaben Valabhai	6354022721
67	Lunawada	Champeli	Machhi Priyakaben Jigneshbhai	9727643401
68	Lunawada	Vakhatpur	Patel Nikhilkumar Ravjibhai	9879943208
69	Lunawada	Limbodra	Pagi Valambhai Somabhai	9879991082
70	Lunawada	Kidiya	Pagi Dineshbhai Shanabhai	8141795784
71	Lunawada	Ladvel	Gohil Amitsinh Balvantsinh	9726320899
72	Lunawada	Dokelav	Machhi Akhamben Bhulabhai	9924523599
73	Lunawada	Viraniya	Chauhan Ramilaben Mahendrasinh	9586222232
74	Lunawada	Patrun	Machhi Motibhai Mathurbhai	9824199525
75	Lunawada	Nanavaddala	Derasari Krupaliben Hematkumar	9638135093
76	Lunawada	Golanapalla	Patel Ramaben Arvindbhai	9638593715
77	Lunawada	Vadinagorada	Patel Ilaben Vijaybhai	9913673780
78	Lunawada	Vaniyavada Gorada	Charan Prahladsinh Gulabsinh	9723603395
79	Lunawada	Dalukhadiya	Solanki Varshaben Ranvirsinh	7567172659
80	Lunawada	Aritha	Vankar Daxaben Maheshbhai	9726765359
81	Lunawada	Nanipalli	Pandya Shaileshbhai Ganjanand	8160711828
82	Lunawada	Dhamod	Patel Mahendrakumar Haribhai	9624542105
83	Lunawada	Jufarali	Parmar Shamisthraben Mahipalsinh	9510394096
84	Lunawada	Khempur	Bariya Pratapbhai Manilal	9081789498
85	Lunawada	Lakdipoyda	Rathod Juvansinh Prabhatsinh	9726165633
86	Lunawada	Motipalli	Solanki Harichandrasinh Ajitsinh	7359812357
87	Lunawada	Kothamba	Patel Govindbhai Kalidas	9979999248
88	Lunawada	Valinath	Patel Narendrabhai Mangalbhai	9925019146
89	Lunawada	Navarabadiya	Nayak Bhuliben Bhalabhai	9586535179
90	Lunawada	Motasonela	Solanki Jaydevsinh Harichandrasinh	8141795784
91	Lunawada	Malekpur	Patel Dhruvinkumar Harishbhai	7043813602
92	Lunawada	Charangam (N)	Bhalabhai Ramabhai Solanki (Deputy Sarpanch)	7567507621
93	Lunawada	Nava Muvada	Patel Hemuben Hiteshbhai	9924161970
94	Lunawada	Panchmahudiya	Patel Arvindbhai Jashubhai	9016571300
95	Lunawada	Verama	Solanki Indrapalsinh Takhtsinh	8160514202
96	Lunawada	Khalaspur	Maharaja Sanjaysinh Somasinhji	9924240052
97	Lunawada	Hadmatiya	Solanki Vilashben Narendrasinh	9426570542
98	Lunawada	Kanjav	Sarojben Santoshkumar Bariya	9913952663
99	Lunawada	Hadod	Daxaben Maheshbhai Pagi	9429291735

100	Lunawada	Undara	Mukeshbhai Saburbhai Patelia	7575075914
101	Lunawada	Bhamra	Savitaben Bharatbhai Baria	9714260648
102	Lunawada	Rabdiya	Ganpatbhai Narvatbhai Chavda	9979295576
103	Lunawada	Madhvas	Ashwinkumar Jethabhai Patel	9426040641
104	Lunawada	Godna Muvada	Kailashben Parvatbhai Baria	9909847755
105	Lunawada	Gohilna Muvada	Shantaben Khumabhai Khant	9924519399
106	Lunawada	Kaka Na Bhesavada	Premilaben Natvarbhai Makwana	9925133861
107	Lunawada	Jamana Muvada	Kailasben Popatbhai Pateliya	9727115328
108	Lunawada	Machhiyana Muvada	Sharadaben Kantibhai Machhi	9586609456
109	Lunawada	Makhaliya	Vikramsinh Abhesinh Baria	9101132877
110	Lunawada	Chariya Napaniya	Mariyamben Mustakbhai Sheikh	9979989089
111	Lunawada	Navi Shignali	Jashiben Babusingh Rathod	9426540037
112	Lunawada	Taral Na Muvada	Gitaben Bachubhai Khant	7096790510
113	Khanpur	Kanesar	Muljibhai Manghabhai Vankar	9537387034
114	Khanpur	Karanta	Mumtazbibi Muratuzabhai Sheikh	7096121532
115	Khanpur	Khadodi	Sarmishthaben Manojkumar Valand	9427398387
116	Khanpur	Khutelav	Pareshbhai Bhurabhai Damor	7574084092
117	Khanpur	Gangta	Dahyabhai Parshottambhai Patel	9925748621
118	Khanpur	Dhuleta	Saybhabhai Nathabhai Machhar	8469222826
119	Khanpur	Chhapri	Dipikaben Kirtikumar Patel	9327279321
120	Khanpur	Naroda	Malubhai Amarabhai Machhar	9913293064
121	Khanpur	Navagam	Kantibhai Kalubhai Damor	9586688332
122	Khanpur	Pandarvada	Anitaben Shaileshbhai Damor	9687447569
123	Khanpur	Babliya	Sumitraben Surpalbhai Machhar	9726712621
124	Khanpur	Bamroda	Tulsiben Ganpatram Pandya	9925473921
125	Khanpur	Borvai	Shivabhai Pujabhai Pagi	9727222775
126	Khanpur	Bhadarod	Chandubhai Maganbhai Maliwad	9574229593
127	Khanpur	Madapur	Bhogilal Rupabhai Damor	9824148970
128	Khanpur	Mudavadekh	Niruben Pravinbhai Baria	9638841931
129	Khanpur	Mena	Dhulabhai Pujabhai Maliwad	9664952828
130	Khanpur	Maiyapur	Dipakkumar Jagannath Pandya	9712209934
131	Khanpur	Mota Khanpur	Navinsinh Ramsinh Maliwad	8780707111
132	Khanpur	Limditimba	Premilaben Chhaganbhai Chamar	9510176049
133	Khanpur	Vakhatpur	Ramilaben Kalubhai Pagi	8758368283

134	Khanpur	Vadagam	Shilpaben Jasvantbhai Patel	9879640199
135	Khanpur	Vadhela	Maniben Maganbhai Damor	7984303698
136	Khanpur	Sampadiya	Jyotiben Manojkumar Patel	7698368432
137	Khanpur	Udava	Varshaben Pankajkumar Damor	9909397665
138	Khanpur	Kalakhetra	Revaben Rameshbhai Damor	8799685589
139	Khanpur	Dholkhakhra	Kailasben Somabhai Damor	9909076388
140	Khanpur	Morkhakhra	Jashiben Hirabhai Damor	6355432573
141	Khanpur	Lambho	Ratanben Somabhai Damor	9726194750
142	Khanpur	Ghoghavada	Sankaliben Ramabhai Tabhiyar	9979163495
143	Khanpur	Bakor	Ramilaben Bharatbhai Khant	7359631004
144	Khanpur	Lavana	Minaben Sureshbhai Damor	8238771230
145	Khanpur	Padedi (K)	Shantaben Manabhai Damor	9327182779
146	Khanpur	Zher	Bhavanaben Dineshbhai Rawat	9313049611
147	Khanpur	Dolariya	Lilaben Ratnabhai Maliwad	9327074328
148	Khanpur	Kanod	Rinkuben Nareshbhai Maliwad	8469688864
149	Khanpur	Bhuvabar	Gangaben Bhalabhai Dabhi	9925654892
150	Khanpur	Limdiya	Kantibhai Somabhai Patel	9978177768
151	Santrampur	Anjanwa	Champaben Dalpabhai Bariya	8480488116
152	Santrampur	Amliyat	Savanben Arjanbhai Bariya	9737859332
153	Santrampur	Ukhreli	Bhuriben Dineshbhai Damor	9638730405
154	Santrampur	Endra	Vijaybhai Nanabhai Patel	6367372778
155	Santrampur	Kanjhara	Chaturiben Hirabhai Damor	7016026734
156	Santrampur	Kalibel	Kailashben Shaileshbhai Khant	9978316032
157	Santrampur	Kotra	Govindbhai Raysingbhai Bamaniya	9726873755
158	Santrampur	Khedapa	Nitaben Jeshingbhai Pargi	9978239371
159	Santrampur	Khodadara	Kantibhai Shankarbhai Dindor	9265767884
160	Santrampur	Gada	Akhamabhai Bhembhai Pagi (Charge)	7567486305
161	Santrampur	Garadiya	Prakashbhai Mohanbhai Dodiya	9979066046
162	Santrampur	Gamdi	Sumitraben Ramabhai Damor	8849416404
163	Santrampur	Guvaliya	Krunal Kumar Kohyabhai Padariya	9979422265
164	Santrampur	Goghar (5)	Hirendrasinh Vikramsinh Punwar	9726042058
165	Santrampur	Gothib	Sunilbhai Nathabhai Taviyad	8320206438
166	Santrampur	Chuthanamuwada	Jagdishbhai Balvantbhai Bariya	9726546494
167	Santrampur	Chhayan	Kanabhai Rumalbhai Gori	6351937599

168	Santrampur	Janvad	Nishaben Vinubhai Khant	9327323606
169	Santrampur	Narsingpur	Rameshbhai Chandubhai Sangada	9574266515
170	Santrampur	Nani Kayar	Kavita ben Manjibhai Damor	9712281294
171	Santrampur	Nanibhugedi	Vinaben Vinodbhai Bamaniya	9925165725
172	Santrampur	Paginamuwada	Lalabhai Shivabhai Pagi	9727806922
173	Santrampur	Panchmuva	Dalsukhbhai Punabhai Selot	9712809917
174	Santrampur	Padedi Ador	Somabhai Lalabhai Damor	9426057601
175	Santrampur	Phalwa	Manjulaben Ganpatbhai Damor	9879724744
176	Santrampur	Batakwada	Suryaben Fulsingbhai Bhamat	9925693961
177	Santrampur	Babri	Dariyaben Fulabhai Sangada	6353560908
178	Santrampur	Babarol	Reshmaben Sukhabhai Tadv	6359740842
179	Santrampur	Bavana Saliya	Kamleshbhai Sardarbhai Khant	9638209335
180	Santrampur	Bhandara	Bhalabhai Rangjibhai Dindor	9879436543
181	Santrampur	Bhamari	Bhemabhai Nathubhai Pargi	9712142883
182	Santrampur	Bhanasiml	Manjulaben Rupjibhai Damor	8479535309
183	Santrampur	Manchod	Sonalben Narendra Bhai Khant	9727075665
184	Santrampur	Malanpur	Ushaben Chhaganbhai Dindor	9979277397
185	Santrampur	Mota Ambela	Ashokbhai Ditabhai Ratoda	6352915035
186	Santrampur	Mota Saraniya	Varshaben Bharatbhai Damor	9537894177
187	Santrampur	Moti Kayar	Ratanabhai Rangjibhai Taviyad	6359710736
188	Santrampur	Moti Bhugedi	Surekhaben Kalpeshkumar Katara	9879436321
189	Santrampur	Molara	Kailashben Shaileshbhai Dama	8141416854
190	Santrampur	Movasa	Bhavanaben Bipinbhai Khant	8141174905
191	Santrampur	Ranela	Umeshkumar Jayantilal Pateliya	8200899715
192	Santrampur	Ranijini Padedi	Vimalaben Ranjitbhai Khant	9664657327
193	Santrampur	Rambhemna Muvada	Vijaybhai Ajmelbhai Bariya	6586692939
194	Santrampur	Vankdi	Rakeshbhai Saburbhai Katara	9726255075
195	Santrampur	Vanjiyakhut	Kankuben Khemabhai Pargi	9727467819
196	Santrampur	Vaviya Muvada	Mansukhbhai Jethabhai Bariya	9898116954
197	Santrampur	Vena	Jatinbhai Jhavarbhai Padariya	8141520111
198	Santrampur	Shanbar	Jagrutiben Vijaybhai Bhabhor	7990257796
199	Santrampur	Sarad	Gitaben Ramanbhai Pargi	9638804098
200	Santrampur	Satkunda	Kokilaben Babubhai Nayaka	9106052216
201	Santrampur	Simliya	Maheshkumar Galalbhai Pargi	7567416968

202	Santrampur	Surpur	Laxmanbhai Bhagwanbhai Damor	8141478010
203	Santrampur	Amba	Ashwinbhai Jayantibhai Sangada	9586110422
204	Santrampur	Uber	Rajeshbhai Shankarbhai Maida	9909804294
205	Santrampur	Kanjara	Virabhai Bhagwanbhai Pateliya	7016294585
206	Santrampur	Kenpur	Sitaben Manojbhai Palas	9979411723
207	Santrampur	Kherwa	Jamanaben Ganpatbhai Bhabhor	9726806718
208	Santrampur	Gadiya	Shitalben Kanubhai Kalaswa	9913709792
209	Santrampur	Gothibada	Masiben Surmabhai Bariya	9712333406
210	Santrampur	Chitwa	Varshaben Surendrabhai Damor	8141245952
211	Santrampur	Jhaldada	Ravinaben Shaileshbhai Bhuriya	9537847600
212	Santrampur	Timbla	Dakshaben Rameshbhai Damor	9879622727
213	Santrampur	Doli	Shankarbhai Khatarabhai Damor	9825726472
214	Santrampur	Taladra	Bharatbhai Motibhai Damor	9016333461
215	Santrampur	Talavna Muvada	Kalpanaben Ashwinbhai Bamaniya	8980977055
216	Santrampur	Daliyati	Saraswatiben Jashwantsinh Taviyad	9327521937
217	Santrampur	Diwalighati	Shilpaben Rajdipkumar Katara	9510910415
218	Santrampur	Dhamotna Mohila	Maheshkumar Sardarbhai Vagadiya	9106394818
219	Santrampur	Nani Sarasan	Pankajkumar Laxmanbhai Chandana	8200649306
220	Santrampur	Nanirel (5)	Bharatsinh Punabhai Valvai	9726239806
221	Santrampur	Parthampur	Shuklabhai Kamjibhai Dama	8141046073
222	Santrampur	Barela	Harishkumar Ramabhai Bariya	6351206353
223	Santrampur	Bugad	Madhuben Ashokbhai Damor	7874789602
224	Santrampur	Bendda	Ritaben Rajeshbhai Garod	9327580355
225	Santrampur	Boidiya	Sonalben Rajeshbhai Rathod	9712684737
226	Santrampur	Bhendara	Bhartiben Fulabhai Dama	6351845720
227	Santrampur	Moti Sarasan	Sukhabhai Dhulabhai Bamaniya	9537273412
228	Santrampur	Motirel (P)	Ganpatbhai Nathubhai Taviyad	7573986134
229	Santrampur	Rayaniya	Jentaben Mahendrabhai Ratoda	9023528636
230	Santrampur	Limda Muvadi	Ratanben Motibhai Damor	9726106305
231	Santrampur	Limdi	Jashodaben Mohanbhai Bamaniya	9426338436
232	Santrampur	Shir	Jashodaben Rameshbhai Dabhi	9727016296
233	Santrampur	Saraswa (5)	Hetalben Yogeshbhai Selot	9624655201
234	Santrampur	Sangawada	Dhulabhai Rupabhai Sangada	9726106206
235	Santrampur	Singalgadh	Dipikaben Shaileshbhai Damor	9687629438

236	Santrampur	Sukatimba Muvada	Shilaben Laxmanbhai Rathod	9687569503
237	Santrampur	Hathipura	Minaben Ashwinbhai Bhabhor	6353084410
238	Santrampur	Hadani Sarasan	Sukhiben Shankarbhai Rawal	6353803952
239	Santrampur	Hirapur	Kantaben Alkeshbhai Machhar	9909874033
240	Kadana	Divda	I/C (Dy. Sarpanch) Jaydipsinh Bharesinh Puwar	9427057313
241	Kadana	Amthani	Manjulaben Devabhai Damor	9913715998
242	Kadana	Ankaliya	Kankuben Narvatbhai Damor	9979989009
243	Kadana	Kaliyari	Shantaben Ranchhodbhai Damor	9825098151
244	Kadana	Kajli	Bhagvatbhai Nanabhai Khant	9662667990
245	Kadana	Kureta	Shaileshbhai Ramabhai Damor	9016614809
246	Kadana	Kelamul	Shantaben Sukhabhai Damor	9327858503
247	Kadana	Ghaswada	Ramabhai Fulabhai Khant	9586070973
248	Kadana	Jambunala	Vechatbhai Lalabhai Vagadiya	9727223068
249	Kadana	Jhenjhwa	Rekhaben Kalpeshkumar Ghamot	7567763586
250	Kadana	Sarasdi	Gemabhai Bhurabhai Pateliya	9913963335

251	Kadana	Talwada	Parvatsinh Ramanbhai Khant	9726201888
252	Kadana	Daghaliya	Kailashben Arvindbhai Vagadiya	9099261386
253	Kadana	Nani Kharsoli	Vipulkumar Shantilal Vankar	9726001717
254	Kadana	Nani Rath	Chaturbhai Rumalbhai Taviyad	9427143041
255	Kadana	Bachkariya Uttar	E. Cha. (Dy. Sarpanch) Damor Geliben Nanabhai	8320564434
256	Kadana	Bhagaliya	Raghaben Vikrambhai Maliwad	9586047020
257	Kadana	Bhemani Vavo	Sukhabhai Nanabhai Rawal	6553487348
258	Kadana	Mahapur	Niranjanaben Ashokkumar Patel	9725774525
259	Kadana	Malvan	Josnaben Kirankumar Solanki	9327510152
260	Kadana	Mota Gharola	Jaydeepsinh Mansukhbhai Pateliya	9537694191
261	Kadana	Moti Rath	Premilaben Koyabhai Taviyad	9099557247
262	Kadana	Rankpur	Bhuriben Vaghabhai Damor	9913673989
263	Kadana	Ringaniya	Sureshbhai Rughbhai Khant	9099688426
264	Kadana	Relva	Ramanbhai Ghirabhai Damor	9638014505
265	Kadana	Ladpur	Sukhiben Jayantibhai Khant	8469777422
266	Kadana	Libhola	Hinaben Manishkumar Patel	6352368425
267	Kadana	Vadazhapa	Mahalaxmiben Ghanmanjay Khant	9879175053
268	Kadana	Vagadiyana Pithapur	Vikrambhai Laxmanbhai Vagadiya	6351705659

269	Kadana	Velanvada	Raghaben Sureshbhai Damor	9879723541
270	Kadana	Shiyal	Savitaben Arjunbhai Padariya	9913982298
271	Kadana	Sanghari	Shantaben Salambhai Khant	9978368635
272	Kadana	Dhingalvada	Navalben Zhalubhai Damor	6354284651
273	Kadana	Ditvas	Jashodaben Dineshbhai Damor	9099817262
274	Kadana	Karvai	Somabhai Nanabhai Taral	9426085607
275	Kadana	Kadana	Jayantilal Manilal Prajapati	9099497831
276	Kadana	Saliyamuvadi	Kirankumar Ajmelbhai Maliwad	9537402675
277	Kadana	Mal	Bharatiben Yashwantgar Gosai	8238864333
278	Kadana	Golanpur	Dineshkumar Virabhai Khant	8469478747
279	Kadana	Goghar Uttar	Babubhai Bhurabhai Damor	9979686767
280	Kadana	Tarkoni Naal	Bhavanaben Ramabhai Vagadiya	9537855838
281	Kadana	Bhul	Popatbhai Nathabhai Dindor	9638465250
282	Kadana	Sarasva (Old Uttar)	Dariyaben Mahendrabhai Sangada	8469864536
283	Kadana	Sarasva (New Uttar)	Kamalaben Kamleshbhai Damor	9716227492
284	Kadana	Munpur	Maniyabhai Velabhai Damor	9687329804
285	Kadana	Kharavada	Shantaben Jagabhai Machhi	9313302934
286	Balasinor	Jorapura	Rasilaben Mukeshkumar Patel	9925321864
287	Balasinor	Alela	Jagatsinh Prabhatsinh Thakor	6355518408
288	Balasinor	Baliyadev	Amarabhai Ladubhai Solanki	9875110941
289	Balasinor	Bhantala	Jashvantsinh Pratapsinh Solanki	7698963590
290	Balasinor	Bodoli	Manishaben Ajitsinh Parmar	9712098248
291	Balasinor	Dakhariya	Vishnubhai Ramanbhai Valand	9879816727
292	Balasinor	Dev	Javansinh Laxmansinh Chauhan	9558522606
293	Balasinor	Daulatporda	Manojkumar Hirabhai Patel	8153080291
294	Balasinor	Felsani	Ambalal Mavjibhai Vankar	9825645189
295	Balasinor	Gadhavada	Artiben Nareshbhai Vaghela	9624641092
296	Balasinor	Gajapaginamuvada	Kaushikkumar Udesinh Parmar	7436023808
297	Balasinor	Handiya	Jayeshbhai Arjunbhai Mehera	8140368040
298	Balasinor	Gunthali	Buniben Mangalbhai Parmar	9925975835
299	Balasinor	Janod	Rameshbhai Ratnabhai Machhi	7874459453
300	Balasinor	Jetholi	Dipakkumar Manilal Panchal	9924166669
301	Balasinor	Khandivav	Sarojben Praveenkumar Chauhan	9727510289
302	Balasinor	Limdi	Bharatiben Bhalsinh Chauhan	9904883629

303	Balasinor	Kambopa	Somiben Bharubhai Thakor	9638308651
304	Balasinor	Meghliya	Sudhaben Arunbhai Chauhan	9574812636
305	Balasinor	Navgama	Shitalben Prakashbhai Chauhan	9313605294
306	Balasinor	Othvad	Urmilaben Yogendrasinh Thakor	9714322002
307	Balasinor	Pilodra	Ranjanben Dharmeshbhai Pateliya	9974403398
308	Balasinor	Kadhैया	Vinaben Balwantsinh Baraiya	9099129196
309	Balasinor	Raiyoli	Gitaben Khusalbhai Vankar	7046703449
310	Balasinor	Rajpur (Bala)	Kiritbhai Kalabhai Patel	9924993939
311	Balasinor	Raliyata	Ajmelsinh Prabhatsinh Zala	6354248846
312	Balasinor	Ramanamuvada	Alkaben Ranjitsinh Thakor	9624679681
313	Balasinor	Vanakbori	Vinodsinh Nansinh Zala	9737892763
314	Balasinor	Saliyavadi	Rahulsinh Prabhatsinh Zala	9824981672
315	Balasinor	Sutariya	Kanabhai Pujabhai Zala	9687643664
316	Balasinor	Sakariya	Nileshbhai Fatabhai Parmar	8141420675
317	Balasinor	Gadhanamuvada	Bhupendrasinh Ratnabhai Solanki	9913342870
318	Balasinor	Dodiya	Laxmiben Bhalabhai Parmar	9723108135
319	Balasinor	Vadadala	Javanbhai Chaturbhai Parmar	8238081735
320	Balasinor	Vasadara	Tarlikaben Ajmelsinh Parmar	8141117252
321	Balasinor	Parbiya	Arunaben Manojkumar Prajapati	7201940756
322	Balasinor	Kotarbor	Manjulaben Harihar Machhi	9879341320
323	Balasinor	Malnamuvada	Manishaben Indrajitsinh Chauhan	9327278907
324	Balasinor	Tajeri	Rameshkumar Rayjibhai Chauhan	9909833811
325	Balasinor	Patdiya	Dakshaben Kanaksinh Chauhan	6352162039
326	Balasinor	Bariyavaga	Shakuntalaben Gunvantsinh Parmar	9427083195
327	Balasinor	Pandva	Bharatiben Dineshbhai Mayavanshi	8141252113
328	Balasinor	Saroda	Kiritsinh Prabhatsinh Chauhan	9909510780
329	Balasinor	Karanpur	Kiranbhai Dahyabhai Bharwad	7359544834
330	Virpur	Baar	Dhanpalsinh Ajmelsinh Parmar	9712515268
331	Virpur	Bor	Jayaben Kalpeshkumar Thakor	9925463581
332	Virpur	Virpur	Bhupendrabhai Ramanlal Mehta	9427388771
333	Virpur	Bhatpur	Parulben Narvatbhai Bariya	9913633940
334	Virpur	Vaghas	Taraben Vinodsinh Thakor	9924871853
335	Virpur	Chorsa	Gunvantiben Jaydipsinh Thakor	9265683789
336	Virpur	Mandliya	Manharbhai Bhavansinh Parmar	9954698348

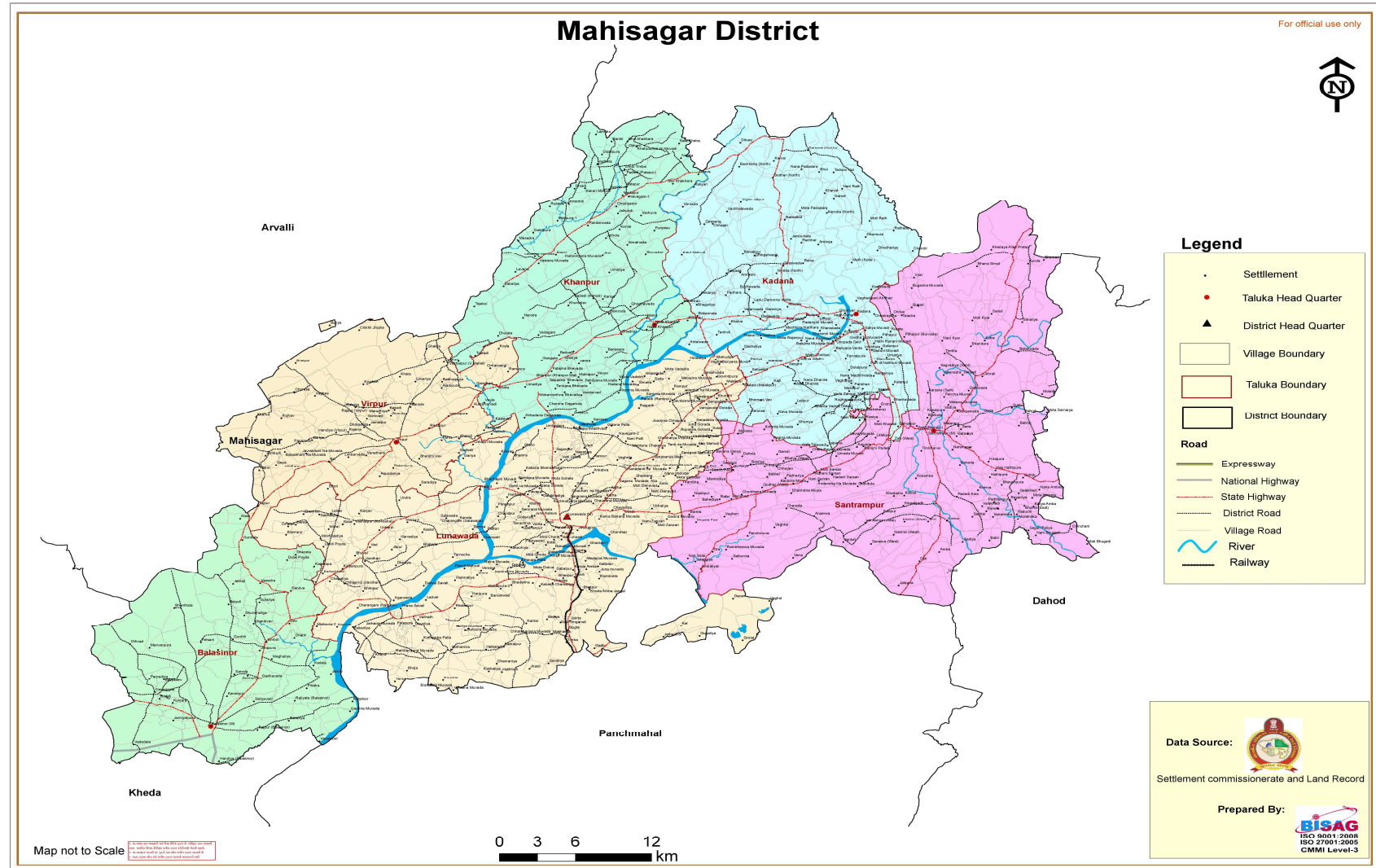
337	Virpur	Salaiya	Bipinkumar Somabhai Patel	9099361236
338	Virpur	Rajpur	Kamleshbhai Dharmabhai Patel	6353082063
339	Virpur	Baroda	Vimalkumar Mohanbhai Prajapati	9727435646
340	Virpur	Bharodi	Jigneshkumar Muljibhai Patel	7698997195
341	Virpur	Khata	Minaben Ramakant Patel	9913534753
342	Virpur	Ghatda	Bhavanaben Bhavanbhai Pagi	9638410710
343	Virpur	Limarvada	Lilaben Mohbatsinh Thakor	8980406266
344	Virpur	Gandhari	Sejalben Shanabhai Khant	9825697757
345	Virpur	Panta	Ramilaben Jashwantsinh Solanki	9723387137
346	Virpur	Sariya	Balwantbhai Laxmanbhai Parmar	9638002887
347	Virpur	Kheroli	Madhuben Jayeshkumar Patel	9925783583
348	Virpur	Ratankuva	Govindbhai Hirabhai Vankar	7563846027
349	Virpur	Handiya	Jignashaben Jayendrabhai Barot	9714371173
350	Virpur	Kharod	Nileshwari Narendrasinh Khant	9925162043
351	Virpur	Dhoravada	Raiben Babarsinh Parmar	9925162043
352	Virpur	Kasodi	Bhagvatiben Nileshbhai Patel	9726327261
353	Virpur	Jodhpur	Maniben Vikrambhai Parmar	8758227095
354	Virpur	Saradiya	Rameshbhai Chaturbhai Solanki	9909439962
355	Virpur	Vardhara	Kavankumar Vinodbhai Patel	8141852600
356	Virpur	Koyla	Vikrambhai Bhathibhai Khant	9979423347
357	Virpur	Debhari	Niruben Ramanbhai Harijan	9537883466
358	Virpur	Kumbharwadi	Kesharben Hitendrasinh Maliwad	9687144751
359	Virpur	Aspur	Suryaben Ashokbhai Thakor	9510870772
360	Virpur	Koydam	Parulben Ranjitsinh Bariya	9913204686
361	Virpur	Pansroda	Sharadaben Sardarsinh Parmar	9824889728

ANNEXURE-24
List of Fire station Equipments

Sr.No	Name of Model Fire Station	Water Rescue Equipment	Quantity	Condition Whether is Working or not
1	Lunavada	Speed boat	2	Working
2		Life Boya Ring	10	Working
3		Life Jacket	15	Working
4		Water Rescue craft	1	Working
5		Floating & Folding Streachers (Water)	1	Working
6		20 Mtr Rope	5	Working
7		30 Mtr Rope	3	Working
8		10 Mtr Rope	5	Working
9		De-Watering Pump	1	Working

ANNEXURE-25

DISTRICT AND TALUKA MAPS



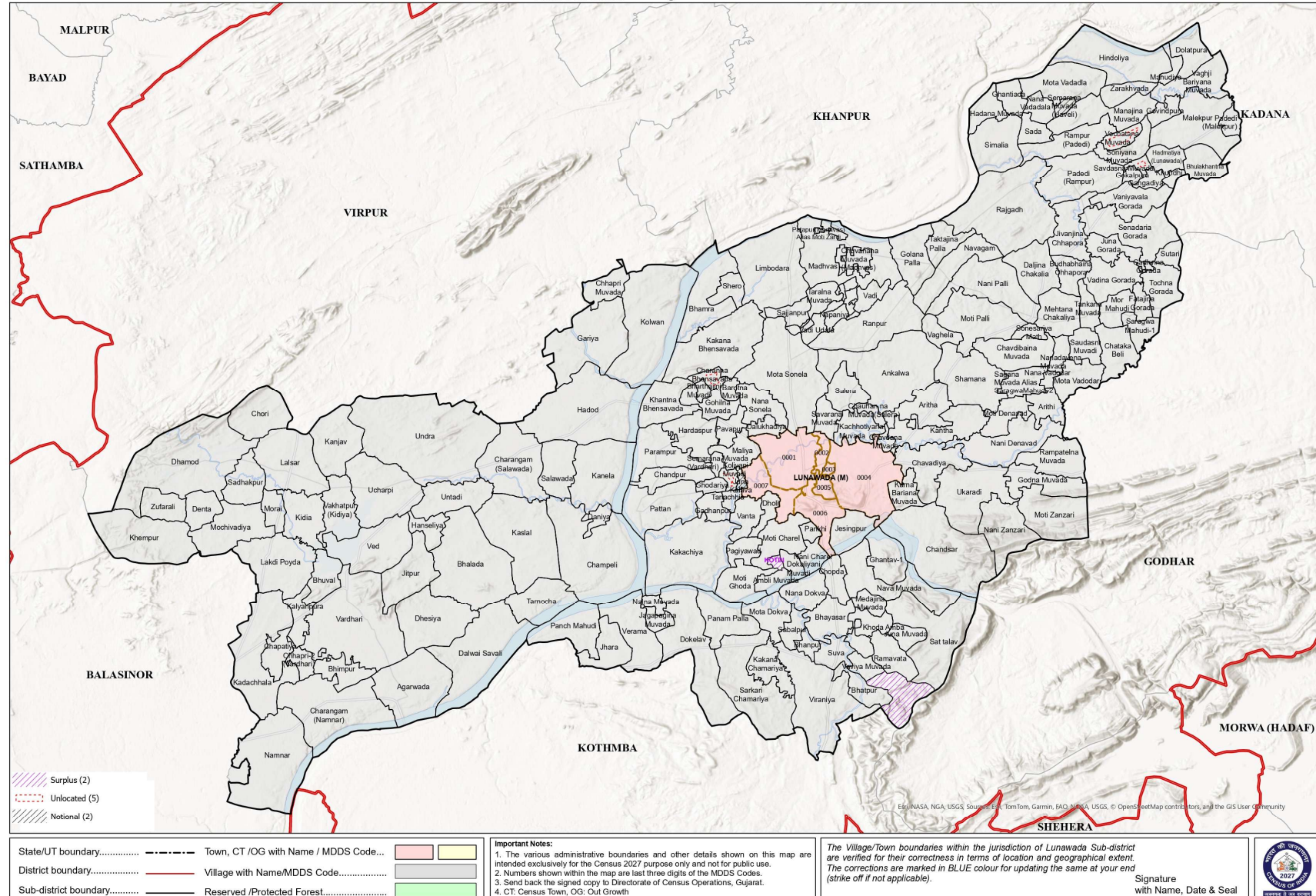
Lunawada

Name of the State/UT: Gujarat

Name of the District: Mahisagar

Name of the Sub-district: Lunawada

Annexure I



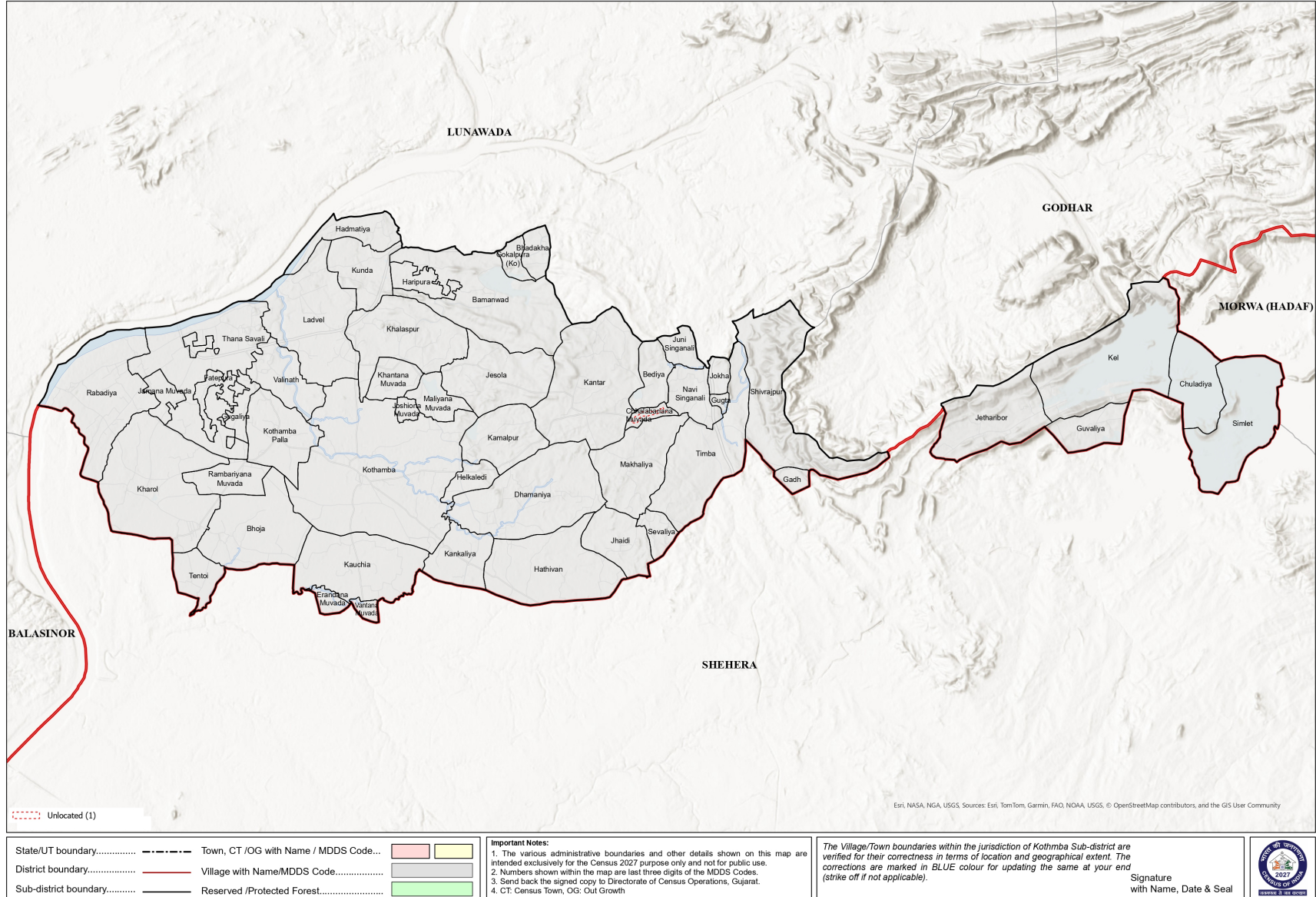
Kothamba

Name of the State/UT: **Gujarat**

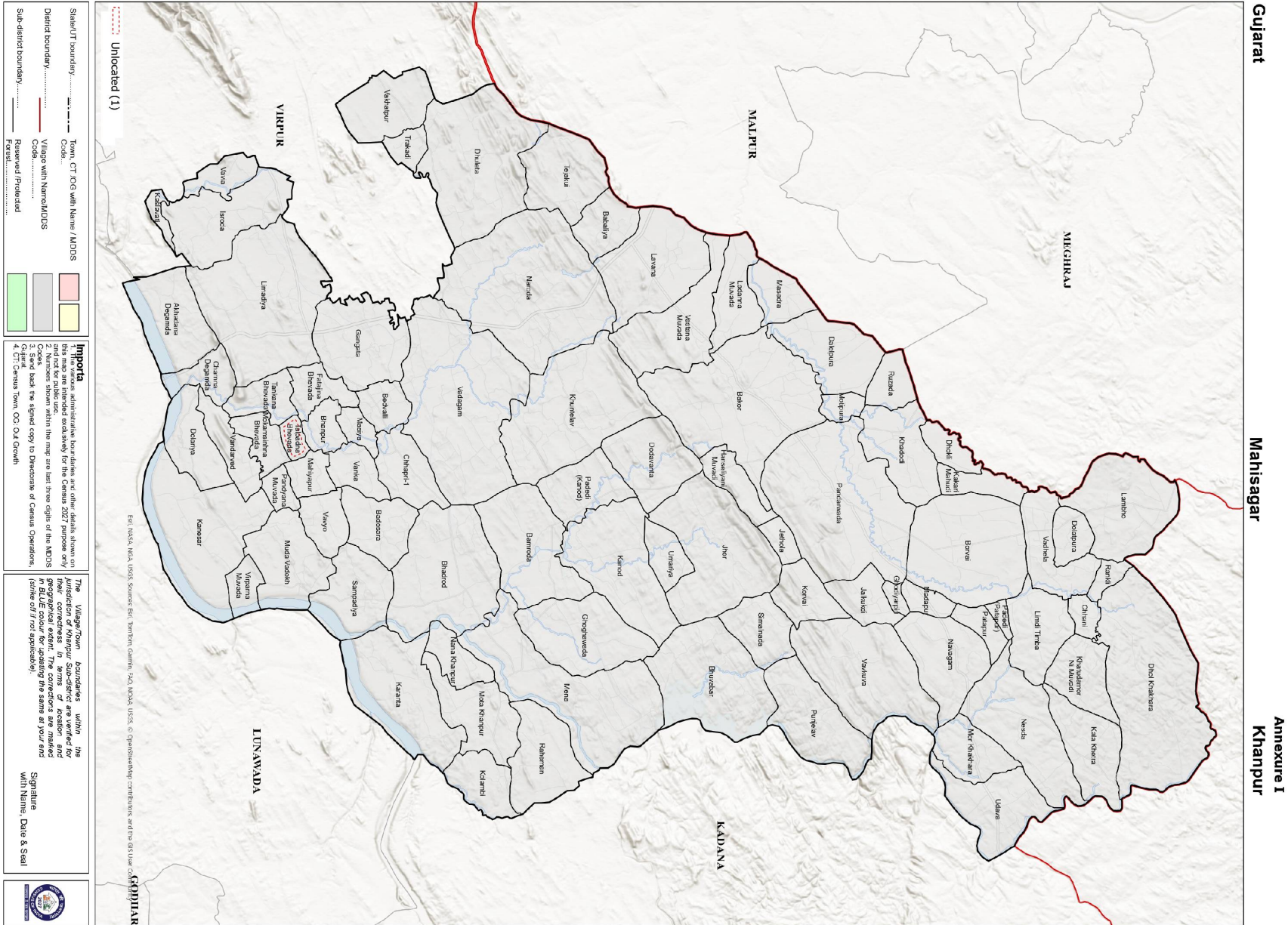
Name of the District: **Mahisagar**

Name of the Sub-district: **Kothmba**

Annexure I



Khanpur



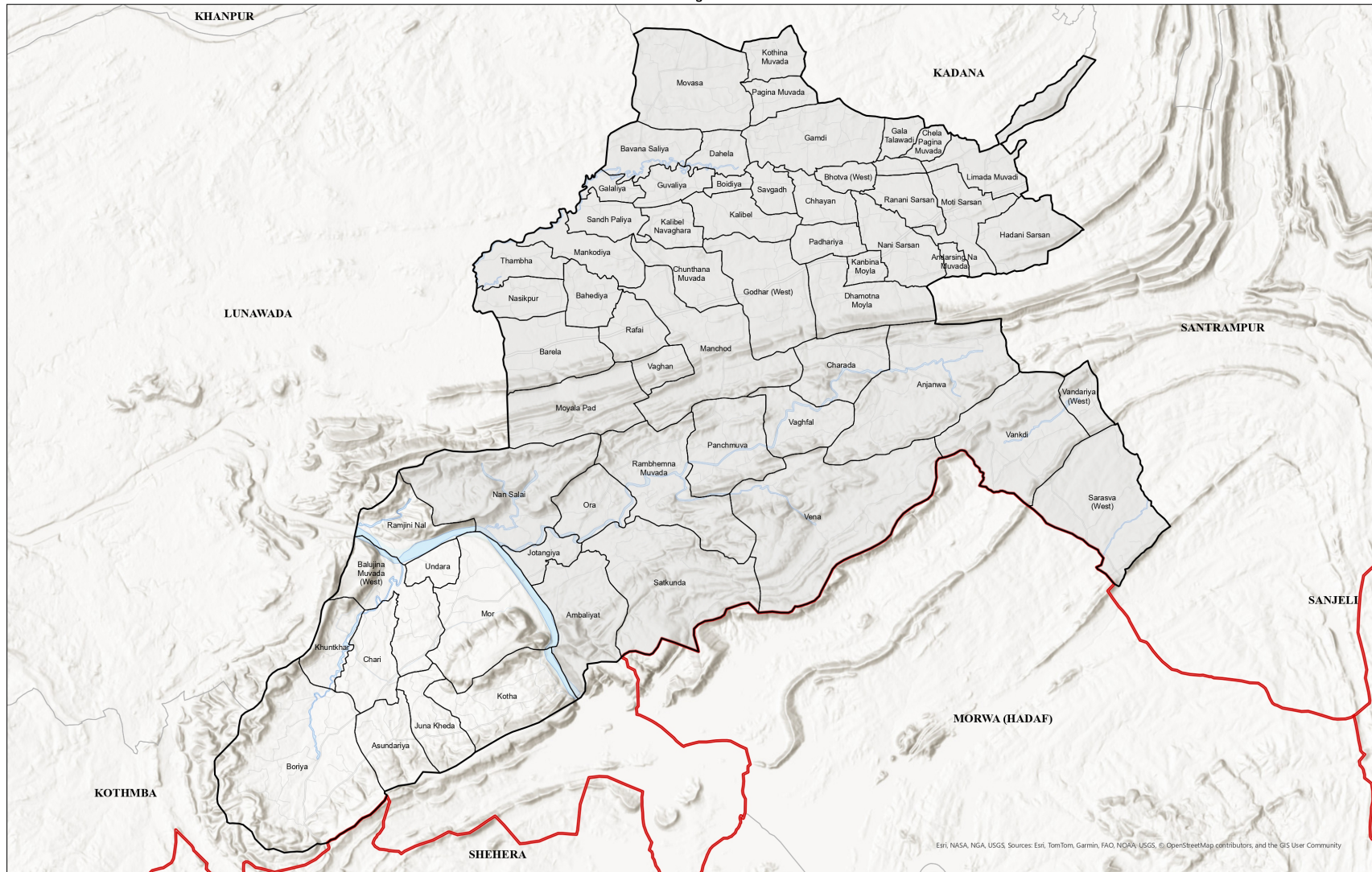
Godhar

Annexure I

Name of the State/UT: **Gujarat**

Name of the District: **Mahisagar**

Name of the Sub-district: **Godhar**



Etri, NASA, NGA, USGS, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

State/UT boundary.....	--- Town, CT /OG with Name / MDDS Code...		
District boundary.....	— Village with Name/MDDS Code.....		
Sub-district boundary.....	— Reserved /Protected Forest.....		

Important Notes:

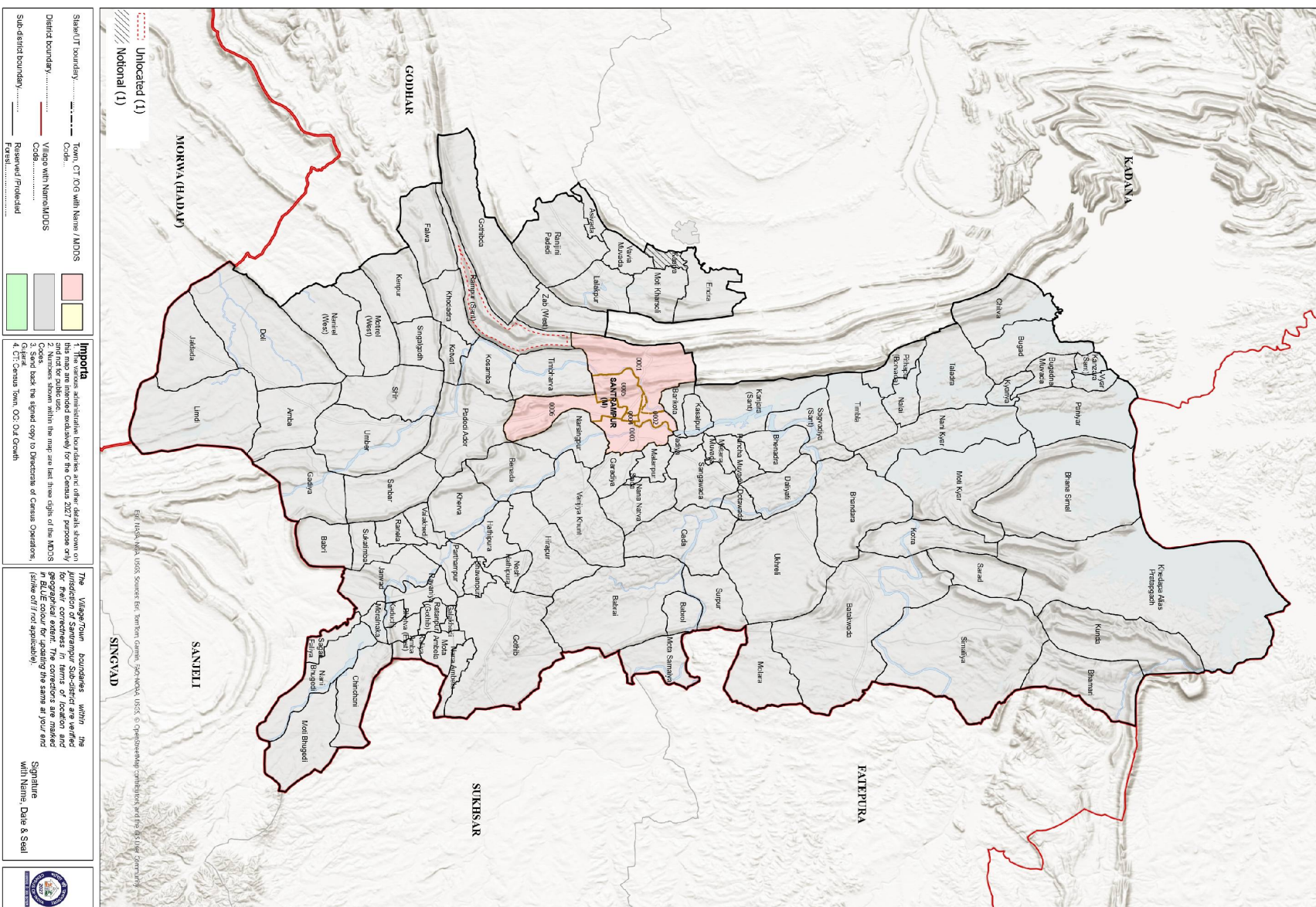
1. The various administrative boundaries and other details shown on this map are intended exclusively for the Census 2027 purpose only and not for public use.
2. Numbers shown within the map are last three digits of the MDDS Codes.
3. Send back the signed copy to Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat.
4. CT: Census Town, OG: Out Growth

The Village/Town boundaries within the jurisdiction of Godhar Sub-district are verified for their correctness in terms of location and geographical extent. The corrections are marked in BLUE colour for updating the same at your end (strike off if not applicable).

Signature
with Name, Date & Seal



Santrampur

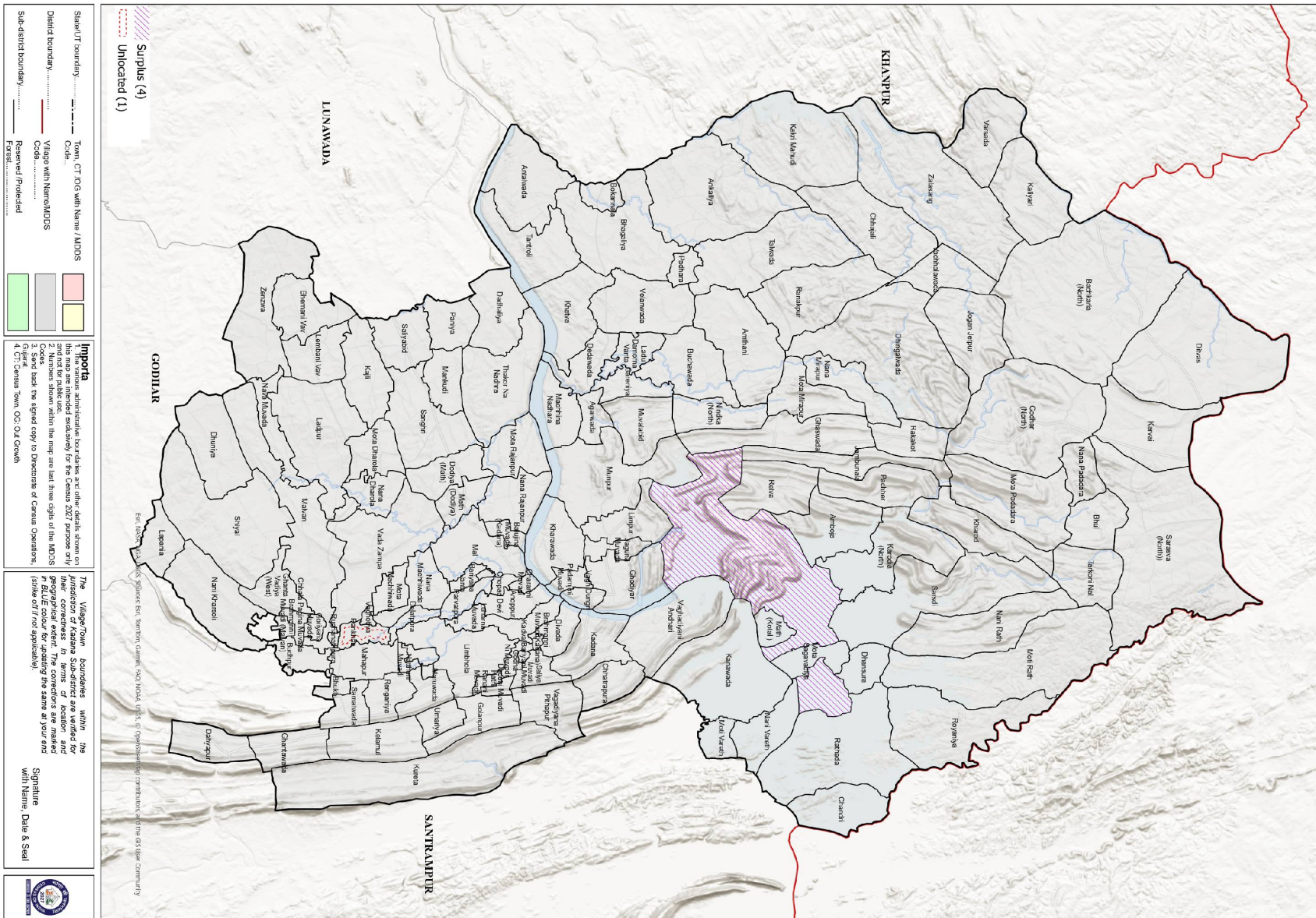


Kadana

Gujarat

Mahisagar

Annexure I
Kadana



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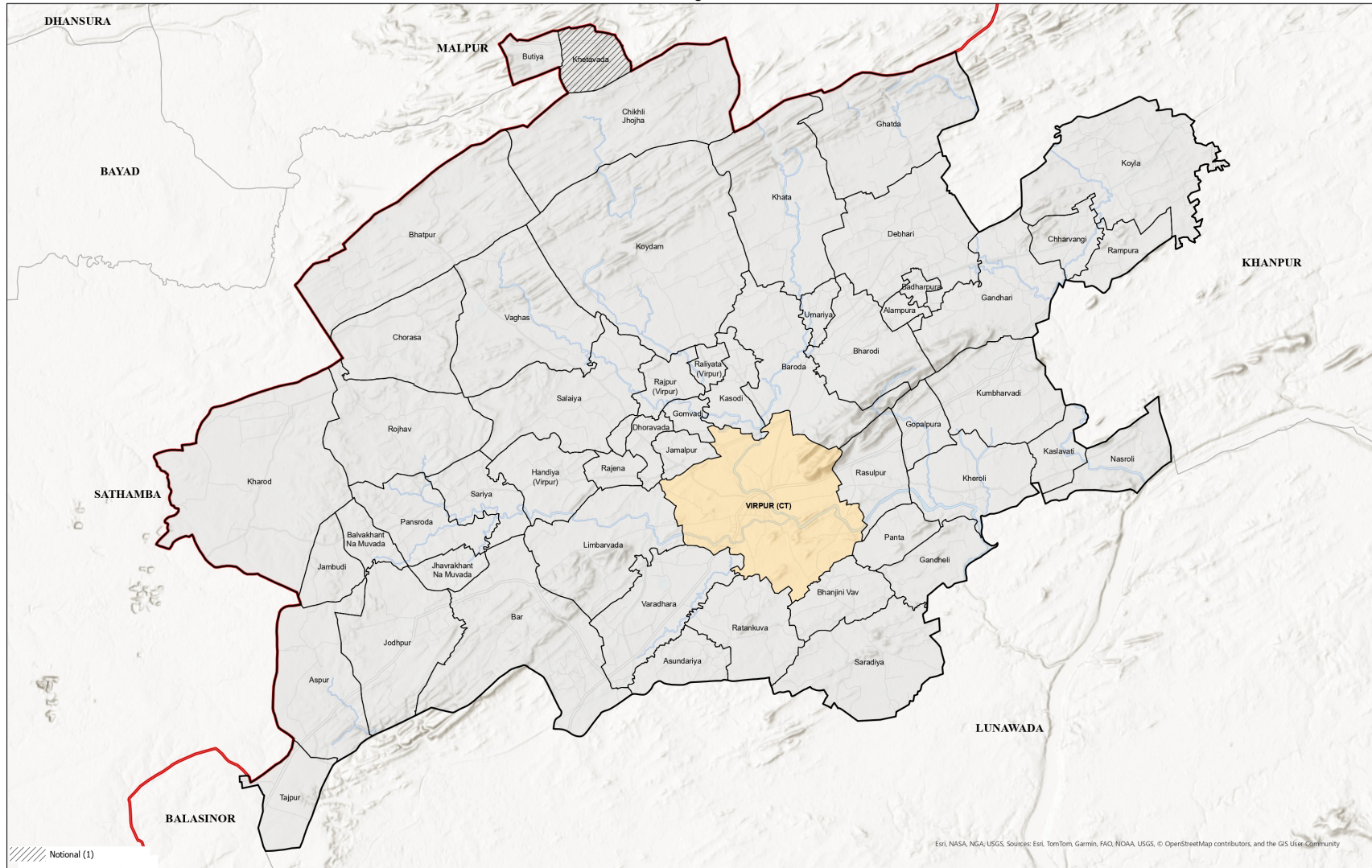
Virpur

Name of the State/UT: **Gujarat**

Name of the District: **Mahisagar**

Name of the Sub-district: **Virpur**

Annexure I





**DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER
COLLECTOR OFFICE, MAHISAGAR-LUNAWADA**

TEL-(02674) 252300/252301/ 1077

**EMAIL- disaster-mahi@gujarat.gov.in
disaster.mahisagar@gmail.com**

