



District Disaster Management Plan Year 2026-
District Emergency Operation Centre
Collector Office, Surendranagar
Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority

Preface:

In recent years, the Government of Gujarat has been giving increased focus towards the Disaster Management and related aspects. As a part of Disaster Risk Management, all the Villages, Taluka and Nagarpalikas in the Surendranagar district have prepared their Disaster Management Plans and are being updated every year.

The District Disaster Management Plan is a summary document giving the details about the hazards, its history, vulnerability analysis, risk assessment and flood management strategy and mitigation plan. It also outlines the flood response plan, warning system, communication system, search, rescue, relief operations and contingency plans.

We have tried to include the district related information, Risks and Preparedness against risks, responses at the time of disasters as well as Disaster mitigation measures and strategy during the disaster management for Surendranagar District. This Plan is being updated periodically, and also, we are improving it through the past experiences.

This document Will go a long way in helping the district administration in tackling the disaster situations in a systematic and coordinated manner.

Collector
Surendranagar

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Chapter -1

INTRODUCTION

• ***Introduction :-***

The Government of Gujarat has envisaged the development of a holistic approach designed to manage disasters on a more proactive basis. The approach involves formulating a comprehensive policy on all phases of disaster management and addresses the entire gamut of disasters arising from natural and manmade causes.

District Administration is primarily responsible for disasters/crisis management including prevention and mitigation. The existing Circulars of State Relief Manual guides the entire process of administration for relief and recovery in the State. These Circulars mainly address post-disaster events, and the scope is limited to some of the natural hazards – floods, droughts & earthquake. The Surendranagar District is prone to many natural and man-made disasters. Natural disaster vulnerability of the district is presented in the Vulnerability Atlas of Gujarat prepared by GSDMA (Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority). The Atlas covers hazard vulnerability of the district to flood, wind and earthquakes.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of the Plan is to minimize the loss of lives and social, private and community assets because of natural and manmade disasters –

1. To assess the risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters.
2. To develop appropriate disaster prevention and mitigation strategies.
3. To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively.
4. To develop and maintain arrangements for accessing resources, equipment, supplies and funding in preparation for disasters that might occur.
5. To ensure that arrangements are in place to mobilize the resources and capability for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery from disasters.
6. To create awareness and preparedness and provide advice and training to the agencies involved in disaster management and to the community.
7. To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish to maintain effective systems for responding to disasters.
8. To carry out restoration and rehabilitation measures soon after the disaster strikes.

1.2 Evolution of the Plan

District Administration prepares plan using guidelines & ensures that these are constantly reviewed and updated. Surendranagar District prepared in advance, designate evacuation areas for use in emergencies and defines plans for providing essential services to those areas, when in use.

While preparing a District Disaster Management Plan for Surendranagar District, the data collected at various levels were collated and on top of that was added with the Line department data. All this is made available with the in-house developed IT system 'State Disaster Resource Network [SDRN]'. It gives information access to all the officials at Taluka, District and state Secretariat level.

1.3 How to use the plan

The District Disaster Management Plan has included all functions pertaining to disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, recovery and rehabilitation. This Plan can apply to disaster management administration for all possible hazards that the District is prone to.

For efficient execution of the District Disaster Management Plan, the Plan has organized as per following four stages of the Disaster Cycle. (1) In Non disaster stage: Activities include disaster mitigation, leading to prevention & risk reduction. (2) In Before disaster stage: Activities include preparedness to face likely disasters, dissemination of early warnings. (3) In During disaster stage: Activities include quick response, relief, mobilization of search & rescue, damage assessment. (4) In After disaster stage: Activities include recovery & rehabilitation programs in disaster affected areas.

The District Disaster Management Plan can be utilised but not limited for:

1. To integrate disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning.
2. To develop and strengthen institutional mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards.
3. To systematically incorporate all international, regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery.
4. To achieve a comprehensive, all hazard, all agencies approach by achieving the right balance of prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery.
5. Prepare communities to ensure that they are fully equipped to anticipate and respond to disaster events.
6. To promote a transparent, systematic and consistent approach to disaster risk assessment and management.
7. A multi-stakeholder participatory approach including community participation at all levels
8. Develop a database and information exchange system at regional level.

1.4 Authority for the plan

The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act of 2003 authorizes the collector to secure cooperation and assistance from other parties in efforts to avoid or reduce the impact of disasters.

The Collector (Specifically) and Government authorities (generally) are responsible for managing hazards and disasters, which affect a district, with support from GSDMA, the relief commissioner and other public and private parties as, may be needed.

1.5 Stakeholders and their responsibilities

The roles, responsibilities and obligation of the Collector and other Stakeholders are set out in detail in the Act and are considered as part of this plan.

Clause 26 of Chapter X. (THE GUJARAT STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2003)

- (1) Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare disaster management plan for the district and the Collector shall ensure that such plans are integrated into the disaster management plan for the whole of the district.

- (3) A department of the Government shall subject to the supervision of the Collector -
- (a) prepare a disaster management plan setting out the following, namely :-
 - (i) the way the concept and principles of disaster management are to be applied in the district.
 - (ii) role and responsibilities of the department of Government in terms of the disaster management plan of the State.
 - (iii) role and responsibilities of the department of Government regarding emergency relief and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation.
 - (iv) capacity of the department of Government to fulfill its roles and responsibilities.
 - (iv) particulars of disaster management strategies; and
 - (v) contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, including measures to finance the strategies.

1.6 Approval of the Plan

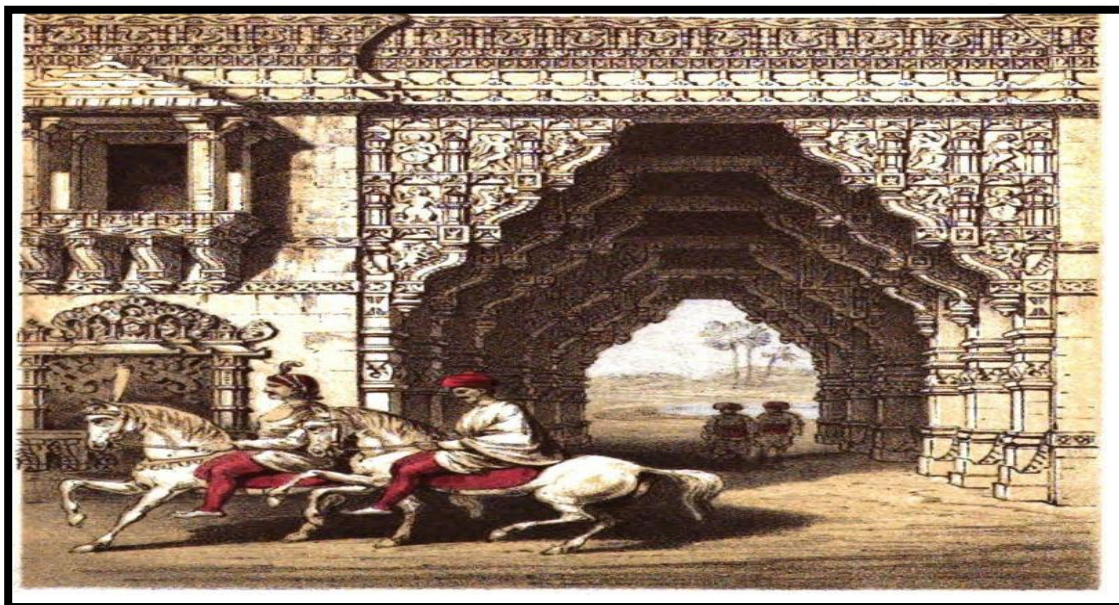
The Line Departments and other Stake Holders of District submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto to the Collector for Approval of that Plan.

The Collector shall submit a copy of the district disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto to the State Disaster Management Authority and the Relief Commissioner for Approval of the Plan.

1.7 Plan review and updation

The Line Departments and other Stake Holders of District should: regularly review and update the Plan and submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto to the Collector. The Same Compiled DDMP document should: regularly update and submit updated copy to Disaster Management Authority and State Relief Commissioner for Review.

Normally, The District Disaster Management Plan of District is updated twice in a year for Review and Updation. It is likely to be prepared in Pre-Monsoon phase in month of May and it is updated in Post Monsoon phase likely to be in month of November every year.



Chapter 2

Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment

• 1. Earthquake

Two talukas in Surendranagar District -Patdi and Dhrangadhra are in Zone 3 and the remaining Taluka is Zone 4. In the year 2001, the earthquake in Kutch district also affected Surendranagar district

• 2. Flood

On date 23/07/2017 due to heavy rain affected areas in Chotila and people were evacuated as detailed under.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Village Name	Number of persons migrated	Place of Relocation (Temporary)
1	Wadhwan	Wadhwan	600	Ladki Bai Kanyashala 100 persons
				Surendranagar B.Ed college 50 persons
				200 people shifted to Ambawadi area
				250 people in Andima Chowk
2	Thangadh	Thangadh	300	The temple has been temporarily shifted. Thangarh
3	Sayla	Morsal	20	The villages have been temporarily shifted to the hilly area. Total 1507
		Vdiya	165	
		Thoriyali	77	
		Titoda	30	
		Mangnkui	3	
		MotaBhdla	77	
		Kerala	925	
		Chorvira JI	60	
		Ratdki	105	
4	Chotila	Piyava	31	The village have been temporarily shifted to the hilly area. Total 3380
		Mokasar	37	
		Moti moldi	35	
		Pipliya(Dra)	20	
		Sanosra	60	
		Nani Moldi	60	
		Bamanbor	200	
		Monpar	30	
		Kherdi	50	
		Habiyasar	450	

3. Cyclone

"Tauktae" 2021

Deputy Collector level officers have been allotted round the clock duty to guide the District Control Room and necessary coordination with S.E.O.C, Gandhinagar during storms in the district and additional duty has been assigned to Deputy Mamlatdars at District Control Room, Disaster Branch.

Quick Response Teams

Quick Response Team		
1	Forest Quick Response Team	10
2	R&B Quick Response Team	5
3	P.G.V.C.L. Quick Response Team	10
4	Health Quick Response Team	10
5	Revenue Quick Response Team	10
6	Municipal Response Team	8

4. Heavy Rain

Year 2020			Year 2022		Year 2024	
	Number	Relief (in.lakh)	Number	Relief (in.lakh)	Number	Relief (in.lakh)
human death	03	12.00	11	44.00	04	16.00
Animal mortality	45	11.29	19	48.20	85	13.33

5. Drought

In the year 2018, due to low rainfall, seven taluks of Surendranagar district were declared half deficient.

6. Fire

Surendranagar area is likely to be the worst affected by the fire due to the large number of ginning mills. To mitigate fire in urban areas, water browsers and mini fire tenders have recently been provided by GSDMA to Municipalities of Surendranagar district. In case of large-scale fire, help is sought from the nearby Ahmedabad and Rajkot Municipal Corporations.

7 Heat Wave

In Surendranagar district, during the months of April to June, hot conditions prevailed for more than a day and the temperature remained high at 44 c.

8. Cold Wave

Surendranagar district experienced severe cold from December to February. The severe cold wave had subsided, and the average minimum temperature was 7.3 degrees.

9. **Accident** Chotila, Sayla, Limbadi three talukas in Surendranagar district are located on N.H.47 state highways which are considered accident prone area for Surendranagar district.

10.Food Poisoning

Major Food Poisoning Cases were handled by Health Department and Administration during Marriage Ceremony at Surendranagar.

2.2 Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) – Authority that carried out HRVA:

The threat (risk) and possible impact (vulnerability) which can be actualized from these hazards ranges from minor impacts affecting one village to events impacting larger than the state alone.

The table below summarizes the results of an analysis of hazard, risk and disaster impact in Surendranagar. This analysis indicates that disaster planning at the Surendranagar district level should first focus on the functional response to the High winds and Sea surge. The functional responses to these events have links to the response to floods, hailstorms and dam failure. Typical responses to these disaster events also can apply to fire, industrial accidents, failure of critical infrastructure and building collapse.

Hazards	Probability Rating	Impact Rating	Vulnerability Ranking	Vulnerable Areas/Talukas
Earthquake	3	5	15 (High)	Zone-VI- III District
High Wind	3	4	12 (High)	Dharangadhra, patdi
Flood	3	3	9 (Moderate)	ChotilachudaWadhwan
Fire	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Surendranagar dist.
Sea Surge	4	2	8 (Moderate)	Mangrol, Maliya(H)
Industrial Accidents	3	2	6 (Moderate)	Surendranagar
Drought	2	3	6 (Moderate)	Entire District

Food Poisoning	2	2	4 (Low)	Any Where in District
Civil Unrest	2	2	4 (Low)	Any Where in District
Epidemics	2	2	4 (Low)	Any Where in District
Building Collapse	2	1	2 (Low)	Any Where in District
Boat Sinking	2	1	2 (Low)	Mangrol, Maliya(H)Taluka
Animal Disease	1	2	2 (Low)	Any Where in District
Dam Failure	1	1	1 (Low)	Any Where at Dam sites
Land Slides/ Mud Flows	1	1	1 (Low)	Chotila Hilly Area, Surendranagar

2.3 Tool and methodology used for HRVA:

All events or activities carry some risk and are associated with some level of vulnerability. Risk and vulnerability ranking is the process of assigning scores to the risk and possible impact of hazards to be able to compare the likely vulnerability and make informed management decisions about which hazards are of greatest concern and when planning and preparation efforts should be directed. A risk and vulnerability ranking process has accomplished in five steps.

1. Identify the Hazards of Concern: Complete the hazards column for the above-mentioned table. Typical hazards have already been identified, but these should be confirmed at this step and additional hazards added as appropriate.
2. Assign the Probability Ratings: Assess the probability-or "livelihood" of each hazard by reaching a consensus on probability and then assign each hazard a "Probability Level," as indicated in above Table.
3. Assign the Impact Ratings: Assess the potential magnitude or impact of each hazard and assign each "Impact Level" in above table. Enter the impact score for each hazard in the table in Step 1.
4. Assign "Vulnerability" Ranking: Multiply probability and impact scores in table in Step 1. The resulting score indicates the vulnerability ranking. Scores above 12 indicate high vulnerability; score between 6 & 12 indicate medium vulnerability and score below 6 indicate low vulnerability.
5. Identify Areas with Highest Vulnerability: Once vulnerability ranks had identified, the locations and populations considered most vulnerable was identified. This aids in knowing where disaster assistance may be most needed, as well as providing a quick indication of where vulnerability reduction efforts could be most productive.

2.4 List of hazards with probability to be addressed in this plan:

Surendranagar has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Floods, Drought, Cyclones and Earthquake have been recurrent phenomena. Entire District Fall into Seismic Zone-III and IV for Earthquake, Talukas are Prone to Flood, and Entire District is also susceptible to drought.

Sr.	Type of Disaster	Last Impact (frequency) Month/Year	Intensity (magnitude)
1	Earthquake	January-2001	Heavy
2	Flood	July-2017-2019	Heavy

3	Cyclone	May -2021 "Tauktae" 2021 June 2023Biparjoy 2023	Light
4	Heavy Rain	July-2017	Medium
5	Drought	2018	Medium
6	Fire	Nove -2023	Light
7	Heat Wave	May-2023	Heavy
8	Cold Wave	January-2023	Heavy
9	Accident	-----	Medium
10	Food Poisoning	-----	Light
11	Boat Sinking	---	Light
12	Civil Unrest	----	Light

2.5 List of vulnerable Talukas (hazard-wise):Details given as Topic 2.1 (Past Disasters):

Sr.	Type of Disaster	Affected Area / Taluka
1	Earthquake	AllDistrictSurendranagarDhrangadhraPatdi
2	Flood	All District Surendranagar Chotila, Muli, Wadhwan, Limbdi
3	Cyclone	-----
4	Heavy Rain	All District SurendranagarChudaWadhwanLimbdochotila
5	Drought	All District Surendranagar Dasada Dhrangadhra
6	Fire	AllDistrictSurendranagarWadhwanLimbdiDhrangadhra
7	Heat Wave	All District SurendranagarDhrangadhraPatdiWadhwan
8	Cold Wave	All District SurendranagarDhrangadhraPatdiWadhwan
9	Accident	N.H. 8A State HighwaysChotila, Sayla, Limbdi
10	Food Poisoning	Surendranagar All taluka
11	Boat Sinking	-----
12	Civil Unrest	-----

2.6 Resource analysis: (Analysis and outcome).

Resources Provided by Govt. at Various Levels.

(A) Rescue Kits / Ropes / Generators

Detail of Resources	Life Saving Jacket	Life Buoy	200 Feet Ropes	100 Feet Ropes	Generator
Total	149	160	13	28	1

(B) Fire Fighter / Water Browsers / Boat / De-Watering Pump Details

Detail of Resources	Fire Fighter	Water Browser	Boat	De-Watering Pump	Emergency Lighting System	Motorcycle WaterMist
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Total	8	5	1	5	6	5
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All District level officers, Sub-Divisions and Talukas have been provided with Telephone connection, , Computers with peripherals, Vehicle, emergency lights and Generator.

All Police Stations/Outposts have Telephone connection or VHF Communication facilities.

All Fire stations of the district are equipped with the basic resources for search and rescue operations. State Government has provided Water Browsers, Boat and recently provided Emergency Lighting System and Motorcycle Water Mist to Most of Nagarpalikas of District.

2.7 Capacity Analysis:

In case of Surendranagar District, considering the potential hazards and existing vulnerabilities, the current capacity of the district is just Medium, in terms of inventory, and the availability of resources (man & material) and utility point of view. The key details of the inventory and resources are in annexure.

Considering the profile of the district it is analyzed that sufficient resources are not available within the district. Material resources, monitory resources and human power are not sufficient to manage any larger calamities.

2.8 Outcome & recommendations of hazard, risk, vulnerability and capacity analysis.

A few special programs are in operation for mitigating the impact of natural disasters and local communities have developed their own indigenous coping mechanisms. In the event of an emergency, the mobilization of community action supported by NGOs, add strength to the national disaster management capacity.

Despite initiating various disaster mitigation measures, there has been little improvement. Accordingly, Surendranagar District has taken initiatives for linking disaster mitigation with development plans, promote the application of effective communication systems and information technology, insurance, extensive public awareness and education campaigns, involve the private sector and strengthen institutional mechanisms and international community cooperation.

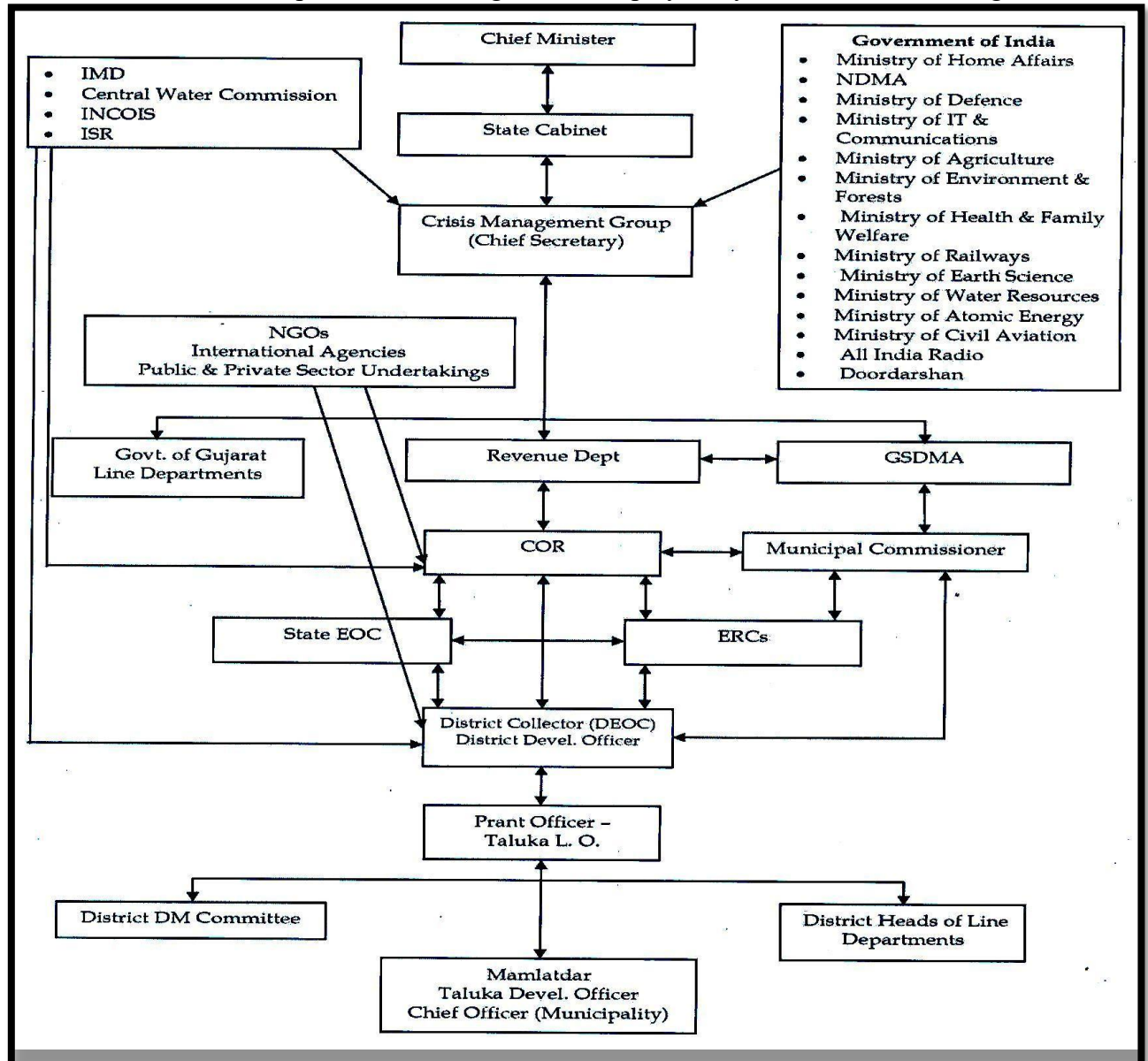


Chapter 3: Institutional Arrangements for DM

3.1 D.M. organizational structure in the state.

In order to achieve its objective of institutionalising a disaster management ('DM') framework in the state, the GoG has established a nodal agency, namely the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, to facilitate, coordinate and monitor disaster management activities and promote good disaster management and mitigation practices in the state. The establishment of the GSDMA is a key element in the overall disaster management policy of the State Government. The GoG also proposes to introduce legislation in the form of a Gujarat State Disaster Management Act to provide a legal framework for disaster management in the state.

In order to carry out the prescribed activities contained within this policy, the GoG has defined a framework of operation for the agencies that play a key role in disaster management.



3.2 D.M. organizational structure in the district

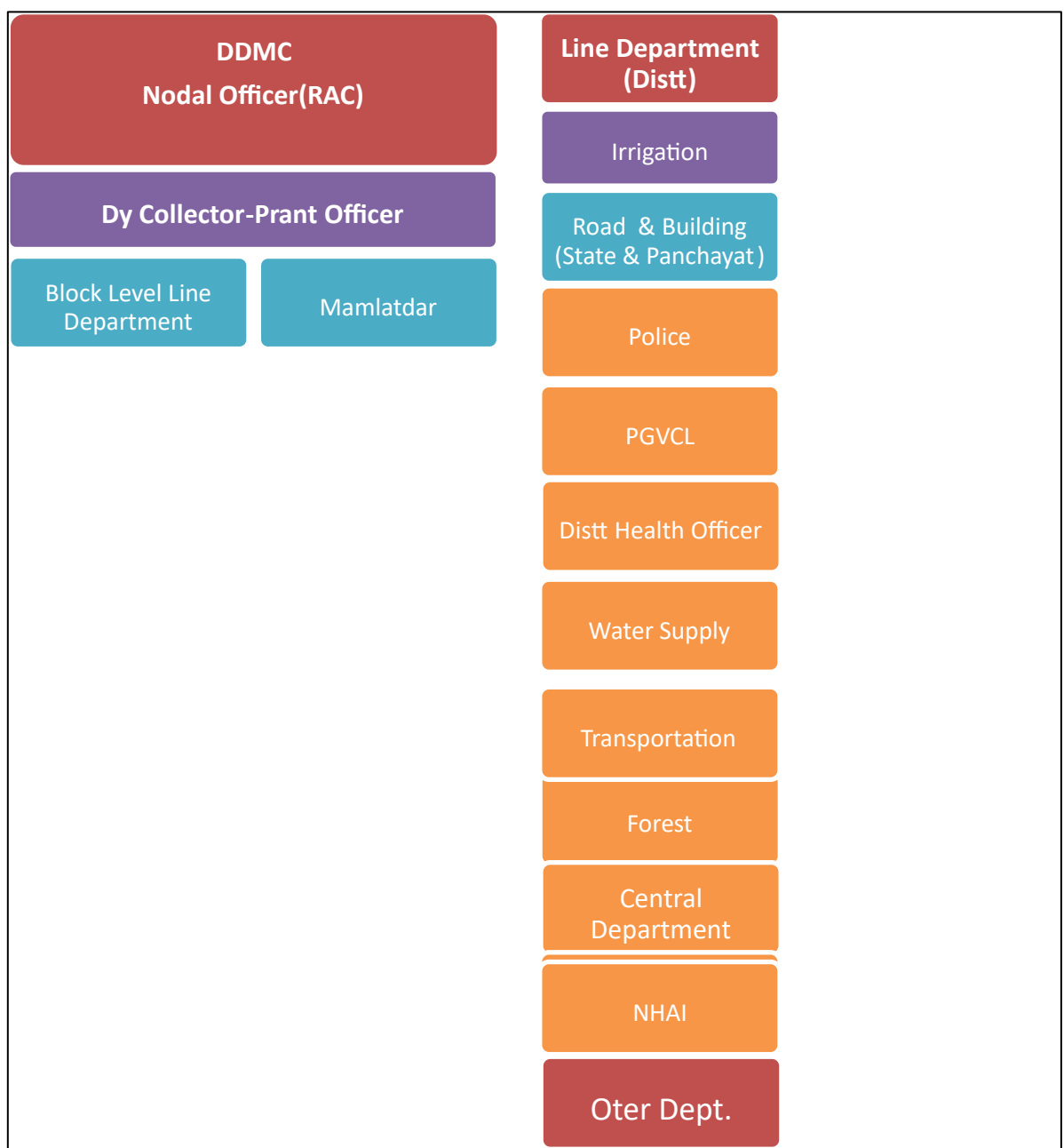
The District Collector will be responsible for coordinating all disaster management activities at the district level. There shall be a District Disaster Management Authority headed by Collector. The District Disaster Management Authority shall approve a district disaster management planning and review all measures relating to preparedness and response to various hazards. The District Disaster Management Committee comprises members from Jilla Panchayat, different line departments, NGOs and others to be notified by the Department of Disaster Management from time to time. In times of disasters, Dist. Collector shall constitute a District Relief Committee to oversee management of relief. Following member should be club at district level committee.

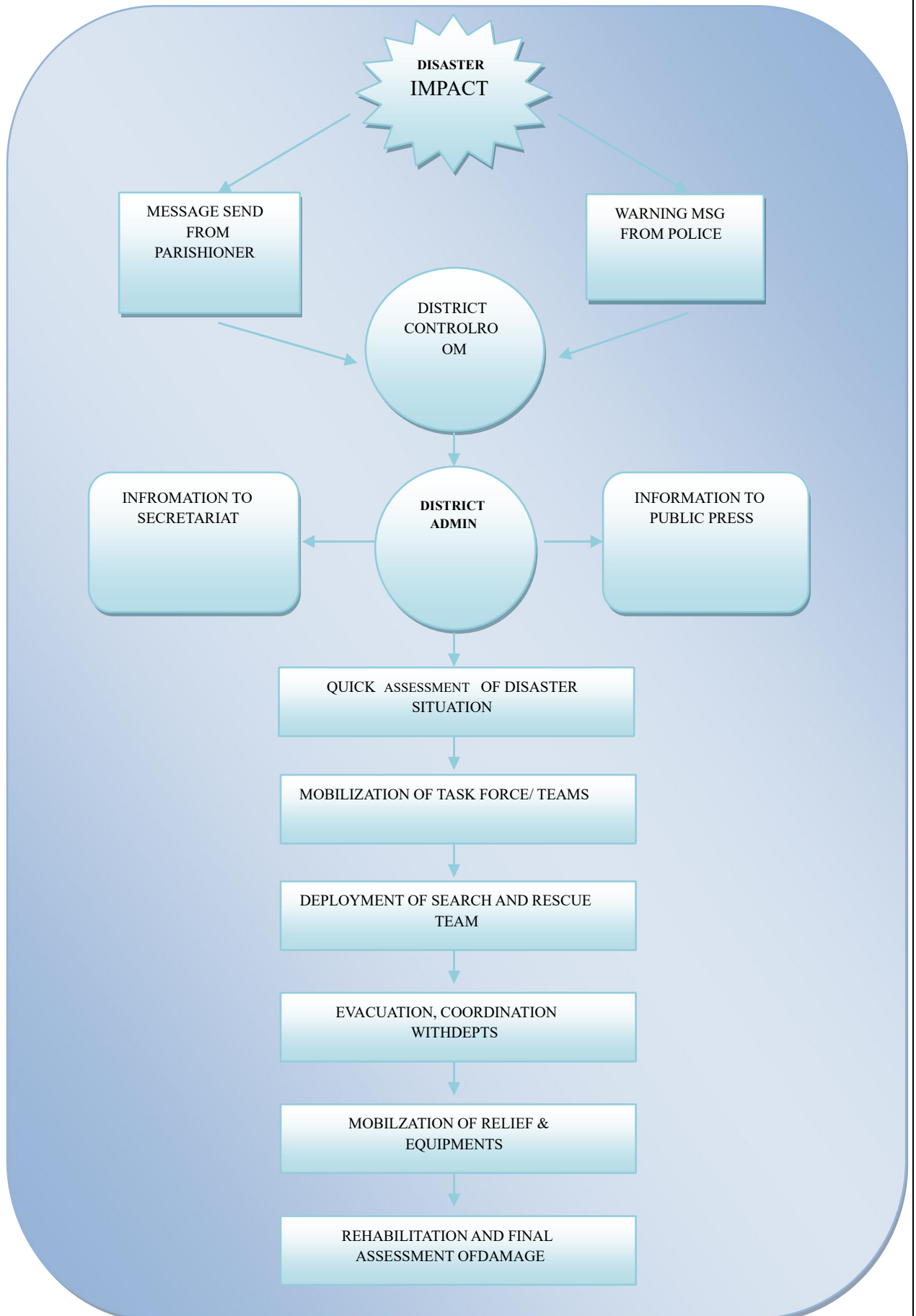
Sr. No.	Designation	Position in DCMG
1	Collector/ District Magistrate	Chairmen
2	District Development officer	Member
3	District Superintend Police	Member
4	Additional District Magistrate A.D.M./ R.A.C.	Member
5	District Supply Officer	Member
6	Exe. Engineer-R&B State	Member
7	Exe. Engineer-R&B Panchayat	Member
8	Exe. Engineer-Irrigation State	Member
9	Exe. Engineer- Irrigation Panchayat	Member
10	Superintending Engineer- PGVCL	Member
11	Chief District Health officer	Member
12	Superintendent Civil Hospital	Member
13	District forest Officer	Member
14	Dy Director of Animal husbandry	Member
15	Dy. Director-Information Department	Member
16	Regional Officer-GPCB	Member
17	Director Industrial Safety and Health	Member
18	District Agriculture Officer	Member
19	All SUB District Magistrate	Member
20	Regional Transport officer	Member
21	Divisional Controller-State transport	Member
22	District Education Officer	Member
23	District Primary Education officer	Member
24	NGO Member	Member
25	Media Person	Member

The 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, District Collector may constitute a District Relief Committee to oversee management of relief.

DM organizational structure at district level





3.3 District Crisis Management Group (Task Force).

District is Responsible for assuring specific operations according to objectives and plans to address the immediate impacts of the incident. District Crisis Management Group (Taskforces) will deal with specific functional tasks, such as search and rescue, the provision of water or shelter. The composition and size of these taskforces depends on the nature of the incident.

The district administration of Surendranagar 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.

	Emergency Taskforce	Functions & Co-ordination with of 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 analyse 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 assure 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.
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The specific response roles and responsibilities of the taskforces indicated above is that these roles and responsibilities will be executed and coordinated through the ICS/GS system. For example, in flood, search & rescue would come under the Operations section, Transport would come under the Logistics Section and Public Information under the Public Information Unit.

CRISIS Management Group& COMPOSITION of the TASKFORCES:

No.	Task Force	Taskforce Leader	Supporting members/ Organizations
1.	Planning and Coordination	Collector	D.D.O., S.P, R.A.C.Chief Officer, and Mamlatdar
2.	Administration & Protocol	Collector	D.D.O., S.P, R.A.C. Chief Officer, and Mamlatdar
3	Damage Survey/ Assessment	Collector	DIC, Dy. DDO, Ex. Engr., R&B, DAO, Fisheries
4	Warning	RAC	Disaster Mamlatdar, DEOC Control Room, District Information Officer (DIO)
5	Communications	RAC	DEOC Control Room ,Dy. Mamlatdars, District Information Officer , TV, Radio, Police, Forests
6	Media	District Information Officer	Information Department, Print, Media, TV, Journalists, NGOs
7	Logistics	DDO	RTO, DSO, FPS, Private&Public sector, Municipal water supply board, Mamlatdar, TDO Chief Officer
8	Law & Order	S.P.	Dy. SP, Home Guards Commandant, , Para-military and Armed Forces
9	Search & Rescue	SDM	Mamlatdar, TDO, Police, Executive Engr., Chief Officer , Fire Brigade, RTO, State Transport, Health Deptt.Para-military and Armed ForcesNGOs
10	Public Works	Ex. Engr. R&B (State)	Irrigation, Ex. Engr., Panchayat, 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. Chief Officer,NGOs
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, Mamlatdar, NGO, RTO, State Transport, , DRDA, Police, Chief Officer NGOs
14	Power	Supt. Engr. GEB	Ex. Engr., Dy. Engr. Technical, GEB, Transport
15	Public Health & Sanitation	Chief District Health Officer (CDHO)	Supt. Govt. Hospital, Municipality, 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
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3.4 District Disaster Management Committee

District Disaster Management Committee is the high-powered committee at District level to look after disaster management and emergency response. This committee is chaired by the Collector with all Policy Makers from the District/Nodal Officer of each line department/ADM/SDMs and nodal officers from various Organizations as its members. ADM is the convener of District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC). A District Project Officer (DPO) has been appointed by GSDMA in the district to look after the day-to-day affairs of disaster management along with Mamlatdar Disaster Management in the district. The DDMC members meet to prevent and mitigate crisis in district. Minutes of DDMC meeting shall be circulated among the members. Each of the DDMC members is a member of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in the district.

3.5 Incident Response System in the State

In any disaster response, the initial efforts would always be taken by the District Administration. However, when Districts are overwhelmed in any situation, the support necessarily has to come from the State level. There is a formal Incident Response System in the State. The GSDMA Act 2003 empowers Commissioner of Relief to be the Incident Commander in the State and District Collector in the respective districts. The detail on the Incident response structure of the State is mentioned in Para 3.1 in chapter 3.

3.6 Incident Response System in the District.

The District Magistrate is the chairman of the DDMA as per the Act. The roles and responsibilities of the members of the DDMA have been decided in advance in consultation with the concerned members. The roles of other line departments also have been clearly described in DDMP and circulated the copy of same to all.

The IRS however depends on the nature of the disaster. In case of flood and earthquakes reaching the affected area, rescuing the affected people and providing relief to them is the main task of the responders. People have to 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 section. In case of fire at Corporation and Nagarpalika level, it has the Fire Officer who is the appropriate officer to handle the situation. In case of health-related disaster, it would be the District Chief Medical Officer and so on.

Some of the natural hazards have a well-established early warning system. District also has a functional 24 x 7 DEOC / Control Room. On receipt of information regarding the impending disaster, the EOC informs the District Collector, who in turn will activate the required IRT and mobilise resources. The scale of their deployment will depend on the magnitude of the incident.

In case of Sub-Division, Taluka, the respective heads, i.e. TDO, Mamlatdar and BHO will function as the IC in their respective IRTs. During the pre-disaster period, the Collector has ensured capacity building of IRT members in their respective roles and responsibilities.

In case when central teams (NDRF, Armed Forces) are deployed, the DM will ensure resolution of all conflicts. For this purpose, he may attach a representative of such agencies in the DEOC where all conflicts can easily be resolved at the highest level. The DM works in close coordination with DEOC and report to State Relief Commissioner and CEO-GSDMA.

Incident Response System of Surendranagar

S.N.	Position of IRT	Designation (Responsible officer)			
	Responsible Officer (RO)	District Magistrate -Surendranagar			
1	Incident Commander	Resident Additional Collector- Surendranagar			
2	Deputy Incident Commander	Dy. Collector, SDM , Surendranagar			
3	Information &Media Officer	Dy. Director Information, Surendranagar			
4	Liasoning Officer	S.D.M. Taluka			
5	Safety Officer	Disaster Specific			
		SN Disaster		Responsible officer	
		1	Fire	Fire Officer, NagarpalikaSurendranagar	
		2	Flood	Dy. Executive Engineer Irrigation, Surendranagar	
		3	Earthquake	Dy. Executive Engineer R & B (State) Sub-Division, Surendranagar	
		4	Chemical and industrial	Dy. Director Industrial Health and Safety, Surendranagar	
6	Operations Section Chief	Disaster Specific			
		SN	Disaster	Responsible officer	Remarks
		1	Fire	Fire Officer, NagarpalikaSurendranagar	Other Depart. will support as per Require of response to Disaster situation
		2	Flood	Dy. Executive Engineer Irrigation, Surendranagar	
		3	Earthquake	Dy. Executive Engineer R & B (State) Sub-Division, Surendranagar	
		4	Chemical and industrial	Dy. Director Industrial Health and Safety, Surendranagar	

7	Staging Area Manger	<i>Near to side of incident:-</i> 1. District Education Officer 2. Headmaster Primary/Secondary, 3. Gram-Sevak, and 4. Talati cum Mantri
8	Response Branch Director	Dy. SP, Police Department Surendranagar
8.1	Division Supervisor/Group-in charge	Police Inspector, Surendranagar Police Station, B-Division
8.2	Task Force /Strike Team	Police Sub-Inspector, Surendranagar Police Station, B-Division
8.3	Single Resources	Station Officer, Nagarpalika ,Manager 108 servicer
9	Transportation	A R. T. O. Surendranagar
	Branch Director	
Road Group		
9.1	Group in-charge	Regional Director of State Transportation, Surendranagar
9.2	Vehicle Coordinator	Sub inspector, RTO, Surendranagar
9.3	Loading-incharge/Unloading – in-charge	Depo Manager, Bus Station- Surendranagar
Rail Group		
9.4	Group in-charge	Station Manager, Surendranagar Railway Station
9.5	Vehicle Coordinator	As appointed by Station Manager, Surendranagar Railway Station
9.6	Loading-incharge/Unloading – in-charge	As appointed by Station Manager, Surendranagar Railway Station
Water Group		
9.7	Group In Charge	Dy. Executive Engineer, Irrigation (State), Surendranagar
Air Operations Group		
9.8	Group in-chargeAir operations	-
9.9	Helibase/Helipadin-charge	Dy. Executive Engineer R & B (State), Surendranagar
9.10	Loading/Unloading –in-charge	-
10	Planning Section Chief	District Development Officer, Surendranagar Resident Additional Collector- Surendranagar

10.1	Resource Unit	Dy. S.P. HQ Police Department Surendranagar
10.2	Chief –in-status Recorder	Dy. Mamlatdar, Recode cell
10.3	Situation Unit	Mamlatdar Disaster Management Cell, Surendranagar District and District Project Officer-GSDMA
10.4	Display Processor	Public Relation officer, Collector Office, Surendranagar
10.5	Field Observer	Sarpanch, Talati, /NHRM Employee/ VDMP Members
10.6	Weather Observer	Director of IMD,

10.7	Documentation Unit	1)District Project Officer-GSDMA 2)Mamlatdar Disaster Management Cell, Surendranagar
10.8	Demobilization Unit	1) Resident Additional Collector- Surendranagar 2) District Project Officer-GSDMA 3)Mamlatdar Disaster Management Cell, Surendranagar
10.9	Technical Specialist	1 Add. CDHO, Jilla Panchayat, Surendranagar
11	Logistic/ Finance Section Chief	District Treasury Officer, Surendranagar Director Rural Development Officer, Surendranagar
11.1	Service Branch Director	District Planning Officer, Surendranagar
11.2	Communication Unit	Ex. Eng. PGVCL/ Ex. Eng. R&B Panchayat, General Manager BSNL, Surendranagar Dy. S.P. HQ Police Department Surendranagar
11.3	Medical Unit	Chief District Health Officer, District Panchayat
11.4	Food Unit	District Supply Officer, Surendranagar
11.5	Support Branch Director	, Collector Office, Surendranagar
11.6	Resource Provisioning Unit	DSM (District Supply Mamlatdar) Supply Depart.
11.7	Facilities Unit	DPEO/DEO, Dy. Ex. Eng .R&B Panchayat
11.8	Ground Support Unit	ARTO, DSO
11.9	Finance Branch Director	District Treasury Officer, Surendranagar
11.10	Time Unit	Dy. Mamlatdar, Collector Officer, Surendranagar
11.11	Claim Unit	Chitnish to Collector (PRO)
11.12	Compensation	1. Dy. DDO (Development) & Team/ 2. District Treasury Officer, Panchayat
11.13	Procurement Unit	Chitnish to Collector, Collector Office, Surendranagar

11.14	Cost Unit	1. Sub Divisional Magistrate-Surendranagar 2. District Treasury Officer, Surendranagar
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3.7 EOC setup and facilities available with the location

The District Control Room (DEOC) is located at District Collector's Office. It is also the central point for information gathering, processing and decision making more specifically to combat the disaster. Most of the strategic decisions are taken in this control room with regard to the management of disaster based on the information gathered and processed. The Incident Commander takes charge at the District Control Room and commands the emergency operations as per the Incident Command System organizational chart.

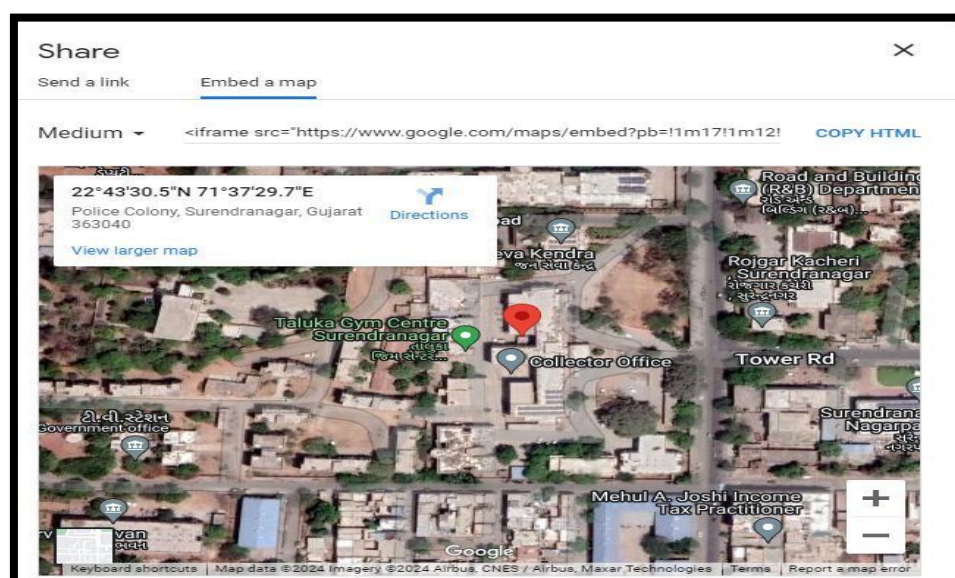
- **Facilities at District Control Room**

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

- 3 Telephones Lines and Fax
- 1 VHF Set
- Satellite phone
- Three PCs with GSWAN based e-mail, web site facilities and Printers
- Conference table with Chairs in Conferance Hall
- District Disaster Management Plan and District's Communication Plan
- TVs for updated News telecasts.
- 2 Portable Emergency Lightning Systems.

Latitude : 22.72515, **Longitude**: 71.62492

Google Map [22°43'31.3"N 71°37'29.0"E](https://www.google.com/maps/@22.43313,71.3729,15z)



3.8 Alternate EOC if available and its location

The Taluka Level Control Rooms are located at the Office of Mamlatdar. The Liaison Officers of the respective Talukas take charge of the Control Room in any emergency. The respective Liaison Officers coordinate between the task group members working at disaster sites and TEOC for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from DEOC.

3.9 Public and private emergency service facilities available in the district

Following Public and Private Emergency Services Facilities are available in Surendranagar:

1. 108 EMRI Ambulance have their Spot in every Taluka Hq. and all City.
2. Surendranagar Nagarpalika has their Equipped Fire and Emergency Service.
3. All Nagarpalika have their Fire Fighting Equipments and Staff.
4. R&B, S.T., Forest, Health, Irrigation, PGVCL and Police Department, have their limited Emergency Services to co-ordinate during Emergency Situation in District.

(GSDMA) has also provided fire & emergency equipment to Municipalities and the Emergency Response Centres to respond immediately after a disaster.

3.10 Forecasting and warning agencies

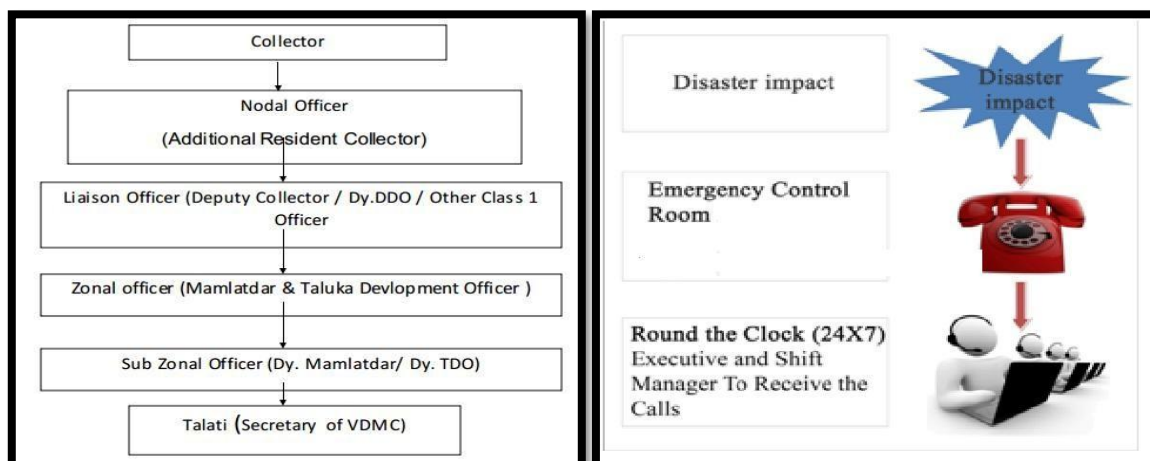
The meteorological department undertakes observations, communications, forecasting and weather services. During the cyclone and flood seasons, the State Government keeps close contact with the IMD – Ahmedabad office for weather related forecasts.

Earthquakes occurring in the State which are of magnitude 3.0 and above on Richter scale are also reported by the ISR to the District Authority immediately.

Initially the District Control Room based at DEOC plays an active role on disseminating of Forecast and Warnings to line departments, Taluka-City level control Rooms and also ensures to reach with widely spread mass public through Local Media.

DEOC Personnel are well trained on observing IMD weather Satellite images, animated movement of Clouds, Weather Predications, and Hourly Predictions and Coastal advisories on daily basis. If certain critical warning issued by metrology department then it is immediately forwarded to SDMs, Mamlatdars, TDOs and COs for further actions.

Alternatively Surendranagar has their own Forecasting and Warning department who shares their advisories and warnings by e-mail periodically



Chapter 4:

Prevention and Mitigation Measures

4.1. Prevention measures in development plans and programs:

Individual and Community Level:

Preventive actions have 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 a 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 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, and,
- 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 effect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above. Base on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the Surendranagar District will focus on the following areas for mitigation, preparedness and prevention; • Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)

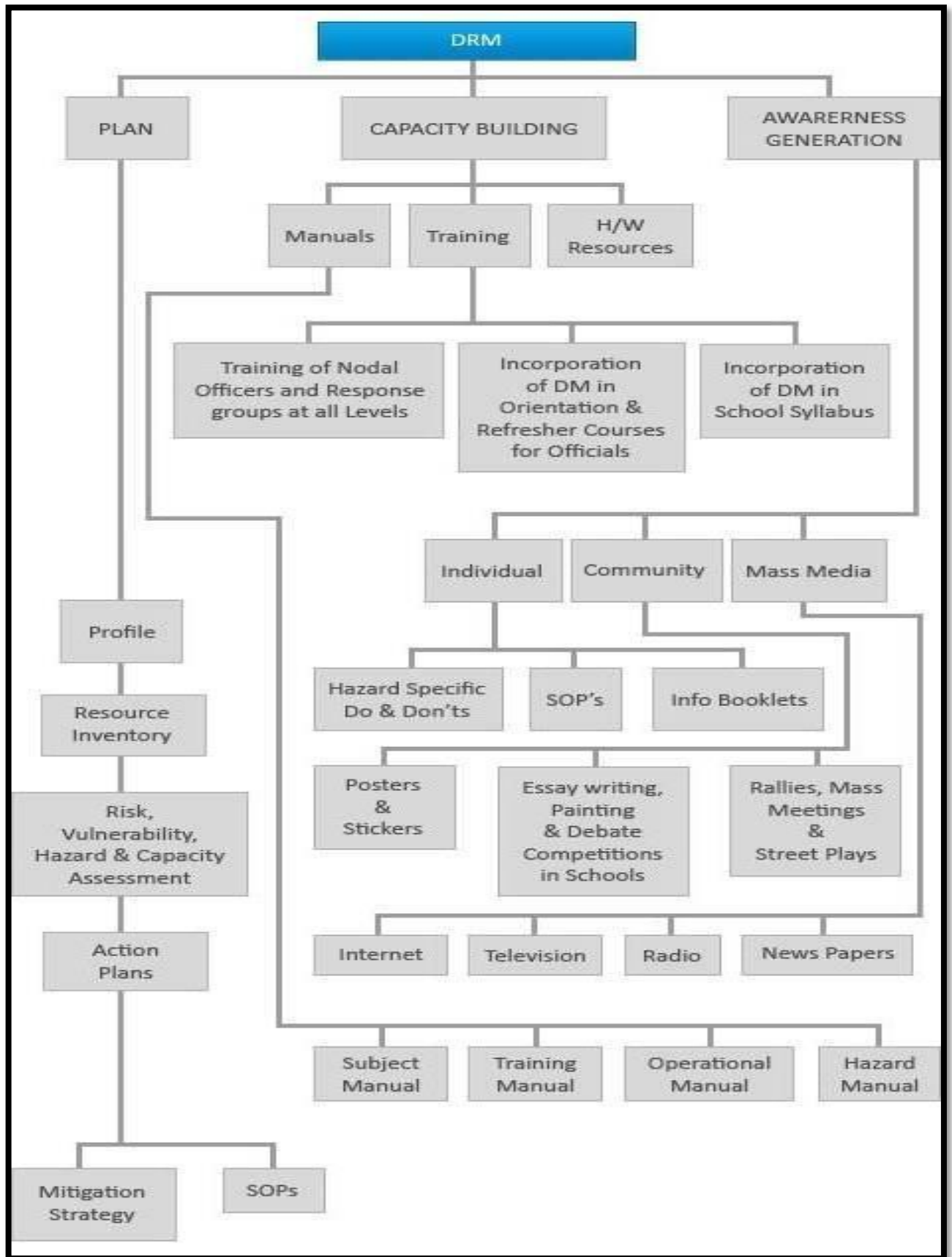
- Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads
- Vulnerability reduction in flood-prone areas
- Vulnerability reduction to high winds
- Improvement of off-site Preparedness near Industrial sites.

4.2 Special projects proposed for preventing the disasters

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 are drawn from elected representatives, officials of line departments, professional bodies, Civil Defence, 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 Mobilisation, 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.



4.3 Hazard-wise mitigation measures

In the face of increasing menace of hazards, mitigation would remain the key and the most effective strategy to reduce the risks of these hazards. District has its own mitigation strategy according to its own risks, resources and capabilities. In District Surendranagar, there shall be two approaches in disaster mitigation viz. structural mitigation and non-structural mitigation.

Structural mitigation measures generally refer to capital investment on physical constructions or other development works, which include engineering measures and construction of hazard resistant and protective structures and other protective infrastructure.

There are several mitigation activities which will be common for all natural hazards (as discussed in previous chapter). The same are describe below. i) Town Planning Acts and their related provisions:

The Department of Disaster Management, being a member of all regulatory bodies will coordinate with the Town & Country Planning Board and constitute a committee of experts to evaluate the provisions of the State Town Planning Act in place. The Committee will consist of experts from the fields of disaster management, town and country planning and legal experts and will be chaired by the State Relief Commissioner. ii) Government-sponsored programmes and schemes:

The State Planning Department will prepare a report on the government sponsored programmes and schemes running in the State and how far each programme/scheme addresses the issue of disaster management and submit to the government. The Disaster Management Group which is constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with Secretaries of the Departments of Disaster Management, Urban Development, Rural Development, Health, Home, Finance, Science & Technology, Transport, and Agriculture to evaluate and suggest disaster mitigation measures to be incorporated. iii) Building Bye-laws and their implementation:

Proper conceptualization, risk evaluation, proper designing, construction and maintenance of houses and building are all disaster reduction measures. Compliance to building guidelines and codes covering all aspects of disasters needs to be addressed by building codes and bye-laws and these need to be uniform as far as possible. The situation warrants a high degree of coordination between the organizations involved in the formulation of the building codes. The State Urban Development Department/Urban Local Bodies will put in place appropriate techno legal regime and take steps to enhance the capacity of Urban Local Bodies to enforce the compliance of techno-legal regimes. The Urban Local Bodies will ensure stringent implementation of BIS codes and disaster resistant construction practices. Disaster resistant codes and standards will be made a part of the building byelaws and regulations and enforced by the ULBs. The Department of Urban Development will identify a competent authority to certify the disaster resistant components in public buildings.

4.4 Hazard-wise non-structural mitigation measures

The non structural mitigation is basically framed in such a way that the population of the district will be sensitized on disaster management and their capacity is developed to cope up with a hazardous situation. District Surendranagar has specific plan for non-structural mitigation measures which is an ongoing process in various spheres of life.

Non-structural measures refer to awareness and education, policies techno-legal systems and practices, training, capacity development etc. The technical guidelines, design and training manuals should incorporate suitable disaster risk mitigation measures. There are several nonstructural mitigation activities which will be common for all natural hazards. i) Capacity Building for Mitigation:

Recognizing the importance of human resource development and capacity building for effective disaster mitigation, the State will take appropriate steps to develop training curriculum for officials in all sectors at all levels. The SPIPA in collaboration with the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management and training institutes in related sectors like health etc will develop the required modules and capsules for conducting training at all levels. Efforts will be made by the state government to effectively train engineers, architects, masons etc on disaster mitigation and also create a pool of master trainers for training of the DMC's and DMTs in the state. The District Level Training Institutes, DEOC, BRCs, CHCs etc. will be utilized for training of district, taluka and village level officials in disaster management. ii)

Awareness generation on disaster mitigation:

Creating awareness among the community through disaster education, training and information dissemination and thus empowering them to cope with hazards are all mitigation strategies. The Disaster Management Cell will develop a Mass Media Campaign for taking up large-scale awareness generation bringing out specific do's and don'ts through audio, video and print media as well as publicity through pamphlets, posters, bus back panels at all levels. The District Project Officer will ensure that all these publicity materials are prominently displayed at buildings like PHCs, Community Centres, Schools and such other common places where villagers normally congregate for community activities. iii) Role of local self-governments in mitigation:

Local self-government institutions like PRIs and ULBs will be the focal points for mitigation at the village and city levels. Members of the PRIs and ULBs will be involved in all preparedness and mitigation measures. Members of the PRIs and ULBs will coordinate the functioning of the DMCs and the DMTs in DM plan preparation, preparation and maintenance of resource inventory, conducting mock drills etc. During disasters also, they will coordinate with the district and taluka administration for evacuation, response, relief distribution etc.

4.5 Specific projects for vulnerable groups

NCRMP:

Gujarat being prone to cyclones, it is the topmost priority of the State Government to reduce the effect of cyclone and minimize the loss to property and lives in the coastal regions of the State through creation of suitable infrastructure. Gujarat has therefore been included in the NCRMP initiated by the National Disaster Management Authority and funded by the World Bank.

Gujarat School Safety Initiative:

With the view of building capacities for disaster resilience, Gujarat School Safety Programme is a capacity building programme which aims at strengthening of the capacity of school community and it further builds a disaster safety culture among the most vulnerable section of the society, that is, children. Under this programme, Gujarat School Safety Week is celebrated for generating awareness among school children. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has successfully celebrated Gujarat School Safety Week 2026 in all the Government Primary Schools.

AAPDA MITRA

Community service has always been part and parcel of culture of Gujarat and community is always the first responder during any disaster. Training the community to effectively respond during a disaster would professionalize the response and reduce the impact of a disaster. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority undertakes various capacity building activities to mitigate the impact of disasters. As part of such capacity building measures, GSDMA is now initiating a project - 'Aapda Mitra' on training of community volunteers in conducting basic search & rescue operations and to assist the district administration for effective disaster response. For successful implementation of this program, it is planned that 6 Aapda Mitra would be trained from each District and Taluka. The fully residential training would be conducted at the 11 designated training centers of SDRF/SRPF. The duration of the training would be of 2 weeks. At the end of the training, they would be certified as 'Aapda Mitra' by GSDMA and also provided with an identity card for the same. The 'Aapda Mitra' shall remain present for assistance during any emergency.



Chapter 5: Preparedness Measures

5.1. Identification of stakeholders involved in disaster response

Preparedness measures go hand in hand for vulnerability reduction and rapid professional response to disasters. Experience has shown that destruction from natural hazards can be minimized by the presence of a well functioning warning system, combined with preparedness on the part of the vulnerable community. A community that is prepared to face disasters, receives and understands warnings of impending hazards and has taken precautionary and mitigation measures will be able to cope better and resume their normal life sooner. The State will make concerted efforts to put in place a mechanism focused towards preparedness at all levels, for all disasters that the State is vulnerable to. The effort will be to reduce loss of lives, livelihood and property to the extent possible in the event of a disaster.

a) State Level:

At the state level, Search & Rescue teams will be constituted from the State Police and will be provided with state-of-the-art equipment for immediate response. The State Home Department will designate the units for conversion into Specialist Response Teams (SRTs). The State will also designate training centres for training the SRTs and nominate key personnel within the Police Training Colleges and Fire Training Institutes as trainers and train them at the national level. These trainers will then impart training to the SRTs.

b) District Level:

Subsequently, Specialized Response Teams at the district level will be designated from the district level Police and Fire Service personnel and equipped for immediate response in any disaster within the district. In the event of a request from a neighbouring district these teams will be authorized to operate under the direction of the Collector of that district.

c) On-site teams:

Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) at the village level will operate as Incident Management Teams and will be trained to perform immediate rescue and first-aid operations in a disaster situation. A systematic approach should be evolved to ensure proper coordination between the SRTs and DMTs.

5.2 Formation of persons and training

Surendranagar District administration has identified several stake holders from line departments, corporate sectors, NGOs and volunteers in disaster risk management activities. Students, teachers, home guards, police personnel, NCC and NSS students were also involved in trainings. District officers and community were also oriented on their services so that they can give their service at the time of any emergency.

(i) Search & rescue:

It is the duty of the DDMA to provide specialized life saving assistance to district and local authorities. In the event of a major disaster or emergency its operational activities include locating,

extricating and providing on site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures. In the event of any disaster the Home Guards along with the support of the Police dept. form teams to locate injured and dead and try to rescue the ones in need. There are other bodies too that help these departments in this work, like the PWD, Health dept, Fire dept and also the people that voluntarily formed as teams to help the ones in need. Proper training for search and rescue process needs to be undertaken so as to minimize the time taken in rescuing someone. Also proper methodology and resources are needed to carry out a search & rescue mission.

(ii) Early Warning:

The early warning systems for different disasters should be in place so that the concerned administrative machinery and the communities can initiate appropriate actions to minimize loss of life and property. These should give an indication of the level of magnitude of the mobilization required by the responders. The goal of any warning system is to maximize the number of people who take appropriate and timely action for the safety of life and property. All warning systems start with the detection of the event and with their timely evacuation. Warning systems should encompass three equally important elements viz detection and warning, dissemination of warning down to the community level and the subsequent quick response.

The State acknowledges the crucial importance of quick dissemination of early warning of impending disasters and every possible measure will be taken to utilize the lead-time provided for preparedness measures. As soon as the warning of an impending calamity is received, the EOCs at the State, District and Taluka levels will be on a state of alert. The Incident Commander will take charge of the EOC and oversee the dissemination of warning to the community. The District Collector will inform the District Disaster Management Committees who will alert the block and Village level DMCs and DMTs to disseminate the warning to the community. In situations of emergency, the District Collector will use his own discretion on the preparedness measures for facing the impending disaster.

(iii) Evacuation:

Evacuation is a risk management strategy, which may be used as a means of mitigating the effects of an emergency or disaster on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location. However, to be effective, it must be correctly planned and executed. The process of evacuation is usually considered to include the return of the affected community.

On the basis of assessment of the severity of the disaster, the State Relief Commissioner (Incident Commander) shall issue appropriate instructions on actions to be taken including evacuation to the District Collector, who will then supervise evacuation. At the village level, members of the VDMCs and DMTs or village level will coordinate the evacuation procedures to the pre-designated relief centers, taking special care of the vulnerable groups of women, children, old people, etc. according to the plans laid down earlier.

(iv) Damage & Loss Assessment:

Immediately after the disaster there is an urgent need of damage assessment in terms of loss of life, injury and loss of property. The objectives of damage assessment are to mobilize resources for better rescue and relief, to have detailed information of damage extent and severity of disaster and to develop strategies for reconstruction and restoration facilities.

Immediately after a disaster event, damage assessment will be conducted in 2 phases viz. Rapid Damage Assessment and Detailed Damage Assessment.

Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA):

Rapid Damage Assessment shall emphasize on a rapid appraisal of the situation and extent of damage to provide resources for effective relief and rescue. Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA) will be conducted at the local level, where the disaster has occurred. The RDA team will be headed by the local Incident Commander and will comprise of the Talti, CMO of the SubDivisionHospital, Junior Engineer PWD, and some prominent local persons may be involved at the discretion of the local Incident Commander. The RDA team will report to the District Collector its assessment of the damage. The RDA will be conducted according to a proforma/format developed by the State Disaster Management Authority.

Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA):

Detailed Damage Assessment will be done at the district level during the recovery stage involving skilled personnel. The aim of this assessment is to estimate economical and financial aspects of damage, the detailed building damage, agricultural damage, and property damage and also to propose retrofitting or strengthening. The DDA team will be headed by the District Collector and will comprise of the District Relief Officer, Executive Engineer PWD, Chief Medical Officer of the affected district, members of prominent NGOs working in the district and any other expert at the discretion of the District Collector. The DDA team will also have two external observers from the State Disaster Management Authority and DMC Cell of the State ATI respectively. The team will assess the damage on the basis of the format developed in advance by the State Disaster Management Authority in consultation with the DMC Cell of the State ATI and eminent experts in the field.

5.3 Training need analysis

Training Analysis is most often used as part of the system development process. Due to the close tie between the design of the system and the training required, in most cases it runs alongside the development to capture the training requirements.

GIDM has analysed education, training and information needs through interviews and conversations with stakeholders in different parts of Gujarat.

The training need analysis is done considering variable factors of intensity, affected population and severity of damage need to be quickly assessed based on which government and non-government agencies can allocate and deploy relief. All the government line departments who have a stake in different phases of the disaster management will have to identify their roles and carry out training need analysis of their personnel.

5.4 Arrangements for training and capacity building

Training on search and rescue, rehearsals, evaluation and inventory updation for response activities will be carried out during normal time. District collector will ensure that all the DDMC members acquires knowledge and skills to perform their assigned role through regular refresher trainings. Basic and detailed training modules in disaster preparedness have been incorporated along with training methodologies for trainers, for community preparedness and manuals for training at district, block, panchayat and village levels.

For capacity building several Search & Rescue and First aid trainings organized for beneficiaries, disaster management teams and committee members to be trained at village, city, taluka and district level.

Activity	Responsibility
1. Training to civil defence personal in various aspect of disaster management 2. Training to home Guards personal in various aspect of disaster management including search and rescue	☐ Home Dept. ☒ Commandant General Home Guards ☐ Director Civil Defence ☐ GSDMA/GIDM
3. Training to NCC and NSS personal in various aspect of disaster management	☐ Education Dep. ☐ Director NCC ☒ GIDM
4. Training to educational and training institutions personal in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☐ GSDMA/GIDM
5. Training to civil society, CBOs and corporate entities in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☐ GSDMA/GIDM ☒ NGOs
6. Training to fire and emergency service personal in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☐ UDD ☐ GSDMA/GIDM
7. Training to police and traffic personal in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☒ GSDMA/GIDM ☐ Home Dept. ☐ Police training Institute
8. Training to State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Teams in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM/NDRF ☒ Home Dept. ☐ Addl. DGP (Arms) ☒ Addl. DGP (Training) ☐ GSDMA/GIDM
9. Training to media in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☐ Information Dept. ☒ Information Training Centre ☐ GSDMA/GIDM
10. Training to govt. officials in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☐ GSDMA/GIDM ☒ Departmental Training Institutes
11. Training to 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

5.5 Activation of Incident Response System in the district

There is a formal Incident Response System in the State. The GSDMA Act 2003 empowers Commissioner of Relief to be the Incident Commander in the State and District Collector in the respective districts. The detail on the disaster response structure is mentioned in Para 9 in chapter 1.

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 fulfill 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 increases. 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 professionalise the same by drawing upon the principles of the ICS with suitable modifications. The ICS is essentially a management system to organise various emergency functions in a standardised manner while responding to any disaster. It will provide for 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.

5.6 Protocol for seeking help from other agencies...

(State Government, Govt. of India, NDRF, SDRF, Army, Navy and Air Force etc...)

For the management and control of the adverse consequences of any disaster will require coordinated, prompt and effective response systems at the central and state government levels, especially at the district and the community levels.

There are various agencies / organizations / departments and authorities that constitute a core network for implementing various disaster management related functions / activities. It also

includes academic, scientific and technical organizations which have an important role to play in various facets of disaster management. These agencies (State Government, Govt. of India, NDRF, SDRF, Army, Navy and Air Force) shall be called upon to assist the civil administration only when the situation is beyond the coping capability of the State Government.

5.7 Checking and certification of logistics, equipments and stores

Certification of logistics: the process of response includes personnel, equipments, vehicles, facilities...etc, all of which will depend upon the acquisition, transport, and distribution of resources, the provision of food and water, and proper medical attention. The Logistic section is responsible for all task and functions related to provision of material and other resources needed for operations and the physical and material support and operation of the incident management team. This section includes transportation taskforce established to support disaster operations. Logistics tasks are through the following units: 1. storage and supply, 2. Facilities, 3. staff support, 4. communications, 5. transportation (include ground, air water).

5.8 Operational check-up of Warning System

The goal of any warning system is to maximize the number of people who take appropriate and timely action for the safety of life and property. All warning systems start with the detection of the event and with their timely evacuation. Warning systems should encompass three equally important elements viz detection and warning, dissemination of warning down to the community level and the subsequent quick response. Experience has shown that destruction from natural hazards can be minimized by the presence of a well functioning warning system. Operational check-ups of warning system in district have been done annually by concerned departments and also during mockdrills initiate during monsoon.

5.9 Operational check-up for Emergency Operation Centre

Apart from Disaster Management developments, District have its Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) has been started functioning in the Sardar baug campus, Near to Collector Office of Surendranagar with all sophisticated equipments and most modern technologies for disaster management. The Additional Collector of District Surendranagar is empowered as a Nodal Officer of DEOC and is responsible for Operational check-up for Emergency Operation Centre that includes...

1. Ensure that all equipments in the EOC are in working condition;
2. Collection data on routine basis from line departments for disaster management
3. Develop status reports of preparedness and mitigation activities in the district;
4. Ensure appropriate implementation of District Disaster Management Plan
5. Maintenance of data bank with regular updating
6. Activate the trigger mechanism on receipt of disaster warning/occurrence of disaster

5.10 Seasonal inspection of facilities and critical infrastructure

The above all responsible Departments/ Personnel shall have to carryout periodic inspection of such facilities through their respective control rooms at the frequency set by them and maintain records on the same.

Normally as a pre-monsoon drive in month of April-May, an instruction passed to all departments to carry out seasonal inspections and submit report to DEOC before the pre-monsoon meeting held at collector office chaired by District Collector. Based on report received from agencies, a compiled and consolidate report of all Facilities and Critical infrastructure has been submitted to State EOC every year.

5.11 Command and coordination – identification of quick response teams

Command and coordination of quick response teams establishes the framework within which a single leader or committee can manage the overall disaster response effort. A single Incident Commander is responsible for the successful management of the response during operational period in an area. If the incident grows in size and extends throughout many jurisdictions, multiple incident commanders can be useful with an area command authority may be established to coordinate among the incidents. Incident Commander requires the following Command Staffs to support him, which are as followings,

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 does not have the capacity to play an efficient role at local level to identification of 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:

1. Field command
2. Field information collection
3. Inter agency coordination at field level
4. Management of field operations, planning, logistics, finance and administration

5.12 NGOs and other stakeholders coordination – Activate NGO coordination cell

Local community groups and voluntary agencies including NGOs should actively assist in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the Collector. They should actively participate in all training activities as may be organised and should familiarise themselves with their role in disaster management.

It is a duty of every citizen, NGOs and stakeholders to assist the Collector or such other person entrusted with or engaged in disaster management whenever his aid is demanded generally for the purpose of disaster management.

NGOs of District are working on targeted community or limited to certain specific areas. They are coordinating with district EOC only on direct approach or on allocation of specific tasks.

5.13 Seasonal preparedness for seasonal disasters like flood and cyclone

While analyzing the past experiences pertaining to various natural disasters, communities develop the seasonality calendar based on the occurrence of disaster events. In the calendar below prepared by the community show the month of the disaster occurrence & month for preparedness.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood					√	√	√	√	√			
Cyclone			√	√	√					√	√	

Main Seasonal Preparedness Strategies:

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

5.14 Community awareness, education and preparedness

Community is the first and last to face the disaster. Equipping them, educating and preparing them for the recurring disasters are of vital importance. The most vulnerable areas are to be identified and periodic awareness programme are to be provided at the Ward level, Panchayat level, Educational Institutions, Social Organizations etc. It is essential to examine the various methods in which the community can be effectively involved in planning for disaster management. A community which is aware and well equipped to handle disasters will boldly face them. Community awareness will be raised regarding do's and don'ts with the involvement of Panchayati Raj

institutions and CBOs. Revenue department will be the nodal agency for this activity. Increasing community awareness about the mitigation measures that can protect the lives and properties from the hazards.

Community Awareness on Various Disasters can be classified in 1. Construction of Earthquake Resistant Structures, 2. Retrofitting the weak structures, 3. House insurance, 4. Construction of embankments for flood control, 5. Rehabilitation of people in safe lands, 6. development of plans for shifting people from vulnerable area to safer area etc. The Community awareness task can be performed by, Advertisement, hording, booklets, leaflets, banners, shaketable, demonstration, folk dancing and music, jokes, street play, exhibition, TV Spot, radio spot, audio-visual documentary and school campaign.

5.15 Community warning system

It is often observed that communities living in remote and isolated locations do not receive timely and reliable warnings of impending disasters. Hence, it is necessary to have robust and effective early warning systems, which can play crucial role in saving lives and limiting the extent of damage to assets and services. Outreach and reliability of warnings are key factors for planning and implementing response measures. Post disaster advisories like information on rescue, relief and other services are important to ensure law, order, and safety of citizens. A community that is prepared to face disasters, receives and understands warnings of impending hazards and can able to cope better and resume their normal life sooner.

Community Warning Action Plan	Flood	Cyclone	Chemical and industrial accidents	Tsunami	Earthquake
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	ISR ↓ Collector Mamlatdar/TDO ↓ Villages
Responsible Agency for warning dissemination	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO

5.16 Procurement (Tents, blankets, tarpaulins, equipment etc.)

Facilitating procurement related to disaster management of materials, equipment and services in connection with the disaster management and ensuring their quality is lies with the State

authority. At present District has no fund or any instructions to procure such things locally. State authority 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, or alternatively can arrange for centralise procurement of additional relief material required for relief operations (on the basis of need assessment).

5.17 SDRN / IDRNupdation <http://sdrn.gsdma.org/> WWW.GSDMA.org -- [sdrn new](#)

SDRN (State Disaster Resource Network):

The State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) system has three layers namely Village, Municipality and Taluka. The level specific data is collected in the standard disaster management plan format and uploaded in to the system either at taluka or district level. The centrally stored database in the server located at GSDMA, Gandhinagar can be accessed through internetportal<http://sdrn.gsdma.org/> and GSDMA Web Site (www.gsdma.org). Each user of all talukas of the State has been given unique username and password through which they can perform data entry, data updation on SDRN for their Village, Taluka or City. Status reports are also generated showing the status that how many forms, records are entered on SDRN. The 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.

A State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) has been prepared by GSDMA in coordination with Biseg. VDMP on SDRN All details related to disaster management of TDMP and CDMP are completed by Mamlatdarshri Taluka Vikas Aghikarishri and Chief Officer. The username and password to use them are as follows. <http://sdrn.gsdma.org/> WWW.GSDMA.org -- [sdrn new](#)

NO	USERNAME	PASSWORD
1	Chotila	Chotila@123
2	Chuda	Chuda@123
3	Dasada	Dasada@123
4	Muli	Muli@123
5	Sayla	Sayla@123
6	Limbdi	Limbdi@123
7	Lakhatar	Lakhatar@123
8	Dhrangadhara	Dhrangadhara@123
9	Wadhwan	Wadhwan@123
10	Thangadh	Thangadh@123

Village Disaster Management Plans (VDMP)

Taluka Name	Total Villages	Updated	Last Date of Update	Updated in 2026
Total-10	574	574	-	Yes

City Disaster Management Plans (CDMP)

City Name	Total City	Updated	Last Date of Update	Updated in 2026
Total City -6	6	6	-	Yes

Taluka Disaster Management Plans (TDMP)

Taluka Name	Total Taluka	Updated	Last Date of Update	Updated in 2026
Total Taluka-10	10	10	-	Yes

IDRN (India Disaster Resource Network):

IDRN is a web based information system, is a platform for managing the inventory of equipments, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. The primary focus is to enable the decision makers to find answers on availability of equipments and human resources required to combat any emergency situation.

It is a nationwide district level resource database. Each user of all districts of the state has been given unique username and password through which they can perform data entry, data updation on IDRN for resources available in their district.

The IDRN network has functionality of generating multiple query options based on the specific equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies with their location and contact details.

IDRN Online Status

STATE NAME	DISTRICT NAME	Records uploaded	No. of Items identified	PASS WORD
Gujarat	Surendranagar	Total Records = 757	78	surendranagar123
Last Update Month 05/2026				surendranagar

5.18 Protocol and arrangements for VIP visits

It is important to immediately inform VIPs and VVIPs on impending disasters and current situation during and after disasters. Appeals by VIPs can help in controlling rumours and chaos during the disaster. Visits by VIPs can lift the morale of those affected by the disaster as well as those who are involved in the response. Care should be taken that VIP visits do not interrupt rescue and life saving work. Security of VIPs will be additional responsibility of local police and Special Forces. It would be desirable to restrict media coverage of such visits, in which case the police will liaise with the government press officer to keep their number to minimum.

5.19 Media management / information dissemination

Media management utilised to ensure precise communication of the impact of disaster and relief measures being taken and generate goodwill among community and other stakeholders. Ensure that the information about progress of rescue and relief is provided to media/public in an organized manner at least twice a day. Establish help lines for facilitating communication between the victims and their relatives residing outside the affected area/s. Establish Information Centers at strategic locations for providing information about persons evacuated to the relief centres/ hospitals. Establish Media/Press Centre for media management and information dissemination. Ensure that the information to media/general public about the response of the State Government is released in an organized manner along with following points.

1. Broadcast programs to raise people's awareness of disaster prevention measures
2. Develop news sources in emergency situation
3. Publicize station frequency
4. Broadcast public planning meetings
5. Compile local knowledge on signs of impending disaster and share it with community
6. Broadcast emergency evacuation announcements
7. All announcements broadcast in a reassuring and calm manner

5.20 Documentation

Documentation of all response/relief and recovery measures should be done with –

- Documentation of disasters and to make it available in easy accessible format
- Undertake research studies and application of outcomes in disaster management practices
- Documenting field data, experience and indigenous technological knowledge from local community
- Development of plan by using available resources like SDRN, IDRN, etc.
- Assimilate all reports and transaction of information during the disaster for easy documentation

Chapter 6

Capacity Building and Training Measures

6.1 Approach

The Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has undertaken a Disaster Risk Management Program in the districts of Gujarat state prone to frequent disasters in the wake of the disaster preparedness approach under the guidelines of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Under this program, capacity building and training at various levels are being carried out for state officials, employees, elected office bearers, committee members in village disaster management, various village disaster management teams, police, home guard, civil, defense, fire brigade staff and volunteers. Short-term and long-term training and capacity building programs related to first aid, search and rescue, warning communication, relief coordination, control room management, etc. are being conducted for individuals and groups including people and groups.

6.2 Capacity Building Plan

Institutional capacity building

Institutional	Subject
Officials	First Aid Program, CPR
Doctors, Nurses	Fire demotation
Police, Fire Services, SDRF	First Aid Program, CPR
Community capacity building	First Aid Program, CPR, FIRE
Training of Trainers(AAPADA MITR)	First Aid Program, CPR, FIRE
Civil Defence/Volunteers	First Aid Program, CPR, FIRE
Schools, Colleges: (SSW Programm)	First Aid Program, CPR, FIRE

6.3 Disaster Management Education

As part of disaster preparedness in all government and private schools of the district, the government celebrates School Safety Week every year in every government primary school to prevent loss of life and property and to protect oneself and the society. Along with this, training and mock drills are conducted on different topics by the NDRF for disaster management education.

6.4 Skill up gradation and follow up training programmes

Under the Disaster Friend Project, the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority organizes a skill and capacity building training program for all disaster friends, along with training for capacity building in the district.

Chapter 7: Response and Relief measures

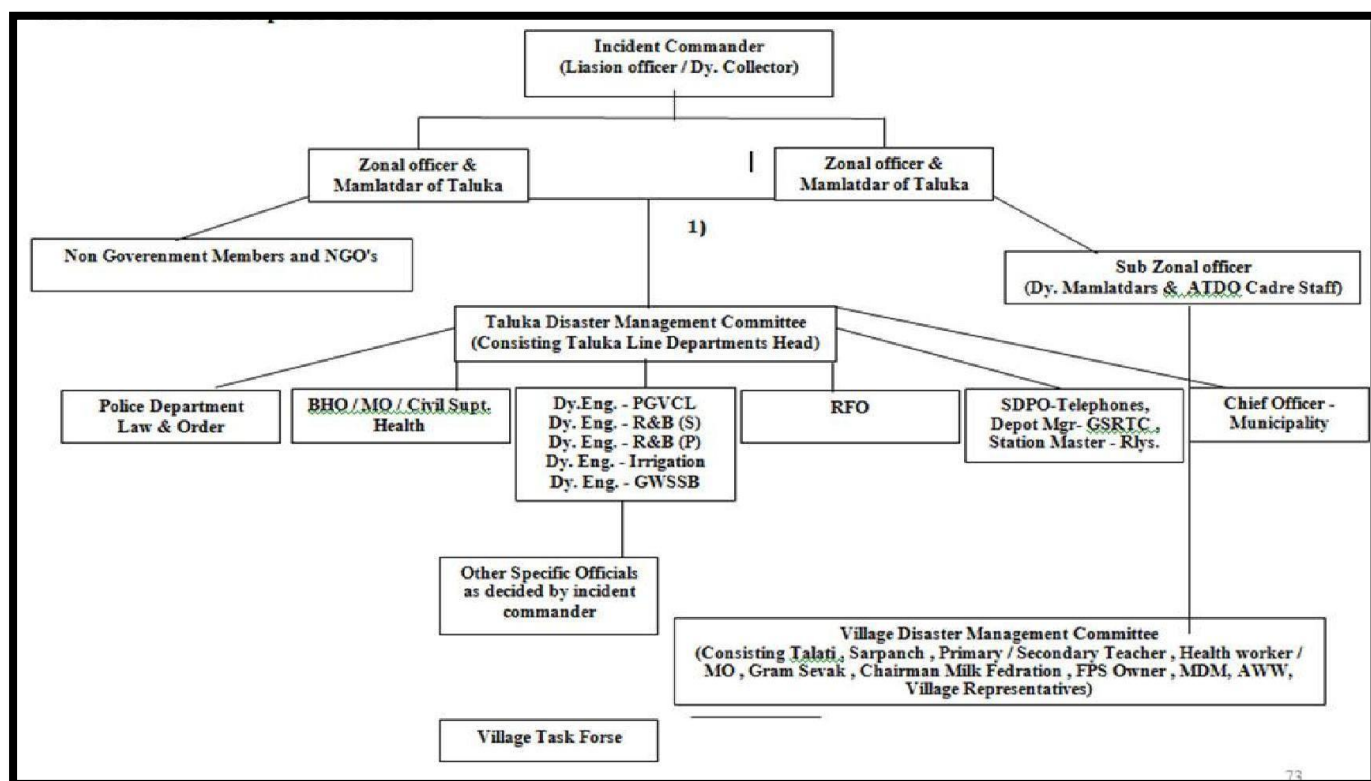
Response measures are those which are taken instantly prior to, and following, a disaster aimed at limiting injuries, loss of life and damage to property and the environment and rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by disaster. Response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until it is declared to be over.

Since response is conducted during periods of high stress in a highly time-constrained environment and with limited information and recourses (in majority of the cases), it is by far, the most complex of four functions of disaster management.

Response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as search and rescue, first aid and shelters, but also includes systems developed to coordinate and support such efforts. For effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear vision about hazards, its consequences and actions that need to be taken in the event of it.

7.1 Response flow chart

The Revenue Department of the State is the Nodal Department for controlling, monitoring and directing measures for organizing rescue, relief and rehabilitation. All other concerned line departments should extend full cooperation in all matters pertaining to the response management of the disaster whenever it occurs. The State EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the State level as well as district control rooms should be activated with full strength. The State Government may publish a notification in the official gazette, declaring such area to be disasteraffected area under GSDMA Act (Section 32 (2) (a))



7.2 Warning and alert

On the receipt of warning or alert from any such agency which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from District Collector of the occurrence of a disaster, the response structure of the State Government will be put into operation. The Chief Secretary/Relief Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations during the emergency situation.

The details of agencies competent enough for issuing warning or alert pertaining to various types of disasters are given below;

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, Labour & Employment Department, DISH
Fire	Fire & Emergency Services

7.3 District CMG meeting

The Collector & DM is responsible to hold regular CMG meetings on disaster management including government, NGOs and private sectors. The CMG Committee held various meeting and had detailed interaction with members and management of Crisis. The Surendranagar District level

Pre-Monsoon and CMG Meeting for all District level departmental heads along with Mamlatdars, Chief Officers and TDOs was called, chaired by Collector Surendranagar, DDO-Surendranagar and Resident Additional Collector-Surendranagar.

7.4 Activation of EOC

The disaster response is led by the District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) under the command and control of the District Collector. It is also the central point for information gathering, processing and decision making more specifically to combat the disaster. Most of the strategic decisions are taken in this control room with regard to the management of disaster based on the information gathered and processed. The Incident Commander takes charge at the District Control Room and commands the emergency operations as per the Incident Command System organizational chart.

Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) of District is operational at Sardarbaug, Surendranagar and is operational on 24x7 round the clock for 365 days in 3 shifts of 8 hrs with the help of staff deputed from local government offices. Control rooms of line departments and Taluka EOCs (located at the Office of Mamlatdar) are active from 1st June, 2024 for Monsoon Season and will be operational till 31st October, 2024. The Liaison Officers of the respective Talukas shall take charge of the Control Room. The respective Liaison Officers shall coordinate between the task group members working at disaster sites and TEOC for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from TEOC/DEOC.

7.5 Response planning, preparedness, assumption – Quick assessment of damages / need **Response planning:**

Response planning can help mitigate the destructive effects of a disaster by ensuring timely and effective provisions of humanitarian aid to those most in need. “Time spent in disaster response planning equals time saved when a disaster occurs”. Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supplies and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assigned tasks.

Considering all these points, this response plan has been developed. For the first time Incident Command System (ICS) has also been introduced in response plan along with the resource inventory that is directly linked to the website. In fact, during disaster the ICS management tool will be more effective to handle the situation in proper way within limited time. The plan incorporates multi level institutional as well as Response plan mechanism at district level.

Preparedness:

Preparedness measures go hand in hand for vulnerability reduction and rapid professional response to disasters and assist all the government departments to plan and prioritise preparedness activities while ensuring active community participation. Preparedness actions are to be taken before a disaster to reduce the probability of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over a risk reduction that is preparedness.

The main objectives of various preparedness measures are: - i)
Minimizing the loss of human lives. ii) Minimizing the loss of
livestock. iii) Minimizing the loss to property and

infrastructure. iv) Minimizing ill effects on the health of affected population.

v) Bringing the human activities in the locality to normal condition soon after.

In situations of emergency, the District Collector will use his own discretion on the preparedness measures for facing the impending disaster.

Situation Assumptions:

1. There would be a congestion in the network because of increased calls to control rooms due to panic created in the community.
2. The initial reports on damage may not give a clear picture of the extent of damage to communication network.
3. The affected site may cut off from the state control rooms and the officials on site and find difficulty in communicating to the District/State EOC.
4. Police wireless network will only be the reliable communication network till the other communication networks are fully restored.
5. Local community task forces will initiate search and rescue at residential level.
6. Spontaneous Volunteers and QRT will require coordination
7. Access to affected area will be limited
8. Some site may be accessible only through air route
9. Most of the buildings would be damaged and would not remain safe for citizens.
10. Many structures would be damaged and there would be an urgent need to evacuate.
11. There would be panic and people will gather at a place.
12. The crowds may go out of control or Riots may also take place.
13. Emergency Medical services will be required by affected population.
14. Likely outbreaks of epidemic diseases after the disaster.
15. Hospital services would be affected.
16. Existing water storage bodies will be damaged and unusable.
17. There would be an urgent need of water to assist victims in rescue operation.
18. Break down of sanitation system.
19. Contamination of water due to outflow from sewers or due to breakage of water pipelines.
20. The communication with affected area may be partially impaired.
21. The movement of relief supplies will create congestion in the transportation services.

Quick assessment of damages and need:

Various spatial data with socio-economic, housing, infrastructure and other variables that can provide a quick assessment of the risks and vulnerabilities of disasters based on which appropriate mitigation strategies can be developed. Based on primary data...

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. DDDO of district will make a quick assessment of the damages 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.

7.6 Warning dissemination

The dissemination of warning is the most critical function in order to give earlywarning to the community. It has to be fast in order to give reasonable amount of time forcommunities to prepare for any eventuality. Due consideration has to be given to the pointsmentioned below before sending across the information.

1. Warning dissemination will be done to all the important stakeholders (as givenbelow in the information dissemination format) at the Panchayat level in ruralareas and Nagarpalika level in urban areas for early warning communication.
2. Making use of the fastest means to communicate the message in the most lucidmanner so as to prevent spread of rumor and panic among the masses.
3. Bulk Voice SMS Service is the best means of communication to largemasses without any effort and within no time. A voice recorded messagefrom the District Magistrate from official number shall be sent to thedatabase of numbers identified for information dissemination with thehelp of Mobile service providers & Telephone department.
4. DEOC will incorporate to arrange dissemination of information through variousmeans of communication such as Radio, TV, CableNetwork, and SMS about warnings to districts/areaswhich are likely to be hit by disasters.
5. Dist. Collector and InformationDept.willEnsure dissemination of information to remote areas bylocal means.They will also ensure that local TEOC help lines are opened and effectivelymanaged for public information, guidance and rumorcontrol.

As soon as the warning of an impending calamity is received, the EOCs at the State, District and Block levels will be on a state of alert. The Incident Commander will take charge of the EOC and oversee the dissemination of warning to the community. The District Collector will inform the District Disaster Management Committees who will alert the lock and Village level DMCs and DMTs to disseminate the warning to the community.

7.7 Resource mobilization

Taluka authority will try their best to contain the situation with the available local resources. However, if they find that the situation is beyond their control and the district level resource mobilization is required, they will seek the help of their superiors or call the meeting of Disaster Management Committee.

Through online SDRN and IDRN computerized and web based IT solutions can be used for resource mobilization and deployment of trained members. This decentralized system presents many advantages such as the easy availability of the resources and plans at all levels, minimum duplication and time saving and finally the visual data reports generation that assists in gap analysis and resource mobilization.

7.8 Seeking external help for assistance

TEOC will inform DEOC if external help/resources are needed. District Collector will decide if any external help (out of district) is required for immediate priorities. If required, liaise with the state, national and international agencies for mobilization of additional resources and will make arrangement to avail the external helps to manage to disaster.

7.9 First assessment report

DEOC instruct Quick Assessment Task Force to submit preliminary need and loss assessment report of 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...

1. Human and material damage
2. Resource availability and local response capacity
3. Options for relief assistance and recovery
4. Needs for national / international assistance

7.10 Media management / coordination / information dissemination Media management:

The role of media (print & electronic), in informing the people and the authorities during emergencies becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness through educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards; gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs; and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and detailed information. Collector office Surendranagar has established an effective system of collaborating with the media 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 Taluka Control room at Mamlatdar office.

Information dissemination and Coordination:

Dissemination of information is the prime duty of information department in coordination with DEOC, Revenue and District Panchayat offices during any emergency. Functions of information department during Emergency are...

1. Collect correct information from authorities onsite.
2. Keep the list of persons rescued with full details.
3. Keep the list of persons missing.
4. Keep the no. of dead bodies and the locations they have been kept.
5. Keep a 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/general public about the response of the State Government is released in an organized manner.
10. Organize media briefing twice a day at predetermined intervals.

7.11 Emergency Response Functions:

(Evacuation, Search and Rescue, Cordoning the area, Traffic control, Law & order and safety measures, Dead body disposal, Carcass disposal)

Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supplies and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assigned tasks. Response functions essentially outline the strategy, resources needed, evacuation, search & rescue, etc.

Evacuation:

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

Search and Rescue:

At district level whatever help would be required during disaster that will be immediately informed to the various departments by the district collector and possible support NGOs and other line agencies in the district would be tapped up. If the District Collector thinks that it cannot cope with the disaster, then he can ask help from the defence and paramilitary force.

Cordoning the area:

SDM and Police department will be cordoning off affected areas for restricting entries of rail or road traffic and instruct to cordon affected areas and setting up of check posts to control entry and exit. The DSP will send instructions for the cordoning off of the area. People should not be allowed access anywhere close to the site of the disaster.

Traffic control:

The Superintendent of Police will co-ordinate the work of Traffic control and Traffic arrangements towards the disaster affected areas. Traffic cell also has responsibility for the ground transportation of personnel, supplies, and equipment and make alternate arrangements to open the roads to traffic at the earliest.

Law & order and safety measures:

Collectorate and SP office is responsible for assuring the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident. The law and order section incorporates law and order taskforce which may be created to deal with a disaster with sufficient safety measures. It will arrange law and order against theft in the disaster affected area and co-ordinate with the search and rescue operations. It will also arrange for security at the relief camps/relief material storages. It is also responsible to maintain law and order at the time of distribution of relief material.

Dead body disposal:

The health department will immediately start the procedure for post mortem of the dead persons as per the rules. Disposal of dead bodies is to be carried out to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. Arrangement should be made to issue death certificates of the deceased to the relatives.

Carcass disposal:

The animal husbandry departments with necessary equipments in case of cattle death are there in the affected areas for the disposal of carcass with a view to restoration of public life and result oriented work.

7.12 Humanitarian Relief and Assistance:

[Food, Drinking Water, Medicines, Trauma care, Clothing, Other essential needs, Shelter Management, Providing helpline, Repairs and restoration of basic amenities (e.g. water, power, transport etc), Management of VIP visits]

The Indian government uses the terms “humanitarian assistance” or “disaster relief” to refer to activities that address human suffering caused by natural disasters like cyclones, droughts, earthquakes or floods. Humanitarianism lies at the heart of Indian spiritual and cultural values. Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Sikhism all espouse solidarity with the suffering and giving without expectations for return. The Hindu term *daan*, for example, emphasizes the selfless nature of giving. In fact, the sacred Hindu scripture *Bhagavad Gita* preaches that “there should be no motive in charity and there should be no aim, direct or indirect”. These spiritual traditions influence the humanitarian impulses of Indian decision makers. India conceives humanitarian assistance as “extending sympathy” to the disaster-affected. Because of India’s deep cultural tradition of giving, the population generally endorses relief efforts by the government.

UN agencies and international NGOs will be operating in the country at the time of the disaster event will be allowed to provide humanitarian assistance to people in the affected area in coordination with the concerned Ministries/Departments and the State Government under existing protocol in place. Guidelines of the IFRC on international humanitarian assistance will be the guiding factor in facilitating external assistance. External assistance will be provided in a responsible and coordinated manner to minimise its impact on local resources as well as ensure good quality and accountability standards.

In case of large scale emergency collector will establish relief coordination centre at the airport, railway station, etc. for arrival of Search & Rescue and Medical Teams coming for humanitarian aid.

7.13 Reporting:

The occurrence of disaster may be reported by the concerned monitoring authority to the District Collector by the fastest means. On the basis of reports from District Collector of the occurrence of a disaster, the response structure of the State Government will be put into operation.

Information management:

Control room is a nodal centre in terms of disaster Management which performs the function of collecting and transmitting information to the appropriate places and people. Therefore Control room has to be equipped with the latest telecom communication facilities. All the important information of the district administration in case of emergency is also available in the control rooms. The control room is connected with all the line departments, collectorate, NGOs, police control room, and block control room which is connected to village task force and irrigation control room. Collector controls all the information flow through control room in the district and with the state authority.

Situation reports:

All the situation reports of area, village, city or taluka received at the SDM or DEOC will be communicated to the Nodal officer, who based on the available information, if seems fit, will activate DEOC in the emergency mode.

Resident Additional Collector will report the occurrence of emergency to Collector, Relief Commissioner, GSDMA and SEOC. By receiving through Taluka Control rooms, DEOC will constant reporting of pre and post disaster work to SEOC and GSDMA.

Village Talatis are responsible to submit situation/action taken report immediate to Mamlatdar and TDO. Mamlatdars, TDOs and Chief Officers are responsible to communicate the immediate emergency as well as updated situations to Liaison officers, SDMs and Resident Additional Collector and detail report should submit to DEOC in time manner.

Death, Casualty, Emergency & Primary reports should submit immediate with Top Priority in Primary Situation Report format developed by SEOC. MHA, Detail Emergency update reports should submit on Daily Basis by Taluka Mamlatdar and District Panchayat to DEOC and same compiled report should reach to SEOC.

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.

7.14 Demobilization and winding up:

An emergency plan is not complete without specific demobilization and post-incident winding up review procedures. Specific demobilization guidelines provide organized and agreed to procedures to help facilitate and more organized and expedited return to normal operating conditions, and help to minimize costs by standing down response resources in a timely manner.

Issues to consider for demobilization include: 1. Do not release or demobilize response resources unless approved by the On-Scene Incident Commander, 2. Assign personnel to identify surplus resources and probable resource release times, 3. Establish demobilization priorities, 4. If necessary, develop a Disposal Plan for the disposal of hazardous materials or wastes, as necessary and 5. Plan for equipment repair and maintenance services, as necessary.

(i) Documentation:

Documentation of an emergency incident is a critical part of an emergency plan. Documentation must be specific to the incident. However, the following topics can provide guidance as to necessary documented information: 1. When/where did incident take place, 2. Was an evacuation called for, and if so, how much time was required to evacuate all personnel?, 3. Were communication methods effective?, 4. Did on-site equipment satisfy equipment needs? If not, what additional equipment was brought to the site?, 5. Did local jurisdictions assist in the emergency response? If so, did they offer suggestions for improvement?

(ii) 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 as a Consequence of the Activity, 5. Give a Quote from the Participant, 6. Labeling Pictures and Writing Captions.

(iii) 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 utilised while updating the plan, formulating DM strategy, for future references and for training purposes.

Chapter 8: Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery

Recovery Measures:

Recovery is defined as decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to “restoring or improving life and assets of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk. Recovery and reconstruction (R&R) or comprehensive rehabilitation is the last step in cycle of disaster management. In addition, this is the phase of new cycle, where the opportunity to reconstruction and rehabilitation should be utilised for building a better and more safe and resilient society.

8.1 General Policy Guidelines:

A plan of recovery will help better coordination between various development agencies. Damage Assessment and Needs Assessment shall be the basis of recovery planning. Various Sectors for recovery process may be -

- Essential Services- Power, Water, Communication, Transport, Sanitation, Health
- Infrastructural: Housing, Public Building and Roads
- Livelihood: Employment, Agriculture, Cottage Industry, Shops and Establishments

Basic services such as power, water supply, sanitation, wastewater disposal etc. should be restored in shortest possible time. Alternate arrangement of water supply, temporary sanitation facilities can be sought with help of special agencies. Special arrangements for provision of essential services should be ensured. It can include creating temporary infrastructure for storage and distribution of water supply, running tankers, power supply and sanitation facilities.

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 has to be comprehensive so as 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 counseling 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. 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 marginalised and vulnerable sections.

8.2 Detailed damage and loss assessment

The moment an emergency condition subsides, rapid and thorough Detailed damage and loss assessment is to be conducted to know the overall damage to critical public facilities, homes, businesses and other services within the affected area(s); and to determine whether those damages are sufficient to warrant emergency assistance.

A detailed assessment must be conducted before commencing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. The relevant Government departments and local authorities shall initiate detailed assessment at their respective level for damages sustained in housing, industry/services, and infrastructure, agriculture, health / education assets in the affected regions. Immediate recovery can continue from a day to two months, depending upon the extent of damage.

The assessment teams are to report the following information to the Disaster Management Department in the Office of Collectorate for further action.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Boundaries of the disaster(s). | ☐ Access point(s) to the disaster area(s). |
| ☐ Status of the transportation system. | ☐ Status of communication system |
| ☐ Disaster casualty information | ☐ Status of medical systems |
| ☐ Shelter / mass care information | ☐ Damage to utility system |
| ☐ Status of critical facilities | ☐ Status of security within the affected area(s) |
| ☐ Information on the humanitarian organisations within the area(s) | |

Conducting Detailed damage and loss assessment in the aftermath of severe incident includes, Individual damage assessment as well as Public Damage assessment which includes (but not limited to) 1. Damage to road, streets and bridges, 2. Damage to water control facilities such as drainage system, water channel etc., 3. Damage to public buildings and equipment, 4. Damage to public utilities, 5. Damage to parks and recreational sites and 6. Managing Debris.

Recovery has two phases i.e. Short term and Long term Recovery. Class I officers from various line departments are deputed as Liaison Officers for each Taluka, and they are responsible for monitoring and working with the local administration in both phases of recovery operations under the guidance of the District Collector.

8.3 Short-term recovery program

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 has to 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.
- 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 have to 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 those necessary to keep the administrative machinery functioning despite the damage by disaster have to be repaired on priority.
- f) **Rehabilitation:** In case there is a 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 Awas Yojna shall be sanctioned.
- i) **Food:** Supply of food in relief phase is more important. It becomes important to elicit support from various NGOs, Grain merchants and volunteers.
- j) **Debris Removal and Disposal of Dead Bodies:** Removal of debris or trees from transportation routes for effective rescue and relief measures.
- k) **Drainage and Sewage:** Drainage and sewage systems will have to be quickly reestablished to decrease inundation from floods, spread of diseases and epidemics and maintaining hygiene.
- l) **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 have to be pushed into action for immediate health care close to the community.

8.4 Long-term recovery program

Long term recovery efforts must focus on redeveloping and restoring the socio-economic viability of the disaster area(s). The reconstruction phase requires a substantial commitment of time and resources by government and non-governmental organisations. Important to note here is that much of this commitment would be beyond the scope of traditional emergency management activity programmes. The activities involved would most often be the result of a catastrophic event that has caused substantial, long term damage over a very large area. These efforts include:

1. Long term reconstruction of public infrastructures and social services damaged by the disaster.
2. Re-establishment of adequate housing to replace that which has been destroyed.
3. Restoration of jobs that was lost.
4. Restoration of the economic base of the disaster area(s)

CHAPTER – 9

Financial Resources for implementation

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

9.1 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 :-

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

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

- * The Ministry of Finance has allocated funds for strengthening Disaster Management Institutions for capacity building and response mechanisms, as per the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission.
- * To carry out Emergency Response & Relief activities after any disaster the State Disaster Response Fund is made available to Commissioner of Relief, Revenue Department under which the Central Government will share 75% and the Govt. of Gujarat has to share 25%.
- * 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:

- * 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:
 - a. Immediate financial assistance to victims and next of kin.
 - b. Assist search and rescue.
 - c. Provide Health care to the victims.
 - d. Provide Shelter, food, drinking water and sanitation.
 - e. Temporary restoration of roads, bridges, communication facility and transportation.
 - f. Immediate restoration of education and health facilities.

- * 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.

(iii) Financial sources available for different components of disaster management

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 (Finance Commission)	CapacityBuilding	100% Centre	Training, Awareness Generation, IEC Material, Mock drills.	Revenue Department
State Fund	CapacityBuilding	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 or bilateral or multilateral arrangements	Infrastructure upgradation 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

(iv) Disaster Insurance:

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), India has framed micro insurance regulations that allow distribution of micro insurance products in the state. The regulations cover insurance for personal accidents, healthcare for individual and family and assets like houses, livestock, tools and others. In states, various Ministries/ Department have their insurance schemes related to health, crops, livestock, and other which can be utilize in case of disaster. There is need to further promote more locally customized and farmer/trader friendly weather based crop/agri-business insurance packages. Besides, insurance policies on behalf of likely in-risk population by municipal agencies, institutions/establishments or other premises can be thought of on lines of the Public Liability Insurance Act 1991 (i.e., for hazardous industries).

CHAPTER – 10

Procedure and methodology for monitoring evaluation updation and maintenance of DDMP

Plan maintenance is a dynamic process of updating the plan on a periodic basis. The backbone of maintaining the plan is carrying out mock drills and updating the plan based on lessons learnt thereof. This is a method of identifying the gaps and putting in place a system to fill the same. Regular updating of stake holder details, contact numbers and resource inventory is another inherent and essential function of plan maintenance.

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.
- (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 inputs 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...

(i) Schedule for updation& revision of plan,

DDMC shall compile its learning and proposed new mechanisms for improvement in updation of plan for the capacity to deal with disasters.

Schedule for updation of plan: Every year as a part of pre monsoon, DDMC will update plan in the month of May-June and will revise in the month of October-November every year.

(ii) Schedule for Mock Drills

The district police department, Home guards, Civil Defence personnel, Fire Service officials, SRTs, QRTs, DMCs and DMTs will undergo periodic mock drills for different disasters, coordinated by the District Collector at the district level and by the Relief Commissioner at the State level. It is mandatory to have mock-drills at least twice in a year for fire and earthquake.

CHAPTER 11

COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DDMP

EXERCISES FOR MASS RESCUE OPERATIONS

Since opportunities to handle actual incidents involving Mass Rescues Operations are rare and challenging, exercising MRO plan share particularly important. Masse vacation and rescue operations are difficult and costly, leading to a tendency to use simulation excessively during exercises rather than physically exercising on scene efforts.

MRO exercise objectives need not be addressed in a single large exercise, but may be satisfied in part by routine incorporation into multiple drills, some intended mainly to test other systems. However, realistic drills are necessary and costly, and over 1,000 volunteer ship passengers or hundreds of volunteer aircraft passengers will likely be needed to conduct a realistic exercise.

Separate room scan be used to simulate command post that would normally being separate

locations. MRO exercises should ideally achieve the following objectives:

- **Account for:**
 - Crew and passenger lists
 - Rescued passengers and crew until they can return to their homes
 - All persons associated with the rescue and after math operations
 - Lifeboats, including empty boats or rafts
 - High free board issues for like lyres cue facilities
- **Identify and task available resources:**
 - Use of Amber
 - Potential resources ashore and afloat
 - Resources from local agencies (medical personnel, hospital facilities, fire department, general community, transportation resources) –
National and regional military and other resources
- Evaluate notification processes, resource availability, timeliness of initial response, real-time elements, conference capabilities and over all co-ordination
- Ensure all agency roles are sorted out, understood and properly followed
- Test capabilities of potential OSCs and ability to transfer OSC duties

- Evaluate span of control
- Evacuate a ship or aircraft
- Co-ordinate activities and achieve information exchanges
 - Communications (RCC-RCC,government-industry-OSC,onscene,shore-ship, ground-air, ship-air, SAR facility-survival craft, etc.)
 - Information for all concerned (identify,merge,purge,retrieve and transfer to the right place in the right format the right time)
 - New communication and information management technologies
 - Media and next-of-kin
- Safely transfer and care for passengers (evacuation, in survival craft, rescue,medical,protection from environment, post-rescue transfers, etc.)
- Test all communication links that may be needed for notification-ordination and support
- Conduct medical triage and provide first aid
- Assess ship's safety management system effectiveness
- Exercise co-ordination with local response agencies
- Provide food, water, lifejackets and other protective clothing to survivors
- **Test mass rescue plans:**
 - SAR services
 - Company (including aircraft and ship plans)
 - Any relevant emergency response organizations, e.g., disaster response, military, firefighting and medical
 - Transportation and accommodations
- Asses how effectively earlier lessons learned have been accounted for in updated plans and how well these lessons were disseminated
- Exercise salvage and pollution abatement capabilities
- Carryout emergency relocation of the disabled craft

- Exercise external affairs, such as international and public relations:
 - Necessary participants involved
 - Joint information **centers** established quickly and properly staffed
 - Press briefings handled effectively, e.g., consistent information from different sources
 - Notification of the next of kin and family briefings
 - Staff and equipment capacity to handle incoming requests for information
 - Rescued persons tracked, kept informed and needs monitored, and reunited with belongings

The following steps are normally carried out during exercise planning:

- Agree on the exercise scenario, goals and extent
- Assemble a multi-disciplinary planning team and agree on objectives for each aspect of the exercise
- Develop the main events and associated timetables
- Confirm availability of agencies to be involved, including any media representatives or volunteers
- Confirm availability of transportation, buildings, equipment, aircraft, ships or other needed resources
- Test all communications that will be used, including tests of radio and mobile phone sat or near the locations where they will be used
- Identify and brief all participants and people who will facilitate the exercise, and ensure that facilitate or have good independent communications with person who will be controlling the exercise
- Ensure that every one involved knows what to do if an actual emergency should arise during the exercise
- If observers are invited, arrange for their safety, and to keep them informed about the exercise progress
- For longer exercises, arrange for food and toilet facilities
- Use “exercise in progress” signs, advance notifications and other means to help ensure that person not involved in the exercise do not become alarmed
- Schedule times and places for debriefs

- Agree and prepare conclusion and recommendations with the entity responsible for handling each recommendation along with the due date for any actions
- Prepare a clear and concise report and distribute it as appropriate to other participating organizations
- Consider the outcome of this exercise in planning future exercises
- **INDUSTRY PLANNING AND RESPONSE FOR MASS RESCUE OPERATIONS**
- SAR authorities should co-ordinate MRO plans with companies that operate aircraft and ships designed to carry large numbers of persons. Such companies should share in preparations to minimize the chances that MRO will be needed, and to ensure success if the need arises. This Appendix provides guidance on industry roles, and discusses how companies could arrange for use of company field teams and emergency response elements. Possible means for fulfilling their MRO responsibilities.
- Early notification of potential or developing MRO situations, due to the level of effort required to mount a very large-scale response, is much better to begin the response process and abort it should it become unnecessary, than to begin it later than necessary should the actual need exist. Pilots and masters should be advised and trained to notify SAR services at the earliest indication of a potential situation.
- Company response organizations should be able to help SAR services by organizing support, equipment, advice and liaison for their ships or aircraft.
- Companies should be prepared to provide information to preclude the need for multiple sources attempting communications with the aircraft pilot in command or ship captain for information that is unavailable or available from another source. Receiving and handling requests for information aboard the distressed craft can interfere with the pilot's or master's ability to handle the emergency and handle critical on scene leadership needs.
- Companies operating large aircraft or ship should be advised to be able to field a coordinated team that can handle emergency response function around the clock should the need arise. Such teams should include staff as indicated in the following Table.

Team Leader	Maintains over view, directs operations and keeps management informed
Communicator	Maintains open (and possibly sole) line of communications to craft in distress
Coordinating Reaper sensitive	Usually a pilot or master mariner, who co-ordinates with SAR and other emergency response authorities, organizes tugs, looks at itineraries, arranges to position ships o ground facilities help ma be able to assistant do organizes security and suitable delivery points for passenger's crew when they are delivered to safety
Technical Reaper sensitive	Maintains contact with regulatory authorities, classification societies, insurers and investigators and provides liaison and advice for fire-fighting, damage control, repairs and other specialized or technical matters
Environmental or representative	Involved with environmental impact and spill response
Medical Representative	Gives medical advice, tracks casualties and arranges medical and identification service s for survivors
Passenger and Crew Represe Ntat ives	Provides information and support to whoever is design ate to care for next of kin and keep them informed, identifies transportation needs, and may need to deal with various countries languages and cultures
Media Represent ative	Gathers information, coordinates public affairs matters with counter parts in other organizations, prepares press releases, briefs spokes persons and arranges v ail ability of information by phone and web sites
Specialists	From within or outside the company who may facilitate some special aspect of the response or follow up

Typical company field team

The company may operate an **Emergency Response Centre (ERC)** to maintain communications with the craft in distress, remotely monitor onboard sensors if feasible, and keep emergency information readily available .Such information might include passenger and crew data, air crafter ship details, incident details, number of survival craft and status of the current situation.

Transportation companies should have readily available contacts with tour companies, shore excursion companies, airlines and cruise lines, hotels, etc., since such resources can be used to address many problems experienced with landing large number so f survivors into a community

Contingency plans for co-operation should be developed between SAR authorities and transportation companies, and these plans should be sufficiently exercised to ensure they would be effective should an actual Masser cue situation arise .Such plans should identify contacts, coordination procedures, responsibilities, and information sources that will be applicable for MROs. These plans should be kept up to date and readily available to all concerned.

Respective functions of the ERC and RCC should be covered in coordinated Pré-Established plans ,and refined as appropriate for an actual incident. These centres must maintain close contact through out the SAR event, coordinating and keeping each other apprised of significant plans and developments.

There are other steps the transportation industry could be urged to undertake to improve preparedness for MRO s.The following are some examples:

- Carry SAR plans on board aircraft or ships
- Provide water and thermal protection fore values appropriate for the operating area
- Provide means of rescue to bring people from the water to the deck of ships
- Use preparation checklists provided by SAR authorities
- Conduct an actual physical exercise in addition to simulations
- Provide the capability to retrieve fully loaded life boats and rafts
- Enhance life boat life saving capabilities
- Provide ways to assist persons in life boats who are seasick, injured or weak
- Provide on-board helicopter landing areas and helicopters
- Prepare to assist survivors once they have been delivered to a place of safety
- Have aircraft or ship status and specifications readily available, such as inspection records, design plans, communication capabilities, stability calculations, life saving appliances, classification society contacts, passenger and cargo manifests, etc., sothat such information will not need to be obtained directly from a pilot or master
- Work with SAR authorities to develop and be able to rapidly deploy air droppable equipment or supplies for survivors, maintain strategically located caches for this purpose

Acceptance of certain responsibilities by industry demonstrates commitment to passenger safety and can free SAR services to handle critical arrangement relating to SAR resources, coordination and communications.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM OVERVIEW

For major incidents, crisis management for the overall response may also be needed. The **Incident Command System (ICS)**, one widely used and so meeting this need, but works best with some advance familiarization and exercising with in and among the transportation and emergency response communities. Since SAR and transportation authorities are likely to encounter use of the ICS within emergency response communities, this Appendix provides general information for familiarization with ICS. The following terms are relevant to the ICS:

- **Incident Commander(IC):** the primary person function in gas apar to taenicide command system, usually at or near the scene, responsible for decisions, objectives, strategies and priorities relating to emergency response
- **Incident Command Post(ICP):** location at which primary functions are carried out for the Incident Command System
- **Incident Command System(ICS):** on scene emergency management provides an integrated organizational structure adaptable to the complexity and demand so fan major incident in volving multiple missions, response organization sor jurisdictions
- **Unified Command (UC):** the incident commander role of the incident command system expanded to in clued at eam of representative that manage samaj or incident by establishing common objectives and state goes and directing the implementation

The ICS is designed for use when multiple organizations and jurisdictions need to be joint involved in an emergency response activity and co-ordinate their efforts.

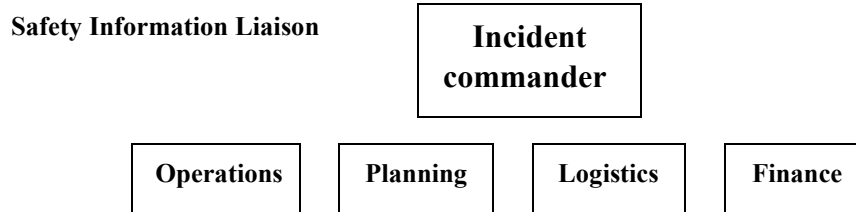
While organization shave the irrespective system so command and control or coordination, these should be compatible with systems others use so organizations can function well jointly when necessary. Commonality and similarities among crisis manage men systems locally, regionally and international ly foster effective joint efforts.

The ICS does not take control, responsibility or authority away from SAR services; SAR services remain focused on lifesaving, while the ICS focuses on promoting an effective overall incident response.

The ICS training, advance co-ordination and liaison will be rewarded by better performance and success when a crisis situation arises. As a tool for managing major incidents, the ICS:

- Accommodates all risks and hazards
- Is simple, powerful and flexible
- Can easily expand or contract as the incident warrants
- Relieves the SAR system of coordinating non-SAR missions
- Enables SMC to use the ICS contacts to draw on additional resources
- Ensure better communication and co-operation between agencies
- The ICS organization can grow or shrink as the situation dictates, and provides a logical process and progression to achieve results. Its organization should be allowed to grow with increased demand and shrink when operations decline, both of which require anticipation.
- Advantages of the ICS can be lost when organizations develop their own unique and relatively complex versions of the ICS; it works best when it remains simple, flexible and standardized so everyone on scene from all organizations understands it.
- In its basic form a person is designated as the IC to handle overall co-ordination, including setting objectives and priorities.
- Support functions (sections supported by one or more persons) can be established *seeded* and on the scale needed to keep the Incident Command and assist in certain areas. The four support sections in the ICS organization are as follows:
- **Operations Section** - helps manage resources to carry out the operations
- **Planning Section** - helps develop action plans, collect and evaluate information, maintain source status and arrange to scale up or scale down activities
- **Logistics Section** - helps provide resources and services needed to support the incident response, including personnel, transportation, supplies, facilities and equipment
- **Finance-Administration Section** - assists with monitoring costs, providing accounting and procurements, keeping time records, doing cost analysis and other administrative matters. Other additions to directly assist the IC might include:

- An **Information Officer**-assists the media and others seek intimidating formation, ensures the I Chas appropriate information available, and helps to provide in formation to the public and families of persons in distress
- A **Safety Officer** - monitors safety conditions and develops measures to Ensure safety and reduce risks
- **Liaison Officers** - serve as primary contacts for on scene representatives of their respective organizations
- The following Figure illustrates the basic ICS organization.



• Incident Command System Organization

The IC usually establishes an **Incident Command Post (ICP)** as a base for ICS activities.

- For particularly demanding incidents, the ICS organization can be expanded. For example, for operations that are particularly large-scale, sustained or complex, the IC can be augmented by establishment of an actual or virtual (without everyone co-located) **Unified Command (UC)** populated by operational manager representing primary response organizations involved. If the UC is made up of linked independent command posts, a government post and an industry post for example, ideally there should still be a person from each command post assigned to work at the other post(s) involved.
- For a situation like a major passenger aircraft or ship disaster, a **Joint Information Centre(JIC)** should be established ,perhaps in association with the Information Officer position, to facilitate and coordinate the vast in formation that will need to be managed internally and shared with the public.
- Whether the ICS should be used depend soothed unrateded complexity of the incident. If it issued, coordination of SAR functions with other functions is usually achieved by assign in gare presentative of the SAR agency or of the SMC to the Operations Section of the IC So organization. This allows SAR services to be plugged in to the ICS and overall operations whiles till be in
G ablet o function with relative independence in accordance with normal SAR procedures. The ICS has an over all incident focus, while SAR services must remain focused on life saving.

- A determination should be made as early as possible on who will be responsible for overall co-ordination, and how the overall response will be organized and managed. Procedures that all involved understand and support should be applied to managing the overall response for mutual support, effort prioritization, and optimal use of available resources, and to enhance on scene safety and Effectiveness.
- Inter-agency contingency planning should identify who the IC should be for various scenarios. Typically, the IC will be assigned from the government organization with primary responsibility for the type of function most prominent for the particular incident. However, with appropriate access to experts and information from all agencies concerned, a key consideration in electing the ICs should be familiarity and experience with the IC function, i.e., the IC should be a person who can best handle the responsibility.
- The IC should be someone good at managing on scene operations, and will usually be located at or near the scene. Every one involved, regardless of status, will normally be in a support role for the IC, similar to the way the SMC function is carried out.
- The IC function can be transferred as the situation warrants, although such transfers should be minimized as is the case for transfer of SMC functions during a mission. It is important to designate an IC early, in contingency plans if possible, and make a transfer later as appropriate, as delay in designating an IC can be quite detrimental.
- Except when functions other than SAR are relatively insignificant to the incident response, the IC should normally be someone other than the SMC. The priority mission will always be life saving, and the SMC should normally remain unencumbered by additional non-SAR duties.
- Similarly, the IC's command post should normally be at a location other than in the RCC, because the RCC needs to remain focused on, and be vigilant and responsive to, its normal SAR responsibilities in addition to handling SAR aspects of the major incident.

Chapter 12:

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklist

The SOPs are intended to be used by persons who are unfamiliar with disaster management topics but are intended to be task specific and not as replacements for full plans. Through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of Line Departments detailing how specific disaster response actions will be accomplished.

Each Department and Govt. agency involved in Disaster Mgmt and Mitigation will:

- Designate a Nodal officer for emergency response and will act as the contact person for that department/agency.
- Ensure establishment of fail-safe two-way communication with the state, district and other emergency control rooms and within the organisation.
- Emphasis on communication systems used regularly during L-0 with more focus on the use of VHF's with automatic repeaters, mobile phones with publicised numbers, HF radio sets etc. It should be remembered that SAT phones fail during prolonged emergencies and electric failure if the phones cannot be re-charged.
- Work under the overall supervision of the IC / the District Collectors during emergencies.

SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) of Line Departments:

1. Agriculture

- **Prevention Activities:**
- Awareness generation regarding various plant diseases, alternate cropping practices in disaster-prone areas, Crop Insurance, provision of credit facilities, proper storage of seeds, etc.
- Hazard area mapping (identification of areas endemic to pest, drought, flood & hazards).
- Develop database village-wise, crop-wise, irrigation source wise, insurance details, credit etc.
- Regular monitoring at taluka level; the distribution and variation in rainfall. Prepare the farmers and department officers to adopt contingency measures and take up appropriate course of action corresponding to the different emerging conditions.
- Detail response manuals to be drawn up for advising the farmers for different types of disasters, e.g., rain failure in July or September & development of a dynamic response plan taking into account weekly rainfall patterns.
- Develop IEC materials to advise the farming communities on cropping practices and precautionary measures to be undertaken during various disasters.
- Improving irrigation facilities, watershed management, soil conservation and other soil, water and fertility management
- Measures keeping in mind the local agro climatic conditions and the proneness of the area to specific hazards.

- Promotion of alternative crop species and cropping patterns keeping in mind the vulnerability of areas to specific hazards.
- Surveillance for pests and crop diseases and encourage early reporting.

Encourage promotion of agro service outlets/enterprise for common facilities, seed and groinput store and crop insurance.

Preparedness Activities before disaster seasons

Review and update precautionary measures and procedures, especially ascertain that adequate stock of seeds and other agro inputs are available in areas prone to natural calamities.

- Review the proper functioning of rain gauge stations, have stock for immediate replacement of broken / non-functioning gadgets/equipments, record on a daily basis rainfall data, evaluate the variation from the average rainfall and match it with the rainfall needs of existing crops to ensure early prediction of droughts.
- **Response Activities:**
- Management of control activities following crop damage, pest infestation and crop disease to minimise losses.
- Collection, laboratory testing and analysis of viruses to ensure their control and eradication.
- Pre-positioning of seeds and other agro inputs in strategic points so that stocks are readily available to replace damage caused by natural calamities.
- Rapid assessment of damage to soil, crop, plantation, irrigation systems, drainage, embankment, other water bodies and storage facilities and the requirements to salvage, replant, or to compensate and report the same for ensuring early supply of seeds and other agro inputs necessary for re-initiating agricultural activities where crops have been damaged.
- Establishment of public information centres with appropriate and modern means of communication, to assist farmers in providing information regarding insurance, compensation, repair of agroequipments and restarting of agricultural activities at the earliest.
- **Recovery Activities**
- Arrange for early payment of compensation and crop insurance dues.
- Facilitate provision of seeds and other agro inputs.
- Promotion of drought and flood tolerant seed varieties.
- Review with the community, the identified vulnerabilities and risks for crops, specific species, areas, which are vulnerable to repetitive floods, droughts, other natural hazards, water logging, increase in salinity, pest attacks etc. and draw up alternative cropping plans to minimise impacts to various risks.
- Facilitate sanctioning of soft loans for farm implements.
- Establishment of a larger network of soil and water testing laboratories.
- Establishment of pests and disease monitoring system. Training in alternative cropping techniques, mixed cropping and other agricultural practices which will minimise crop losses during future disasters.

Health Department

2.1. Disaster Events

- **Prevention Activities:**
 - Assess preparedness levels at State, District and Taluka levels.
 - Identification of areas endemic to epidemics and natural disasters.
 - Identification of appropriate locations for testing laboratories.
 - Listing and networking with private health facilities.
 - Developing a network of volunteers for blood donation with blood grouping data.
 - Strengthening of disease surveillance, ensuring regular reporting from the field level workers (ANMs/LHV etc) and its compilation and analysis at the PHC and District levels, on a weekly basis (daily basis in case of an epidemic or during natural disasters), forwarding the same to the State Disease Surveillance Cell and monthly feed back from the State to the district and from the District to the PHC.
 - Formation of adequate number of mobile units with trained personnel, testing facilities, communication systems and emergency treatment facilities.
 - Identification of locations in probable disaster sites for emergency operation camps.
 - Awareness generation about various infectious diseases and their prevention.
 - Training and IEC activities
 - Training of field personnel, Traditional Birth Attendants, community leaders, volunteers, NGOs and CBOs in first aid, measures to be taken to control outbreak of epidemics during and after a disaster, etc.
 - Arrangement of standby generators for every hospitals.
 - Listing of vehicles, repair of departmental vehicles that will be requisitioned during emergencies for transport of injured.
- **Preparedness Activities before Disaster Seasons**
- **For heat wave :**
 - Preparation and distribution of IEC materials, distribution of ORS and other life-saving drugs, training of field personnel on measures to be taken for management of patients suspected to be suffering from heatstroke;
 - For flood and cyclone : Assessment and stock piling of essential medicines, anti snake venom, halogen tablets, bleaching powders. ORS tablets, Pre-positioning of mobile units at vulnerable and strategic points.
- **Response activities:**
 - Stock piling of life-saving drugs, detoxicants, anaesthesia, Halogen tablets in vulnerable areas.
 - Strengthening of drug supply system with powers for local purchase during Level-0.
 - Situational assessment and reviewing the response mechanisms in known vulnerable pockets.
 - Ensure adequate availability of personnel in disaster sites.
 - Review and update precautionary measures and procedures.

- **Sanitation**

- Dispensing with post-mortem activities during L1, L2 and L3 when the relatives and/or the competent authority are satisfied about cause of death.

- Disinfections of water bodies and drinking water sources.

Immunization against infectious diseases.

Ensure continuous flow of information.

Recovery Activities

Continuation of disease surveillance and monitoring.

- Continuation of treatment, monitoring and other epidemic control activities till the situation is brought under control and the epidemic eradicated.

- Trauma counselling.

- Treatment and socio-medical rehabilitation of injured or disabled persons.

- Immunisation and nutritional surveillance.

- Long term plans to progressively reduce various factors that contribute to high level of vulnerability to diseases of population affected by disasters.

2.2 Epidemics

- **Preventive Activities:**

- Supply of safe drinking water, water quality monitoring and improved sanitation.

- Vector Control programme as a part of overall community sanitation activities.

- Promotion of personal and community latrines.

- Sanitation of sewage and drainage systems.

- Development of proper solid waste management systems.

- Surveillance and spraying of water bodies for control of malaria.

- Promoting and strengthening Primary Health Centres with network of paraprofessionals to improve the capacity of surveillance and control of epidemics.

- Establishing testing laboratories at appropriate locations to reduce the time taken for early diagnosis and subsequent warning.

- Establishing procedures and methods of coordination with the Health Department, other local authorities/departments and NGOs to ensure that adequate prevention and preparedness measures have been taken to prevent and / or minimise the probable outbreak of epidemics.

- Identification of areas prone to certain epidemics and assessment of requirements to control and ultimately eradicate the epidemic.

- Identification of appropriate locations and setting up of site operation camps for combating epidemics.

- Listing and identification of vehicles to be requisitioned for transport of injured animals.

- Vaccination of the animals and identification of campsites in the probable areas.

- Promotion of animal insurance.
- Tagging of animals
- Arrangement of standby generators for veterinary hospitals.
- Provision in each hospital for receiving large number of livestock at a time.
- Training of community members in carcasses disposal.

Preparedness activities before disaster seasons Stock

piling of water, fodder and animal feed.

Pre-arrangements for tie-up with fodder supply units.

- Stock-piling of surgical packets.
- Construction of mounds for safe shelter of animals.
- Identification of various water sources to be used by animals in case of prolonged hot and dry spells.
- Training of volunteers & creation of local units for carcass disposal.
- Municipalities / Gram Panchayats to be given responsibility for removing animals likely to become health hazards.
- **Response Activities:**
- Control of animal diseases, treatment of injured animals, Protection of lost cattle.
- Supply of medicines and fodder to affected areas.
- Ensure adequate availability of personnel and mobile team.
- Disposal of carcasses ensuring proper sanitation to avoid outbreak of epidemics.
- Establishment of public information centre with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organised source of information.
- Mobilising community participation for carcass disposal.
- **Recovery Activities:**
- Assess losses of animal's assets and needs of persons and communities.
- Play a facilitating role for early approval of soft loans for buying animals and ensuring insurance coverage and disaster proof housing or alternative shelters/ mounds for animals for future emergencies.
- Establishment of animal disease surveillance system.

3. Water Supplies and Sanitation (GWSSB)

- **Prevention Activities:**
- Provision of safe water to all habitats.
- Clearance of drains and sewerage systems, particularly in the urban areas.
- **Preparedness Activities for disaster seasons**
- Prior arrangement of water tankers and other means of distribution and storage of water.

- Prior arrangement of stand-by generators.
- Adequate prior arrangements to provide water and halogen tablets at identified sites to used as relief camps or in areas with high probability to be affected by natural calamities.
- Raising of tube-well platforms, improvement in sanitation structures and other infrastructural measures to ensure least damages during future disaster.

Riser pipes to be given to villagers.

Response Activities:

Disinfections and continuous monitoring of water bodies.

Ensuring provision of water to hospitals and other vital installations.

- Provision to acquire tankers & other temporary means of distribute water on emergency base.
- Arrangement and distribution of emergency tool kits for equipments required for dismantling and assembling tube wells, etc.
- Carrying out emergency repairs of damaged water supply systems.
- Disinfection of hand pumps to be done by the communities through prior awareness activities & supply of inputs.

Recovery Activities:

- Strengthening of infrastructure.
- Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- Training to staff, Review and documentation.
- Development of checklists and contingency plans.

4. Police:

Prevention Activities:

- Keep the force in general and the RAF in particular fighting fit for search, rescue, evacuation and other emergency operations at all times through regular drills.
- Procurement and deployment of modern emergency equipments while modernising existing infrastructure and equipments for disaster response along with regular training and drills for effective handling of these equipments.
- Focus on better training and equipments for RAF for all types of disasters.
- Rotation of members of GSDRAF so that the force remains fighting fit.
- Ensure that all communication equipments including wireless are regularly functioning and deployment of extra wireless units in vulnerable pockets.
- Ensure inter changeability of VHF communication sets of police and GSDMA supplied units.
- Keeping close contact with the District Administration & Emergency Officer.
- Superintendent of Police be made Vice Chairperson of District Natural Calamity Committee.

- Involvement of the local army units in response planning activities and during the preparation of the contingency plans, ensure logistics & other support to armed forces during emergencies.

- **Response Plan:**

- Security arrangements for relief materials in transit and in camps etc.
- Senior police officers to be deployed in control rooms at State & district levels.
- Deploy personnel to guard vulnerable embankments and at other risk points.
- Arrangement for the safety.

Coordinate search, rescue and evacuation operations in coordination with the administration

Emergency traffic management.

Maintenance of law and order in the affected areas.

Assist administration in taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers etc.

5. Civil Defence

- **Prevention Activities**

- Organise training programmes on first-aid, search, rescue and evacuation.
- Preparation & implement first aid, search and rescue service plans for major public events.
- Remain fit and prepared through regular drills and exercises at all times.

- **Response Activities**

- Act as Support agency for provision of first aid, search and rescue services to other emergency service agencies and the public.
- Act as support agency for movement of relief.
- Triage of casualties and provision of first aid and treatment.
- Work in co-ordination with medical assistance team.
- Help the Police for traffic management and law and order.

6. Fire Services:

- **Prevention Activities:**

- Develop relevant legislations and regulations to enhance adoption of fire safety measures.
- Modernisation of fire-fighting equipments and strengthening infrastructure.
- Identify pockets, industry, etc. which highly susceptible to fire accidents or areas, events which might lead to fires, building collapse, etc. educate people to adopt safety measures.
- Building awareness in use of various fire protection and preventive systems.
- Conduct training and drills to ensure higher level of prevention and preparedness.
- VHF network for fire services linked with revenue & police networks.
- Training of masons & engineers in fireproof techniques.
- Making clearance of building plans by fire services mandatory.

- **Response Activities:**

- Rescue of persons trapped in burning, collapsed or damaged buildings, damaged vehicles, including motor vehicles, trains and aircrafts, industries, boilers, trenches & tunnels.
 - Control of fires and minimising damages due to explosions.
 - Control of dangerous or hazardous situations such as oil, gas and hazardous materials spill.
- Protection of property and the environment from fire damage.
- Support to other agencies in the response to emergencies.
- Investigation into the causes of fire and assist in damage assessment.

7. Civil Supplies:

- **Preventive Activities**
- Construction and maintenance of storage godowns at strategic locations.
- Stock piling of food and essential commodities in anticipation of disaster.
- Take appropriate preservative methods to ensure that food and other relief stock are not damaged during storage, especially precautions against moisture, rodents and fungus infestation.
- **Response Activities**
- Management of procurement
- Management of material movement
- Inventory management
- **Recovery Activities**
- Conversion of stored, unutilised relief stocks automatically into other schemes like Food for Work. Wherever, it is not done leading to damage of stock, it should be viewed seriously.

8. Public Works/ Rural Development Departments

- **Prevention Activities :**
- Keep a list of earth moving and clearing vehicles / equipments (available with Govt. Departments, PSUs, and private contractors, etc.) and formulate a plan to mobilise those at the earliest.
- Inspection and emergency repair of roads/ bridges, public utilities and buildings.
- **Response Activities**
- Clearing of roads and establish connectivity. Restore roads, bridges and where necessary make alternate arrangements to open the roads to traffic at the earliest.
- Mobilisation of community assistance for clearing blocked roads.
- Facilitate movement of heavy vehicles carrying equipments and materials.
- Identification and notification of alternative routes to strategic locations.
- Filling of ditches, disposal of debris, and cutting of uprooted trees along the road.

- Arrangement of emergency tool kit for every section at the divisional levels for activities like clearance (power saws), debris clearance (fork lifter) and other tools for repair and maintenance of all disaster response equipments.
- **Recovery Activities:**
- Strengthening and restoration of infrastructure with an objective to eliminate the factor(s) which caused the damage.
Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
Training to staff, Review and documentation.

Development of checklists and contingency plans.

9. Energy:

- **Prevention Activities:**
- Identification of materials/tool kits required for emergency response.
- Ensure and educate the minimum safety standards to be adopted for electrical installation and equipments and organise training of electricians accordingly.
- Develop and administer regulations to ensure safety of electrical accessories and electrical installations.
- Train and have a contingency plan to ensure early electricity supply to essential services during emergencies and restoration of electric supply at an early date.
- Develop and administer code of practice for power line clearance to avoid electrocution due to broken / fallen wires.
- Strengthen high-tension cable towers to withstand high wind speed, flooding and earthquake, modernise electric installation, strengthen electric distribution system to ensure minimum damages during natural calamities.
- Conduct public/industry awareness campaigns to prevent electric accidents during normal times and during and after a natural disaster.
- **Response Activities:**
- Disconnect electricity after receipt of warning.
- Attend sites of electrical accidents and assist in undertaking damage assessment.
- Stand-by arrangements to ensure temporary electricity supply.
- Prior planning & necessary arrangements for tapping private power plants during emergencies to ensure uninterrupted power supply to vital emergency response agencies.
- Inspection and repair of high tension lines /substations/transformers/poles etc.
- Ensure the public and other agencies are safeguarded from any hazards, which may have occurred because of damage to electricity distribution systems.
- Restore electricity to the affected area as quickly as possible.
- Replace / restore of damaged poles/ salvaging of conductors and insulators.

10. GWSSB -Water Supply Department:

- **Prevention Activities:**

- Assess preparedness level.
- Annual assessment of danger levels & wide publicity of those levels.
- Identify flood prone rivers and areas and activate flood monitoring mechanisms.
- Provide water level gauge at critical points along the rivers, dams and tanks.
- Identify and maintain of materials/tool kits required for emergency response.
- Stock-pile of sand bags and other necessary items for breach closure at the Panchayat level.

- **Response Activities:**

- Monitoring flood situation.
- Dissemination of flood warning.
- Ensure accurate dissemination of warning messages to GPs & Taluka with details of flow.
- Monitoring and protection of irrigation infrastructures.
- Inspection of bunds of dams, irrigation channels, bridges, culverts, control gates and overflow channels.
- Inspection and repair of pumps, generator, motor equipments, station buildings.
- Community mobilisation in breach closure

- **Recovery Activities:**

- Strengthening of infrastructure and human resources.
- Review and documentation.
- Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- Training of staff.
- Development of checklists and contingency plans.

11. Fisheries

- **Prevention Activities**

- Registration of boats and fishermen.
- Building community awareness on weather phenomena and warning system especially on Do's and Don'ts on receipt of weather related warnings.
- Assist in providing life saving items like life jackets, hand radios, etc.
- Certifying the usability of all boats and notifying their carrying capacities.
- Capacity building of traditional fishermen and improvisation of traditional boats which can be used during emergencies.
- Train up young fishermen in search & rescue operation and hire their services during emergency.

- **Response Activities**

- Ensure warning dissemination to fishing communities living in vulnerable pockets.
- Responsible for mobilising boats during emergencies and for payment of wages to boatmen hired during emergencies.
- Support in mobilisation and additional deployment of boats during emergencies.
- Assess the losses of fisheries and aquaculture assets and the needs of persons and communities affected by emergency.

Provide compensations and advice to affected individuals, community.

12. Forest Department

- **Prevention activities**

- Promotion of shelter belt plantation.
- Publishing for public knowledge details of forest cover, use of land under the forest department, the rate of depletion and its causes.
- Keep saws (both power and manual) in working conditions.
- Provision of seedling to the community and encouraging plantation activities, promoting nurseries for providing seedlings in case of destruction of trees during natural disasters.

13. Transport Department:

- **Prevention Activities**

- Listing of vehicles which can be used for emergency operation.
- Safety accreditation, enforcement and compliance.
- Ensuring vehicles follow accepted safety standards.
- Build awareness on road safety and traffic rules through awareness campaign, use of different IEC strategies and training to school children.
- Ensure proper enforcement of safety regulations Response Activities.
- Requisition vehicles, trucks, and other means of transport to help in the emergency operations.
- Participate in post impact assessment of emergency situation.
- Support in search, rescue and first aid.
- Cooperate and appropriation of relief materials.

- **Recovery Activities**

- Provision of personal support services e.g. Counselling.
- Repair/restoration of infrastructure e.g. roads, bridges, public amenities.
- Supporting the GPs in development of storage and in playing a key role and in the coordination of management and distribution of relief and rehabilitation materials.

- The G.P. members to be trained to act as an effective interface between the community, NGOs, and other developmental organisations.
- Provide training so that the elected representatives can act as effective supportive agencies for reconstruction and recovery activities.

14. Panchayati Raj

• Preventive Activities

- Develop prevention/mitigation strategies for risk reduction at community level.
- Training of elected representatives on various aspects of disaster management.
Public awareness on various aspects of disaster management.
Organise mock drills.
- Promote and support community-based disaster management plans.
- Support strengthening response mechanisms at the G.P. level (e.g., better communication, local storage, search & rescue equipments, etc.).
- Clean drainage channels, trimming of branches before cyclone season.
- Ensure alternative routes/means of communication for movement of relief materials and personnel to marooned areas or areas likely to be marooned.
- Assist all the government departments to plan and prioritise prevention and preparedness activities while ensuring active community participation.

• Response Activities

- Train up the G.P. Members and Support for timely and appropriate delivery of warning to the community.
- Clearance of blocked drains and roads, including tree removal in the villages.
- Construct alternative temporary roads to restore communication to the villages.
- PRIs to be a part of the damage survey and relief distribution teams to ensure popular participation.
- Operationalise emergency relief centres and emergency shelter.
- Sanitation, drinking water and medical aid arrangements.
- IEC activities for greater awareness regarding the role of trees and forests for protection during emergencies and also to minimise environmental impact which results owing to deforestation like climate change, soil erosion, etc.
- Increasing involvement of the community, NGOs and CBOs in plantation, protection and other forest protection, rejuvenation and restoration activities.
- Plan for reducing the incidence, and minimise the impact of forest fire.
- **Response Activities :**
- Assist in road clearance.
- Provision of tree cutting equipments.

- Units for tree cutting and disposal to be put under the control of GSDMA, SRC, Collector during L1.
- Provision of building materials such as bamboos etc for construction of shelters.
- **Recovery Activities :**
- Take up plantation to make good the damage caused to tree cover.

15. Information & Public Relations Department

- **Prevention Activities**
- Creation of public awareness regarding various types of disasters through media campaigns.
- Dissemination of information to public and others concerned regarding do's and don'ts of various disasters.
- Regular liaisoning with the media.
- **Response Activities**
- Setting up of a control room to provide authentic information to public regarding impending emergencies.
- Daily press briefings at fixed times at district level to provide official version.
- Media report & feedback to field officials on a daily basis from L1 onwards.
- Keep the public informed about the latest emergency situation (area affected, lives lost, etc).
- Keep the public informed about various post-disaster assistances and recovery programmes.

16. Revenue Department

- Co-ordination with Govt. of Gujarat Secretariat and Officers of Govt. of India
- Overall control & supervision
- Damage assessment, finalisation of reports and declaration of L1/L2 disasters
- Mobilisation of finance

17. Home Department

- Requisition, deployment and providing necessary logistic support to the armed forces.
- Provide maps for air dropping, etc.

18. Gujarat Disaster Rapid Action Force

- **Response**
- To be trained and equipped as an elite force within the Police Department and have the capacity to immediately respond to any emergency.
- Unit to be equipped with life saving, search & rescue equipments, medical supplies, security arrangements, communication facilities and emergency rations and be self-sufficient.
- Trained in latest techniques of search, rescue and communication in collaboration with international agencies.
- Co-opt doctors into the team.

❖ MEASURES BEFORE BORE WELL INCIDENT

➤ Do's

- 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.
- 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 signboard 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 meter 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 works.
- 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.
- 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 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 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 are to be maintained in the District Collector/Block Development Office of the State.
- 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.
- Make arrangements for supplying of 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 NDRE Keep motivating the victim by regular talking of parents or relatives.
- District medical officer should be made aware about the compartment compression syndrome and action to be taken in such cases.

➤ **Don'ts**

- 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 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 crowd to gather around the incident site.

❖ 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 is 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 meter 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.
- vi) Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of works.
- 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 through 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.
- xii) 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/tube-well 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 maintained in the District Collector/Block Development Office of the State.

Projects for prevention of disasters:

1. DRM (Disaster Risk Management) Programme:

DRM (Disaster Risk Management Programme) is one of the major initiatives of Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority to build/strengthen capacity of various stakeholders for an effective response during disasters. The DRM Programme is formulated with a goal of sustainable reduction in disaster risk in most hazard prone districts in Gujarat state.

2. NCRMP (National Cyclone Risk Management Program):

Gujarat being prone to cyclones, it is the topmost priority of the State Government to reduce the effect of cyclone and minimize the loss to property and lives in the coastal regions of the State through creation of suitable infrastructure. Gujarat has therefore been included in the NCRMP initiated by the National Disaster Management Authority and funded by the World Bank. Two important components i.e. construction of Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS) and construction and repair of missing roads will be implemented as part of NCRMP.

3. School Safety Programme:

Gujarat School Safety Initiative (GSSI) is the pilot program designed for promoting a culture of disaster safety in schools and reduce risk through structural and non-structural measures in the schools. GSDMA develops Information, Education and Communication material for the purpose of dissemination of information among school students and teaching. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has successfully celebrated Gujarat School Safety Week 2017 in all the Government Primary Schools. As a preparatory activity for School Safety Week 2017, 257 master trainers were trained at state level. 53,206 principals and teachers of all government primary schools were trained for preparation of School Disaster Management Plan of their respective schools and for conducting mock drills in schools.

4. Special Flood Rescue Training Programme:

GSDMA has tied up with a local agency and initiated Special Flood Rescue Training Programme to train volunteers and other stakeholders in flood rescue. The stakeholders include firemen, fire officers, home guards, police, etc.

5. Masons Training / Certification Programme:

GSDMA is reinitiating Mason Training/Certification Programme for masons in Gujarat State so that the quality of construction in rural and semi-urban areas could be improved. In this regard GSDMA has signed an MoU with L&T for masons training program. The course is basically designed to improve and impart training in confined masonry construction including earthquake resistant construction in rural areas. The main construction sector targeted is housing schemes running under state and central government.

6. AapdaMitraa:

As part of capacity building measures, GSDMA is now initiating a project - 'Aapda Mitra' on training of community volunteers in conducting basic search & rescue operations and to assist the district administration for effective disaster response. For successful implementation of this program it is planned that 6 Aapda Mitra would be trained from each District and Taluka. The fully residential training would be conducted at the 11 designated training centres of SDRF/SRPF. The

duration of the training would be of 2 weeks. At the end of the training, they would be certified as 'Aapda Mitra' by GSDMA and also provided with an identity card for the same. The 'Aapda Mitra' shall remain present for assistance during any emergency.

Annexure:

(A) Important Websites:

Web Link	In Concern to
http://sdrn.gsdma.org/Login.aspx	State Disaster Resource Network.
https://idrn.nidm.gov.in/	India Disaster Resource Network
https://mausam.imd.gov.in/imd_latest/contents/satellite.php	Satellite Image.
https://isr.gujarat.gov.in/latest-earthquakes-reports	Earthquakes in Gujarat.
https://incois.gov.in/tsunami/eqevents.jsp	Tsunami Warning.
http://www.gsdma.org/	GSDMA
https://gidm.gujarat.gov.in/	GIDM
https://Surendranagar.gujarat.gov.in/	Collectorate Surendranagar.
https://Surendranagardp.gujarat.gov.in/gu/home	District Panchayat Surendranagar.
https://spSurendranagar.gujarat.gov.in/spSurendranagar/default.aspx	Police Department Surendranagar.

(B) Acronyms:

EOC – Emergency Operation Centre, DEOC – District EOC, TEOC – Taluka EOC.
SDRN – State Disaster Resource Network, IDRN – India Disaster Resource Network.
GSDMA – Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority.
GIDM – Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management.
DRM – Disaster Risk Management, NCRMP – National Cyclone Risk Management Program
DMC – Disaster Management Committee, DMT – Disaster Management Team.
TDMP – Taluka Disaster Management Plan, CDMP – City Disaster Management Plan.
DDMP – District Disaster Management Plan.
ICS – Incident Command System, IC – Incident Commander.
IEC – Information, Education and Communication.
GSWAN – Gujarat State Wide Area Network.
PRI – Panchayati Raj Institute, ULB - Urban Local Bodies.
CHC – Community Health Centre, PHC – Primary Health Centre.

(C) Sources of Information:

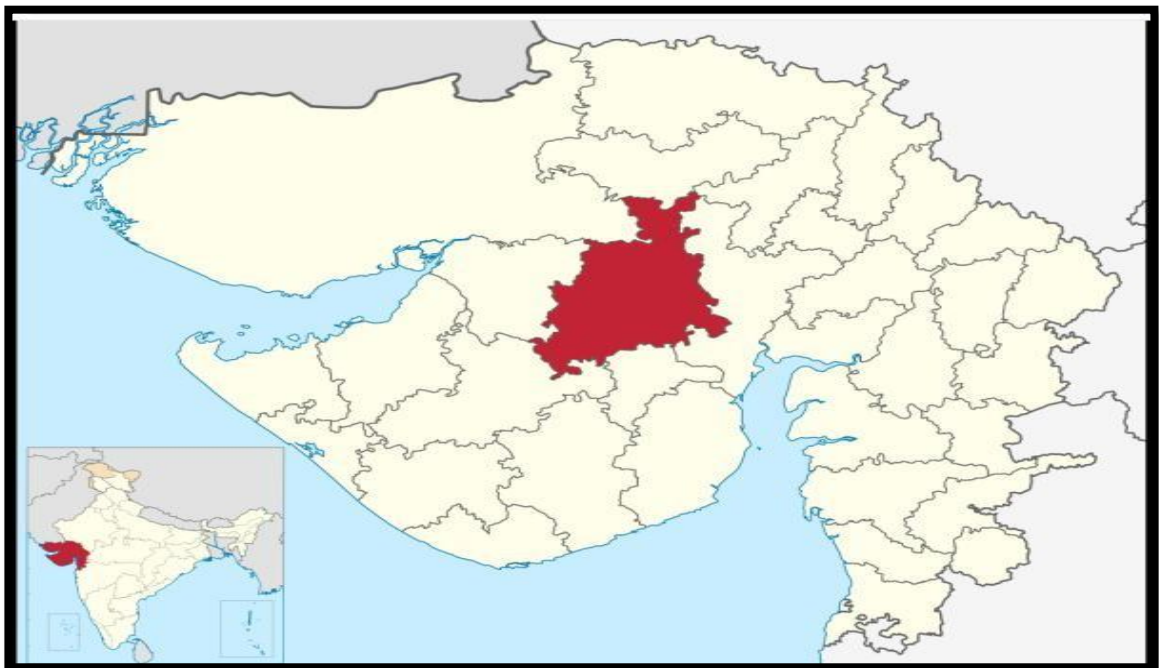
1. Departmental Disaster Management Plan of District level Agencies.
2. Flood Memorandum of Irrigation Branch, Surendranagar.
3. Statistical outline of District Statistics Department, District Panchayat, Surendranagar.
4. Incident Command System Training Materials.
5. NDMA Model District Disaster Management Plan Template
6. State / India Disaster Resource Network Inventory.
7. Weather Station, Agriculture University, Surendranagar.
8. Various Emergency Operation Files of Collector Office, Surendranagar.
9. District Inspector of land records (DILR) and BISAG.
10. Off Site Emergency Plan of Industrial Safety and Health Department.
11. Village / City / Taluka Disaster Management Plans.
12. The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003.
13. India Disaster Management Act, 2000

DISTRICT PROFILE:

- History of Surendranagar

The present day Surendranagar was once the base of the British Political Agent. And it was known as Wadwan camp, this camp was assigned to the royal of Wadwan in 1946 by the agent and named Surendranagar after the name of royal Shri Surendrasinhji. It has been the headquarters of Surendranagar District since 1948. Surendranagar District is the gateway to Saurashtra. The boundary of Saurashtra starts from here. In 1948, the smaller princely states were merged, and then Saurashtra's Vadhwana, Dhrangadhra, Limbdi, Muli, Than, Lakhtar, Sayla, Chuda, Bajana, Jainabad, Anandpur, Chotila, Jhinjuwada, Raisankali, Bhoyka, Thanu, Vitthalgarh and Vanod were merged into Gujarat in India. Birth of Nagar Jillas Prehistoric stone age tools have been found near Dhangdhra in the district. Excavations at Rangpur in Limbadi taluka have linked it to the proto-historic era. Traces of Harappan and post-Harappan culture have also been found on this land. The region was ruled by the Chhap dynasty with its headquarters at Vadwan during the eighth and ninth centuries. During the rule of Siddhakraj Jai Singh over Gujarat, this region came under his control. He is believed to have built the fort of Vadhwana and the temple of Ranakdevi, which is decorated with the arrows of Bhogavo. Talking about the origin of the name of the Jhalaos, the Jhalaos were first called Makwana. Ten centuries ago they had a king. Kesar Makwana, Harpal Devji was his son. His mother was the daughter of Karan Ghela, a Solanki royal of Patan. In 838-839, Harpal Devji's grandfather got a grant of 1800 villages and Harpaldev shifted his residence to Patdi as a reward for helping him avert the calamity of Karan Ghela. He had three sons. According to a legend, one day when these sons were playing, an elephant came in a frenzy. The elephant met her sons and the outstretched arms of the mother sitting in the saddle lifted the net and saved them. From this day these sons were called Jhala. The Jhalas named this land of their abode Jhalawad.

Location of District:



General Information

Taluka	1-Thangadh2- Dhangadhra3- Dasada 4- Lakhtar5- Wadhwan6 - Muli 7- Chotila8- Sayla9- Chuda10- Limbdi
Total number of villages	574
Total number of city	6 1-Thangadh2- Dhangadhra3- Dasada 4- Limbdi 5- Chotila 6 – Surendranagar
Population Total	1561066Male- 809307Female751759 As per 2011 population census
Rivers	1 BhogavoLimbdi, 2 Bhogavowadhwan, 3 Brabhmani, 4 Kankavati, 5 Falku, 6 Rupen,
Educational institutions	(1) Polytechnic College - 1, (2) I.T.I. Government-4 and Grant in Aid-4 (3) PTC, 13 (4) Colleges, 14 (5) Primary Schools, 965 (6) Secondary Schools 210 (7) Engineering Colleges-1 (8) Medical College-1
district Area	10,489 sq km.
Political	Surendranagar District – 1, Taluka Panchayats – 10 Gram Panchayats – 574. Municipalities 5 Assembly 5 Lok Sabha 1
Geographical Place	22.00 To 23.45 North, 69.45 To 72.15 East Longitudes
Lakes	Jogasar, Ramsagar, Dharam, Bachchia lakes.
Railway services	24 Railway Station
A.P.M.C	9
Health Services	P.H.C.: 36 C.H.C.: 12 Subcentre: 200 Civil : 1 Medical Collage/Hospital : 01
Irrigation Services	Big Irrigation Services : 12 Small Irrigation Services: 107
List of nearby districts	Ahmedabad, Botad, Rajkot, Morbi, Kutch, Patan, Mehsana

Details of Surendranagar District	Dam, River, Lake – Pond, Well, Borewell, Canal, National & State & Panchayat Highway, Railway line Under Ground Pipeline (Oil and Natural Gas) PHC, CHC, UHC, Hospital Industries, G.I.D.C. University , Colleges and Schools Agricultural land, Mountains, Forest, Rann- Desert,
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	Tourist Places, Temples, Mela	
RISK AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS-DISTRICT LEVEL	(A) Natural Calamities * Floods * Earthquake.....zone 4 & 3 * Fire * Cyclone * Epidemic of human/livestock/crops (B) Man Made Calamities * Industrial Disaster * Bomb Blast (Terrorist Activities) * Building Collapse * Stampede at crowded Places * Transportation (Road, Rail and Pipelines) * Accidents * Railways * Road * Food Poisoning	
Flood/Rescue Equipment/Fire Fighting	Resource Type Search and Rescue Teams Emergency Rescue Tenders Fiber Boat(12 persons) Fire Fighting 2200 litre capacity Small Fire Fighting 12000 litre Capacity Big ABC Type, DCP Type, CO2 Type Lifebuoy, Life Jackets Rope ladder	
Nearest Municipalities	Ahmedabad 123 km Rajkot 110 km	
Number of Dams in District	10 Dams A first warning message will be issued when the dam fills up to 70%.	
List of Pilgrimage and Tourism Places in Surendranagar District	Taluka Name	Pilgrimage/Tourism Places Name
	Chotila	1. Chotila Chamunda Mataji Temple
	Dhrangadhra	1. Sanskar Dham Swaminarayan Temple 2. Taranga Vihar Dham, Chuli 3. Jogasar Ganpati Temple
	Patdi	1. Vacchraj Bat 2. Vanindra Dham 3. Pipli Dham 4. Shakti Mandir, Dhama 5. Ghudkhar Sanctuary 6. Upariyala Jain Tirth
	Wadhwan	1. wateshwar Van 2. Dholidhaja Dam 3. Vadod Dam 4 Hava mahel
	Muli	1. Nayka Dam 2. Swaminarayan Temple
	Thangadh	1. Tarnetar Mela 2. Nava Surajdeval
	Limbdi	1 Nal Sarovar and Matri Vav 2 Raj Rajeswari Dham



• **Administrative Set up:**

Surendranagar District Sub Division Wise Setup									
Wadhwan		Limbdi		Chotila		Dhrangadhra		Patdi	
1		2		3		4		5	
Wadhwan		Limbdi		Chotila		Dhrangadhra		Patdi	
Lakhatar		Sayla		Thangadh					
Surendranagar City		Chuda		Muli					

Rain Fall for Last 10 Years - Surendranagar District.

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Rain	3550	8551	2466	9772	8663	4970	5181	5583	7445	7024

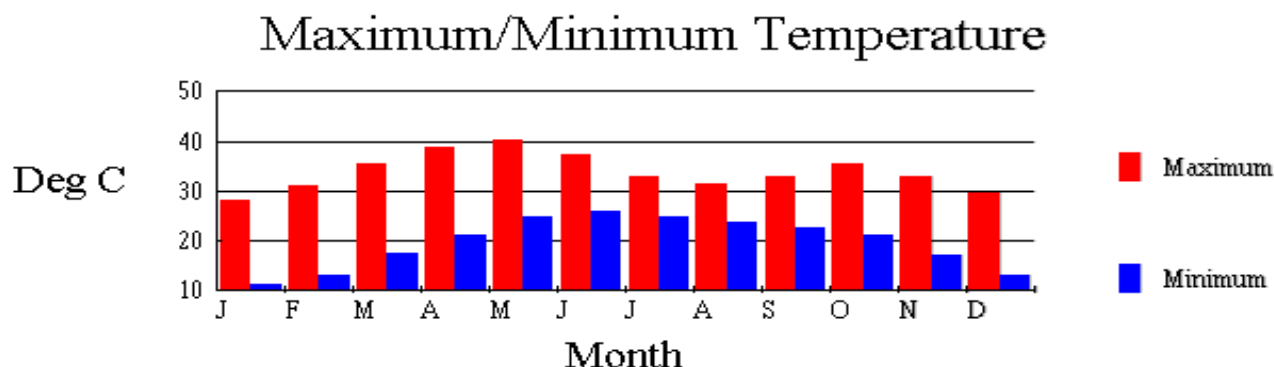
Rain Fall for Last 10 Years - Surendranagar District.

Sr. No	NAME OF TALUKA	Dist.Suredranagar RAIN FALL (M.M.) DETA YEAR - 2016 TO 2026											
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total RAIN FALL (M.M.)	Taluka Ave.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	CHOTILA	323	1525	377	997	882	683	618	605	1047	734	7791	780
2	CHUDA	404	597	313	1240	886	528	675	812	901	786	7142	714
3	DASADA	495	943	212	703	711	391	450	660	740	675	5980	599
4	DHRANGADHRA	220	924	199	1259	680	401	431	443	547	500	5604	560
5	THANGADH	339	731	205	1034	787	508	436	512	832	776	6160	616
6	LAKHTAR	432	805	161	914	1136	390	550	493	665	605	6151	616
7	LIMBDI	207	470	250	730	865	448	478	593	508	651	5200	520
8	MULI	356	818	210	852	755	569	408	421	676	700	5765	577
9	SAYLA	335	674	213	974	816	552	569	504	840	847	6324	632
10	WADHAWAN	439	1068	326	1040	1145	500	566	540	689	750	7063	707
	Total RAIN FALL (M.M.)	3550	8555	2466	9743	8663	4970	5181	5583	7445	7024		Max
	DIST AVE.	355	855	247	977	866	497	518	558	744	702		Min

• **Rivers and Dams:**

Irrigation Department				
Irrigation Department, Control Room No. 02752- 28102 Shri A. d. Patel - 9958297718 Executive Engineer, Block No. A, Room No. 208 2nd Floor, Kherali Road Surendranagar eesidn@gmail.com				
Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of irrigation scheme	Name of the river	List of affected villages/warned villages
1	Muli	(Nayka) Wadhwan Bhogavo-1	Bhogavo River	Muli -GautamgarhKukda, Shekhpar, Godavari, Shekhpar.
2	Wadhwan	(Dholidhaja) Wadhwan Bhogavo-2	Bhogavo River	Surendranagar ,Ratanpar, Joravarnagar, Wadhwan , khamisana, Nanakerala, Sankli, Bhadiad, Memka
3	Limbdi	(Vadod) Limbadi Bhogavo-2	Bhogavo River	Limbdi -Udhalchorniyabodiyasauka , liyad, jakhan, UntdiPanshina, Khmbhlav Choki Kanpra, Devpara, bhihapra , Shiyani, Dolatpar, Nataavargadh, Parnala, Jambu, Bhathan, Ram Rajpar
4	Sayla	(Thoriyali) LimbdiBhogavo-1	Bhogavo River	Chuda - Juni morvad, NaviMorvad, Samdhiyala Sayla - Juna Nava jashapar, thoriyali, Mota - nana mdhad, Mota kerala Wadhwan Vastadi, vadla
5	Sayla	Morsal	Dudhala River	Sayla - Mangalkuimoti morsal sakhparsejakapartitida Chotila - Nani morsaHabiyasar
6	Sayla	Saburi	Saburi River	Muli - Dharmendragadh, Tidana, Umarda, Garhad
7	Sayla	Nimbhani	Nimbhani River	Sayla - Wadhwan- Chuda vantavchchhaSudamda, Nathupra, vadiya, Samdhiyala, Wastadi , Ramdevgad, Zizawadar, Gokharvala, Bhugupur
8	Chuda	Vansal	Vansal River	Chuda - ChudaGokharvalabhugupurMojidaddrod Camardi , khandiyaAcharda
9	Dhrangadhra	(Falku) Raj Jaswant Sagar	Falku River	Dhrangadhra - Vavdi, Malvan , Thala, Isadra, Sultanpura
10	Chotila	Triveni Thanga	Janburi River	Chotila - Habiyasar, Rampara, ShekhliyaMevasa, Lomakotdi
11	Chotila	Dhari	shubhbhadar River	Chotila - Mota Hadmtiya, Chirodabhadar, Mota - Nana Matra, Lakhavad, GanGajal, Sekhlod

- Weather and Temperature**



There is a much variety of weather shown in district. On one side there is humid weather because of river banks and on the other side there is warm and dry weather because of levelled grounds. In year 2022, the maximum temperature was recorded as 43.3 c° while the minimum temperature was recorded as 6.4 c°. The temperature difference depends upon the geographical circumferences. Generally the dry wind blows over Malia, Keshod, Bhesan and Manavadar.

- Livestock details:-**

Livestock details of the District according to 19th Livestock Census-2012 of Gujarat State.

Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat
78974	350911	44759	117945

By checking the details of Livestock Wealth Survey 2012 in the district, we can know that the livestock wealth has increased by 4.28%. This is due to more facilities provided in the district.

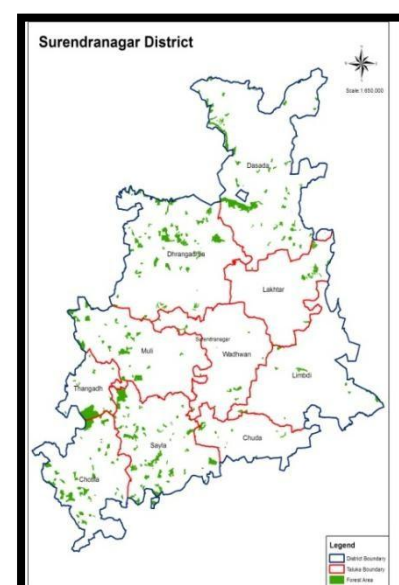
The district has 1 veterinary hospital, 24 dispensaries, 16 primary animal care centers veterinary clinics providing services for animal care..

- Forest**

Total area of the District is 8848 sq km out of that total 1230 sq km of land is covered by forest, which is known as gir forest. Main outcome through forest region is building (construction) wood like saag and bamboo. Bidi/eaves and some fruits like Custard Apple (Sitafal), Rayan, Timbru, Karmada etc. are also obtained through this area.

The Sasan Gir Lion Sanctuary is home of some 300 Asiatic lions. The sanctuary was created in 1913 to provide protection to the largest surviving groups of the Asiatic lions. It was given the status of the sanctuary in 1965.

The Sasangir National Park accommodates the wild animals like chinkara, wild boar, striped hyena, jackal, common langur, porcupine, hare, black buck and other animals. The Kamleshwar Dam in Sasangir



Wildlife Sanctuary is home to the marsh crocodile commonly seen in the river. There is also the only crocodile-breeding farm in this national park.

- **Population**

Year	Male	Female	Total
2011	805590	748346	1553936

According to population survey of 2011 for Surendranagar district, total population of district is 1553936 lakhs. Out of that there are 805590 males and 748346 are females. Total no of people having knowledge of words (literate) is 967490 including 569412 male and 398078 female. The percentage of literacy in District is 72.03%. Total rural population in district is 1089044 including 561787 males and 527257 females. While urban population of district is 464892 including 243803 males and 221089 females. Rural population of Surendranagar district is more than a compared to the urban population.

Agricultural Land and Cultivation

A total of 933174 hectares of land was available for agriculture during 2020-21. During the kharif season, the main crops of the district are paddy, bajri, and sorghum, while wheat, cotton, and bajri are the main crops in the rabi season. Besides, Ravana (jambu) can also make available before the rainy (monsoon) season which can be used in Ayurvedic medicine.

Cotton is cultivated on a large scale in the taluk. It is known for its cotton markets.

Industry

Surendranagar district has more than 817 medium scale industries, engaged in sectors like; Industries like groundnut oil mills and soda ash factories are located in Thane, Dhragadhra, Patdi, Lakhtar, WadwanChotila, Limbdi Sayla and Surendranagar talukas. More small industries in the district operate in various sectors including food products, chemicals, electrical appliances, textiles and repairing and servicing. Maximum number of units related to repairing and servicing are located in Surendranagar followed by food products industry with units. Most of the small scale industries in Surendranagar district,

Transportation - Roads, Railway,

The total length of national highways passing through the district is 7.30 km in Chotila taluka. State highways are 629.90 km, district highways are 780.22 rural roads in the district are 1879.35 km. The district has a total of 22 km of railway lines, including 200 km of broad gauge, directly connected to 8 cities. Chotila and Saila railway line is not available..

Electrification

In the year 2021-22, a total of 189486 kilowatts of electricity was consumed in the district. Out of them 131299 for industrial purpose, 1074 for various home and general lighting and 21766 for household use, while 1215 for other use.

Mine Minerals

Major minerals in Surendranagar district are fair clay, silica sand, black trap, sandstone, carboshale. In the year 2021-22 was recorded as 10092750 MT,

- **Educational facilities**

A total of 1116 government primary schools, 357 secondary schools, higher secondary schools and 26 colleges are registered in the district. Surendranagar University imparts education.

- **Medical and health services**

Surendranagar health sector has 1 medical college, 1 civil hospital and 10 CHCs available in various taluks. The district has a total of 38 primary health centers and 6 allopathic and 4 mobile clinics. Rural patients are getting primary care, health and family welfare related services along with other health facilities through 5 mobile comprehensive health care units and 2 mobile dispensaries attached to all primary health centers and sub health centers. The district also has an Ayurvedic Regional Research Centre. At least one ambulance with 108-EMRI is available in every taluk to attend health emergencies.

General Population of Surendranagar District as per Census-2011.

Sr. No	Taluka	Number of villages	Population as per year - 2011
1	Chotila	83	139195
2	Chuda	36	88927
3	Dasada	89	180641
4	Dhrangdhra	65	221632
5	Than (since 2014)	28	86224
6	Lakhtar	43	75606
7	Limbdi	56	167229
8	Muli	54	114338
9	Sayla	72	127949
10	Wadhwan	45	359325
	Total	571	1561066

Populated Villages

Sr.	Name of Taluka	Populated Villages	Villages Population						
			Less then 200	200 to 499	500 to 999	1000 to 1999	2000 to 4999	5000 to 9999	More then 10000
1	Thangadh	28	0	2	7	12	7	0	0
2	Dhrangdhra	65	0	0	7	23	33	1	0
3	Patdi	89	0	9	18	40	14	6	0
4	Lakhter	43	0	1	7	26	8	0	1
5	Wadhwan	45	0	1	4	17	20	3	0
6	Muli	54	0	0	12	20	20	2	0
7	Chotila	83	4	4	25	36	13	0	0
8	Sayla	72	2	6	17	29	15	1	1
9	Chuda	36	0	0	7	14	11	3	1
10	Limbdi	56	0	8	7	18	18	5	0
	Total	571	6	31	111	235	159	21	3

Sr.No	Name of Taluka	Villages Population					
		Less then 5000	5000 to 9999	10000 to 19999	20000 to 49999	50000 to 99999	More then 100000
1	Thangadh	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	Dhrangdhra	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	Patdi	0	0	2	0	0	0
4	Lakhter	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Wadhwan	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	Muli	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chotila	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Sayla	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Chuda	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Limbdi	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	2	2	1

Rain Gauge Machines Resources Provided by Govt. at Various Levels.**(A) Life Jackets/ Life Buoy / Ropes / Generators**

Sr.	Name of Taluka	Type of Rain Gauge	Life Saving Jacket	Life Buoy	100 Feet Ropes	200 Feet Ropes
1	Chotila	1	11	10	2	0
2	Chuda	1	12	5	8	4
3	Patdi	1	8	5	0	1
4	Dhrangdhra	1	5	3	1	0
5	Tangadh	1	5	2	1	0
6	Lakhatar	1	20	20	1	2
7	Limbdi	1	34	44	5	3
8	Muli	1	10	10	3	1
9	Sayla	1	10	8	4	2
10	Wadhwan	1	50	42	4	0

(B) Fire Fighter / Water Browsers / Boat / De-Watering Pump / EmergencyLightDetails

Sr	Name of ULB / Nagar Palika / Corporation	Fire Fighter	Water Browser	Boat	De Watering Pump	Emergency Lighting System	Motorcycle Water Mist
1	Surendranagar	2	2	1	5	5	3
2	Dhragndhra Nagar Palika	2	1	-	2	1	1
3	thangadhNagarpalika	2	2	-	-	-	2
4	LimbdiNagar Palika	1	1	-	2	3	2
5	PatdiNagar Palika	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chotila Nagar Palika	1	-	-	-	3	
7	DEOC-Collectorate, srn	-	-	-	-	3	-

DEOCCollectorate, srn	
Equipment per district	No of quantity
100 meter Rope	10
Tree cutter	4
Drill machine	2
Life jacket	45
Life Buoy	45
Flood led light	02

Latitude - Longitude and Distance of TalukaHq. and City Places.

Sr.	Name of Taluka	Latitude	Longitude	Number of villages	Distance from DEOC in (Km.)	Population Year (2011)	PHC - CHC
1	Wadhwan	22.708456	71.671121	45	07 km	359325	5-1
2	Lakhtar	22.865693	71.780457	43	27 km	75606	4-1
3	Limbdi	22.595837	71.787973	56	29 km	167229	6-1
4	Sayla	22.539134	71.482548	72	36 km	127949	6-2
5	Chuda	22.485187	71.698513	36	36 km	88927	4-1
6	Chotila	22.430668	71.206821	83	58km	139195	4-1
7	Muli	22.636735	71.460483	54	21 km	114338	5-1
8	Thangarh	22.573211	71.180489	28	56 km	86224	2-1
9	dhrangadhra	22.994655	71.439822	65	45 km	221632	6-1
10	Dasada	23.189580	71.794443	89	58 km	180641	8-2

List of Disasters of Surendranagar District

Sr.No.	Taluka Name	Place	Year	Remarks
1.	Dasada	Dasada	2015	Flood
2.	Chotial, Muli ,Wadhwan		2017	Flood
3.	Dhrangadhra	Vavdi	2019	Flood
4	Chudalimbdi		2021	'Taukte' Cyclone
5	All district		2020-21	Covid 19
6.	Dhrangadhra	Dudapur	2022	Borewell
7.	Dhrangadhra	Gajanvav	2022	Borewell
8.	Morbi	Morbi	2022	Bridge collapse
9	Dhrangadhra,Patdi		2023	BiperjoyCyclone

List of Chemicals and their Antidotes

Sr.	Chemicals	Antidotes
1	Acid& Sulphur Oxide	Sodium Hydro- Carbonate (4% Conc.) Milk, Lime Juice, Milk of Magnesia.
2	Ammonia	Skin: Wash with Lactic Acid, Applysoframycin. Eye:Benoxynate Novacin-0.4% Conc. Throat : Smelling Ethanol orEther
3	Benzene, Zylene, Toluen	Wash the skin area plenty of water if affected. Fresh air / Oxygen, 0.1 mg/kg slowly through injection rest in bed. Don't applyEpinefrin, Ifridinetc. Don't apply milk, vegetable oil or alcohol.
4	BleachingSolution	Milk, Ice cream, eggs, milk of magnesia, aluminium hydroxide gel. Do not give acid antidotes.
5	Boric acid and boron deritives	Epicakesolution and activated charcoal. If vomited give 5% dextrose through injection.
6	Bromates orCosmetics	Sodium thio sulphate 1ml/ kg 10% solution through injection.
7	Cadmium	Calcium dysodiumeditate through injection.
8	Carbon monoxide	Pure oxygen through mask. 20% mennytale (1gm/ kg) prednisolon 1 mg/kg through injection.
9	Cyanides and thiocynates insecticides	Methelene blue orkelocynere injection. If go through respiration smelling amale nitrite (3% solution) and sodium thio sulphate (25% solution) through injection.
10	DDT (Helogenated Insecticides)	Epicake syrup, Activated charcoal, saline cathartic diazepam (10 mg slowly through injection, wash the skin through water and soap). Give pure oxygen if problem in respiration.
11	Di- chloro methane	Hydrocortisone (200mg at every 4 hrs.) Aspirin and if pneumonia gives antibiotics.
12	Ethanol	2 gm sodium bi carbonate in 250ml water. Diazepam 10mg through injection. I injury in eye or skin wash plenty of water.
13	Heavy metal compounds	Activated carbon.
14	Hydrogen sulphide, others sulphides and Marcaptans.	Put the patients at clean air or pure oxygen. Smelling the drops or Ether or Ethanol. Amyl nitrite or Sodium Nitrite, pyridoxine 25mg/ kg or 10% Urea 1 gm/ kg through injection.
15	Iodine & its compounds	Milk, epinefin, 1% sodium thio sulphate solution 100ml by oral.
16	Irons salts	Concentrative dyferoxemine therapy.
17	Magnesium Salts	Calcium gluconate 10% solution 1ml/kg through injection.
18	Manganese	Calcium editate
19	Naphthalene	Keep the urinal Alkaline by giving the Sodium bicarbonate at evey four hour. Furosemide 1 ml/ kg in liquid.
20	Nitrogen Oxide	Prednisionorprednisolon 5 mg at every 6 hours.
21	Phosphours, Phosgene and phophide	Calcium gluconate 10% of 10 ml through injection, 5% glucose in water, travesty (10% invert sugar) through injection.

22	Potassium permanganate	Hot milk, methelene blue (1% solution), ascorbic acid (5% solution)
23	Silica and asbestoses dust	Dust level should be minimize, use airline respirator, dust collector and localventilation.
24	Tobacco and Nicotine	Do vomiting, Etropin (full dose), if problem in respiration give pure oxygen.

Action Plan for Earthquake:

Action Plan for Earthquake covers all phases of earthquake management right from mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, relief to recovery. **Earthquake** An earthquake is a series of vibrations on the earth's surface caused by the generation of elastic (seismic) waves due to sudden rupture within the earth during release of accumulated strain energy. The point on the fault where slip starts is the Focus or Hypocenter and the point vertically above this on the surface of the Earth is the Epicentre. The depth of focus from the epicentre, called as Focal Depth, is an important parameter in determining the damaging potential of an earthquake. Distance from epicentre to any point of interest is called epicentre distance.

Earthquake Measurement

Magnitude is a measure of amount of energy released in an earthquake. It is most commonly measured on Richter scale. The earthquake magnitude is determined by use of a seismograph, an instrument that continuously records ground vibrations. An increase of one unit represents an increase of ground shaking by ten times and energy released by thirty two times. Generally, earthquakes of magnitude greater than 5 cause damages while major earthquakes measure 7 or more on Richter scale.

Earthquake Preparedness & Capacity Building:

1. Ensure an updated database of critical resources (equipments, life saving facilities, trained personnel, etc.) available in the district is in place.
2. Ensure that local authorities in the district are involved in developing their own earthquake management plans.
3. Ensure that District EOC is fully functional and communication systems are in order.
4. Ensure that open and safe places in the district are identified for mass evacuation.
5. Ensure that site for helipad is identified at key locations in the district.

Earthquake Recovery

Detailed Damage and Need Assessment must be conducted before commencing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. The primary objective of post earthquake damage assessment and need analysis is to provide a clear, concise picture of post disaster situation, to identify damage caused to different sector and to develop strategies for rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery.

Repair and Restoration

Respective departments should carry out timely repair and restoration of the related infrastructure, facilities, services, etc. This shall aid in quickly resuming the essential services they provide. GoG shall coordinate with national and international NGOs, donor agencies and other government bodies to prioritise restoration of critical infrastructure.

Activation of District and Local Level Control Rooms

At district level, nodal centre for coordination and communication is District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC). DEOC and TEOCs will get fully activated in case of L1 emergency.

Action Plan for Heatwave:

Heat-wave is a condition of atmospheric temperature that leads to physiological stress, which sometimes can claim human life. Heat-wave is defined as the condition where maximum temperature at a grid point is 3°C or more than the normal temperature, consecutively for 3 days or more. World Meteorological Organization defines a heat wave as five or more consecutive days during which the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperature by five degrees Celsius. If the maximum temperature of any place continues to be more than 45° C consecutively for two days, it is called a heat wave condition.

Key strategies

The heat-wave action plan is intended to mobilize individuals and communities to help protect their neighbours, friends, relatives, and themselves against avoidable health problems during spells of very hot weather. Broadcast media and alerting agencies may also find this plan useful. Severe and extended heat-waves can also cause disruption to general, social and economic services. For this reason, Government agencies will have a critical role to play in preparing and responding to heat-waves at a local level, working closely with health and other related departments on long term strategic plan.

□ Establish Early Warning System and Inter-Agency Coordination to alert residents on predicted high and extreme temperatures. Who will do what, when, and how is made clear to individuals and units of key departments, especially for health.

□ Capacity building / training programme for health care professionals at local level to recognize and respond to heat-related illnesses, particularly during extreme heat events. These training programmes should focus on medical officers, paramedical staff and community health staff so that they can effectively prevent and manage heat-related medical issues to reduce mortality and morbidity.

□ Public Awareness and community outreach Disseminating public awareness messages on how to protect against the extreme heat-wave through print, electronic and social media and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials such as pamphlets, posters and advertisements and Television Commercials (TVCs) on Do's and Don'ts and treatment measures for heat related illnesses.

□ Collaboration with non government and civil society: Collaboration with nongovernmental organizations and civil society organizations to improve bus stands, building temporary shelters, wherever necessary, improved water delivery systems in public areas and other innovative measures to tackle Heat wave conditions.

Identification of Color Signals for Heat Alert:

Red Alert (Severe Condition)	Extreme Heat Alert for the Day	Normal Maximum Temp increase 6° C to more
Orange Alert (Moderate Condition)	Heat Alert Day	Normal Maximum Temp increase 4° C to 5° C
Yellow Alert (Heat-wave Warning)	Hot Day	Nearby Normal Maximum Temp.
White (Normal)	Normal Day	Below Normal Maximum Temp.

Action Plan for Cyclone:

A long coastline of about 1600 km of flat coastal terrain, shallow continental shelf, high population density, geographical location and physiological features of its coastal areas makes Gujarat, extremely vulnerable to cyclones and its associated hazards like storm, high velocity wind and heavy rains.

Cyclones are huge revolving storms caused by winds blowing around a central area of low atmospheric pressure. In the northern hemisphere, cyclones are called hurricanes or typhoons and their winds blow in an anti-clockwise circle. In the southern hemisphere, these tropical storms are known as cyclones, whose winds blow in a clockwise circle.

Familiarization with terminology – cyclone

Sr.	Types	Wind speed in the center (km/hour)
1	Low pressure area	Less than 31 kmph
2	Depression	31-51 kmph
3	Deep Depression	52-62 kmph
4	Cyclonic storm	63-87 kmph
5	Severe Cyclonic storm	88-117 kmph
6	Very severe Cyclonic storm	118-221 kmph
7	Super Cyclonic storm	More than 222 kmph

Cyclone Forecasting and Warning

In case of cyclones, 72 hours advance warning of various levels of certainty are provided by the IMD. This system is well established and the Gujarat State EOC and ERCs gear up emergency operations soon after the first warning is received.

Cyclone Alert

It is issued at least 48 hours before the commencement of the bad weather when the cyclone is located beyond 500 km from the coast. It is issued every three hours.

Cyclone Warning

It is issued at least 24 hours before the commencement of the bad weather when the cyclone is located within 500 km from the coast. Information about the most likely time/place of landfall

is indicated in the bulletin. Confidence in estimation increases as the cyclone comes closer to the coast.

Cyclone Response

Response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as rescue, first aid and shelters, but also includes systems developed to coordinate and support such efforts. For effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear perception/vision about hazards, its consequences and actions that need to be taken in the event of it.

The Revenue Department of the State is the Nodal Department for controlling, monitoring and directing measures for organizing rescue, relief and rehabilitation. All other concerned line departments should extend full cooperation in all matters pertaining to the response management of the disaster whenever it occurs.

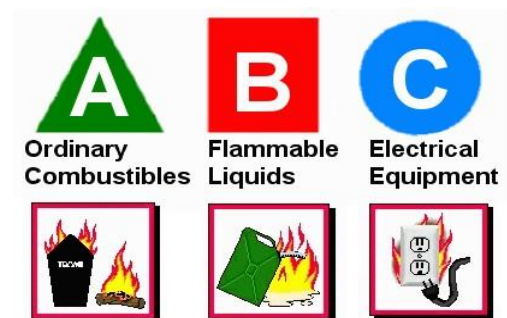
Action Plan for Fire:

The primary role of fire services has been to attend to fire incidents. Besides fire fighting, fire department also attends to other emergencies such as building collapse, road traffic accidents, human and animal rescue etc., and other special service calls. Some fire services also attend medical emergencies for transportation of casualties through ambulances maintained by them.

Fire Starts when a flammable/combustible material is exposed to a source of heat in collaboration with a sufficient quantity of oxygen. Fire can be extinguished by removing any one of the elements of the fire triangle. Fire can be natural or man-made.



Triangle of fire



Types of fire

TYPES OF FIRES – A, B, & C:

Type A - Cloth, paper and wood that produce Ash

Type B - Gasoline, oil, and other combustible/flammable material placed in a Barrel.

Type C - Electrically energized fires involving equipment and Circuits or Current

There are many reasons which causes fire such as accidents, electrical short-circuit, carelessness, etc. Further, Gujarat is highly industrialized State which increases the vulnerability. Fire causes huge losses of life and property every year. And yet, with some precaution, most fires can be prevented and damage minimized.

TYPES OF EXTINGUISHERS:

Pressurized Water (P/W)- These are normally found in residence halls where cloth, paper, and wood are the most common hazards. They are metallic colored and hold approximately 2 ½ gallons of water. They are capable of discharging a distance of 25’ – 30’ for approximately 1 minute.

Dry Chemical (ABC) or (BC) – These are normally found in cars, laboratories, and other places where gasoline, oil, and other combustible/flammable liquids are used. They are usually red in color and are capable of spraying 10’ – 15’ for approximately 30 seconds.

Carbon Dioxide (CO2) – These are normally found only in electrical or mechanical rooms where electricity is the hazard. They are used to put out electrical fires while the equipment is still energized. The carbon dioxide extinguishers are red in color, have no gauge to indicate amount of contents, and are limited to a spray distance of 5’ – 10’ for about 10 seconds.

Halon - These extinguishers were used for computer room fires in the past, but their use now is questionable because of health risks associated with the halon agents in a fire situation. Amherst College no longer uses this type of extinguisher or extinguishing agent.

Fire Services in Gujarat are under the respective concerned municipal corporations.

Action Plan for Flood & Flash Flood:

The one-day Probable Maximum Precipitation is often higher than the average rainfall in most parts of Saurashtra. Occasional cyclones and depressions also cause heavy rainfall in large parts of Saurashtra, Gujarat. The cities of Chotila, Muli, Wadhwan and Limbdi are also located on the flat alluvial plains of large rivers and are prone to flooding. The relatively flat plains in the lower basin areas with hilly catchments in the upper parts of accentuate flood risks. It has to be noted that the flood prone villages classified by Flood control Cell is based on the settlements affected. This is due to the presence of dams in the upper basins, which have to resort to emergency discharge during heavy rainstorms.

Flood Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation

Floods being the most common natural disaster, people have, out of experience, devised many ways of coping with them. However, encroachments into the flood plains over the years has aggravated the flood problem and a need to take effective and sustained measures has been felt. Various measures, structural and non-structural, have been taken by the central and state governments and as a result, considerable protection has been provided to the people.

However, more efforts are required in this direction and there is a need to put in place a technological regime to make structures flood-proof and regulate the activities in the flood plains of the rivers. Flood forecasting and warning and Decision Support System (DSS) will be established on a scientific basis taking into account the latest technological developments in the world.



Action Plan for Lightning and Thunderstorm:

Thunderstorm and Lightning are hazardous and cause risk to life and public property. There are potentially hazardous for aviation sector as well in addition to transport, power, communication and other socio-economic sectors. Lightning being the flow of electric charges, any electrically conductive body can be affected by lightning. Hence the electrical appliances if operated during lightning period can be affected by lightning. Similarly, the living beings coming in contact with lightning directly or indirectly through electrical conductors can be affected, often leading to death.

In India every year more than 2500 people die due to lightning. Mostly Rural and forest areas are vulnerable with tall trees and water bodies. Majority of the lightning victims are the people working on the field in rural area. Lightning is also a major cause of electrical power breakdowns, and forest fires. It can also cause damages to communication and computer equipment, and aircrafts.

Thunderstorm is a small-scale phenomenon

and has a life cycle of up to only three hours. It has a dimension of 2 km to 20 km, and therefore, its detection is difficult. Automatic weather stations (AWS) provide some basic parameters such as wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity temperature, pressure etc.

Preparedness and Mitigation Measures

The lessons learnt from various thunderstorm and squall events in India, particular regarding rescue and relief works and the shortcomings experienced in the process should be carefully and honestly. Lack of communication and transportation, undue delays in clearing the roads and or streets blocked due to the falling of trees, electricity poles and hoardings that further delays in the immediate transportation of the injured to the nearby hospital. The hierarchical structure for execution needs to be formalized so that all efforts are properly coordinated. Coordination of all relief distribution

is as important as its quantity and timely delivery; otherwise some places may receive it in duplicate and triplicate and some places remain completely starved.

Vulnerability assessment of buildings, structure/infrastructure, lifelines, economy and people should be undertaken:

The occurrence of thunderstorm and or squall is a natural hazard over which man has no control at present. Its prediction with respect to precise time, place or intensity of occurrence is still not feasible. But this natural hazard gets converted into a disaster to the society. Enough experience has been gained worldwide and researches carried out in India which gives us confidence to minimize the damages human casualties and loss of cattle heads due the onslaught of thunderstorm and or squall.

Protection against Lightning — Lightning Shields

Lightning shields are the most commonly employed structural protection measures for buildings and other structures. The lightning shield consists of installation of a lightning conductor at a suitably high location at the top of the structure. The conductor is grounded using a metal strip of suitable conductance. The grounding of the conductor is also specially designed to ensure rapid dissipation of the electrical charge of lightning strike into the ground.

Action Plan for Mass Gathering Events:

Celebrations and festivals in Surendranagar are part of our cultural and religious diversity. India being the second most populated country in the world with diverse religious heritage has vast number of festivals that are celebrated on grand scale. Many of them are celebrated at national level, regional or state level.

Religious pilgrimage is highly prone to human stampedes as it is comprised of huge crowd including women, elderly people and children. The availability of limited open space, uneven topography and high density of pilgrims together make the festival venues a stampede hotspot. Human stampede at festival gatherings may happen due to the following reasons **Rush and Surge of people:**

People may try to enter into a special place for better view/participation in the functions which results in jostling, suffocation, failure of confining walls, barriers and gates.

Accidents:

Collapse of temporary or permanent structures, accidents on bridges, vehicle accidents

Natural or human induced hazards: slope failure, heavy rain, slippery surfaces, fire, intentional acts etc.

Rumors:

Spread of rumor about an accident, man-animal conflict, terror attack, stampede or a calamity near to the venue

Long Queue Discomfort:

People standing in tightly packed queues for long hours will create discomfort among individuals and they may try to escape from the queues.

Disaster preparedness process for religious mass gatherings should begin with the event planning stage. The event organizer shall take up the design and execution of safety components with the help of safety agencies and services.

Festival Safety –Preparations Coordinating religious mass gatherings require additional man power, resources, facilities and support from other agencies or experts. Proposed site for mass gatherings need to be assessed for additional facilities based on the expected crowd size and crowd behavior. Event organizers may utilize the service of disaster management experts for effective planning and implementation of preparedness measures.

Risk Assessment The mass gathering organizer has to submit a risk assessment statement and venue lay out map along with the event proposal form. The venue lay out map should contain services and utilities proposed and arranged at the venue, fire hydrant points, police control room, emergency operation centre, medical facilities, crowd flow pattern, crowd management facilities etc.

Crisis Communication Plan Crisis Communication plan act as the fundamental coordination mechanism for event organizer and emergency services. The event organizer is responsible to establish a crisis communication system for the venue that should include a system to address the public, and a system for internal communication.

Onsite Response Plan Identify the agency or department that is responsible for each hazard. Prior permission from the agencies must have taken while specifying the responsibilities of each agency. For effective emergency response, the festival venue may be classified as sectors and sector wise responsibilities may be assigned. Locate fire units and first aid teams at important locations for major events.

Resource Inventory Include emergency contact details and resources which are required to meet a festival emergency

Action Plan for Drought:

Drought or a distressed situation caused by lack of rainfall is a deadly natural environmental hazard. It is directly related to one of the basic requirements of any form of life (i.e. water, air and food) that is, water and is indirectly related to food because crops and other plants and animals exclusively depend on water. Droughts resulting from accumulative effect of water scarcity cause extensive and enormous damage to agriculture and natural vegetation and therefore cause famine and starvation to human and animal population of the region concerned.

According to India Meteorological Department (I.M.D.), the drought in India is a situation occurring in any area when the mean rainfall of a year is less than 75% of the mean annual rainfall. I.M.D. classified drought in two broad categories:-

Severe Drought: When the deficiency of rainfall exceeds 50% of the normal rainfall. **Moderate**

Drought: When the deficiency of rainfall is between 25% and 50% of the normal rainfall.

Meteorological Drought: Meteorological drought is a situation when the actual rainfalls do not arrive in time or less than the climatologically expected rainfall over a wide area.

Hydrological Drought: Hydrological Drought is associated with marked depletion of surface water and consequent drying up of lakes, rivers and reservoirs except deep geological aquifers.

Agricultural Drought: Agricultural drought occurs when the soil moisture is inadequate to support a healthy growth of crops to the stage of maturity.

IMPACT OF DROUGHT

Drought is somewhat different from the other major natural disasters. Floods, earthquakes and cyclones start in a comparatively sudden manners, having a relatively short duration and are restricted to local influence.

Drought in contrast starts slowly, having long duration, being of the creeping and pervasive nature, covers vast areas. Floods, cyclones and earthquakes are disasters associated with extreme events, drought is the extreme hydrologic result of the non-occurrence or less than normal mean rainfall of an area. Basically drought is a slow evolution that seldom causes dramatic losses of human life (except in famine) but its effect is long lasting in economic sector for the region and its people.

Drought management in Gujarat

Relief Manual (2016–17) under Gujarat Land Revenues Rules for assessment of crop-losses in terms of scores (1 to 12 scores). The assessment is carried out for each village by the *Annawari* committee which includes a chairperson: a Circle Inspector and members (village heads, important persons of the villages, farmers' representatives etc.). The committee estimates yields from three plots representing good, medium and poor crop conditions in a village by actual harvest. The estimated *Annawari Report* is published and feedback, objections and grievances from the villagers may be submitted within 15 days. After the objection period is over, the committee submits the report to Sub-divisional Magistrate who sends it to the District Collector to finalize the decision. Whenever there is a serious shortage of drinking water, crop failure, very abnormal rainfall, high inter-spell duration and so on, the state governments immediately shoot off a letter to the central government asking for relief. The Ministry of Agriculture sends a team to assess the problem and sanctions money to the states.

Action Plan for CBRN:

Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats. 'CBRN' is the abbreviation commonly used to describe the malicious use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear materials or weapons with the intention to cause significant harm or disruption. A CBRN incident differs from a hazardous material incident in both scope and intent.

Chemical

The main types of chemical weapons are:

- Nerve agents, which attack the central nervous system. Examples include types of pesticides called organophosphates; sarin; and VX.
- Blister agents, which cause burns and blisters both inside and outside of the body. Examples include the mustard gases.
- Incapacitating agents, which are designed to hurt a large number of people, and make it impossible for them to fight back, but without killing them. Examples include tear gas and pepper spray.

Biological

The goal of biological weapons is to get as many people sick with infectious diseases as possible.

Types of biological weapons include:

- Bacteria, like the bacteria that cause anthrax and plague
- Viruses, like the ones that cause smallpox, Ebola, and the flu
- Toxins (poisons made by living things), like ricin, botulism toxin, and aflatoxin

Radiological

A radiological weapon is any kind of weapon that spreads radiation. For example:

- A dirty bomb (a regular bomb which spreads radioactive material)
- Poisoning food or water supplies with radioactive contamination

Nuclear

A nuclear weapon releases a huge amount of energy in a nuclear explosion. Nuclear weapons can kill everyone in a city, and make many other people who survive sick with radiation poisoning.

Line of Communication and Responsibility for the State

- For metropolitan areas, the Incident Commander for all nuclear hazards shall be the Commissioner of Police. For other areas it will be the District Magistrate (DM). DEOC / District Magistrate/ Commissioner of Police shall inform the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC), the Commissioner of Relief (COR) and GSDMA.
- The COR or GSDMA shall convene an immediate meeting of the Crisis Management Group under the Chief Secretary.
- COR shall inform National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) and if required coordinate with Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC) for specialized support.
- The Commissioner of Police in a metropolitan area and the District Magistrate in others shall review the situation and activate coordination, command and control.
- Commissioner of Health (COH) shall place medical and para-medical teams if required at the disposal of the Incident Commander.
- The Fire Brigade as well as personnel/vehicles/equipments from GSDMA's Emergency Response Centers (ERCs) will report to the Incident Commander.
- Commissioner of Relief (COR) shall also coordinate immediate evacuation of potentially affected civilians with the CP, Municipal Commissioner and Collector.
- Chemical Biological Nuclear and Radiological team (CBRN) shall be formed and deployed to ground zero by the incident commander.

Action Plan for Epidemics:

District crisis group is a multi-sectoral group and comprises of different government departments, the group is headed by District Collector and senior/ junior factory inspector is a member secretary.

Chief district medical officers {CDMO} and Chief District health officers {CDHO} are members of this group. As per the guidance from the Commissionerate of Health, Medical Services and Medical Education, CDMO and CDHO of each district are to prepare a Contingency Plan for Medical Relief in Disaster so as to meet any adverse event in future limit immediate and delayed consequences of such a Disaster.

Activities to be carried out on strikes of any Disasters in District:

- ☐ PHC team will rush to affected village and start curative services as well as preventive and control measure of an outbreak.
- ☐ At the site team will carry out house to house surveillance.
- ☐ Team will guide and give health education regarding disease, and for prepare dispose of night soil, house hold garbage etc.
- ☐ Along with curative and control Measure team will carry out focal spray of insecticide and disinfectant in affected family and surrounding 50 House.

- ☐ Team will carry out super dose chlorination of all pre identified sources of potable water in the affected village also distribute chlorine tablet for domestic use.
- ☐ Team will prepare program for regular chlorination through Health worker and Panchayat Machinery.
- ☐ Male Health supervisor made responsible for checking the chlorination He is instructed to maintain register of R.C. test and asked to report regular.
- ☐ To maintain sanitary condition, Retail shop of food and food preparation, Fruit shop, Icecream and Cold drink shop must be check up.
- ☐ Team will take water sample, food sample, blood, urine, stool as per necessity and if possible carry out laboratory analysis on the spot or will send the sample to Baroda laboratory with special Messenger.
- ☐ If it is necessary team will carry out vaccine immunization.
- ☐ with the help of Panchayat machinery Health Worker / supervisor make it possible to dispose, spoil food.
- ☐ Medical officer are instructed to take active support of youth forums, Mahila Mandal, Gram Panchayat and other NGO in their jurisdiction.
- ☐ Male supervisor made responsible for reporting of all activity carried out to the district health officer.
- ☐ If it is necessary other medical team and logistic will deputed from non-affected area.

Evacuation plan:

On the basis of assessment of the severity of the disaster, the State Relief Commissioner shall issue appropriate instructions on actions to be taken including evacuation to the District Collector, who will then supervise evacuation.

The District Collector will give direction to the Liaison Officers, Dy. Collector and all concerned departments for evacuation based on situation. This will be carried out by the Revenue department, Local police & District Panchayat department.

At the village level, members of the VDMCs and DMTs or village level will coordinate the evacuation procedures to the pre-designated relief centers, taking special care of the vulnerable groups of women, children, old people etc.

Types of evacuation:

For the purpose of planning, all evacuations may be considered to be one of two generic types:

- (a) Immediate evacuation, which allows little or no warning and limited preparation time as in the case of earthquakes and air accident.
- (b) Pre-warned evacuation resulting from an event that provides adequate warning and does not unduly limit preparation time as in the case of flood and cyclones.

Evacuation Team Members are mainly responsible to evacuate and carry out search and rescue operation during the time of emergency. The members of this team are mainly young men and women of the village, ex-service men; swimmers, etc. Rescue kits necessary to carry out the activities of this team would be ideally made locally with indigenous materials available. These members are trained with the help of Police, Fire services etc.

- ☐ In cases where the approach road is clear, people will be evacuated by local tractor/trolley, ST bus & other big vehicles. The people trapped in areas surrounded by water will be rescued by the Mamlatdar, local police & local swimmers through boats.
- ☐ RTO Office will be directed to arrange and supply vehicle for evacuation & rescue operation.
- ☐ Make transport arrangement for mobilization of all emergency response teams.
- ☐ Ensure that the arrangement for basic amenities (shown below) at evacuation/relief centres are made by the respective departments:
 - o Drinking water, o Food, o Sanitation and hygiene, o Lighting, o Health Care
- ☐ Ensure that law and order is maintained at evacuation centers and in the affected areas as well.
- ☐ Maintain the records of area-wise population, shelter centers in your area for effective emergency evacuation.

All evacuations will be ordered only by the Collector/Mamlatdar or by the SP or Fire Brigade, after consultation with the District Collector. SP should ensure appropriate security and maintenance of law and order during evacuation process and render all possible assistance to the Village level Task Force members. All voluntary evacuations should be immediately reported to the Collector.

All Primary Schools and Higher Secondary Schools and Community Centers will be utilised for Evacuation. Collector-Surendranagar had ordered DEO/DPEO to handover schools to taluka authority for shelter as and when Evacuation took place.

Shelter Management Plan:

As per instruction 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, pin point 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 public buildings are given first priority for shelter because they are lesser in number 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 materials 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 are able to manage shelters during emergency. The team leader or any other team member should have the keys of 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, lantern, etc. required for the evacuees during disaster period.

The Industries Officer, Salt Commission Office, President of the Salt Manufacturers Association will evacuate workers from salt factories to safe shelters.

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 close proximity on a priority basis.

Village wise data of safe sheltering for evacuation available on SDRN should be referred and the dist. level 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 persons and initiate search in shelters, hospitals and police records. The villagers identify safe areas such as strong houses /buildings, raised platforms etc. These act as a shelter place for the people in the event of an evacuation. It would be useful to identify the alternate approach routes which could be used during the time of an emergency.

Field visit 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 in the district places and if necessary get 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 ensuring food supplies to the affected population. Prepare take-home food packets for the families. Ensure distribution of relief material to 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.

Media Management Plan:

Media can play a crucial role during response time. Media management will ensure precise communication of the impact of disaster and relief measures being taken and generate goodwill among community and other stakeholders.

Timely mass media communication about impending disasters can lead to appropriate individual and community action, which is the key to implementing effective prevention strategies including evacuation and survival of people. Such communications can educate, warn, inform, and empower people to take practical steps to protect themselves from natural hazards.

Surendranagar Collectorate office has established an effective system of collaborating with the media 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 Taluka Control room (i.e. Mamlatdar office).

Dy. Director, Information will establish media management / information cell for public information, guidance and rumor control and will assure following activities...

1. For Preparedness:

- ☐ Broadcast programs to raise people's awareness of disaster prevention measures
- ☐ Develop news sources in emergency situation
- ☐ Place broadcast equipments, microphone, tape/CD, transmitter, antennae in safety.

2. For Mitigation:

- ☐ Develop networks with DEOC/TEOC, NGOs, local government offices & stakeholders.

3. For Response:

- ☐ Broadcast pre-prepared announcements
- ☐ Broadcast emergency public meetings
- ☐ Broadcast emergency evacuation announcements
- ☐ All announcements broadcast in a reassuring and calm manner
- ☐ Dispel myths and rumours and provide timely and accurate updates
- ☐ Broadcast updates on damage situation
- ☐ Produce programs in which victims can express themselves
- ☐ Establish contact with the meteorological office and broadcast weather informations

DEOC have to be ensured that the interaction with media is a two way process through which not only the DEOC provides the information / updates to the media but the media too, through their own sources / resources draws the attention of the DEOC officials to the need and requirement of the affected people.

Disaster Zonation:

Earthquake:

The District is located in Zone-III -VI of seismic vulnerability as captured in the Vulnerability Atlas. While earthquakes cannot be predicted, a detailed mapping of seismic fault systems and seismic source regions, quantification of probability of experiencing various strengths of ground motion at a site in terms of return period for intensity will be carried out and appropriate regulations put in place to decrease the vulnerability of built environment.

Surendranagar District's situation indicates that some parts of the District like Dhrangadhra and Patdi seem part taluka have been adequately provided with the seismic instrumentation.

Flood:

River flooding is a regular hazard faced by the District. the major river systems in the District are vulnerable to flooding, as captured in the Vulnerability Atlas. The areas like Chotila, Wadhwan, and Limbdi Muli, chuda are facing flooding primarily due to increased run-off loads in hard surfaces.

Cyclone:

Gujarat is more likely to experience storms before or after monsoon. Storm risk is high from March to November from Surendranagar district to Malia coast, Morbi district 114 km, Bhavnagar 154 km, Jamnagar 198 km, Somnath 294 km, Diu 296 km, Porbandar district. 300 Devbhoomi Dwarka is 333 kilometers and kilometers away

Chemical Disasters:

Surendranagar district has no specific chemical zone of factories. However the disaster preparedness as precautionary measures have been envisaged by involving all the major departments who are directly or indirectly responsible for Chemical hazard. The Surendranagar district with population covering an area of consist of 10 talukas and 5 revenue sub-divisions have got chemical units. However, none in the Taluka is considered as dangerous.



Relief and Rehabilitation Norms (Standards):**REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUNDS (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)**(Period 2015-20, MHA Letter No. 32-7/2014-NDM-I Dated 8th April 2015)

Sl. No.	Items	NORMS OF ASSISTANCE
1	2	3
1.	Gratuitous Relief	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	Rs. 59100/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60%. Rs. 2.00 lakh per person, when the disability is more than 60%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs. 12,700/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs. 4,300/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week.
	d) Clothing and utensils/ house-hold goods for families whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity.	Rs.1,800/- per family, for loss of clothing. Rs.2,000/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.
	e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Rs. 60/- per adult and Rs. 45/- per child, not housed in relief camps. State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps. Further State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise. Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will upto to 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
2.	SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS	
	(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).

		ceiling of 3 large milch animals or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animals or 6 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals. (The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government). Poultry:- Poultry @ 50/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs 5000/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity. Note:- Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	Large animals- Rs. 70/- per day. Small animals- Rs. 35/- per day. Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit, subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year. Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.
	iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps	As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.
7	FISHERY	
	i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of boats, nets – damaged or lost -- Boat -- Dugout-Canoe -- Catamaran -- net (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)	Rs. 4,100/- for repair of partially damaged boats only Rs. 2,100/- for repair of partially damaged net Rs. 9,600/- for replacement of fully damaged boats Rs. 2,600/- for replacement of fully damaged net
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	Rs. 8,200 per hectare.

		(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal; Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture.)
8	HANDICRAFTS/HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS	
	i) For replacement of damaged tools/ equipment	Rs. 4,100 per artisan for equipments. - Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	Rs. 4,100 per artisan for raw material. - Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.
9	HOUSING	
	a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses	
	i) Pucca house	
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 95,100/- per house, in plain areas.
	b) Severely damaged houses	
	i) Pucca House	Rs. 1,01,900/- per house, in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.
	ii) Kutcha House	
	(c) Partially Damaged Houses –	
	(i) Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	Rs. 5,200/- per house
	(ii) Kutcha (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	Rs. 3,200/- per house
	d) Damaged / destroyed huts:	Rs. 4,100/- per hut, (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.) Note: -The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs. 2,100/- per shed.

Format of Primary Situation Report

1. Format of Primary Situation Report:

Emergency Operation Center–City/ Taluka / District..... Address..... Phone No.....FaxNo. Email Address: -
--

No. Disa/...../Pri.Rep./2022

Date: - / / 2022

Primary Situation Report of Calamity / Accident

1	Type of Calamity	
2	Name, Address details of a person/s injured/death in Calamity/Disaster (If Available)	
3	Place of Calamity (Place/Village/Taluka/District)	
4	Date / Time	
5	Reason of Accident / Calamity	
6	Description of Accident, Calamity, Disaster	
7	Activity / Process done at Village / Taluka / City / District Place	

This is the Primary Situation Report sent to you. Detail Report will be sent to your office later on.

Designation,
Office of the....., (District
/ Taluka / City

To,
Hon. Collector sir,
DEOC, Collector office, Surendranagar,
Ph. –02752-285300,

Copy to...
Director of Relief, New Sachivalay, Gandhinagar.

Format for Damage and Loss Assessment:**A. Inspection Team**

Structure Engineer: _____

Civil Engineer: _____

Junior Engineer: _____

Officer of Local Competent: _____

Authority (from engg. section) _____

Photographer: _____

Inspection Date & Time: _____

Area Inspected: ☐ Exterior Only☐ Exterior & Interior**B. Type of Disaster**☐ Earthquake☐ Flood☐ Fire☐ Cyclone☐ Blast☐ Other**C. Location, Type & Occupancy of Building:****Location:**

Building Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact: _____ Phone: _____

Survey No.: _____

Final Plot No.: _____

Sub Plot No.: _____

Town Planning Scheme No.: _____

Brief Details:

Number of stones above ground: _____

below ground: _____

Parking Floor: ☐ Ground Level☐ Basement Level

Approx. Footprint area (sqm): _____

No. of residential units: _____

No. of residential units: _____

not habitable

(To be collected from Competent Authority)

Type of Construction:☐ Timber Construction☐ Masonry Construction☐ Kiln burnt bricks☐ Unburnt bricks☐ Random Rubble Uncoarsed☐ Random Rubble Coarsed☐ Hollow Concrete Blocks☐ Steel Structure☐ Other: _____☐ Reinforced Masonry☐ Kiln burnt bricks☐ Hollow Concrete Blocks☐ Concrete Frame☐ Concrete Shear Wall☐ Dual System☐ Precast Concrete Construction☐ Composite Structure**Primary Occupancy:**☐ Individual House☐ Offices☐ Government☐ Semi Government☐ Emergency Services☐ Hospital☐ Commercial☐ Restaurant☐ Hotel☐ Industrial☐ Cinema House, Auditoriums, Assembly Halls☐ Other: _____☐ Educational☐ School☐ College☐ University☐ Group Housing☐ Tenements☐ Flats☐ Historic☐ Fire Stations

D. Assessment:

Investigate the building for the conditions given below and check the appropriate column.

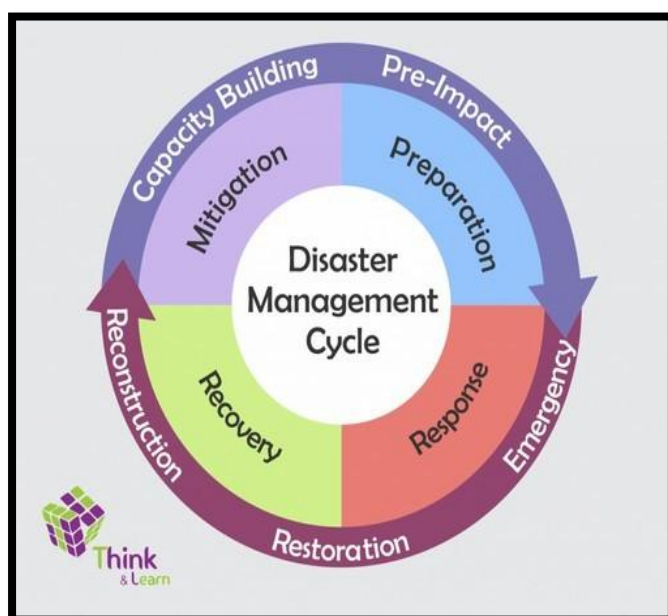
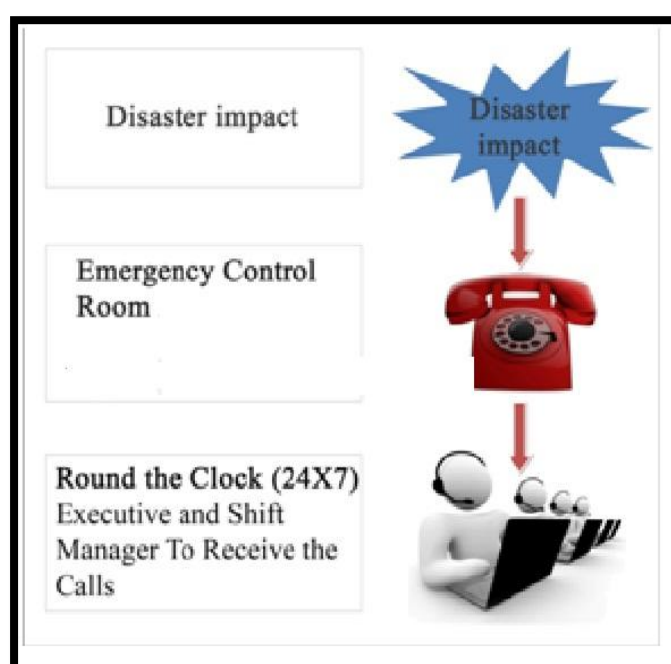
Observed Conditions	None	Minor	Moderate	Severe
• Collapse, partial collapse, or subsidence or uneven settlement of foundations	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Building or story leaning	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Structural Damage to Bearing Walls	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Structural Damage to Frame Structure				
Columns	☐	☐	☐	☐
Beams	☐	☐	☐	☐
Column-Beam Junction	☐	☐	☐	☐
Stairs	☐	☐	☐	☐
Walls	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other:	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Parapet Wall, Architectural Elements, other Falling Hazard	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Subsidence of ground, cracking ground slope movement	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Internal Services				
Water supply	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drainage	☐	☐	☐	☐
Electricity	☐	☐	☐	☐
Lift	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fire Fighting	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Site Hazards				
Gas	☐	☐	☐	☐
Electricity	☐	☐	☐	☐
Water Supply	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drainage	☐	☐	☐	☐
Storm Water	☐	☐	☐	☐
Toxic Chemicals	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐	☐

Sketches:

Photographers:



DISASTER MANAGEMENT BRANCH COLLECTOR OFFICE D.D.M.P. – 2 Telephone Directory



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District Emergency Control Room

<i>SrNo</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>MobileNo</i>	<i>Office Lanline</i>
1	Collector	Shri G.H Solanki	99784 06223	282200
2	R.A.C.	Shri K.R. Patel	99784 05224	285200
3	Mamlatdar Disaster Management	Shri M.V.Sindhav	99985 26096	
4	Dy.Mamlatdar Disaster Management	Shri D.A.Parmar	7990815220	
5	D.P.O (GSDMA) Disaster Management	Shri Varshaben Parghi	9510574912	
6	Dy.Mamlatdar -- Flood			
7	Clerk Disaster Management	Shri Chirag Detroja	9909411019	
8	Driver / Peon	Shri Sohil Bodar	7567778651	
9	➤ District Disaster Management Centre ➤ <u>D.E.O.C.</u> ➤ District Emergency Control Room	Employee on duty	02752- 283 400 02752 – 284 300 02752 – 285 300	
10	E-mail I D	dismgmt-srn@gujarat.gov.in		

District Level Emergency Contact

	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Name</i>		<i>Office No</i>	<i>Email Id</i>
1	Collector	Shri G.H Solanki	9978406223	02752 285200	collector-snr@gujarat.gov.in,
2	D.D.O.	Shri K.S.Yagnik	9978406248	02752 283752	ddo-snr@gujarat.gov.in,
3	S.P	Shri Premsukh delu	9978405083	02752 282100	sp-control-srn@gujarat.gov.in
4	Resi. Addl. Collector	Shri K.R Patel	99784 05224	02752 285200	rdc-srn@gujarat.gov.in
5	Dy. District Development Officer (Revenue)	Shri Kirtan Rathod	9106688067	02752 285602	dy.ddo-snr@gujarat.gov.in,
6	Deputy Conservator of Forest (Social)	Shri Vibhaben Goswami	9586806004	02752 283401	dcfsfsnr@gmail.com
7	Deputy Conservator of Forest	Dr.Tushar Patel	7490027654	02752 283401	dcfsfsnr@gmail.com
8	Dy. S.P.	Shri Parth parmar	9978407892	02752 282100	dy.sp-control-srn@gujarat.gov.in
9	Dy S.P Dhragadhra	Shri J D Purohit	9429665559	02754-282652	
10	Chief District Health Officer	Dr. B.G Gohil (i/c)	9727721376	02752 285383	cdho-srn@gujarat.gov.in
11	Director, DRDA	Shri R.M.Jalandhra	9737587600	02752 284808/284809	drda-snr@gujarat.gov.in,

12	D.S.O.	Shri A.G.Gajjar	6351346404	02752 284351	dso-srn@gujarat.gov.in
13	C.D.M.O.	Dr.Chaitanya Parmar	9879409818	02752 223052 /222553	cdmo-srn@gujarat.gov.in
14	D.E.O.	Shri A M Oza	9909970219	02752 284710	dposnr@gmail.com
15	D.P.E.O.	Dr.Bhadrasinh Vaghela	9909971695	02752 283099	dpeosnr@gmail.com
16	General Manager, DIC	Shri S.B. Parejiya	9924025050	02752 283465	dic-snr@gujarat.gov.in
17	Ass. Director of Information	Shri Prashant Trivedi	8222888127	02752 285650	information-snr@gujarat.gov.in
18	Nagar Palika Fire officer	Shri Devangbhai	90339 59555	02752 282250	surendranagar.nagarpalika@gmail.com
19	Executive Engineer, R & B (State)	Shri D.R. Patel	9925806429	02752 282252	srnrnb@gujarat.gov.in
20	Executive Engineer, R & B (Panchayat)	Shri B.A.Barot	8866555305	02752 285812	
21	Executive Engineer, irrigation (State)	Shri B.S Gameti	9265275166	02752 282920	ghgwd2@gmail.com
22	Executive Engineer, irrigation Panchayat (DDO Office)	Shri D.R. Patel	9925806429	02752 284902	
23	Executive Engineer GWSSB	Shri G.N Patel	9909955609	02752 284598	gwseecsnr0@gmail.com
24	Superintendent Engineer, PGVCL,	Shri N.N. Amin	9825603180	02752 223450	sesnr.pgvcl@gebmil.com

25	Dy Director of Animal husbandry (DDO Office)	Shri Dr. B.D.Patel	9638328884	02752 283785	-
26	District Agriculture officer (DDO)	Shri M.R.Parmar	9898260931	02752 285902	
27	Program Officer ICDS (DDO Office)	Shri Iraben Chauhan	9428506120	02752 283717	
28	Director Industrial Safety and Health	Shri Jatin Adeshara	9825714748	02752 282351	astdish-srn@gujarat.gov.in
29	DC/ST Manager depot.	Shri Chaudhari	6359918739	02752 221152	
30	Superintendent of Fisher	Shri Bhartiben Tank	6352590464	02752 283436	asstdir-fish-srn@gujarat.gov.in
31	Regional officer, GPCB	Shri Tushar Trivedi	9429648135		ro-gpcb-sure@gujarat.gov.in
32	Dy. Manager BSNL	Shri R K yadav	9413395588	02752 232000	
33	Mamlatdar Disaster	Shri M.V.Sindhav (i/c)	9998526096	02752 283400	dismgmt-snr@gujarat.gov.in ,
34	D.P.O. Disaster Managment	Shri Varshaben Parghi	9510574912	02752 283400	dismgmt-snr@gujarat.gov.in ,
35	Dy. Mamlatdar Disaster	Shri D.A.Parmar	7990815220	02752 283400	dismgmt-snr@gujarat.gov.in ,

List of Taluka Level Important Phone Numbers

<i>Taluka Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Officer Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>(O)</i>	<i>Mobile</i>	<i>Email Id</i>	<i>Police Station</i>
Chotila	Prant Officer	Shri. H.T.Makawana	2751	280078	9409142404	dc.chotila@ gmail.com	02751- 280323 6359626214
	Mamlatdar	Shri Upendrasinh Vaghela		280279	9825749294	mam-chotila@gujarat.gov.in,	
	TDO	Shri Jivabbhai siyar		280320	9725583855	<u>tdo-chotila@gujarat.gov.in,</u>	
	Chief Officer	Shri jitubhai patel		280428	9510756674	np_chotila@ yahoo.co.in	
chuda	Prant Officer	Mr. Kuldip S Desai	2753	260051	99784 05343	dc-limbdi@ gujarat.gov.in,	02753- 233340 6359626205
	Mamlatdar	Shri Tejal P Joshi		233361	7203073271	mam-chuda@gujarat.gov.in,	
	TDO	Shri N.D.Chaudhari		233725		tdo-chuda@gujarat.gov.in,	
Dhrangadhra	Prant Officer	Shri H.K.Acharya	2754	282070	99784 05350	prant-dhran-srn@ gmail.com	02754- 280750 6359626227 6359626222
	Mamlatdar	Shri B.S.Patel		282632	9825644952	mam- -dhangadhra@gujarat.gov.in,	
	TDO	Shri A.B Parmar		260726	9726664929	tdo- -dhangadhra@gujarat.gov.in,	
	Chief Officer	Shri M K Patel		282988	7041101868	np_-dhangadhra@ yahoo.co.in	

					9974610348		
Lakhtar	Prant Officer	Shri N D Dhula	2759	240177	99784 05195	sdmwadhwan@gmail.com	02759- 223233 6359626196
	Mamlatdar	Shri S.B.Damor		273228	9601553764	mam-lakhatar@gujarat.gov.in ,	
	TDO	Shri Piyusha Ravat		273228	7990932953	tdo-lakhatar@gujarat.gov.in	
Limbdi	Prant Officer	Mr. Kuldip S Desai	2753	260051	99784 05343	dc-limbdi@gujarat.gov.in ,	02753- 263025 6359626202
	Mamlatdar	Shri N.J.Sumra		260074	9978052271	mam-limbdi@gujarat.gov.in ,	
	TDO	Shri kanubhai patel		260097	9825129980	tdo-limbdi@gujarat.gov.in ,	
	Chief Officer	Shri Jigneshbhai Barot		260128	7600960960 8980038038	np_limbdi@yahoo.co.in	
Muli	Prant Officer	Shri. Kalpesh Kumar Sharma	2756	02751- 280078	7575003430	dc.chotila@gmail.com	02756- 233333 6359626193
	Mamlatdar	Shri Sandipsinh zala		233321	9016129088	mam-muli@gujarat.gov.in ,	
	TDO	Shri J.K.Badaniya		233322	9427432550	tdo-muli@gujarat.gov.in ,	
Patdi	Prant Officer	Shri Milanbhai Rao	2757	227063	9879306906	dcpatdi123@gmail.com	02757- 227522
	Mamlatdar	Shri Haresh amin		227032	7984362135	mam-patdi@gujarat.gov.in ,	

	TDO	Shri Sanjaykumar		227033	9274575019	7984362135	6359626231
	Chief Officer	Shri M G Patel		227043	7567007232 7984390673	np_patdi@ yahoo.co.in	
Sayla	Prant Officer	Mr. Kuldip S Desai	2755	02753-260051	99784 05343	dc-limbdi@ gujarat.gov.in,	02755-280720 635962608
	Mamlatdar	Shri Vanrajsinh Rajput		280773	9879143567	mam-sayla@gujarat.gov.in,	
	TDO	Shri H.M. Pandya		280618	9427503096	tdo-sayla@gujarat.gov.in,	
Wadhwan	Prant Officer	Shri N D Dhula	2752	240187	99784 05195	<u>sdmwadhwan@gmail.com</u>	02752-243917 6359626187
	Mamlatdar	Shri R.K.Panchal		243956	7567007001		
	TDO	Shri Gitaben Sariya		243935	9824297450	tdo-vadhvan@gujarat.gov.in,	
Than	Prant Officer	Shri H.T.Makwana	2751	02751-280078	7567009326	dc.chotila@ gmail.com	02751-220267 6359626218
	Mamlatdar	Shri P.G Solanki		220343	9978725613	mam-thangadh@gujarat.gov.in,	
	TDO	Shri P.R Sindhav		220320	92750350044	tdo-thangadh@gujarat.gov.in,	
	Chief Officer	Shri Sagarbhai Radia (Incharge)		220231	7600960960 9825236576	np_thangadh@ yahoo.co.in	

Surendra nagar city	Mamlatdar	Shri R.K.Panchal	2752	283503	7567007001		02752 - 282858
	Commissioner	Dr.Navnath Gavhane	2752	282858	9978499589	surendranagar_nagarpalika@yahoo.com	9687690100

List of Taluka Level S.D.M.

Sr.No.	Taluka Name	S.D.M. Name	Mobile Number	Office number
1	Wadhwan Lakhatar	Shri M.J Bharvad	9978405195	02752291187
2	Chotila, Muli, Thangadh	Shri. H.T.Makwana	9409142404	02751281279
3	Limbdi, Sayla, Chuda	Mr. Kuldip S Desai	9978405343	02753260051
4	Patdi	Shri Milanbha Rav	9879306906	02757227522
5	Dharngadhra			02754282070

List of Taluka Mamlatdar

sr. no	Name of Taluka	Name of Mamlatdar	MobileNo	PHONE NO
1	Chotila	Shri Upendrasinh Vaghela	9825749294	02751-280279
2	Chuda	Shri Tejal P Joshi	7203073271	02753-233361
3	Dhrangadhra	Shri B.S.Patel	9825644952	02757-227032
4	Patdi	Shri Haresh amin	7984362135	02754-282632
5	Than	Shri P.G Solanki	9978725613	02751-220343
6	Lakhtar	Shri S.B.Damor	9601553764	02759-273027
7	Limbdi	Shri N.J.Sumra	9978052271	02753-260074
8	Muli	Shri Sandipsinh zala	9016129088	02756-233321
9	Sayla	Shri Vanrajsinh Rajput	9879143567	02755-280773
10	Wadhwan	Shri R.K.Panchal	7567007001	
11	S.Nagar City Mamlatdar	Shri R.K.Panchal	7567007001	02752-283503

List of Taluka Level Flood Liaison Officers- 2025

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Designation	Officer Name	Mobile number	Office Number
1	Wadhwan	Dy. Collector Wadhwan			02752-240187
2	Limbdi	Dy. Collector , Limbdi			02753-260051
3	Dhrangadhra	Dy. Collector Dhrangadhra			02754-282070
4	Chotila	Dy. Collector , Chotila			02751-281279
5	Patdi	Dy. Collector , Patdi			02757-227522
6	Sayla	Dy. Collector , Sayla			02752-285453
7	Muli	Dy. Collector ,Muli			02752-284351
8	Thangadh	Dy. Collector , thangadh			02752284808
9	Lakhatar	Dy. Collector , Lakhtar			02752-284170
10	Chuda	Dy. Collector , Chuda			02752-283816

List of Taluka Level Flood Deputy Mamlatdar

Sr. No.	Taluka Name	Office number	Flood Dy. Mamlatdar	Mobile Number
1	Wadhwan	02752-243956		
2	Muli	02756- 233321		
3	Sayla	02755-280773		
4	Limbdi	02753-260074		
5	Chotila	02751-280279		
6	Chuda	02753-233361		
7	Lakhtar	02759- 273027		
8	Patdi	02757- 227032		
9	Dharngadhra,	02754- 282632		
10	Thangadh	02751- 220343		

Police Contact Directory

Police Control Room - - 02752-282452 // 96876 90100 // F 282815

E-Mail ID - - control-sp-srn@gujarat.gov.in

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Mobile no</i>	<i>Office</i>
1	SP	Shri Premsukh delu	9978405083	282100
2	Personal Assistant to DIG (PA to DIG)	Mr. M. S .Jadeja	9825129596	285107
3	Headquarters Dy. S.P.	Shri parth parmar	9978407892	285600
4	Dy. S.P. Surendranagar	Shri Parth parmar	9978407892	282100
5	Dy S.P Dhragadhra	Shri J D Purohit	9429665559	02754- 282652
6	Dy. SP Limbdi	Shri Vishal Rabari	9878407896	02753- 263025

Taluka Police Contact Directory

Sr.	Name Of Police Station	Landline No.	Officer Number
1	Bajana	0257-292400	6359626240
2	Chotila	02751-280323	6359626214
3	Chuda	02753-233340	6359626205
4	Dasada	02757-280233	6359626234
5	Dhrangadhra City	02754-280750	6359626222
6	Dhrangadhra Taluka	02754-282652	6359626227
7	Jorawar Nagar	02752-235106	6359626190
8	Lakhtar	02759-223233	6359626196
9	Limbdi	02753-260028	6359626202
10	Muli	02756-233333	6359626193
11	Panshina	02753-256528	6359626199
12	Patdi	02757-227400	6359626231
13	Sayla	02755-280720	635962608
14	Surendranagar City – A		6359626179
15	Surendranagar City – B	02752-242917	6359626186
16	Surendranagar Women	02752-283301	6359626178
17	Thangadh	02751-220267	6359626218
18	Wadhwan	02752-243917	6359626187
19	dhajala	6359629379	6359629387
19	Zinzuwada	02757-282333	6359626237
20	Sub Inspector of Police, Western Railway, Surendranagar	02752222750	9426996437 Mr A.V. chudasma

List of Municipal Fire Branches

<i>Sr. no.</i>	<i>Municipalities</i>	<i>Chief Officer</i>	<i>Mobile</i>	<i>Office number</i>	<i>Fire Branch</i>	<i>Mobile</i>
1	Surendranagar, Wadwan	Shri Sagarbhai Radiya	7600960960 9825236576	02752-282250	Shri Denvang Bhai	90339 59555 02752-282250
2	Limbdi	Shri Jignesh Bhai Barot	8980038038	02753-260128	Shri Jagdishbhai Parmar	7069004161
3	Dhrangadhra	Shri M K Patel	7041101868	02754-282988	Shri Chandubhai	9157360925
4	Thangadh	Shri Jitendrabhai Patel	9510756674		Shri Sandipbhai Vaghela	9825385769
5	Patdi	Shri M G Patel	7567007232 7984390673	02757-227043	Shri Alpeshbhai Prajapati	9974407667
6	Chotila	Shri Narendrabha Solanki	7990773063	02751-280428	Shri Hareshbhai Upadhyaya	9726226619

List of District Panchayat Offices

Sr. No	Designation	Name of Officer	Office No.	MobileNo
1	Pa to DDO	Shri M J Parjia	283752	8758736109
2	District Development Officer	Shri K. S. Yagnik	283752	9978406248
3	Director, District Village Development Agency	Shri R. M. Jalandhara	284808 283388	9737587600
4	Deputy District Development Officer, (Department-Revenue-Development)	Shri Kirtan Rathod	282019/ 283801	9106688067
5	Deputy District Development Officer, (Administration-Panchayat)	Mr. V. C. Parmar	282068/ 282816	9974301376
6	Chief District Health Officer Shri	Dr. B.G. Gohil I/C	285383	9426232950
7	Additional District Health Officer,	Dr. B. G. Gohil	285383	9099064396 9426232950
8	District R.C.H. officer	Dr.Anil SHAH	285383	9979544697
9	Executive Engineer Panchayat Roads and Buildings	Mr.B.A.Barot	285812	8866555305
10	Executive Engineer Shri Panchayat Irrigation Department	Shri B.S.Gameti	284902	9265275166
11	District Primary Education Officer,	Dr. Bhadrasigh Vaghela	228099	9909971695
12	Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry	Shri B.B Patel	283785	9638328884
13	District Ayurved Officer,	Dr. Manoj Tarvani	283203	9824056334
14	Accounts Officer Shri	Shri A.Kunte	283266	9723312331
15	District Agriculture Officer Shri	Shri M.R.Parmar	285402	9898260931
16	District Statistics Officer Shri	Shri KK Damore	282018	9726531913
17			283717	99133191967
18	District Social Welfare Officer (Class-II)	Shri B.P.Jograna	283702	9974850600
19	Assistant District Registrar, Co-operative Societies	Shri Laljibhai thakor	282863	8511448941

20	District Malaria Officer (Class-II)	Mr. Jayesh Rathore I/C	--	9712915785
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Details of Animal Hospital Officers

<i>Taluka</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Mobile number</i>
District Panchayat-Surendranagar	Dr.B.B .Patel	9638328884
Kotharia Ta-Wadhwan	Dr. Ritu Patel	7990673465
Limbdi	Dr. P.P Vaidh	9327273702
Kantharia, Ta- Chuda	Dr. G.L.Gohil	9601311825
Sayla	Dr. G.L.Gohil	9601311825
Chotila	Dr. B.M.Chaudhari	9558816955
Thangadh	Dr. J. A Bhavsar	8000225430
Muli	Dr. U.V.Mansuri	8780323471
Dhrangadhra	Dr. P. B. Patel	9723212709
Patdi	Dr. H.P.Shrimali	9016946731
Lakhtar	Dr.Ritu Patel	7990673465

District Level Rapid Response Team Information (RRT)

<i>Designation</i>	<i>RRT Members Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone Numbers</i>	<i>E-Mail ID</i>
Physician	Dr. Jaydip Gosai	General Hospital, Surendranagar	(O)(02752)222553 (F)02752)222052 (M)9428210234	cdmo.health.surendranagar@gmail.com
Pathologist	Dr. Harshad Prajapati	General Hospital, Surendranagar	(O)(02752)222553 (F)02752)222052 (M)9727712214, 8238005562	dr.harshad@yahoo.co.in
Epidemiologist (CDHO)	Dr. B. G. Gohil	District Panchayat, Surendranagar	(O)(02752)285383 (F)(02752)285383 (M) 9099064396 9426232950	cdho.health.surendranagar@gmail.com
District Surveillance Officer (EMO)	Dr. Hardik Chauhan	District Panchayat, Surendranagar	(O)(02752)285382 (M)9727721280 9898177521	dso.health.surendranagar@gmail.com
Entomologist/ DMO	Dr. Amit Kumar	District Panchayat, Surendranagar	(O)(02752)284851 (F)(02752)284851 (M) 97277 21366	dmo.health.surendranagar@gmail.com
Pediatric	Dr. Radhikaba Vaghela	General Hospital, Surendranagar	(O)(02752)222553 (F)02752)222052 (M)7073890101	cdmo.health.surendranagar@gmail.com

Facilitywise Details, Surendranagar

Sr No.	Facility Name	Facility Nodal Officer	Officer Mob. No.
1	MGS General Hospital	Dr. Jaydip Gosai	9428210234
2	SDH Dhrangadhra	Dr Kamlesh Dharajiya	9898700101
3	SDH Limbdi	Dr K.F.VALA	9925333822
4	CHC Chotila	Dr Methlow Koniya	9099650339
5	CHC Chuda	DR Akil A Kureshi	9924068934
6	CHC Rajsitapur	Dr P.N.Thaker	9879684906
7	CHC Lakhtar	Dr Nidhi	9773005453
8	CHC Ranagadh	Dr Niraj Parmar	7698618148
9	CHC Muli	Dr Nisarg Arvadiya	7874226844
10	CHC Patdi	Dr Shyamlal Ram	97277 21284
11	CHC Dasada	Dr Harsh Dwivedi	8511699223
12	CHC Sayla	Dr Sahdevsinh Solanki	9978842878
13	CHC Sudamda	Dr Rajesh Jamod	7016251366
14	CHC Thangadh	Dr Mukesh Sakariya	9898567550
15	CHC Wadhwan	DR Jignesh Makavana	8866250664

UHC Details, Surendranagar

Sr No.	Taluka Name	Name	Nodal Officer	Officer Mob. No.
1	WADHWAN	UHC JORAVARNAGAR	Dr. Anjali zala	800018999
2	WADHWAN	UHC VEPARIMANDAL	DR. ALPESH SADHU	9601015612
3	WADHWAN	UHC LAXMIPARA	DR. RIDHHI SAHA	6353724065
4	WADHWAN	UHC KRUSHNNAGAR	DR.ARTI PARMAR	8469326569
5	WADHWAN	UHC WADHVAN 1	DR. AVANI SATUNIYA	9499663350
6	WADHWAN	UHC WADHVAN 2	DR.KAUSHAL KANZARIYA	9664668477
7	DHRANGADHRA	UHC DHRANGADHRA 1	DR.URVISH GADHECHIYA	6354716717
8	DHRANGADHRA	UHC DHRANGADHRA 2	DR.URVISH GADHECHIYA	6354716717
9	LIMBDI	UHC LIMBADI	DR.MEET DHORI	7698293793
10	THANGADH	UHC THANGADH	DR.JAYDEEP PARMAR	7383148359

CHC Details, Surendranagar

Sr No.	Taluka Name	Name	Nodal Officer	Officer Mob. No.
1	WADHWAN	CHC WADHWAN	DR.JIGNESH MAKVANA	8866250664
2	MULI	CHC MULI	DR.NISARG ERVADIYA	7844226844
3	SAYLA	CHC SAYLA	DR.SAHDEV SINH	9978842878
4	SUDAMADA	CHC SUDAMDA	DR.RAVI CHAVDA	7990982434
5	PATDI	CHC PATDI	DR.SHYAMALAL RAM	9727721355
6	LAKHTAR	CHC LAKHTAR	DR.USHA SOLANKI	7874891155
7	RAJSITAPUR	CHC RAJSITAPUR	DR. PRANAV THAKAR	9099064339
8	CHUDA	CHC CHUDA	DR.NIRAJ PARMAR	7678618148
9	THANGADH	CHC THANGADH	DR.AJAY CHAVDA	9408654456
10	RANAGADH	CHC RANAGADH	DR.NIRAJ PARMAR	7678618148
11	LIMBADI	CHC LIMBDI	DR.KARANSINH VALA	9925333422
12	CHOTILA	CHC CHOTILA	DR.MUKESH SAKRIYA	9898567550
13	DHRANGADHRA	CHC DHRANGADHRA	DR. PIYUSH THORIYA	8140893191

PHC Details, Surendranagar

Sr No.	Taluka Name	Name	Nodal Officer	Officer Mob. No.
1	Chotila	PHC Anandpur	Dr Dilipkumar G VAlani	7573918340
3	Chotila	PHC Piprali	Dr. ravi mendha	7405577771
4	Chotila	PHC Sanosara	Dr. ravi mendha	7405577771
5	Chotila	CHC Chotila	Dr. Mukesh sakariya	9898567550
6	Chuda	PHC Kanthariya	Dr Niraj Parmar	9426410578
7	Chuda	PHC Chokdi	Dr Bhavesh Malkiya	9638446292
8	Chuda	PHC Mojidad	Dr Niraj Parmar	9426410578
9	Chuda	PHC Zobala	Dr Bhavesh Malkiya	9638446292
10	Dhrangadhra	PHC Kankavati	Dr.Sunita jadav	9328610071
11	Dhrangadhra	PHC Kondh	Dr Naim shekh	963850018
12	Dhrangadhra	PHC Malvan	Dr Dipen Joshi	8849647532
13	Dhrangadhra	PHC Methan	Dr. Aman patel	8200110274
14	Dhrangadhra	PHC Mota Ankevaliya	Dr dhaval koladara	9428475053
15	Dhrangadhra	PHC Kuda	Dr prasant solanki	9033294520
16	Dhrangadhra	UHC Dhrangadhra	Dr Urvish Gadhechiya	6354716717
17	Lakhtar	PHC Dhanki	DR Jay Padheriya	9712920276
18	Lakhtar	PHC Talsana	DR Vishal Solanki	9601665376
19	Lakhtar	PHC Vana	DR HARDIK UPADHYAY	9925706265
20	Lakhtar	PHC Vitthalgad	DR Vishal Solanki	9601665376

21	Limbadi	PHC Borana	Dr Pankaj Vithalpara	9913897038
22	Limbadi	PHC Nani Kathechi	Dr Hardik Rathod	98982211801
23	Limbadi	PHC Panshina	DR KAJAL NANGHA	6354119431
24	Limbadi	PHC Parnala	Dr. Hemali Parekh	7600631611
25	Limbadi	PHC Rarol	Dr.Umang Makwana	9824433196
26	Limbadi	PHC Shiyani	Dr Harshit Solnaki	9824968612
27		UHC Limbdi	DR.Meet dhor	7698293793
28	Muli	PHC Danawada	DR. Jignesh Vanol	7069085969
29	Muli	PHC Sara	Dr.Mihir Limbadiya	9316028292
30	Muli	PHC Tikar par	Dr. Abhispa Patel	7383662534
31	Muli	PHC Vagadiya	Dr.Jalpa Parmar	8238547757
32	Muli	PHC Raysangpar	Dr Rafikbhai	9723478699
33	Patdi	PHC Adariyana	Dr. Nirali Rathod	9328017151
34	Patdi	PHC Bajana	Dr.Meet makwana	6353016370
35	Patdi	PHC Vadgam	Dr. Chirag Gosvami	9558070889
36	Patdi	PHC Kharaghoda	DR Shailesh kherala	7990088029
37	Patdi	PHC Kherva	Dr.Meet makwana	6353016370
38	Patdi	PHC Upariyala	Dr. Neel Amin	9904021633
39	Patdi	PHC Vanod	Dr.sonal bhagora	8469812281
40	Patdi	PHC Zinzuwada	Dr. Nirali Rathod	9328017151
41				
42	Sayla	PHC Dhandhalpur	Dr.Mehul Mer	8128034688
43	Sayla	PHC Doliya	Dr Vibhuti Ahir	9979420727

44	Sayla	PHC Nagadka	Dr.Tahukar Raval	7016249992
45	Sayla	PHC Noli	Dr milan kathiya	8140600297
46	Sayla	PHC Sapar	Dr.R N Chaudhary	9879190539
47	Sayla	PHC Dhajala	Dr.Viraj Shah	9773207074
48	Thangadh	PHC Navagam (Than)	Dr.shivam parshana	7016493073
49	Thangadh	PHC Morthala	Dr.shivam parshana	7016493073
50	Wadhvan	PHC Vastadi	Dr. Parth Parmar	7203980485
51	Wadhvan	PHC Dedadara	DR.B.B.MULIYA	9727721316
52	Wadhvan	PHC Khodu	DR AARTIBEN S SHINDHAV	82008492277
53	Wadhvan	PHC Memka	Dr.Parth .Parmar	7203980485
54	Wadhvan	PHC Rampara	Dr.Maulik Mithapara	9328169199

Blood Bank

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Blood storage capacity</i>	<i>Mobile No.</i>
1	C U Shah Medical College	300	02752287041 / 042
2	Gandhi Government Hospital Surendranagar	30	2752222052
3	Life Line Blood Bank	50	02752220000 9586223682

Department of Social Forestry

Sr. No.	Designation- District/ Talukaksha	Officer Name	Mobile Number	phone number
1	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Surendranagar	Shri R B Parsana	94282 74845 75749 50462	02752-283401
2	PA to DFO	Shri P K padhariya	9173317999	02752-283401
3	Range Forest Officer, Wadhwan	Shri V. A. Chauhan	9723984397	02752-282131
4	Range Forest Officer, Dhrangadhra	Shri . B S Chhasia	9724250025	02754-293871
5	Range Forest Officer, Limbdi (Incharge)	Shri D S Tadv	75676 42207	02753-262136
6	Range Forest Officer Mr. Chuda	Shri V. G.Gadhvi	9909492421	
7	Range Forest Officer, Chotila	Shri P. M. Makwana	9909698798	02751-280326
8	Range Forest Officer Shri, Sayla	Shri S B Makwana	9427205397	02755-280548
9	Range Forest Officer, Thangarh (Incharge)	Shri P. M. Makwana	9909698798	--
10	Range Forest Officer Shri, Muli (Incharge)	Shri A B Patel	9586630403	02756-233397
11	Mr. Range Forest Officer, Patdi	Shri M. D. Solanki	95745 67670	02757-227713
12	Mr. Range Forest Officer, Lakhtar	Shri B R Makwana	9427651773	02759-223604

Irrigation Department

Irrigation Department, Control Room No. 02752- 28102
Shri A. d. Patel - 9958297718 Executive Engineer, Block No. A, Room No. 208 2nd Floor, Kherali
Road Surendranagar eesidn@gmail.com

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of irrigation scheme	Name of the river	Name of Officer	Mobile Number	List of affected villages/warned villages
1	Muli	(Nayka) Wadhwan Bhogavo-1	Bhogavo River	Shri C.B. Katosana	97245 44101 95868 64987	Muli - Gautamgarh Kukda, Shekhpur, Godavari, Shekhpur.
2	Wadhwan	(Dholidhaja) Wadhwan Bhogavo-2	Bhogavo River	Shri C.B. Katosana	97245 44101 95868 64987	Surendranagar , Ratanpar, Joravarnagar, Wadhwan , khamisana, Nanakerala, Sankli, Bhadiad, Memka
3	Limbdi	(Vadod) Limbadi Bhogavo-2	Bhogavo River	Shri C.B. Katosana	97245 44101 95868 64987	Limbdi - Udhal chorniya bodiya sauka , liyad, jakhan, Untdi Panshina, Khmbhlav Choki Kanpra, Devpara, bhihapra , Shiyani, Dolatpar, Natavargadh, Parnala, Jambu, Bhathan, Ram Rajpar
4	Sayla	(Thoriyali) Limbdi Bhogavo- 1	Bhogavo River	Shri A D Patel	9958297718	Chuda - Juni morvad, Navi Morvad, Samdhiyala Sayla - Juna Nava jashapar, thoriyali, Mota - nana mdhad, Mota kerala Wadhwan Vastadi, vadla
5	Sayla	Morsal	Dudhala River	Shri H.B.Chaiya	9426476545	Sayla - Mangalkui moti morsal sakhpur sejakapar titida Chotila - Nani morsa Habiysar
6	Sayla	Saburi	Saburi River	Shri H.B.Chaiya	9426476545	Muli - Dharmendragadh, Tidana, Umarda, Garhad
7	Sayla	Nimbhani	Nimbhani River	Shri H.B.Chaiah	9426476545	Sayla - Wadhwan - Chuda vantavchchha Sudamda, Nathupra, vadiya, Samdhiyala, Wastadi , Ramdevgad, Zizawadar, Gokharvala, Bhugupur
8	Chuda	Vansal	Vansal River	Shri A D Patel	9958297718	Chuda - Chuda Gokharvala bhugupur Mojidad drod Camardi , khandiya Acharda

9	Dhrangadhra	(Falku) Raj Jaswant Sagar	Falku River	Shri V.N.Gajjar	9428239273	Dhrangadhra - Vavdi, Malvan , Thala, Isadra, Sultanpura
10	Chotila	Triveni Thanga	Janburi River	Shri H.B.Chaiya	9426476545	Chotila - Habiyasar, Rampara, Shekhliya Mevasa, Lomakotdi
11	Chotila	Dhari	shubh bhadar River	Shri H.B.Chaiya	9426476545	Chotila - Mota Hadmtiya, Chiroda bhadar, Mota - Nana Matra, Lakhavad, GanGajal, Sekhlod

List of other offices in Surendranagar

Rank	Designation	Name	Mobile number
૧	District Development Officer, District Panchayat, Surendranagar	Mr. K. S. Yagnik	૯૯૭૮૪૦૬૨૪૮
૨	District Superintendent of Police, Surendranagar	Mr. Premasukh Delu	9978405083
૩	Commissioner, Surendranagar Municipal Corporation	Shri Navnath Gavhane	૯૯૭૮૪૯૯૫૮૯
૪	Director, District Rural Development Agency Surendranagar	Shri.R.M.Jalandhara	૯૭૩૭૫૮૭૬૦૦
૫	Deputy Commissioner, Surendranagar Municipal Corporation	Shri G. K. Makwana	૯૪૨૬૯૭૧૪૧૧
૬	Deputy Commissioner, Surendranagar Municipal Corporation	Mr. Ravikant Patel	૯૯૭૮૩૧૯૦૦૨
૭	Deputy Conservator of Forests (Regional), Near T.V. Station, Surendranagar	Dr. Tusharbhai Patel	૭૪૯૦૦૨૭૬૫૪
૮	Deputy Conservator of Forests (S.V.V.), TV. Near Station, Surendranagar	Shri Vibhaben Goswami	૯૫૮૬૮૦૬૦૦૪

૯	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Dhudkhar Sanctuary, Mayurnagar Area, Halvad Road, Dhrangadhra	Shri B.M.Patel	૯૪૦૮૮૯૬૦૦૩
૧૦	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nal Sarovar, Near Mamlatdar Office, Sanand	Dr. D.F.Gadhvi	૭૫૭૪૯૫૦૨૦૨
૧૧	Additional Collector, Dhudakhar Sanctuary, Survey Bhuvan, T.V. Opposite Station, Surendranagar	Shri K.R.Patel	૯૩૧૬૬૩૧૪૫
૧૨	Superintendent Engineer, Saurashtra Branch Canal Circle-3, Sardar Colony, Near Khodiyar Temple, Dalmil Road, Surendranagar	N.S. Patel	૯૪૨૭૩૦૭૬૯૩
૧૩	Superintendent Engineer, Sau.Sha.N.V.No.4, Digvijay Complex, Opposite Post Office, Railway Station Road, Limbdi, Dist. Surendranagar	N.S. Patel	૯૪૨૭૩૦૭૬૯૩
૧૪	Superintendent Engineer, PGVCL, Circle Office, Opposite Kailash Park, Women's College, Wadhwan City, Dist. Surendranagar	Shri N.N.Amin	૯૮૨૫૬૦૩૧૮૦
૧૫	Superintendent Engineer, Jetco, 66 KV Sub Station Compound, Near Shiv Hotel, Surendranagar	Shri H.P..Chauhan	૯૯૨૫૨૧૦૨૧૦
૧૬	Deputy Collector - Limbdi, Dist. Surendranagar	Mr. Kuldeep Desai	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૩૪૩
૧૭	Deputy Collector - Dhrangadhra, Dist. Surendranagar	Shri Ishita Mere	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૩૫૦
૧૮	Deputy Collector - Wadhwan, Dist. Surendranagar	Mr. M.J. Bharwad	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૧૯૫
૧૯	Deputy Collector - Chotila, Dist. Surendranagar	Mr. H.T. Makwana	૭૫૬૭૦૦૯૩૨૬
૨૦	Deputy Collector - Patdi, Dist. Surendranagar	Mr. Milan Rao	૯૮૭૯૩૦૬૯૦૬
૨૧	District Supply Officer, Surendranagar	Shri A.G. Gajjar	૬૩૫૧૩૪૬૪૦૪
૨૨	Deputy Collector-Stamp Duty, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Shri Priti Patel	૭૪૩૬૦૬૩૭૮૫
૨૩	Special Land Acquisition Officer and Deputy Collector, Narmada Yojana, Block No. SD-6, Narmada Yojana Colony No. 2, Surendranagar.	Shri Harshdeep K. Acharya	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૩૫૦

૨૪	Special Land Acquisition Officer and Deputy Collector, Unit-II, Res. Block No. SD-6, Narmada Yojana Colony No. II, Surendranagar	Shri Harshdeep K. Acharya	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૩૫૦
૨૫	Special Land Acquisition Officer and Deputy Collector, Unit-3, Block No. 64, 1st Floor, Near Krishnagar Housing Society, Surendranagar,	Shri Harshdeep K. Acharya	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૩૫૦
૨૬	Special Land Acquisition Officer and Deputy Collector, (Narmada Scheme), Agriculture Office Compound, Near GEB (Rural) Office, Dhrangadhra.	Shri Harshdeep K. Acharya	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૩૫૦
૨૭	Special Land Acquisition Officer and Deputy Collector, Circle-1, Limbdi, Dist. Surendranagar	Mr. Kuldeep Desai	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૩૪૩
૨૮	District Planning Officer, Collector's Office Compound, Surendranagar	Shri S.L.Dabhi	૯૨૬૫૦૪૮૨૮૧
૩૦	Executive Engineer, Saurashtra Branch Canal V.6/2, Narmada Colony, No.2, Block No.C.1, Sardar Society, Dist.Surendranagar		૯૫૮૬૮૨૩૫૨૩
૩૧	Ka.E.Shri, Saurashtra Branch Canal V.3/2, Narmada Colony, No.2, Block No.D.1, Near Sardar Society, Dist.Surendranagar		૮૧૪૧૪૨૫૯૮૧
૩૨	Executive Engineer, Saurashtra Branch Canal V.P/1, Taluka Seva Sadan, Halvad Road, Dhrangadhra, Dist. Surendranagar	Shri K.S.Bhabhor	૯૯૦૯૯૨૫૫૦૩
૩૩	Executive Engineer, Saurashtra Branch Canal V.2/1, Bawli Road, Narmada Colony, Dhrangadhra, Dist. Surendranagar	Shri K.B. Patelia	૯૪૨૮૭૬૯૩૮૫
૩૪	Executive Engineer, Saurashtra Branch Canal V.4/2, 301/304 Taluka Seva Sadan, Beside Circuit House, Limbdi, Dist. Surendranagar	Shri M.B. Kholia	૯૯૦૯૯૫૭૭૬૨

૩૫	Executive Engineer, M.M.(R), Opposite Collector's Office, Surendranagar	Shri D.R.Patel	૯૯૨૫૮૦૬૪૨૯
૩૬	Executive Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Bh Jal Bhavan, Near New Rest House, Surendranagar,	Shri G.N.Patel	૯૯૦૯૯૫૫૬૦૯
૩૭	Executive Engineer, G.P.P. and G.V. Board, Limbdi, Mun.Juna Jinpara, Jagdish Society, Block No.1, Opposite Milk Dairy, Limbdi,	Shri M.G. Thakur	૯૯૭૮૪૪૦૩૯૪
૩૮	Unit Manager, WASMO, At. Jal Bhawan, Ground Floor, Next to New Circuit House, Surendranagar.	Shri Panchasara	૯૯૭૮૪૪૨૬૫૧
૩૯	Civil Surgeon, Gandhi Hospital, Opposite Bus Station, Surendranagar.	Dr. Chaitanya Parmar	૯૮૭૯૪૦૯૮૧૮
૪૦	Chief District Health Officer, Surendranagar	Dr. B.G. Gohil	૯૪૨૬૨૩૨૯૫૦
૪૧	Vaidha Panchakarma Shri, Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Behind Swaminarayan Temple, Surendranagar	Dr. Deepak Vadher	૯૧૦૬૭૩૨૪૮૨
૪૨	District Ayurvedic Officer, Surendranagar	Dr. Manoj Tarwani	૯૮૨૪૦૫૬૩૩૪
૪૩	District Education Officer, Bahumali Bhavan, Kherali Road, Surendranagar	Shri A.M.Ozha	૯૯૦૯૯૭૦૨૧૯
૪૪	District Primary Education Officer, BRC Bhavan, Near Patravali Chowk, Surendranagar	Dr. Bhadrasinh Vaghela	૯૯૦૯૯૭૧૬૯૫
૪૫	Principal, M.P. Shah Arts and Science College, Bus Stand Road, Surendranagar	Dr. A.B. Mishra	૯૪૨૬૮૨૯૨૭૭
૪૬	District Treasury Officer, Collectorate Compound, Surendranagar	Mr. Hamid H. Theba Mr. B.V. Rathod	9714933800 9726926828
૪૭	District Employment Officer, Opposite Collector's Office, Surendranagar	Mr. Chetna Mordia	૯૮૭૯૫૨૨૦૦૫
૪૮	District Social Security Officer, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Mr. Mahipal Singh Dabhi	૮૮૬૬૦૬૦૬૭૭

૪૯	District Social Welfare Officer (V.C.), A Block, Room No. 204, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Mr. B.P. Jograna	૯૯૭૪૮૫૦૬૦૦
૫૦	Deputy Director, Scheduled Caste Welfare, Surendranagar. Multi-storey Building, A-Block, Room No. 205, Surendranagar.	Mr. K.F. Makwana	૯૯૨૫૨૭૭૪૮૨
૫૧	District Social Welfare Officer, District Panchayat Office, Surendranagar		૯૪૨૮૧૩૭૫૧૨
૫૨	District Registrar (Retd.), A-10P, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Ms. Komal Chaudhary	૮૪૮૮૦૧૨૧૩૦
૫૩	District Youth Development Officer, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Shri Bharatsinh Gohil	૯૯૭૯૨૩૭૬૪૭
૫૪	Senior Coach, District Training Center, Near Spinning Mill, Limbdi, Dist. Surendranagar.	Shri P.R. Chauhan	૯૮૯૮૯૭૪૪૪૮
૫૫	Deputy Director of Information, Collectorate Compound, Surendranagar	Mr. Prashant Trivedi	૯૧૦૬૫૭૫૯૧૫
૫૬	Town Planner, Multi-storey Building, Surendranagar	Shri Prashant Nisarta	૮૯૮૦૪૪૫૧૦૫
૫૭	Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Shri R.D. Solanki	૯૫૭૪૩૬૪૭૨૧
૫૮	Executive Engineer, Saurashtra Branch Canal V.1/3, Bharaj Complex, Jean Road, Next to Bharat Petrol Pump, Limbdi, Dist. Surendranagar.	Mr. Vastava	૯૯૦૯૪૨૫૩૬૧
૫૯	Government Labour Officer (Agriculture), A-1, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Mr. Karansinh Chudasama	7405501205 7567482569
૬૦	General Manager, District Industrial Center, TV Station, Surendranagar	Shri S.B. Parojiya	૬૩૫૭૧૫૦૨૦૭
૬૧	Assistant Commissioner, Food and Drug Regulatory Authority, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Mr. Piyush Savaliya	૯૭૨૫૩૨૭૭૪૯
૬૨	A.R.T.O. Shri, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Mr. Maulik Pansheriya	૯૭૨૭૫૫૨૨૨૬

૬૩	Superintendent of Land Records, Survey Bhuvan, Surendranagar	Mr. Forum Kubawat	૯૯૭૮૪૬૭૨૬૦
૬૪	District Inspector of Land Records, Survey Bhuvan, Opposite T.V. Rele Kendra, Surendranagar,	Shri Vijay Amrutia	૯૪૨૮૦૩૮૪૦૮
૬૫	City Survey Superintendent, Surendranagar-1, Survey Building, Surendranagar	Mr. Partha Patel	૮૬૭૩૮૭૭૬૩૭
૬૬	City Survey Superintendent, Surendranagar-II, Survey Office, Surendranagar	Mr. Partha Patel	૮૬૭૩૮૭૭૬૩૭
૬૭	District Assistant Inspector, Local Fund Accounts, Collector's Office Compound, Surendranagar,	Mr. Hamid H. Theba	૯૭૧૪૯૩૩૮૦૦
૬૮	Assistant Geologist, Block-C/10P, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Mr. Jagdishbhai Vadher	૯૬૩૮૪૭૪૭૨૬
૬૯	Assistant Controller, Legal Measurement Science, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Mr. J.H. Adesara	૮૧૫૬૦૨૦૦૮૬
૭૦	Assistant Director, Industrial Safety and Health, Block No. C-203, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Mr. J.S. Adesara	૯૮૨૫૭૧૪૭૪૮
૭૧	Assistant District Registrar, (S.M.)(Pancha), District Panchayat, Surendranagar	Laljibhai Thakor	૮૫૧૧૪૪૮૯૪૧
૭૨	Assistant Labour Commissioner, Block No. A/103, First Floor, Bahumaali Bhavan, Surendranagar.	Shri S.A.Bhappal	૯૯૦૯૮૯૧૫૯૦
૭૩	Assistant Sales Tax Commissioner, Dhatak-1, Collector's Office Compound, Surendranagar	Mr. B. L. Geed	૯૭૩૭૨૬૧૨૬૮
૭૪	Assistant Sales Tax Commissioner, Dhatak-2(81), Collectorate Compound, Surendranagar	Shri Divyaaba Rathod	૯૯૧૩૮૮૬૩૮
૭૫	Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, District Panchayat, Surendranagar	Dr. Bhavik D. Patel	૯૬૩૮૩૨૮૮૮૪
૭૬	Deputy Director of Horticulture, C-208, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar.	Mr. Mukesh B. Galwadia	૯૯૨૪૫૫૩૩૪૧

૭૭	Assistant Director of Fisheries, A-202, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Shri Bharatiben Tank	૬૩૫૨૫૯૦૪૬૪
૭૮	District Agriculture Officer, District Panchayat, Surendranagar	Shri M.R.Parmar	૯૮૯૮૨૬૦૯૩૧
૭૯	District Malaria Officer, District Panchayat, Surendranagar	Mr. Jayesh Rathod	૯૭૧૨૯૧૫૭૮૫
૮૦	Librarian, District Library, Near C.J. Hospital, Surendranagar	Shri Vimal Goswami	૯૮૯૮૫૯૬૬૩૬
૮૧	Depot Manager, S.T. Surendranagar.	Mr. Chaudhary Sahib	૬૩૫૯૯૧૮૭૩૯
૮૨	Chief Manager, Lead Bank, 1st Floor, SBI Regional Office, Next to Head Post Office, Collectorate Road, Surendranagar,	Shri K. K Sinha	૭૬૦૦૦૩૬૬૩૦
૮૩	Divisional Director, S.T., Gondal Road, Rajkot,	Mr. J.B. Kalotara	૬૩૫૯૯૧૯૦૩૯
૮૪	District Women and Child Officer, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Mr. V.S. Shah.....	૯૨૨૭૮૯૮૯૩૮
૮૫	Assistant Charity Commissioner, Public Trusts Registration Office, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Ms. Minalben Snehi	૭૮૭૪૦૧૪૬૨૪
૮૬	Regional Manager, GIDC, Su.Nagar Plot No.H.121/A, Wadhwan Industrial Estate, Phase-3, Wadhwan	Mr. Jagdishbhai Khoraba	૯૦૯૯૯૫૭૯૭૦
૮૭	Executive Engineer, Surendranagar Irrigation Department, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Mr. D.P. Kanasagra	૯૯૮૫૭૪૧૧૪૨
૮૮	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Extension, Farmer Training Center, Surendranagar	Mr. Shailesh Sinojia	૯૦૯૯૮૩૫૭૭૭
૮૯	Project Director, Atma, Farmer Training Center, Surendranagar	Shri Bharatbhai Patel	૯૯૭૪૮૬૭૪૧૪
૯૦	Executive Engineer, PIU, Gandhi Hospital, Surendranagar	Mr. Yogesh Chavda	૯૯૭૮૪૦૭૫૩૭
૯૧	Junior Town Planner, Surendranagar Wadhwan Urban Development Authority, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar	Mr. Nilesh C. Jadav	૭૯૯૦૦૪૨૩૭૯

૯૨	Superintendent Engineer, Sau.Sha.N.V.No.1, Bhavnagar	Shri A.R. Chaudhary	૯૯૭૯૮૫૧૨૫૩
૯૩	District Soldier Welfare and Rehabilitation Office, Rambhaben Town Hall, Near Tower, Surendranagar	Colonel Vishal Sharma (Retd.)	૮૭૨૯૯૩૭૩૫૫
૯૪	Commandant, Home Guards Office, Surendranagar		
૯૫	Commandant, N.C.C. Unit, Surendranagar	Subedar Raghuveer	8103531873
૯૬	Program Officer, ICDS, District Panchayat, Surendranagar	Mr. Iraben Chauhan	9428506120
૯૭	Deputy Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings (Electricity), Morbi	Mr. Jignesh Gohel	9277756972
૯૮	Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings (Panchayat), Surendranagar	Mr. B.A. Barot	8866555305
૯૯	Executive Engineer, Irrigation (Panchayat), Surendranagar	Shri B.S. Gameti	9265275166/ 9662798331
૧૦૦	Regional Officer, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Wadhwan	Mr. Tushar Trivedi	9429648135
101	Registration Inspector's Office, Bahumali Bhavan, Surendranagar		7405186835
102	Gujarat Water Infrastructure Limited, Jal Bhavan, New Circuit House, Surendranagar	Mr. Hemant Chauhan	
૧૦૩	BSNL	Shri Rajkumar Yadav	૯૪૧૩૩૯૫૫૮૮
૧૦૪	Executive Engineer, Public Planning Department, 4/5 District Service Hall No. 2, Race Course Road, Rajkot	Mr. Nitin Chaw	૯૯૭૮૮૭૩૯૯૯

Army Dhrangdhara

No	Designation	Name	MobileNo
1	Dhrangadhra Army 200	Control Room(RAVINDRA SIR)	6280194459
2	S M		7087164852
a	Dhrangadhra Army 200	Mr. Mayank sharma	9736238788
3	Dhrangadhra Army 200	Mr.parmod kamble	8945972996
4	Dhrangadhra Army 200	Mr. Amol kumar mishra	825691323
5	Dhrangadhra Army 200	Mr. Ravindra kumar	6280194459
6	Lt.Col	Mr. Mayank sharma	9736238788

Railway Dept. Surendranagar

No	Designation	Name	MobileNo
1	STATION MASTER SURENDRANAGAR	Pradeep kumar	9724094949
2	AEN SURENDRANAGAR	SH. S.K SONI	9724094203
3	AST.ENGINEER Surendranagar	Mr.VIVEKANAND ARYA	9724094250
4	SAFETY OFFICER Surendranagar	SH. R.C MEENA(D.S.O)	9724094901
5	DRM RAJKOT	SH.GIRIRAJ MEENA	9724094000
6	ADRM RAJKOT	SH. BRIJESH KUMAR SINGH	9724094001
7	SSE -WORKS	SH.SARVAN KUMAR	9724094250

List of Canal in Surendranagar District

Other	Main Kenal	Mobri Branch	Dhrangadhra	Maliya Branch	Botad Branch	Vallbhipur Branch	Limbdi Branch
Executive Engineer	Shri Vijaybhai	Shri M L Parasar	Shri Jani sir	Shri MBC Pateliya	Shri M L Parasar	Shri Mahiyal	Shri Mahiyal
Mobile Number	94099 95965	9998335271	99099 57852	9428769385	9998335271	9909925611	9909925611
Dy. Executive Engineer	Shri P.H Patel	Shri B C Rathod sir	Shri Mehul sir	Shri S R Patel	Shri Y K Patel	VBC Rakesh Ahir	VBC Rakesh Ahir
Mobile Number	8866223060	9427663717	9913701351	9909957750	9924198001	8460818185	8460818185
K.M.	58 Km	48 km	60 Km	137 km	40 Km	51 Km	47 Km
સાચફનની સંખ્યા Number of siphons	2	10	13	71	19	34	26
સાચફનની લંબાઈ length of siphon	275 meters	300 meters	100 meters	274 meters	380 meters	1200 meters	700 meters
Name of Taluka	Lakhtar Wadhwan	Wadhwan Dhrandhra	Wadhwan Dhrandhra	Lakhtar Patdi Dhrangadhra	Wadhwan chuda	Lakhtar Limbdi Chuda	Vadvan, Limbdi, Chuda
તાલુકાની સંખ્યા	૨	૨	૨	૩	૨	૩	૩

Electornic Media list

NO	TV CHANNEL NAME	MEDIA PERSON NAME	MOBILE NUMBER
1	NEWS 18 GUJRAT	AKSHAY JOSHI	9825858508
2	SANDESH NEWS	SAHRUKH SIPAI	9157772888
3	AAKASHVANI	DINESH PARMAR	9913156657
4	F M NEWS	DIPA K SINH	9825591366
5	GSTV NEWS	FAZAL CHAUHAN	8200424747
6	GTPL PTI	KRUNAL K RAVAL	9998423279
7	IAN S TV	MAYUR SANGHI	9825096092
8	ABP ASMITA ,DURDARSHAN	PANDYA JIGNESH	9825858950
9	Z-24	PARVEJ SANGHI	9825096092
10	TV13 GUJRAT	RAJESH BAHURASHI	7862882528
11	BBC,VTV	SACHIN PITHVA	9898190829
12	TV9	SAJID BELIM	9979964863
13	AAJTAK ,NIRBHAY SAMACHAR	SAJID BELIM	9979964863
14	INDIA TV	SAMIR SANGHI	9825096092
15	SAMACHAR CAPITAL	VIJAY BHATT	9725077709
16	GUJRAT PRATHAM	VIREN DANGRECHIYA	9825476964
17	MANTAVYA	ASHOK RAMI	9825079479
18	K TV SAMACHAR	JILU BHARVAD	9825355762
19	DIVYANG NEWS CHANNEL	MANHARDAN GADHVI	9998813900
20	SANDESH	ZALA DHARMENDRASINH	9879982476
21	DIVY BHASKAR	MANISH PAREKH	966227005
22	MAA ASHAPURA NEWS	ZAL JAYENDRASINH	9825659332
23	TMP NEWS	PRAVIN PARMAR	9099375234
24	CHAKRAVAT NEWS	UDAY CHAVDA	7069922622

25	ABTAK	GHANSHYAM BHATTI	9824419793
26	GSTV	VIPUL DAVE	9979477999
27	DP NEWS	DARSHAN MISTRI	8758850996
28	BHARAT TIMES NEWS	NARESH SOLANKI	9327979111
29	B INDIA NEWS	AVDHESH TRIVEDI	9825899680
30	BHARAT NEWS 24	PARMAR ASHOK	7698345777
31	G A NEWS	ASHARF VORA	9228892092
32	BS 9 NEWS	PARMAR BIPIN	7265854041
33	YUG ABHIYAN NEWS	ZALA KRIPALSINH	8347625675
34	VTV	PARESH PATEL	8866191969
35	CHAKRAVAT	YOGESH MAKVANA	9714225234
36	AAMTAK	ASHISH PARMAR	7016666800
37	ABP ASMITA	ZALA JAYDEVSIKH	9998942965

News Paper Journalist List

NO	TV CHANNEL NAME	JOURNALIST NAME	MOBILE NUMBER
1	SANDESH	RAJESH PATEL	9879540642
2	GUJRAT SAMACHAR	BHAVESH PRAJAPATI	9879584684
3	DIVY BHASKAR	VIPUL JOSHI	9426222999
4	SANJ SAMACHAR	ANJUBEN CHAUHAN	8200424747
5	JANYUG	ASHOK RATHOD	9426903264
6	YUGNA ENDHAN	ASHVIN SHAH	9829692040
7	SAMAY SAUNO	DHIREN SHUKAL	9825518588
8	SANJ SAMACHAR	HARDIK SHUKAL	7801820520
9	SAMAY SAUNO	JAYESH NIRMAL	9275131317
10	YUGNA ENDHAN	JAYRAJ RATHOD	9173192172
11	JANYUG	JAYKIN MAHETA	9426245439
12	FULCHHAB	JAYRAJ RATHOD	9377408080
13	SAURASHTRNI SAFAR	KATHAN RAVAL	8866615483
14	VANTOL	KIRIT DHANDHUKIYA	9825467891
15	NUTAN SAURASHTRA	PRAKASH RAVAL	9825224217
16	ZALAVADNI PANTHE	PRATIKSINH RANA	9909449191
17	NAVKAR	RACHIT SHAH	9426701111
18	MAYURDHVAJ	RAJENDRA DAVE	9978291316

19	SANDESH	TUSHAR MALVANIYA	9825084206
20	KADAM	TUSHAR RAVAL	9879482937
21	JORAVARNAGAR TIMES	VAIBHAV SOLANKI	9979999163
22	ZALAVADNI PUKAR	SHIVAM BHATT	9725077709
23	DIVY BHASKAR	CHINTAN MAHETA	9737300007
24	SIDHI NAJAR	CHIRAG SOLANKI	8866247012
25	ZALAVADNI ASMITA	BHARAT PANDTA	9016971417
26	NAVKAR	MARU LALABHAI	9879648948
27	VATSALYA SAMACHAR	UMESH BAVALIYA	9104333223
28	SAYLA MULI EXPRESS	JAYDEV GOSVAMI	9909225757
29	ZALAVADNI PUKAR	BHATT SHIVAM	7600725150
30	AABTAK	SALIM	9879804871
31	STRI SAKTI	HEMABEN SINGHAL	995732857

School Name list

School Name	Name of the Principal	Mobile No.	Office No
Acharyashri, P.G.N.M.S. Girls High School, Joravarnagar	Shri RT Acharya	9408750170	02752-221783
Principal, Seth NTM High School, Surendranagar	Mr. AA Ghesani	9725856854	02752-225647
Principal, Government Technical High School, Surendranagar	Mr. P K Bhagwat	9067046379	02752-230337
Principal, CU Shah Polytechnic Surendranagar	Shri.B.H.Katewala	9428000592	02752-243492
Acharyashri, J.N.V. Behind Vighalaya Arts & Goods College, Surendranagar	Mr. J.H. Multani	9510087187	02752-220132
Principal, District Education and Training Bhawan	Mr. C T Tundia	9824825561 7567865467	02752-223170
Principal, CU Shah English High School, Surendranagar	Mr. Ajukumar	9879560385	02752-243812
Principal, MP Shah Arts and Science College Surendranagar	Dr. Amitkumar B. Misra	9426829277	02752-220382
Acharyashri, MP Shah ITI Surendranagar	Mr. Parag K. Shah	9428292513	02752-222684
Principal, MP Shah Commerce College Surendranagar	Shri Dea Wajani	9924279516	02752-241203

Acharyashri, D.N.T. High School Surendranagar	Mr. B. J. Jhala	9427665288	02752-222782
Principal CH Shah Maitri Vidyapeeth Women's College, Surendranagar	Dr. K. D. Gohil	9904253600	
Acharyashri, R.P.P. Girls High School, Surendranagar	Shri Sweta Ojha	9429651258	2752222784
Acharyashri N.D. Rawal New English School, Surendranagar	Mr. P T Rawal	9722317070 9409639990	
Acharyashri Mahila Industrial Training Institute, Surendranagar	Shri Janakkumar Rathvi	8866032313	220060
Principal, RA Patel Boys High School, Surendranagar	Mr. B.B. Katesia	9427665335	
Principal, KP Girls School, Surendranagar	Shri Rasilaben Vachhani	9428329095	
Principal, GC Shah Swaminarayan High School, Surendranagar	Shri B N Devaiah	987993283	9879932483
Principal, DNT High School, Joravarnagar			

List of NGOs Surendranagar

List of NGOs of Wadwan Taluk

Name of the organization	Main activity	Name of administrator	Mobile no
Gramya Bharati Vikas Trust (Joravarnagar)	Environment, Women Child Development	Haribhai Solanki	9979999163
Jainacharya Ajramar Institute	Health Awareness Food Sector	Subhash Shah	9825221108
Attempt Institute (Su. Nagar)	Agriculture, Agriculture, Women's Upliftment, Service	Pravin Solanki	9428309307
Adarsh Yuva Mandal (Dughrej)	Service activity All disease diagnosis camp	Girishbhai	
Vishwa Mangal Samaj Seva Trust	Women Shashakit Karan Batuk Bhoon	Mitaben Kad	9714717155
Savannah Netter Conservation Society	Operations related to agriculture, health, food, environment, wildlife	Ghulam Ahmad	9426421131
Navkar Charitable Trust (Vadhwan)	Education, sewing classes etc	Bharat Pandaya	9898891768
Shri Ram Bhojnalaya Charitable Trust	Food sector, food packet distribution assistance	Ghanjibhai Patel	8469049626
Lions Club	Food packets, etc	Prashant Vyas	9825229270
Indian Red Cross	5. First aid health kit	Kalpesh Sanghvi	9428213779
Vajabhagat Ram Roti Ashram	Food sector fee service, food packet	Kiranbhai	9825547265
Samast Gujarat Tribal Charity Trust	Various activities related to tribal society	Dilipbhai Dagla	9375269950
Shri Bharat Sevak Samaj	Ophthalmologists, diagnosis camps rubella vaccination vs. marriage of weaker section girls-etc.	Monbhai Patel Shirish Ojha"	9537894789
Arya Samaj, Vadhwan	Shri Hindu Gharma Hindu Sanskuti Arya Samaj Vighiti Marriages Other Public Service	Shri Arya Banghuji	
Arya Samaj Bhavan Ughognagar GIDC Surendranagar	As above	Shri Arya Banghuji	
Umiya Mataji Mandir, Wadwan	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Jerambhai Patel	99794 98854
Kadwa Patidar Education Society	Arrangement of	Lakshmanbhai Patel	93271 46509

	accommodation, food packet		
Leuva Patel Education Society	Arrangement of food, accommodation, food packet	Shankarbhai Patel	94267 54977
Swaminarayan Temple, Wadwan	Arrangement of food, accommodation, food packet	Ajmalbhai Parmar	76988 11008
Het Education Trust	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Rohit Gholakia	97379 49108
Rotary Club	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Mehulbhai Shah	9825085785
Nehru Youth Centre	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Manoj Meena	9509029326
Utkarsh Foundation	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Rishit Ghorla	97234 43161
Rangod Dada Kacheri Table Trust (Vadhwan)	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Rameshbhai Kunjesh	97144 18587
List of NGOs of SaYLA Taluk			
Aga Khan Village Support Program Bharat Sayla T. Sayla	Drought prevention	Sunitaben	95893 94415
Blessings Disability Trust Sayla	Medicinal treatment including intensive care physiotherapy	Rambhai Jadav	9825327351
Lalji Maharaj's place	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Durgadas Bapu	9099080910
Raj Sobhag Satsang Mandal	"Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Harivardanbhai Brahmabhatri	9426259111 98257 55307
Panchal Vikas Mandal	Chandrakantbhai Vyas"	Mathurbhai Makwana happy	
God of love	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Chandrakantbhai Vyas	98257 55307
Navagam Gram Vikas Trust	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Ghirubhai Jabukiya	9979497788
Navsarjan Gram Vikas Foundation	Foodpacket, meal arrangement		
Blessings Trust	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Rambhai Jadav	9825327351

	Foodpacket, meal arrangement		
List of NGOs of Chotila Taluk			
Panchal Vikas Mandal	Water harvesting, sanitation, afforestation	Raghavbhai Metalia	9825942440
Jagratbharti Charitable Trust	Biodiversity and Ecology	Mansukh Makwana	
Vivekananda Charitable Trust	Village Development, Health, Education, Water Supply	Ritvikbhai Makwana Mansukhbhai Olakiya	9426985096 99793 64488
Chotila Trust (Chotila)	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Ritwigiri	02757-290354 8530007000
way organization	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Laljibhai Desai	
Chotila Mahila Development Institute	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	ROSENBEN NAREJA	
Panchal Griha Urdyog Mandal	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Rajeshbhai Chauhan	
List of NGOs of Limbadi Taluk			
Ramakrishna Mission Trust	Clinic, Library, Vedanta Sahitya	Shri Swami Adibhavanandaji	9879252700
Limbdi Savoudaya Seva Trust	Social service activities in the taluk	Virendrasih Rana	
Shri Kabir Ashram, Limbadi	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Mahantshri Chandradasjibapu	
Mr. Nimbark Pith	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Mahantshri Lalit Kishoreji	
Jagadish Ashram	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Mahantsree Trustee	02753-260228
Ramakrishna Mission	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Mahantshri Swami Abhiwanandji	9825224491
Puribai's Gharmashala	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Ravi Bhai	
Limbadi Mahajan Panjrapol	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Shri Balbhadra Singh Rana	99797-22232
Shri Mota Mandir, Limbadi	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Laldas Bapu	97279 88402
Sahejevan Social Service Trust	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Vasantbhai Rathore	97279 88402
Meldi Gram Vikas Trust	Foodpacket, meal	Sondbhai Baraiya	

	arrangement		
Jaikhodiyar Mahila Seva Trust	Foodpacket, meal arrangement	Meenakshiben left	
List of NGOs of Chuda Taluk			
Janaseva Vikas Mandal Karol	Savings Bank Drinking Water Scheme	Ramesh Bhaivaghela	9925962621
Savoudaya Charitable Trust	Employment oriented work, service work	Mathurbhai	9879095974
List of NGOs of Muli Taluk			
Ghwani Rural Development	Panchayati Raj Agriculture	Sanjaybhai Satani	70465 49226
Swaminarayan Raghakrishna Dev Temple, Muli, Date Muli	Food sector, living facilities	Hariprakash Mahantaswami	9909971903
Panchal Vikas Mandal	Various services	Mathurbhai Makwana	
Neh Institute	Various services	Hematbhai Bal	94276 62412
Lakhnechi Foundation Trust in	Various services	Ajunbhai Raika	99746 99257
List of NGOs of Ghrangghra Taluk			
Anusuchitjati Social Service Trust	Seasonal Hostels and Self Help Groups	Lakhabhai Makwana	9979474077
IRDI (Inter Rural Development Institute)	Health, Food Security, Panchayati Raj, Agriculture	Rameshbhai Kshatriya	9428002728
Sanskargham Gurukul	School, service activities	Gharmanandandasji Swami kill sir	98258 03174 81286 93180
Bhagwatgham Gurukul	Service activities	Narayana Swamy	9825226033
Rotary Club	Various services	Anandbhai Maheshwari	7984511471
Vishwa Hindu Parishad	Various services	Anilbhai Rawal	9879279904
Swati	Violence against women, legal guidance etc	Punamben Kathuria	94272 16109
Service Trust	Various services	Mr. Hinaben	
Phulgli Mitra Mandal	Various services	Dalsukhbhai Adhiya	

Ram Bhojanalaya	Various services	Dalsukhbhai Adhiya	
Arya Samaj Ghrangghra	Various services	Devjibhai Chavda	
List of NGOs of Patdi-Dasada Taluk			
Counting Trust	Sustainable programs of education, organization and employment generation in Rankantha	Sukhdevbhai Patel	9825012036
Shravak Mahajan Sanstha Patdi	Pantrapola, Jeevdaya	Gunubhai/Lawyer	9427088158
Shravak Mahajan Sanstha Jhinjuwada	Various services	Jagdishbhai	
Counting Institute (Patadi)	Various services	Sukhdevbhai Patel	9825012036
Kadwa Patidar Organization (Patadi)	Proceedings related to study, book distribution, support groups	Dasharathbhai	
Dariyalal Mandir (Patdi)	Various services	Dyalal M Thakkar	8849878700 9913897333
Brahman Wadi (Patdi)	Various services	Vinubhai Shukal	9427067464
Institute of Sava Bhagat (Pipli)	Various services	Mukhi Maharaj, Pipli	9426952301
Varnindragham, Patdi	Foodpacket, domestic work	Swami Anand Swaroopdasji	
Swati	Violence against women, legal guidance etc	Punamben Kathuria	94272 16109
List of NGOs of Thangarh Taluk			
Shree Gopal Savajnik Trust	Food sector, fund packet, health kit	Shri Subhash Shah	9825221108
Varia Rural Development Foundation	Assistance to workers in pottery and ceramic industries	Shri Manojbhai Prajapati	9825486154
Panchal Ceramic Association Thangarh	Various services	My Ramjibhai.	
Lions Club of Thangarh	Various services		

List of NGOs of Surendranagar District			
		Name of administrator	
Shree Varghman Grihaughog Mahila Mandal (G.K.) Rambhojanalay Campus Opposite ITI, Above Patel General Stores, Surendranagar	Modern Housewives	“Minaben Kariya	9426233331 9909447987 9925043072
Shri Varghman Housewife Limbadi Dist.Surendranagar above Shraggha Complex Tapasvi Investments"	Modern Housewives	Jyothiben Solanki Gharmendrabhai Dave "	9426233331 9909447987 9925043072
Shri Varghman Housewife Shiva Complex 1st Floor Old Shaak Market Road Shop No.28, Ghrangghra	Modern Housewives	“Minaben Kariya	998663450 9712057051
Gnandeep Trustdarbari Chokal Patdi in Rajubhai's house	“Gyandeep Trust Gangagra	Jyothiben Solanki Gharmendrabhai Dave "	8401346434
Shree Samaj Khadi Vikas Mandal Trikampara, Opposite Post Office Ashwambhai Muli	Shri Tomo Samaj Khadi Vikas Trust	Yogeshwariben Vyas sangitaben	9577583291 9687817802 9099461071
Shree Gramoghog Sewa Trust Shiali Darwaza Next to Maruti Bhuvan's Wadi in Vinubhai Patel's House Lakhtar District Surendranagar		Ramilaben Makwana	7405888986 9879558610 9723845365
Shree Jayabajrang Gram Vikas Trust Inside Shiali Darwaza Next to Maruti Bhuvan's Wadi in Vinubhai Patel's house. text	Diversity Women's Welfare Center"	Hushenaben Pujaben Shilpaben	7405888986 9879558610 9723845365
Shree Jayabajrang Gram Vikas Trust Vihat Chowk Grampanchayat Beside Bharatbhai Seth House Sayla in Gali	Diversity Women's Welfare Center	Minakshiben Solanki Ashok Bhai Manjulaben Parmar	9723780242 9099461071 9879558610
Bhagyodaya Vigha Vikas Kelvani Trust Plot Area Chotili G.Surendranagar Near Sunny School In Gali Opposite Saurashta Gramin Bank	Diversity Women's Welfare Center	Parulben Wadher Ashok Bhai Manjulaben Parmar	7375070911 9426334348 9424540863
Shrinath Seva Trust Shakitnagar Gharshala Road Matu Ratnagar Hansaben Parmar House. Dt	Diversity Women's Welfare Center	Jayontsanaben Sabhaniya Shilpaben Ashok Bhai	8320523436 9173387644 840130620
Kalav Seva Trust Extension Mahila Kalyan Kendra Bharatsingh Jorubha Rana Sarvonti Sosa.80-feet Row Opposite Ayoghya Nagar Vegetable	Diversity Women's Welfare Center	Manager Sureshbhai Archanaben Chauhan	9824201171

Market Dist.Surendranagar			
Shri Jagat Bharati Education and Charitable Trust Gabi Complex Masjid Sheri Haranpara Ghamendranagar Society Rupavati Road Thangarh	Diversity Women's Welfare Center	Hansaben Parmar Manager Vandanaben Gajanr Mohanbhai	9925471856
Medicinal armed Brahmin caste, Joravarnagar	Education & Charitable Trust	Devyaniben Rawal Admin	98252 24049
Medicinal armed Brahmin caste, Surendranagar	Annakshetra, accommodation facilities	Jitubhai Mithapara Manager	98793 29929 9879818353
Shri Scientific Education Trust, Surendranagar	Annakshetra, accommodation facilities	Chandrasekharbhai	94264 74900
Shri Ambika Maimandir Trust, Surendranagar	School	Pankajbhai Jani Sunilbhai	
Sri Trimurti Education Trust, Surendranagar	Family activities	Vasantbhai 5 Tel	
Jain Citizens Education Trust	School and Accommodation	Rakeshbhai Dave	
Shrimali Brahmin Caste Samast Mahalakshmi Temple,	Accommodation	Dili5bhai 5tel	99090 19111
Gayatri Temple, Surendranagar	Dining arrangements, food packets,	Charuben Shah	
Vadwala Temple, Doogharage	Accommodation, Foodpacket		99790 11000
Swaminarayan Vidyarthi Bhuvan	Foodpacket, food and accommodation	Maheshbhai Dave	88662 26996 98254 28328
Prajna Chakshu Mahila Seva Kunj	Food sector, accommodation and school arrangements	Kaniram Bapu	
Bala Ashram	Service operations related to siblings	Premvallabhadas Swami	
Navsarjan Trust		Muktaben Dagli	97277 45368
Sarvodaya Seva Trust	Social awareness, legal advice etc	Jayshriben	
Blessings Disabled Services Trust	Various services	Baldevbhai Makwana	
Nomadic Community Support Forum	Various services	Tulsibhai	90999 36015
Red Cross	Various services	Tulshibhai Prakashbhai Jadav	
BAPS Temple, Surendranagar	Various services	Kothari Swami	99989-94545
Shrajik Seva Trust (Su. Nagar)	Various services	Pradipbhai Vaishnav	
Folk Support Institute (Su. Nagar)	Various services	Devshibhai Desai	94263 62494

Mahila Samkhy (Su. Nagar)	Various services	Varshaben Bhatri	99092 25900
Perpetual Foundation (Su. Nagar)	Various services	Maheshbhai Patel	97146 73372
Sarvodaya Vikas Mandal (Dughrej)	Various services	Ashokbhai Vaghela	93744 29144
Shri C.U.Shah Medical Centre	Various services	Bhupatbhai Rathore	94262 31132
Sri Saurashtra Medical Centre	Health Service	Bablanibhai	
Shri Scientific Research Institute	Health Service	Manishbhai Pandaya	98252 23816
Gitaben & Keeritbhai Dadbhawala Trust	Health Service	Gitaben Anilbhai Vora	9227267444
National Volunteer Union	Health services	Dr. Chandrakant Bhai 5thral	02725-256641 94276 63050
Rotary Club	Various services	Kripaldesai Shemalbhai Modi	9904692309 9825646656
Shilp Organization Narayanpara Street No.7 Ratanpar Dist.Surendranagar	Environment oriented operations and various services	Shilpaben	7048772910

List of District M.P. & MLA District Panchayat President and Deputy President

Sr. No	Name	Assembly constituency	Phone Number	
			Office	Mobile
1		2- Surendranagar Parliamentary Constituency	285590	
Sr. No	Name of MLA	Mobile No	address	PA TO MLA NAME MOBILE No
1	Sri Jagadishbhai P. Makwana, Member of Parliament, Wadhawan Division	9427666212 7984322232	Indraprastha Residency-II, Block No.28, Near Navi Darshan School,Ratanpur Surendranagar.	Sri Rameshbhai 98799-75312 Mr. Krunalbhai 90333-64754
2	Mr. Parasotambhai K. Parmar, Member of Parliament, Dasada-Patdi Division.	9979380742	Bamanwa, Taluka Dasada, District .Surendranagar	
3	Shri Kirit Singh J. Rana, Member of Parliament, Limbd Division	9978441100	Bhargamda, Taluka Limbadi, District Surendranagar."	Sri Pravinbhai Champaneri 94272-15865
4	Mr. Shamjibhai B. Chauhan, Member of Parliament, Chotila Division	9824143200	"Gitabhavan" Shri Rampark Street No.1, Behind the central hall, Kalavad Road, Rajkot."	
5	Sri Prakashbhai P Varmora, Member of Parliament, Dhrangadhra Division	9328274705	Lalkrupa Bungalow, Rawapar Road, Morbi Dist. Morbi.	Shri Ghanshyabhai 7698508437
6	Shri Harikrishna Patel District Panchayat President	9925844777	District Panchayat Office Surendnagar	284127
7	Majethia Vasantben Jagjivanbhai District Panchayat Vice President	7984776806	District Panchayat Office Surendnagar	283539

List of Taluka Panchayat President/Vice President

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka Panchayat	Name of Elected Officer	Designation	Mobile no
1	Chuda	Ishvarbhai kalubhai madhar	President	7046136102
2	Chuda	Vinodbhai ratnabhai vaghela	Vice President	9924281630
3	Chotila	Vaghela shantuben pithabhai	President	8128940541
4	Chotila	Nakabhai ravabhai sabaliya	Vice President	8141873294
5	Thangarh	Chavda punaben savsibhai	President	9824588999
6	Thangarh	Zala mahendrasinh balubha	Vice President	9879332658
7	Dasada	Lataben Pankajkumar Patel	President	9099315205
8	Dasada	Amubhai Bababhai Pugi	Vice President	9978763558
9	Dhrangadhra	Shilpaben rajeshbhai patel	President	9426974057
10	Dhrangadhra	Vitthalbhai lakhmanbhai palani	Vice President	9904610256
11	Muli	Anshoyaba ashoksinh parmar	President	9925555055
12	Muli	Ritaben manshukhbhai labkamana	Vice President	6354433012
13	Lakhatar	Ambariya vasudevabhai govindbhai	President	9426755723
14	Lakhatar	Gangarambhai hirabhai updala	Vice President	9724450646
15	Limbdi	Rekhaba harpalsinh rana	President	9824500085
16	Limbdi	Majuben Dayarambhai Samatiya	Vice President	9712949642
17	Wadhwan	Savitaben ajitbhai madhar	President (i.c)	9909126066
18	Wadhwan	Savitaben ajitbhai madhar	Vice President	9909126066

19	Sayla	Bavaliya khimabhai sadulbhai	President	9724433540
20	Sayla	Mori kanchanben shamjibhai	Vice President	9824649017

All Steta Disaster Management Branch

Sr	District Name	Office
1	Ahemdabad	079-27560511
2	Amreli	02792-230735
3	Anand	02692-243222
4	Arvalli	02774-250221
5	Banaskatha	02742-250627
6	Bharuch	02642-242300
7	Bhavnagar	0278-2521554/55
8	Botad	02849-271340/41
9	Chhotaudepur	02669-233012 / 21
10	Dahod	02673-239123
11	Dang	02631-220347
12	Dev. Dwarka	232183, 232125,
13	Gandhinagar	079-23256639
14	Gir Somnath	02876-240063
15	Jamnagar	0288-2553404
16	Junagadh	0285-2633446/ 2633448
17	Kheda	0268-2553356
18	Kutchh	02832-250923
19	Mahisagar	02674-252300
20	Mehsana	02762-222220/ 222299
21	Morbi	02822-243300
22	Narmada	02640-224001
23	Navsari	02637-259401
24	Panchmahal	02672-242536
25	Patan	02766-224830
26	Porbandar	0286-2220800/801
27	Rajkot	0281-2471573
28	Sabarkatha	02772-249039

29	Surendranagar	02752-283400
30	Surat	0261-2663200
31	Tapi	02626-224460
32	Vadodara	0265-2427592
33	Valsad	02632-243238

SATELLITE TELEPHONE NUMBER

S.No.	DISTRICT NAME	IMEI No.	Phone Number
1.	Seoc	353032044044648	8991115020
2.	Ceo-Gsdma	353032044043954	8991115019
3.	Ahmedabad City(Mc)	353032044157861	8991115047
4.	Ahmedabad	353032044156657	8991115048
5.	Amreli	353032044158232	8991115046
6.	Anand	353032044161202	8991115043
7.	Banaskatha	353032044160212	8991115042
8.	Bharuch	353032044160295	8991115041
9.	Bhavnagar	353032044160618	8991115044
10.	Dahod	353032044160709	8991115045
11.	Dang	353032044160774	8991115036
12.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	353032044160451	8991115037
13.	Gandhinagar	353032044161319	8991115038
14.	Jamnagar	353032044158612	8991115040
15.	Junagadh	353032044161442	8991115039
16.	Kheda	353032044160196	8991115034
17.	Kachchh	353032044159958	8991115035
18.	Mehsana	353032044158828	8991115033
19.	Narmada	353032044161350	8991115032
20.	Navsari	353032044158802	8991115031
21.	Panchmahal	353032044157234	8991115030
22.	Porbandar	353032044157465	8991115029
23.	Rajkot	353032044157556	8991115026
24.	Sabarkantha	353032044157457	8991115027
25.	Surendranagar	353032044157564	8991115026
26.	Surat	353032044145353	8991115024
27.	Surat City	353032044146609	8991115025
28.	Tapi	353032044146823	8991115023
29.	Vadodara City	353032044144729	8991115022
30.	Valsad	353032044146617	8991115021
31.	Jamnagar Mc	353032044044655	8991115018
32.	Junagarh Mc	353032044043889	8991115017
33.	Rajkot Mc	353032044043608	8991115016
34.	Botad	353032041746302	8991115049

35.	Arvalli	353032040819159	8991115050
36.	Patan	353032041844156	8991115051
37.	Vadodara	353032041433604	8991115052
38.	Gir Somnath	353032041424710	8991115053
39.	Chottaudepur	353032041844461	8991115054
40.	Morbi	353032040543395	8991115055

(National Disaster Response Force)
N.D.R.F.

No	Designation	Name	Tel. No.
1	Commanadant	Shri V.V.N. Prasanna Kumar 9490488555	(O) 02668-299182 (F) 02668274470
2	Second Incharge	Shri Vikash singh	(M) 7006842112
3	Dy. Commandant (Training)	Sh. Anupam	(M) 9425590652
4	Dy. Commandant	Shri Ajay Kumar	(M) 7350063759
5	Dy. Commandant (Operational)	SH. VIKRAM CHAUDHARY	(M) 9604925869 (M) 8358030424
6	Control Room comdt06ndrf@gmail.com		(O) 0266 8299201, (M) 9870006730

S.D.R.F.

NO	Group	Std code	Control no	
1	S.R.P.F.GR.1, VADODRA	0265	2433401	
2	S.R.P.F.GR.2, AMEDABAD	079	22823597	
3	S.R.P.F.GR.3, MADANA	02742	283658	
4	S.R.P.F.GR.5GODHRA	02672	262859	
5	S.R.P.F.GR.7 NADIYAD	0268	256635	
6	S.R.P.F.GR.8 GONDAL	02825	220046	
7	S.R.P.F.GR.9 VADODRA	0265	2637100	
8	S.R.P.F.GR.10 VALIYA	02643	290109	7203860321
9	S.R.P.F.GR.11 VAV	02621	251147	
10	S.R.P.F.GR.12 GANDINAGAR	079	23210923	
11	S.R.P.F.GR.13 RAJKOT	9512430100		

List of Chief Fire Officers Gujarat

Sr.no	Municipality	Fire Branch Number	Fire Branch (ic)	Mobile	
1	Director Shri State Fire Residents' Office Gujarat State Gandhinagar	079-23257022	Shri k.k bisnoi -	9879531101	dir-sfps-gnr@gujarat.gov.in
2	Gandhinagar	079-23254022	Shri Raju Patel(i/c)	7016479404	
3	Ahmedabad	079-23251024	Shri Amit Donge	9274494725	
4	Surat	0261-2414139	Shri Pareek Basant	9724345553	
5	Vadodara	0265-2413665	Shri Manojkumar Patil	-	
6	Rajkot	0281-2227222	Shri Amit Dave (i/c)	9714504343	
7	Bhavnagar	0278-2424815	Shri P. JADEJA	9727712177	
8	Jamnagar	0288-2672208	Shri K K Bisanoy	9879531101	
9	Junagadh	0285-2620841	Shri Dipakbhai Jani	9624753333	
10	Mahesana	02762254568	Shri darshan chavda	9328170506	
11	Porbandar	02862240936	Shri harsh Patel	9662662278	

List of P.O. GSDMA

Sr.no	DISTRICT	P. O. GSDMA	Mobile	
1	Gandhinagar	Megha Rabari	8160439782	
2	Ahmedabad	Himanshu Solanki	7984959534	
3	Surat	Nital Doshi	9426845383	
4	Vadodara	-	-	
5	Rajkot	Hasamukh Bhaskar	7984161037	
6	Bhavnagar	Nitin Babhaniya	8238928061	
7	Jamnagar	Paresh Rathod	9662501051	
8	Junagadh	Yakin Shivan	7383398337	
9	Navsari	Dhartiben	9328937011	
10	Vapi			
11	Anand			
12	Nadiyad			
13	Mahesana	Kinjal Prajapati	7096992296	
14	Surendranagar	Varsha parghi	9510574912	
15	Morbi	Amit	7874387678	
16	Porbandar	Guatam vala	8000256651	
17	Gandhidham	Nirav dayma	9537491131	

Nodal officer State of Gujarat

Sr. No.	Name of Dept.	Tel.	e-mail ID
1	Revenue Department	23251509(O) 23251568 (F)	cor-rev@gujarat.gov.in
2	Road & Buildings Department	23251815-16(O) 23252163(F)	ce-pan-rnb@gujarat.gov.in
3	Forests & Environment Dept.	23251051-(O) 23252656(F)	secsed@gujarat.gov.in
4	Fisheries Commissioner	23253729(O) 23253737(F)	commi-fisheries@gujarat.gov.in
5	Commissionerate of Information	23253425(O) 23259288(F)	gujaratinformation@gmail.com
6	GSDMA	23259292(O) 23259275(F)	inforgsdma.org
7	IMD	079-22865165 079-22861413 079-22867657	met_mm@yahoo.co.in
8	commissioner of Relief and Additional Secretary,	079-23251509 079-23251568-fax	99784 01531 cor-rev@gujarat.gov.in
9	Narmada Water Resources Water Supply & K Dept.	079-23251749(O)	osdipwr@gmail.com
10	Police Bhavan (Communication)	(O) 23254414 (F) 23259444	igp-augnr@gujarat.gov.in
11	BSNL, Gujarat	079-23249555	deextgnr@gmail.com
12	Home	23250536 (O) 23211545(R)	us-lno1-home@gujarat.gov.in
13	Panchayat	079-23250458(O),	pratyuxvasaiya@gmail.com
14	Science & Technology	079-23250438 079-23257998	asit@gujarat.gov.in
15	BISAG	079-23213091(F)	bisagsp8@gujarat.gov.in
16	Urban Development	079-23251017(O), 079-23252309(F)	us-tp-ud@gujarat.gov.in
17	Health	23251411 (O) 23251443 (F)	us-estt-hswd@gujarat.gov.in
18	Central Water Commission	23239509(O), 23239509(F)	eedmgnr-cwc@gov.in
19	UD & UHD for Nagarpalika's	23256302(F) 23256303/01 (O)	directormuni@gmail.com

20	Agriculture & Co-operation	23256210(O), 23256210(F) 23256154(O)	dda-staf-agri@gujarat.gov.in
21	Animal Husbandary	23256181(O), 23256142(F)	jt-dir2-anml@gujarat.gov.in
22	Energy & Petrochemicals	23250784	se.osd.05@gmail.com
23	Office of the, Director of Food and Civil Supplies	23251175(O), 23233962(F) 23245070	dydir-sdcs@gujarat.gov.in
24	Port & Transport	23251485(O) 23251489(O) 23252132(F)	us-ports-ptd@gujarat.gov.in
25	Gujarat Maritime Board	23238346/47(O) 2324704(F) 2324705(F)	sharad.dharan@gmbports.in
26	Comm. of Transport	23251365(O) 23251366 (O), 23251362(F)	osd10trans@gujarat. gov.in
27	GSRTC	(O), 22822216	ctcmgsrtc@yahoo.co.in
28	Industries & Mines	23254771(O)	us-mines-imd@gujarat.gov.in
29	Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar	23231745(O) 23222784 (F)	bmwp3gpcb@gmail.com vig-uh-gpcb@gujarat.gov.in
30	Labour & Employment	23254515 (O) 23250875(F)	us1-led@gujarat.gov.in
31	Army	22856251(O/F),	neeraj_guptabuzz@yahoo.co.in
32	Air Force	23242700(O) 23242600(F)	
33	Coast Guard (Base Side Field)	23243264(O) 23243284(F)	ops-nw@ indiancoastguard.nic.in
34	Doordarshan	26853174 (O) 26853854(F)	ddkahmedabad@gmail.com
35	Fire & Emergency Service AMC	22148466 (O)	mfdastur@gmail.com
36	Director General (GIDM)	23275801/804	9978406146
37	Director (F & A)	232-75811 Fax 232 75814	9978407173
38	NDRF Commanadant	(O) 02668274470 (F)02668274470 (M) 094288 26445	
39	NDRF Second Incharge	(M) 94273 04217	
40	NDRF Dy. Commandant	(M) 9427304214 (M)9427050984	

41	NDRF Control Room comdt06ndrf@gmail.com	(O) 02668 274245, (F) 0266 8274470 (M) 9870006730	
42	SEOC	(O) 23251900,23251902, 23251908 (F) 23251912/23251916	
43	Director State Fire Prevention Services	Shri NalinKumar R Chaudhary - 9978407288	079-23257022 dir-sfps-gnr@gujarat.gov.in block No 13 3rd floor, Dr,jivraj Mehta Bhavan Sector -10 Gandhinagar -382010

Control Rooms - - Central and State Govt			
No.	Department	Phone	FAX
1	Ministry Of Home Affairs, New Delhi (Control Room)	011 23092923 011 23093054 011 23092885 011 23092763	011- 23093750
2	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) NDMA Bhawan, A-1, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi - 110 029	011-26701728 011-26701700	011- 26701729
3	IMD (Seismo), New Delhi	011 24619943 011-24624588	011- 24619943 011- 24649850
4	IMD (MET), Ahemdabad	079-22865165 079-22867206 079-22858020	22865449 22864742
5	State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC), Gandhinagar	23251900 /23251902 23251907/08 23251914	23251912 23251916
6	Flood Control Cell -IRRIGATION 1st Floor, State Data Water Data Center, Sector-8, Gandhinagar	23248735/23248736	23240553
7	Flood Control Cell- R&B Deptt. Ground Floor Nirman Bhavan, Sector 10, Gandhinagar	23251510	23257681
8	Control Room -HEALTH - PMCC Ground Floor, Block No.5, Old Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	23250818	23250818

9	DGP, Police Bhavan, G'nagar (State Control) DYSP (I/C Control Room) 23249257	23246328 23246330/31	23246329
10	Control Room - NEW SACHIVALAYA (HOME) Block No. 2, Ground Floor, New Sachivalaya, G'nagar	23252957 23252958	23252075
11	Police Commissioner, Ahemdabad	25633636/25630100/ 200/300/400	25630600 25630700
12	Guj. Maritime Board, G'nagar	23224758	23236499
13	G.E.B. Vadodara	0265-2330017	2337918 2338164
14	GSRTC, Ahemdabad (1) Chief Traffic Commercial Managar (2) Transporation Suptdt.	999895089 22801264 (O)	22803057 (F)
15	ISR, Gandhinagar	66739000/66739102	66739028
16	Control Room- GWSSB, Ground Floor, Jalseva Bhavanm GWSSB, Sector-10 A, Gandhinagar.	23220859	23225979
17	Member Secretary, GPCB Paryavaran Bhavan, Sector-10A, Gandhinagar. membersecretarygpcb@gmail.com	23232152	23222784
18	Control Room - FISHERIES 3rd Floor, Block No.10, Old Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar	23253730 23253740	23253730 23253740

Detail of all Sarpanchshri of Gram Panchayat December-2021

Name of Taluka	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Sarpanch	Mobile Number
Dhrangadhra	Kuda	Swarupaba Jayubha Jhala	9586056169
Dhrangadhra	Koparni	Govindbhai Ramjibhai Parmar	9925173129
Dhrangadhra	kondh	Shantuben Bhikhabhai Rathore	8758141515
Dhrangadhra	Kankavti	Rekhaben Shamjibhai Sonagara	9428248312
Dhrangadhra	Kalyanpur	Rajubhai Waghjibhai tank	9723735336
Dhrangadhra	Khambhda	Sajjanben Hanubhai Singhav	9727557333

Dhrangadhra	Gajanwav	Parmar Pitambarbhai Mavjibhai	9979730908
Dhrangadhra	Gujarvadi	Bhavnaben Rajnikantbhai Sanghani	9725859616
Dhrangadhra	Gala	Jhala Gitaba Jaswant Singh	9714278500
Dhrangadhra	Gajela	Manjulaben Narsinghbhai Chawda	9428327022
Dhrangadhra	Gopalgarh	Janakben Vanrajibhai Lodaria	-
Dhrangadhra	Chuli	Chandubhai Maheshbhai Palani	9265179633
Dhrangadhra	Jasapar	Minben Prakashbhai Gothi	9586852221
Dhrangadhra	Jasmatpur	Panchiben Bijalbhai Bharwad	9723475351
Dhrangadhra	Jegadva	Hetalben Devrajibhai Rabari	8160915512
Dhrangadhra	Jesada	Jhinjuwadiya Bhagwanbhai Tapubhai	9712198882
Dhrangadhra	Juna Ghanshyamgarh	Bharwad Raimalbhai Chhelabhai	9106584789
Dhrangadhra	Dumana	is vacant.	
Dhrangadhra	Jiva	is vacant.	
Dhrangadhra	Thala	Jayantibhai Mahadevbhai Patel	9106005969
Dhrangadhra	Devcharadi	Maniben Valjibhai Parmar	7698723041
Dhrangadhra	Dudapur	Gitaben Ganpatbhai Patel	9979338912
Dhrangadhra	Ghrumath	Vanitaben Amarshibhai Patel	9408111709
Dhrangadhra	Dholi	Parasotambhai Ghudbhai Singhav	7016334841
Dhrangadhra	Navalgarh	Jaimalbhai Khimabhai Jadav	9978470802
Dhrangadhra	Narali	Trikambhai Muladia	9601716448
Dhrangadhra	Narichana	Hasubhai Nagarbhai Sitapara	9586487288
Dhrangadhra	Nimaknagar	Chandubhai Devjibhai Kudecha	9978290086
Dhrangadhra	Pipla	Gomteben Nathubhai Chavda	9687215246
Dhrangadhra	Prathugarh	Jethabhai Gelabhai Degama	9726926592

Dhrangadhra	Pratappur	Pritiben Ashwinbhai Parejia	9979380605
Dhrangadhra	Bavli	Gharmisthaben Rasikbhai Patel	8000367000
Dhrangadhra	Baisabgarh	Sapara Hiraben Bharatbhai	9925870739
Dhrangadhra	Bharada	Ilaben Ashwinbhai Bhuwa	9106162151
Dhrangadhra	Bharat	Laxmiben Manjibhai Gohil	9429376840
Dhrangadhra	bhechda	Bhawanaba Prahlad Singh Jhala	8141570004
Dhrangadhra	Manpur	Samtaben Jagdishbhai 5 Tel	9428238333
Dhrangadhra	Malvan	Sarojba Digvijay Singh Jhala	9879191911
Dhrangadhra	Methan	Ranjanba Nitesh Singh Jhala	6352554181
Dhrangadhra	Mota Ankevadiya	Manishaben Rajeshbhai Motka	9624443819
Dhrangadhra	Ratnapar	Ranjit Singh Rambhai Dodia	9714275416
Dhrangadhra	Rajpar	Vaddoliya Bhimabhai Varshibhai	9909447831
Dhrangadhra	Ramgarh	Karan Singh Chandra Singh Gohil	7984008002
Dhrangadhra	Ragadh	Bhailalbhai Jagdishbhai Virani	9737363985
Dhrangadhra	Rampara	Tamalia Vershibhai Nagjibhai	9712643963
Dhrangadhra	Raigad	Virambhai Kalyanbhai Koli	7990689345
Dhrangadhra	Ravliavdar	Ratilal Somabhai Sarla	9998493333
Dhrangadhra	Rajcharadi	Natwarbhai Karamashibhai Parejia	9998012836
Dhrangadhra	Rajsitapur	Padheriya Washrambhai Thobhanbhai	9913103155
Dhrangadhra	Waghagadh	Patel Baldevbhai Karshanbhai	9427664713
Dhrangadhra	Vasadva	Methania Jyotsnaben Prakashbhai	9825669062
Dhrangadhra	Wavdi	Aniyaria Gavariben Ghanjibhai	8511069330
Dhrangadhra	Virendragarh	Koli Bhikhubhai Amarsibhai	9714182375
Dhrangadhra	Vrajpar	Nadoda Vasrambhai Muljibhai	9726227337

Dhrangadhra	Saraval	Ashwinbhai Lilagharbhai Makasana	9428162948
Dhrangadhra	Satapar	Gugabhai Kanabhai Vahlekiya	6352154289
Dhrangadhra	Sajjanpur	Laljibhai Parbhubhai Patel	7984476308
Dhrangadhra	Soldi	Deepakbhai Karshanbhai Patel	9979133632
Dhrangadhra	Sokhda	Chetankumar Premjibhai Patel	9825106626
Dhrangadhra	Sultanpur	Patel Vinodbhai Pitambarbhai	9726229010
Dhrangadhra	Haripur	Jyothiben Shauleshbhai Patel	9313334020
Dhrangadhra	Hampur	Prafulaben Ufe Pujaben Jitendrapuri Gosai	9825745067
Dhrangadhra	Hirapur	Maghuben Bhagwanbhai Charmata	9925566151
Dhrangadhra	Isdra	Ritaben Kiritbhai Hareja	9712371727
Dhrangadhra	Ignore	Kordia Vijuben Bababhai	9510507562
Lakhtar	Aniyali	Jayaben Shamjibhai Sakaria	9925584492
Lakhtar	Aadlasar	Janakben Ghanshyambhai Lakum	8490888999
Lakhtar	Ingrodi	Anishaben Abdulkhan Malek	9712493013
Lakhtar	Olak	Jashiben Revabhai Rathore	9638317036
Lakhtar	Kadu	Premba Samantsinh Jhala	9687453204
Lakhtar	Kalyanpra	Rameshbhai Lakhmanbhai Panalia	8758732699
Lakhtar	kalam	Prabhaben Rameshbhai Bhankodia	-
Lakhtar	Karela	Jayeshkumar Iswarbhai Ghakdia	6351669553
Lakhtar	Keshriya	Meenaben Nagarbhai Zarwaria	9924103206
Lakhtar	Gangad	Kailasben Kantibhai Bavlia	9510754344
Lakhtar	Dhanad	Shitalben Bharatbhai Gohil	9023032681
Lakhtar	Zamar	Gitaben Maheshbhai Solanki	-
Lakhtar	Daredevils	Nitaba Rajendra Singh Rana	9727009524
Lakhtar	Dhaki	Prabhubhai Balubhai	7984606594

		Makwana	
Lakhtar	Tanmania	Gangaben Velabhai Parmar	9879436557
Lakhtar	Talavni	Mahipal Singh Ranjit Singh Jadeja	9510508181
Lakhtar	Chharad	Janakben Rajubhai Upadla	7228009199
Lakhtar	Talsana	Kripal Singh Surendra Singh Rana	9662882628
Lakhtar	Tavi	Pradhuman Singh Gambhir Singh Rana	6351995938
Lakhtar	Dewalia	Shitalba Dharmendra Singh Rana	7284009455
Lakhtar	Nana Ankevaliya	Ratilal Ramjibhai Bhuwa	9879829383
Lakhtar	Pedhad	Chandra Singh Mangal Singh Rana	9870074224
Lakhtar	Bajrangpura	Jagjivanbhai Govindbhai Chauhan	9023490558
Lakhtar	Babajipara	Josnaben Haribhai Manya	9624155363
Lakhtar	Bhadwana	Laxmiba Batuk Singh Rana	9909125189
Lakhtar	Bhataria	Sangitaben Maheshbhai Manya	9978842846
Lakhtar	Bhalala	Hinaba Ajay Singh Rana	9879757222
Lakhtar	Bhaskarapara-Jyotipara	Shobhanaben Kiritbhai Rethlia	6352122835
Lakhtar	Malika	Gagajibhai Gandabhai Malkia	6352071295
Lakhtar	Modhvana	Keeritsinh Jambha Rana	7990398325
Lakhtar	Lakhatar	Ranjanben Gangrambhai Varmora (Patel)	8401211397
Lakhtar	Larkhadiya	Ramnikba Dharmendra Singh Rana	9904136812
Lakhtar	Lilapur	Arvindbhai Kalyanbhai Jakhnia	9974716147
Lakhtar	Vadala	Laljibhai Ambarambhai Bhambharia	9327525783
Lakhtar	Vadekhan	Jayantibhai Dhirubhai Vadekhaniya	8200025792

Lakhtar	vana	Dhruvraj Singh Surendra Singh Rana	9913200111
Lakhtar	varsani	Yuvraj Singh Bharat Singh Jhala	9925089217
Lakhtar	Vitthalgarh	Iswarbhai Arjanbhai Thuletiya	9558545298
Lakhtar	Vitthalapara	Shobhanaben Vishnubhai Makwana	7567718816
Lakhtar	Sadad	Virambhai Nagjibhai Gd	9726637898
Lakhtar	Savlana	Karshanbhai Velshibhai Daslaniya	8758077623
Lakhtar	sakar	Virmalbhai Nagarbhai Dhoralia	9327935418
Wadhwan	agheli	Nirmalaben Ajitdan Gadhvi	9825232313
Wadhwan	Anindra	Urmilaba Anopsinh Jhala	8000365417
Wadhwan	Bhaiyad	Ranjanben Kanjibhai Vadher	9512020950
Wadhwan	Gomta	Kushnaben Labhubhai Kanani	9727110808
Wadhwan	Bakarthali	Minaba Sajubha Jhala	9725555328
Wadhwan	Bhadreshi	Pushpaben Ranchodbhai Zezaria	9429051526
Wadhwan	Chamaraj	Tikumben Devrajbhai Solmiya	6375297762
Wadhwan	Karangad	Jashuben Govindbhai Mother	9510649842
Wadhwan	Kotharia	Pravinbhai Trikambhai Hadyal	9081035561
Wadhwan	Khajeli	Jyothiben Rajubhai Kumarkhanja	6353259285
Wadhwan	Khodu	Sonalba Siddharaj Singh Kher	9574503796
Wadhwan	Latuda	Kishorebhai Laljibhai Rathore	9714169471
Wadhwan	Fulgram	Gitaben Pratapbhai Jadav	6355655722
Wadhwan	Gundiyala	Muktaben Bharatbhai Kalia	7016812158
Wadhwan	Kariyani	Rakesh Kumar Amarshibhai Vora	6354103002
Wadhwan	Khamisana	Janakben Khumanbhai Dindpara	9909126408

Wadhwan	Kharva	Jashuben Somabhai Marya	9737338710
Wadhwan	Kherali	Juwansang Bharatsang Dodia	9904099050
Wadhwan	Kholadiyad	Varsingbhai Prabhubhai Padhariya	9429443887
Wadhwan	Malod	Rakesh Kumar Iswarbhai Sardwa	9426794123
Wadhwan	Munjpar	Hansaba Digvijay Singh Parmar	9408889531
Wadhwan	Memka	Ghanshyambhai Tribhovanbhai Jadav	9925727470
Wadhwan	Mota-Madhad	Vajubhai Diabhai Barad	9909384888
Wadhwan	Nana-Madhad	Janakabha Labhubha Ratan	6352215191
Wadhwan	Mulchand	Kishorebhai Shivabhai left	9925385466
Wadhwan	nana Kerala	Pravinbhai Haribhai Parmar	9625439398
Wadhwan	Prangarh	Ghughabhai Hirabhai Nakia	8141515234
Wadhwan	Rajpar	Sangitaben Rameshbhai Vaghela	9998561758
Wadhwan	Rai	Narayanabhai Jasingbhai Pavara	9737300002
Wadhwan	Rupavati	Giriraj Singh Sukhdev Singh Jhala	9662494594
Wadhwan	Sankadi	Pravinbhai Babubhai Khachar	9879351545
Wadhwan	Tuva	Gauriben Ghanshyambhai Chauhan	9624283194
Wadhwan	Vadala	Vanrajsih Abhesangbhai Makwana	9099451555
Wadhwan	Waghela	Arunaben Chamanbhai Malvaniya	9313192232
Wadhwan	Vastdi	Minaba Ghanshyambhai Gohil	9725326890
Wadhwan	Velavadre	Champaben Bhanjibhai Sekhawa	9099709681
Wadhwan	Zanpodad	Gauriben Manjibhai Baraiya	9275030306
Wadhwan	Bala	Kamejalia Bharatbhai Harjibhai	9825132833

Wadhwan	Baldana	Vaniya Arvindbhai Mathurbhai	9558001665
Wadhwan	Dedadara	Chavda Dhaniben Ranchodbhai	9426888889
Wadhwan	Katuda	Malakia Nagarbhai Maganbhai	9913289773
Wadhwan	Rampara	Chawda Ranjanben Ranjitbhai	9925735295
Wadhwan	Nagara	Bavlia Madhuben Ranchodbhai	7698273547
Wadhwan	Vadod	Solanki Induben Rajendra Singh	9724227177
Wadhwan	Timba	Gohil Shantaben Arjanbhai	7567214155
Chuda	Acharda	Sukhdev Singh Madhubha Rana	7359607978
Chuda	Karmad	Jyotiben Rameshbhai Parmar	9510475726
Chuda	Kantharia	Nayanaben Dharmeshbhai Mer	7485952859
Chuda	Carol	Merabhai Nathabhai Menia	6354028775
Chuda	Kudla	Pritiba Harendraseeh Rana	9662514502
Chuda	Korda	Hinaben Nileshbhai Sarvaiya	9916587551
Chuda	Khandiya	Devuben Devubhai Ghagharetia	9574642601
Chuda	Gokharvala	Kamuben Rudabhai Susra	7852877777
Chuda	Chachana	Jigneshbhai Kalyanbhai Makwana	9023814655
Chuda	Chachaka	Takhuben Khimjibhai Mithapara	9879696288
Chuda	Chamardi	Anjuben Prabhubhai Metaliya	6352212541
Chuda	Chuda	Kanaiyalal Danjibhai Vania	7878758666
Chuda	Chokadi	Mayaben Ajubhai Makwana	8780230942
Chuda	Chhalala	Hansaben Pujabhai Rathore	9725755764
Chuda	umbrella	Hansaben Harjibhai Nakia	9904939437
Chuda	Old Morwad	Jituben Rajabhai Gamara	7990445456
Chuda	Jepper	Hetalben Jayeshbhai Vanani	9824546361

Chuda	Zizavdar	Digvijayseeh Bharatsinh Rana	9879491108
Chuda	Zobala	Alpeshbhai Bijalbhai Sheikh	9824526262
Chuda	Darod	Nandaben Parshotambahi Wadlia	9909606600
Chuda	New Morwad	Bhupatbhai Bhudarbhai Matraniya	99799999398
Chuda	Balala	Jalubhai Jadav at the same time	9998319984
Chuda	Bhugupur	Ushaben Himmatbhai left	9904576562
Chuda	Bhanejda	Valkuben Jilubhai Bhambla	9909346948
Chuda	Bhesjal	Mayaba Ramjubha Rana	9586288773
Chuda	Minapur	Bijalbhai Talshibhai Bavaliya	90196014860
Chuda	Mojidad	Dipsangbhai Dolubhai Parmar	9909308707
Chuda	Ramdevgarh	Ramdevsinh Bhawansinh Kathia	9624078994
Chuda	Laleeyad	Hetalba Alparajsinh Jhala	7990134839
Chuda	Vanala	Mukeshbhai Bhavubhai Sarvaiya	9898810863
Chuda	Vaniyavadar	Pravinbhai Bhudarbhai Dharjia	9714592389
Chuda	Vejalka	Gopalbhai Becharbhai Dharjia	9662995221
Chuda	Velavadre	empty space	
Chuda	Samdhiyala	Santubhai Lakshmanbhai Zhapda	7202069293
Chuda	Sejakpar	Jayshriben Hiteshkumar Patel	9924141063
Chuda	Sontha	Agarsang Tapubha Wala	9978285444
Limbdi	Anandpar	Kankuben Pitamberbhai Solanki	7861964631
Limbdi	Ankevaliya	Sureshbhai Haribhai Rathore	9824062178
Limbdi	Balol	Ghanshyambhai Phulabhai Rathod	8140388362
Limbdi	Bhagvanapar	Hansaben Bhupatbhai Katudia	9106916105
Limbdi	Bhalgamada	Sukhdev Singh Pathubha Rana	9574504142

Limbdi	Bhathan	Radhaben Bharatbhai Makwana	9898328463
Limbdi	Bhojpara	Kanjibhai Motibhai Makwana	9714555046
Limbdi	Bhoyka	Rajendra Singh Vikram Singh Jhala	9173003003
Limbdi	Bodia	Sobhanaben Rajesbhai Kachia	9687672173
Limbdi	Borna	Dolatsang Manubhai Parmar	9925014841
Limbdi	Borana	Punaben Lakhabhai Kanta	8849778453
Limbdi	Choki	Jamnaben Shelabhai Parghi	9723644248
Limbdi	Chorniya	empty space	
Limbdi	Devpara	Mavjibhai Thobhanbhai Zampadia	9725921119
Limbdi	Dhalwana	Leelaben Iswarbhai Makwana	9687052208
Limbdi	Dolatpar	Leelaben Dhanjibhai Kamejalia	9723253070
Limbdi	Phulwadi	Gouriben Gagjibhai Makwana	9824540981
Limbdi	Gadthal	Puriben Ajaybhai Handa	6351581113
Limbdi	Gadi	Manjibhai Meghabhai Kanotara	9978433045
Limbdi	Ghaghretia	Vasantben Panchabhai Goslia	9510844643
Limbdi	Ghanshyampar	Kantuben Dhirubhai Rokiya	9904119036
Limbdi	Jakhan	Pravinaben Hareshbhai Dhadvi	9904570906
Limbdi	Janshali	Nitesh Kumar Labhubhai Jadav	9898731960
Limbdi	Kmalpar	Dharmendrabhai Samjibhai Sarola	9313589957
Limbdi	Kataria	Kehubhai Arjanbhai Zampadia	7698589384
Limbdi	Khnaabhlav	Harshadaba Lakhdhir Singh Rana	7096615303
Limbdi	Lakshmisar	Rekhaben Sureshbhai Solanki	7510713237
Limbdi	Liyad	Madhuben Harjibhai Mansuriya	9737920816

Limbdi	Motatimbala/ Ghaghosar	Bharat Singh Mahipat Singh Rana	9824215090
Limbdi	Moti Kathechi	Ranchodbhai Bhopabhai Dhoralia	9724472632
Limbdi	Mulbavla	Amijibhai Rasulbhai Fuldhara	9714294378
Limbdi	Nanikatechi	Bachubhai Gelbhai Galiya Sapa	9824417104
Limbdi	Natwargarh	Karamashibhai Jinabhai Kalia	9924311513
Limbdi	Pandari	Babubhai Maganbhai Chavda	9553707614
Limbdi	Panashina	Meghjibhai Vahanbhai Ravodara	9824662369
Limbdi	Parali	Shantuben Tribhovanbhai Kanotara	942739004
Limbdi	Parnala	Dayarambhai Popatbhai Padhaar	9726079430
Limbdi	Ralal	Nandaben Valjibhai Makwana	9825931064
Limbdi	Ramrajpar	empty space	-
Limbdi	Ranagarh	Labhuben Rambhai Domda	9825551762
Limbdi	Raska	Babubhai Muljibhai Makwana	9427483645
Limbdi	Rojasar	Vikram Singh Batuk Singh Rana	9586899954
Limbdi	Shiani	Vinitaben Darshanbhai Bharwad	9408292999
Limbdi	Tokrala	Khamaba Dilubha Jhala	6353140466
Limbdi	Ughal	Urvashiba Shailendra Singh Rana	9909010009
Limbdi	Umedpar	Jyotsnaben Sureshbhai Kadiwal	9773403637
Limbdi	Uantadi	Puriben Sanjaybhai fainted	9016480272
Limbdi	Zhamdi	Savitaben Prabhubhai Rojasara	7575036475
Limbdi	Jambu	empty space	
Limbdi	Kanpara	Parmar Navalsang Kahlsang	9904680560
Limbdi	Souka	Dayaben Parashuram Rathore	9824375848

Limbdi	Samla	Rekhaba Indrasingh Rana	9925689013
Limbdi	Jasmatpar	Makrani Pir Mohammadbhai Usmanbhai	9924191783
Limbdi	Nana timbla	Gorabhai Dalabhai Parmar	7698582648
Limbdi	Jaliyala	Bhopbhai Fuljibhai Degamdia	9978096516
Sayla	Adala - Pipliya	Bhotabhai Nagjibhai Bambha	9512381650
Sayla	Aaya Kesarpar	Prata5 Singh Balvir Singh Jhala	8140000001
Sayla	Ishwariya	Manjuben Prabhubhai Rudatla	9824792316
Sayla	Ovangadh	Rameshbhai Jadavbhai Sarvaiya	7984921520
Sayla	Karadi	Merubhai Jogabhai Sambad	9909825350
Sayla	Kavali	Ketanbhai Vihabhai Tavia	9327347924
Sayla	Kanpur	Kankuben Mumabhai Munghwa	9913912827
Sayla	Kashipra	Ratubhai Dhanjibhai Sapra	9714020490
Sayla	Kotda	Hansaben Sangabhai Parmar	7069232103
Sayla	Khitla	Vilashben Maheshbhai Makwana	7468888388
Sayla	Gadh shirvaniya	Rambhaben Devshibhai Dumadia	6353325701
Sayla	Garambhadi	Jasuben Ghirubhai Kukdia	6352901125
Sayla	Gangajal	Chandraben Babbhai Khachar	9714064164
Sayla	Gudiyawada	Madhuben Dilipbhai Gabu	9624393870
Sayla	Gosal	Bayshaben Ramkubhai Khachar	9016571252
Sayla	Ghara Dungri	Jawuben Ghudbhai Bohkia	9825343931
Sayla	Ganghalpur	Ratnuben Ranchodbhai Targata	9825579336
Sayla	Chitranlak	Gavariben Hamirbhai Kanjia	-
Sayla	Chorveera (G)	Januben Lagharubhai 5dgir	9824552282
Sayla	Chorweera (Than)	Valjibhai Virabhai Makwana	9974728111

Sayla	Old Jashapur	Sonalben Jeshabhai Algotar	9879995123
Sayla	Tintoda - Mangalkui	Manjuben Bhakabhai Sakaria	6354280505
Sayla	Doliya	Maghuben Jivanbhai Adodaria	9879483475
Sayla	Dhonkniya	Chandrikaben Rajubhai Gadhvi	6351046470
Sayla	dhinkvali	Pintuben Anilbhai Rathore	800060891
Sayla	dhedhuki	Bhartiben Mangalubhai Gwalia	9898262525
Sayla	Thoriyali	Jethabhai Ghusabhai Mori	9809884123
Sayla	Dhajala	Jayaben Mathurbhai Parmar	9662030983
Sayla	Dhamrasala	Amuben Hakabhai Jediya	9723004390
Sayla	Nadala - Devgarh	Shantuben Laljibhai Sakaria	7990143814
Sayla	Nava jashapar	Ilaben Sureshbhai Khawad	9879691215
Sayla	New Sudamda	Raviraj Singh Dhirubhai Chauhan	7990789362
Sayla	Navagam	Gobarbhai Popatbhai Chauhan	8758730431
Sayla	Nagadka	Mangalbhai Kanjibhai 5parmar	9879263316
Sayla	Nana Mota sakhpar	Bughabhai Maganbhai Makwana	9687942803
Sayla	Nana Harniya	Amrubhai Dewayatbhai Khachar	9978131541
Sayla	Ninama - Shekhdod	Panchabhai Punjabhai Luni	9979074762
Sayla	Noli	Rajeshbhai Jagabhai Rabari	7567607147
Sayla	Bhaduka	Leelaben Ranjitbhai Kalotra	7600623233
Sayla	Madargarh	Jikuben Parasotambhai Kukdia	9099569762
Sayla	Mota Kerala - Nathupura	Khamaben Vipulbhai Bar	9714571888
Sayla	Mota Bhdala	Ranjanben Shamjibhai Mer	9974965878
Sayla	Morsal	Jasuben Wajabhai left	9904292711
Sayla	Ratanpur - Sonpuri	Vishnubhai Ramjibhai Al	8160124684
Sayla	Ratdaki	Bhavuben Waghhabhai Khambhala	9106764785

Sayla	Lakhawad	Manuben Ravubhai Khawad	7567056777
Sayla		Hansaben Vipulbhai bawliya	8347467053
Sayla	Limbala	Maghuben Sukhabhai Saraiya	7359900475
Sayla	Vakhtapar	Parasotambhai Valjibhai Pandiya	9724597712
Sayla	Vadiya	Taraben Manojbhai Vasava	9909125442
Sayla	Vantavchchh	Dudhiben Dhirubhai Gabu	9026635232
Sayla	Shapar - Brahmapuri	Bhotabhai Kukabhai Saraiya	9974179999
Sayla	Shirvania	Ranjitbhai Sadulbhai Khwad	9714827555
Sayla	Samtapar	Ghughabhai Trikambhai Aghara	8141964388
Sayla	Sayla	Umeshraj Singh Shivraj Singh Jhala	9825638080
Sayla	Sangoi	Jaydevbhai Shivkubhai Khachar	9998141999
Sayla	Sudamada	Bhablubhai Ankubhai Khad	9913675557
Sayla	Sejkapar	Dadubhai Jivabhai Khwad	-
Sayla	Sokhda	Karamshibhai Rupabhai Khambhala	9809801115
Sayla	Hadala - Soribhanda	Samzuben Bhupatbhai Ughreja	9913992961
Sayla	Kansala - Sitagarh	Dineshbhai Gorghanbhai Maruniya	8141475159
Sayla	Chhadiyali	Chhaganbhai Somabhai Vasaveliya	9924183364
Dasada	Aadiyayana	Shilpaben Rasikbhai left	8306451451
Dasada	Ahmedgarh	Qureshi Hanifaben Ganibhai	9724435911
Dasada	Akhiyana	Nasibaben Abbasbhai Malek	9664681449
Dasada	Alampura	Jijnasaben Gautambhai 5 Tel	9624200217
Dasada	Ambala	Leelaba Chanubha Jhala	9687111820
Dasada	Amnagar	Utankiya Jyotsanaben Nathabhai	9898871168
Dasada	Bajana	Rasidaben Ashraf Khan Malek	9724491567

Dasada	Bamnava	Waliben Valabhai Guliya	9979285052
Dasada	Bhadena	Panchani Kailashben Rajeshbhai	9327587800
Dasada	Bhalgam	Parmar Maniben Govindbhai	7069747854
Dasada	Bubwana	Parmabhai Vajubhai Bhalaiya	9067750007
Dasada	chhabdi	Raghubhai Mohanbhai Para	9016388525
Dasada	Chhatrot	Premilaben Manubhai Makwana	9925069459
Dasada	Chikasar	Halimaben Hussainbhai Shersia	8469933101
Dasada	Dasada	Solanki Gouriben Trikambhai	9428327943
Dasada	Degam	Kokilaben Bachubhai Degama	9825682679
Dasada	Dhama	Jessangbhai Amthabhai Solanki	9825414640
Dasada	Airwada	Vasantiben Ajitkumar Chavda	9875252042
Dasada	Fatepur	Rabari Madhiben Virambhai	9723476020
Dasada	Gavana	Hansaben Punabhai Degama	6356650926
Dasada	Ghaspur	Bhikhiben Dasarathbhai Makwana	8140587368
Dasada	Goriyawad	Kantaben Natwarpuri Gauswami	9727975353
Dasada	Gosana	Kesarben Bhuptaji Thakor	9726932647
Dasada	Haripura	Mori Bhavnaben Jaydevbhai	7567083035
Dasada	Hathipura	Sayraben Imtiazbhai Khawdiya	6353040853
Dasada	Hebatpur	Gohil Sangitaben Sanjay Bhai	9925627419
Dasada	Jagdishan	Janakben Dhirubhai Ghatlia	9974230694
Dasada	Jainabad	Rekhaben Mawjibhai Parmar	7600895474
Dasada	Jarvala	Rupalben Hareshbhai Patel	9773267641
Dasada	Jivangarh	Varjuben Sankarbhai Ghanghor	9313021057
Dasada	Joravarpura	Vijuben Prahladbhai Panara	9106967410

Dasada	Kacholia	Hakuben Govindbhai Ratadia	9723171886
Dasada	Kamalpur	Gayatriben Mukeshbhai Surela	9106189233
Dasada	kathada	Kochadia Keshabhai Maganbhai	8758666626
Dasada	Kharaghoda	Dasarathbhai Jeshingbhai Surela	9925643646
Dasada	Kherva	Rathod Jigneshbhai Narayanbhai	9879719119
Dasada	Kochada	Dodia Khengarbhai Bhawanbhai	9825794200
Dasada	Limbd	Bhamani Khodbhai Kantibhai	9327142228
Dasada	Manawada	Ghenuja Kailashben Jagabhai	9913272931
Dasada	mera	Chavda Vinubhai Mafabhai	8141612360
Dasada	Metasar	Makwana Ravinaben Kishankumar	9924314399
Dasada	Mithagodha	Bhanuben Kantibhai Jhinjuwadia	9313331561
Dasada	Mota Uabhada	Nabuben Dhudaji Thakor	9824122943
Dasada	Mota mjethi	Gulabben Vanrajbhai Waghadia	9662690006
Dasada	Mulada	Vilashba Raghubha Jhala	7046511442
Dasada	Nagadka	Bhavanaben Ganpatbhai Patel	9979285003
Dasada	Nana Goraiya	Mahadevbhai Valabhai Makwana	9726933154
Dasada	Nani Majethi	Mukeshbhai Bhopabhai Goltar	9825237054
Dasada	Navarangpura	Nanubhai Bhawanbhai Kataria	9978425425
Dasada	Odu	Bhagabhai Saktabhai Nagwadia	9727275487
Dasada	Padiwada	Ramiben Hemabhai Fatepara	9979636871
Dasada	panwa	Manjuben Ramubhai Bhangi	7283845936
Dasada	Pipali	Rajesh Kumar Kanjibhai Vaniya	7600327288
Dasada	Rajpar	Kantibhai Gangarambhai	9537950948

		Baldania	
Dasada	Rasulabad	Qureshi Shirajbhai Hasanbhai	9714093650
Dasada	Rozwa-Nawapura	Ranchodbhai Lakhmanbhai Makwana	9904317679
Dasada	Rustamgarh	Dodia Kamleshkumar Hirabhai	9687915621
Dasada	Sali	Dharamshibhai Nathabhai Gorecha	9688771851
Dasada	Savada	Hanubha Daduji Sodha	9712357680
Dasada	Savlash	Dhudabhai Narsibhai Babaria	8153880645
Dasada	Saddle	Malek Mobatkhan custom	9426487712
Dasada	Sidhdhsar	Natwarbhai Bababhai Patel	7069513735
Dasada	Surajpura	Rabari Gogjibhai Becharbhai	9714432728
Dasada	Sorel	Waju Bhai Lakhu Bhai Pawara	7861911349
Dasada	Sushiya	Kalaubhai Khodabhai Vaghela	9023927102
Dasada	Uapariyala	Kalabhai Bhalubhai Patadia	9924552754
Dasada	Waghada	Jadav Mukeshbhai Arjanbhai	9313372054
Dasada	Valevda	Amarbhai Gelabhai Nadisaria	9714129709
Dasada	Vanod	Ano5sang Natubha Vaghela	9978189206
Dasada	Visavdi	Vaghela Hanubha Shivubha	7698293226
Dasada	Weesnagar	Rameshbhai Gugabhai left	9925530465
Dasada	Zadiyana	Pravinkumar Gandabhai Goyal	9316104515
Dasada	Zezra	Jadav Pachanbhai Mandanbhai	9978629640
Dasada	Zezeri	Zandani Ashraf Khan Waghaji	6352568503
Dasada	Navyani	Shantaben Chaturbhai Chamar	9537279469
Dasada	Echhwada	Jadav Kanubhai Ramabhai	9925075944
Dasada	Gedia	Malek Hanifaben Bismillah Khan	9723203663
Dasada	Ramgri	Solanki Sonalben Rajinikanth	9714415622
Dasada	Malanpur	Solanki Shiviben Harjibhai	9998454475
Dasada	Malvan	Patel Kantaben Rasiklal	9909547799

Dasada	Porada	Chachani Nitaben Kalaubhai	9723082895
Dasada	Sadla	Vadecha Takhiben Navghanbhai	9624286492
Dasada	Vadgam	Well Ramilaben Nanubhai	9898231277
Dasada	Kamalpur	Malek Amjad Khan Muhammad Khan	9723111334
Dasada	Zhinjuwada	Jhala Gitaba Bipinsingh	9898896821
Dasada	Nagavada	MC Rudatla, Administrator	9327478965
Dasada	Ramwadnesh	Al Gagaben Ramabhai	9974663436
Dasada	Vachcharajpura	Nayanaben Vikramsingh Jhala	7359994504
Chotila	Anandpur (Rental)/ Sakhpar	Dhirubhai Ravjibhai Dhoralia	8469033283
Chotila	Aankdiya	Ajaybhai Rameshbhai Absania	9724555485
Chotila	Devpara (Anandapar)	Kailashben Vanrajbhai Rangpara	9265684592
Chotila	Jivapar (Anandapar)	Bholabhai Dudabhai Raghwani	8141722052
Chotila	Kantharia	Hansaben Bhupatbhai Dhoria	8469810077
Chotila	Lomakotdi	Dear Laxmiben Rameshbhai	9925611186
Chotila	Mewasa (Bamanbor)	Nimuben Bharatbhai Govani	9909448719
Chotila	Mota Moldi	Gangaben Valabhai left	6355905010
Chotila	Shekhlia	Dudabhai Vasrambhai Bavlia	9313298959
Chotila	Zinzuda	Chelubhai Panchabhai Rathore	9510093163
Chotila	Bhetsuda	Ramuben Babubhai Parmar	9510723743
Chotila	Golida	Tinaben Vanrajbhai Shisha	9824725102
Chotila	Monpar	Gavariben Virjibhai Makwana	9316851289
Chotila	Pipliya	Keshubhai Punabhai Makwana	6352164110
Chotila	Dharai	Shivuben Virjibhai Jhala	9586401539
Chotila	Dhoklava	Jashuben Pithabhai Bathwar	9979090355
Chotila	Parbadi	Bharatbhai Dahabhai Mandani	9537320200
Chotila	Tajpar	Narasihbhai Sadulbhai	7990522375

		Kheraliya	
Chotila	Chiroda sanosara	Nandaben Jogidasbhai Khachar	9737413100
Chotila	Chobari / Rampara	Bharatbhai Ukabhai Sosa	8160057461
Chotila	Mevasa (Sanosara)	Kaluben Veerabhai Bathwar	8980742394, 9725856801
Chotila	Sanosara	Dhirubhai Najabhai Jada	9879125826
Chotila	Sukhsar	Ashtabhai Somalabhai Khachar	7359931210
Chotila	Garhechi	Sonaben Nagjibhai Khatana	9978256525
Chotila	Kherana	Jetuben Hamirbhai Gabu	9879016068
Chotila	Lakhnka	Vipaben tinabhai khorani	9601767897
Chotila	Big Haraniya/ Naniani	Radhaben Govindbhai Samad	7298541111
Chotila	Suraii	Lakhmanbhai Sondbhai Shialia	8469433107
Chotila	Bhimgarh	Rahulbhai Bachubhai Zapdia	9904256908
Chotila	Kalasar	Mansukhbhai Nanubhai Dhoralia	9909874608
Chotila	Kheradi	Shantiben Vajabhai Kobia	9723536605
Chotila	Lakhchokiya	Kailashben Dhanjibhai Kukdia	9925852207
Chotila	nani Moladi	Kailashben Bhagubhai Khwad	9925926552
Chotila	Chiroda (Rajpara)	Janyatibhai Raghavbhai Chauhan	9726603132
Chotila	Doslidhuna	Liluben Naranbhai Gamara	9825611234
Chotila	Piplia (Bamanbor)	Jayarajbhai Bharatbhai scam	9879844444
Chotila	Rajpara	Manjuben Danabhai Vaghela	7861993736
Chotila	Rampara (Raj)	Jayantibhai Ambabhai Sanghani	7016385541
Chotila	Bhojpuri / Mahidad	Shaileshbhai Devabhai Bathwar	9586603119
Chotila	Dakwadla	Lilaben Zeelubhai Gida	9727526871
Chotila	Fulzar/ Salakhada	Shardaben Bijalbhai Gandia	6553388950

Chotila	Gunda	Ramjuben Gordhanbhai Makwana	9327749068
Chotila	Reshmiya	Becharbhai Hamabhai Khatana	9825586106
Chotila	Bhojpara	Shitalben Jashabhai Amotia	7990997186
Chotila	MOkasar	Jasuben Dineshbhai Rajpara	7069517198
Chotila	Panchvada	Maganbhai Vasrambhai Metalia	9978548161
Chotila	Piava	Jesabhai Samatbhai Jograjia	9913445629
Chotila	Traboda	Gagjibhai Ukabhai Malakia	9638129415
Chotila	Habiyasar / Bhimora	Gagaben Tejabhai Shialia	9979072972
Chotila	Mota kandhasar	Javiben Kamabhai Solmiya	9265492225
Chotila	Nana Kandhasar	Samuben Govindbhai Many	9925145777
Chotila	Nani Morsal	Jashuben Jadavbhai Saraiya	9913992986
Chotila	peppery	Vinabhai Manjibhai Sakaria	9099406150
Chotila	Chanpa	Lalubhai Dalsinghbhai Singadia	9265152211
Chotila	Jani vadla	Anandben Gabrubhai Bhagat	9998700999
Chotila	Naliyeri	Dhudiben Chandubhai Mer	98244 94821
Chotila	Navagam (Chotila)	Vinodbhai Bhawanbhai Sarvadia	76004 64635
Chotila	Panjvali	Munabhai Ankubhai Khachar	9712160005
Chotila	Devsar	Jyothiben Hasmukhbhai Dave	9016519232
Chotila	Nawa	Labhubhai Devabhai Aghara	9328062707
Chotila	Rajawad	Ranchodbhai Samatbhai Parmar	6355586418
Chotila	Rupavati (King) / Rampara	Bhartiben Virambhai Vaghani	8200130679
Chotila	Wavdi	Chanabhai Maganbhai Bohkia	9687031076
Chotila	Hirasar/ Akala	Baghuben Vallabhbhai Sheyaliya	9726226802
Chotila	Kundha/Duheli	Vasantben Bholabhai Rathod	9727163897
Chotila	Magharikhada/ Kumbhara	Gitaben Praveenbhai Jambukiya	8780217115

Chotila	Nana Paiyad / Jasapar	Madhuben Dalsukhbhai Makwana	9909198815
Chotila	Sangani	Maheshbhai Ambabhai Dharjia	9925171321
Chotila	Kabran	Hamirbhai Nathabhai Chavda	9727224404
Chotila	Khatdi	Dolubhai Dhirubhai Khachar	6354431554
Chotila	Wadali	Shilpaben Sureshbhai Makwana	9924789928
Muli	Umarda	Manishaba Kanubhai Karpada	9925976875
Muli	Kalamad	Gitaben Dhirubhai tank	9978291683
Muli	Kukda	Krishnaba Jitendra Singh Parmar	9687200888
Muli	Kuntalpur	Patel Vijayaben Dalichandbhai	9825598311
Muli	Khatdi	Dewanshiba Kripalsingh Jhala	9375303939
Muli	Khakhrala	Maheshbhai Kalyanbhai Satola	9023373077
Muli	Palasa	Govindbhai Najabhai Parmar	9978363216
Muli	Gadhada	Vilasben Vishnubhai Sormia	9537414666
Muli	Khanpaliya	Jivanbhai Arjanbhai Vanani	6354545993
Muli	Garhad	Mahendra Singh Jambha Parmar	9979100017
Muli	Godavari	Urmilaba Hamir Singh Parmar	9879190368
Muli	Gautamgarh	Kamuben Raghubhai Sapra	9974364173
Muli	Chanpar	Yuvraj Singh Dilubha Parmar	8758297789
Muli	Jasapar	Hansaben Ramsangbhai left	8160285680
Muli	Tikar (par)	Sheetalba Devendra Singh Parmar	9909447565
Muli	Devpara	Aghara Pravinbhai Bhupatbhai	7984646588
Muli	Danawara	Ashaben Vasudevabhai Kathekiya	9727480198
Muli	Dudhay	Dahiben Virabhai Jhala	8160587360
Muli	Digsar	Ushaba Balbhadra Singh Parmar	9909200912

Muli	Dadholia	Hemubhai Gandubhai Jejaria	9909125819
Muli	Sagadhra	Vershibhai Bhagwanbhai Rojasara	9979634462
Muli	Dharmendragarh	Vasudevabhai Shamjibhai Mataria	9913103179
Muli	Tidana	Anandaba Vanraj Singh Parmar	6353829117
Muli	Naliya	Bodhabhai Bhikhabhai Vaghela	7434838448
Muli	Hematpar	Jayaben Harshadbhai Vasaveliya	9825737334
Muli	Bhawanigarh	Lakhuben Arvindbhai Khokhani	9913447038
Muli	Asudrali	Jadavbhai Lagharbhai left	9909448260
Muli	Bhet	Meghuben Rameshbhai Dumania	9913444390
Muli	Naddhri	Navghanbhai Babubhai Sitapara	9979634462
Muli	Manpar	Hakabhai Ramjibhai Chatrotiya	6354557955
Muli	Muli	Laxman Singh Dadubha Parmar	9879688526
Muli	Ranipat/Jepper	Chhatrapal Singh Mahavir Singh Rana	9909547373
Muli	Ramperda	Rambhai Mothabhai Karpada	9825088511
Muli	Dholiya	Jilabhai Jagabhai Satola	9726263578
Muli	Limli	Archanaba Lagdhir Singh Parmar	9978900053
Muli	liya	Chandubhai Heerabhai Makwana	6351614587
Muli	Vadadra	Rinkuben Devjibhai Dudhreja	9925838429
Muli	Vagadiya	Takhuben Hasmukhbhai Panara	9978399398
Muli	Velala (Dhra)	Madhuben Dhirubhai Makwana	9879839333

Muli	Virpar	Nayanaben Vinodbhai Patel	9773158135
Muli	Mahadevgarh	Tapubhai Papatbhai bawalwa	9913052963
Muli	Sarla	Rajubhai Devjibhai Matudia	9879093441
Muli	Sra	Hansaben Mangabhai Makwana	9979220150
Muli	Sujangarh	Mansaben Bhupatbhai Udesha	7862838332
Muli	Shekhar	Harshadbhai Virambhai Dharejia	8128074911
Muli	Sidhdhsar	Surajba Dashrath Singh Mori	9664996096
Muli	Somasar	Shankuntalaben Hasubhai Golani	9904118356
Muli	Navania	Jai Singh Gulab Singh Parmar	8780029572
Muli	Pandvra	Anirudh Singh Indra Singh Parmar	9737232288
Muli	Aambrdi	Jeshabhai Jerambhai Tharesha	8758143046
Muli	Karshangarh	Kalabhai Jemabhai Sadialiya	9712380948
Muli	Ramper	Rameshbhai Narasimbhai Kunpara	9879806735
Muli	Raisangpar	Gitaben Nathabhai Jhala	9737232288
Thangarh	Amarapar, Abhepar, Kanpar	Mayaben Sukhabhai Karelia	9904668442
Thangarh	Anandpara(Than), Devpara, Hirana	Madhuben Arvindbhai Vaghela	9016885588
Thangarh	Gugliyana	Kantaben Virjibhai Magwaniya	9925851946
Thangarh	KhaKhravali	Varshaben Devjibhai Setania	9714494999
Thangarh	Chandrelia	Labhuben Gandabhai Sarla	9825733284
Thangarh	Mandasar	Savuben Bachubhai left	9904689792
Thangarh	Morthala	Navghanbhai Vershibhai Degama	9824850360
Thangarh	Navagam(Than)	Pravinbhai Premjibhai Khamani	9723494791
Thangarh	Rupavti (srodi)	Prabhubhai Jerambhai	6355748597

		Morwadia	
Thangarh	Lachamachi	Vilasaba Anopsinh Rana	9909547444
Thangarh	Dewalia	Jashuben Kukabhai Aniyalia	6352030996
Thangarh	Sarodi-Rampara(s)	Manjuben Savjibhai Chawda	9727812485
Thangarh	Sarasana	Premjibhai Chhaganbhai Parmar	9825392394
Thangarh	Songarh	Mangalubhai Bhupatbhai Jalu	8488000052
Thangarh	Velalal (sa)	Janbaiben Suregbhai Khachar	9512659965
Thangarh	Tarnetar	Ashok Singh Chandubha Rana	9824443927
Thangarh	Uandvi	Pemabhai Merabhai Kerala	9979072787
Thangarh	Ravrani	Digvijay Singh Bhairav Singh Rana	9825490999
Thangarh	Khakhrathal	Rameshbhai Masabhai Sardia	8128170958
Thangarh	Nalakhambha	Kiritbhai Dineshbhai Panara	8160730460
Thangarh	Vijliya	Shantuben Dhirubhai Rangpara	7283902385
Thangarh	Jamwadi	Nagjibhai Khodabhai Algotar	9898035427
Thangarh	Vermadhar	is vacant.	

Task Force Operation Room

Sr. No.	Name TASK FORCE	Phone Number
1	Warning and Communications DEOC	283400
2	Law & Order POLICE	282452
3	Warning DEOC	285200
4	Search & Rescue DEOC	283400
5	Public Works	282082
6	Shelter DPEO	283099
7	Water Supply	235804

8	Food & Relief supplies DSO	284351
9	Public Health & Sanitation CDHO	283706
10	Power PGVCL	220450
11	Logistics	285602
12	Animal Health & Welfare	285785
13	Damage assessment/Survey	283400
14	Media/public Information	282253
15	Planning and coordination	283400
16	Financial arrangement	285441

Block	Name of GPs	Latitude	Longitude
CHOTILA	ANANDPUR (BHADLA)	22.225809°	71.167514°
CHOTILA	ANKADIYA	22.23733894	71.12778561
CHOTILA	BHIMGADH	22.399995°	71.177840°
CHOTILA	BHOJPARA	22.280469°	71.161941°
CHOTILA	CHANPA	22.425596	71.17231781
CHOTILA	CHOBARI	22.26075423	71.20662788
CHOTILA	Chotila	22.428152°	71.200981°
CHOTILA	DAKVADLA	22.30128041	71.10166567
CHOTILA	DEVPARA (ANANDPUR)	22.22114419	71.18458761
CHOTILA	DEVSAR	22.49847128	71.25039807
CHOTILA	DHARAIE	22.18305395	71.2796858
CHOTILA	DHOKALVA	22.2027627	71.24720816
CHOTILA	GOLIDA	22.19890746	71.18238297
CHOTILA	HABIYASAR	22.3930212	71.26403432
CHOTILA	JANIVADLA	22.44522154	71.13748367
CHOTILA	JIVAPAR (ANANDPUR)	22.24418193	71.15045406
CHOTILA	KABRAN	22.29963935	71.13778707
CHOTILA	KALASAR	22.37863352	71.15278466
CHOTILA	KANTHARIYA	22.214753°	71.135469°
CHOTILA	KHERDI	22.38649198	71.1551004
CHOTILA	MAGHARIKHADA	22.46682435	71.25759242
CHOTILA	MAHIDAD	22.28237504	71.18660047
CHOTILA	MONPAR	22.201579°	71.158500°
CHOTILA	MOTA KANDHASAR	22.43309802	71.26661273
CHOTILA	NALIYERI	22.47919406	71.1360817
CHOTILA	NANA KANDHASAR	22.44793013	71.25627447
CHOTILA	NANA PALIYAD	22.41942786	71.22059734
CHOTILA	NANI MORSAL	22.40759466	71.24771563
CHOTILA	NAVAGAM (CHOTILA)	22.44684039	71.18889681
CHOTILA	PAJVALI	22.45579039	71.18159633
CHOTILA	PARABDI	22.23785987	71.19963421
CHOTILA	PIPRALI	22.39368534	71.31524848
CHOTILA	RAJAVAD	22.47521584	71.23842489

CHOTILA	RAJPARA (CHOBARI)	22.32295756	71.12608133
CHOTILA	RAMPARA (RAJAVAD)	22.48414759	71.18784903
CHOTILA	RUPAVATI (RAJAVAD)	22.46897496	71.19467467
CHOTILA	SAKHPAR	22.23665654	71.17964043
CHOTILA	SANGANI	22.446111°	71.236694°
CHOTILA	TAJPAR	22.23714262	71.17188657
CHOTILA	VADALI	22.1748523	71.17471966
CHOTILA	VAVDI	22.51827796	71.2357618

CHUDA	BHANEJADA	22.4382435	71.59432926
CHUDA	ACHARDA	22.47723822	71.85962884
CHUDA	BALALA	22.40952954	71.81354034
CHUDA	BHRUGUPUR	22.47411555	71.74938641
CHUDA	CHHALALA	22.41937637	71.80697098
CHUDA	CHHATRIYALA	22.43436538	71.71224603
CHUDA	CHOKDI	22.48081344	71.60676783
CHUDA	Chuda	22.476657	71.680064
CHUDA	CHUDA	22.480145°	71.690197°
CHUDA	GOKHARWALA	22.47237862	71.72352925
CHUDA	JEPAR	22.49247276	71.6579361
CHUDA	JUNI MORWAD	22.527369°	71.575580°
CHUDA	KANTHARIYA	22.421890°	71.861760°
CHUDA	KARMAD	22.42431259	71.73953517
CHUDA	KAROL	22.49985442	71.77582952
CHUDA	KHANDIYA	22.45766829	71.85616981
CHUDA	KORDA	22.46549419	71.5551826
CHUDA	KUDLA	22.437994°	71.629875°
CHUDA	LALIYAD	22.51377725	71.71985491
CHUDA	MOJIDAD	22.47607698	71.81433017
CHUDA	NAVI MORWAD	22.537127	71.5752746
CHUDA	RAMDEVGADH	22.44260045	71.68316225
CHUDA	SAMDHIYALA	22.50844811	71.56376249
CHUDA	SEJAKPAR	22.468083°	71.793083°
CHUDA	SONTHA	22.3854702	71.85174715
CHUDA	VELAVADAR	22.467110°	71.632196°
CHUDA	ZINZAVADAR	22.45274333	71.69514197
CHUDA	ZOBALA	22.42250447	71.76473026
dasada	ADARIYANA	23.42887681	71.70469935
dasada	AHMEDGADH	23.2714048	71.77096137
dasada	AKHIYANA	23.04402626	71.70927126

dasada	ALAMPURA	23.39799373	71.95109928
dasada	AMBALA	23.29100319	71.85449819
Dasada	BAJANA	23.1146313	71.78145397
dasada	BHALGAM	23.40129674	71.67599151
dasada	BUBVANA	23.36626911	71.8487409
dasada	CHHABALI	23.01670284	71.92646786
dasada	CHHATROT	23.44023777	71.87660702
dasada	CHHATROT	23.44023777	71.87660702
dasada	CHIKASAR	23.25833877	71.73517025
dasada	DASADA	23.32386786	71.83129527
dasada	Dasada	23.322663	71.834817
dasada	DEGAM	23.11818158	71.65928101
dasada	DHAMA	23.39742522	71.67223547
dasada	ECHHVADA	23.40251485	71.89974696
dasada	ERWADA	23.42315323	71.86725232
dasada	ERWADA	23.42315323	71.86725232
dasada	FATEPUR	23.40151456	71.62950049
dasada	GAVANA	23.3391464	71.86266197
dasada	GEDIYA	23.01304926	71.7989107
dasada	GORIYAVAD	23.24863318	71.80464028
dasada	GOSANA	23.4887014	71.91715822
dasada	HEBATPUR	23.05016804	71.97831712
dasada	JAGDISHAN	23.30234002	71.87306819
dasada	JAINABAD	23.28586391	71.76985233
dasada	KACHOLIYA	23.06362814	71.83520638
dasada	KAMALPUR	23.03023283	71.83617431
dasada	KATHADA	23.29021566	71.81023717
dasada	KHARAGHODA	23.18347549	71.73364817
dasada	KHERVA	23.00325603	71.7465354
dasada	LIMBAD	22.97855917	71.88965025
dasada	MALVAN	23.063459°	71.750393°
dasada	MANAVADA	23.48422434	71.93314486
dasada	Mandal	23.281664	71.915772
dasada	MERA	23.51080474	71.96099222
dasada	METASAR	23.292694°	71.813194°
dasada	MITHAGODHA	23.270816	71.70391
dasada	MOTI MAJETHI	23.08799694	71.88177625
dasada	MULADA	23.29647578	71.72620833
dasada	NAGVADA	23.32538161	71.71148822
dasada	NANA GORAIYA	23.11136352	71.82778097
dasada	NANI MAJETHI	23.08000348	71.87006012
dasada	NAVA SADLA	23.13717178	71.82854861
dasada	NAVIYANI	23.47681379	71.96228266
dasada	ODU	23.23029599	71.69454921

dasada	PADIWADA	23.47343965	71.70817809
dasada	PANVA	23.3871773	71.81557091
dasada	PIPLI	23.06966757	71.71148045
dasada	RAJPAR	23.036183°	71.907157°
dasada	RAMGARI	23.02323492	71.84170155
dasada	RASULABAD	23.293977°	71.789057°
dasada	ROZVA	23.47931862	71.66274723
dasada	RUSTAMGADH	23.30021921	71.79087131
dasada	SALI	23.44253555	71.73311159
dasada	SAVDA	23.23242907	71.7532853
dasada	SAVLAS	23.15074786	71.79871844
dasada	SEDLA	23.04325425	71.77415987
dasada	SIDHSAR	23.035563°	71.806979°
dasada	SUREL	23.47903519	71.61848441
dasada	SUSHIYA	23.46443725	71.88590973
dasada	VACHHARAJPURA	23.3877055	71.60046508
dasada	VADGAM	23.320833°	71.826389°
dasada	VALEVADA	23.45306439	71.93949132
dasada	VANOD	23.42944892	71.92457895
dasada	VISAVADI	23.34121742	71.73400058
dasada	VISNAGAR	23.46441587	71.56718428
dasada	ZADIYANA	23.43989457	71.73641795
dasada	ZEZRA	23.34502911	71.76307921
dasada	ZINZUWADA	23.35248337	71.65306969
Dhrangadhra	BAISABGADH	23.03653388	71.35836116
Dhrangadhra	BAVALI	22.92706287	71.39905432
Dhrangadhra	BHARAD	22.88817341	71.60325736
Dhrangadhra	BHARADA	23.07178699	71.59454631
Dhrangadhra	BHECHADA	22.90441721	71.44696322
Dhrangadhra	DEVCHARADI	22.82611724	71.55447811
Dhrangadhra	DEVCHARADI	22.82611724	71.55447811
Dhrangadhra	DHOLI	22.89065627	71.48927108
Dhrangadhra	DHRUMATH	23.04274594	71.64913615
Dhrangadhra	DUDAPUR	23.01687664	71.58884765
Dhrangadhra	DUMANA	22.85853774	71.6425606
Dhrangadhra	GAJANVAV	22.90788287	71.40240478
Dhrangadhra	GALA	23.010884°	71.569349°
Dhrangadhra	GANJELA	22.89476276	71.64317411
Dhrangadhra	GUJARVADI	22.8324914	71.51487061
Dhrangadhra	HAMPAR	22.90584	71.57139349
Dhrangadhra	HARIPUR	23.00337448	71.51815336
Dhrangadhra	HIRAPUR	22.999412°	71.573445°
Dhrangadhra	ISADRA	23.039378°	71.511923°

Dhrangadhra	JASAPAR	22.940423°	71.438071°
Dhrangadhra	JASMATPUR	23.093155°	71.376835°
Dhrangadhra	JEGADVA	22.95379899	71.52711068
Dhrangadhra	JESADA	23.11165187	71.47068129
Dhrangadhra	JUNA GHANSHYAMGADH	23.05680966	71.39750687
Dhrangadhra	KANKAVATI	23.07510703	71.35419791
Dhrangadhra	KHAMBHDA	22.8914824	71.52397245
Dhrangadhra	KUDA	23.13589529	71.38131778
Dhrangadhra	MALVAN	23.09291	71.53157606
Dhrangadhra	MANPUR	23.01474069	71.65156196
Dhrangadhra	METHAN	22.98566174	71.64449354
Dhrangadhra	MOTA ANKEVALIYA	22.8415141	71.45517781
Dhrangadhra	NARALI	23.11256533	71.42144328
Dhrangadhra	NARICHANA	22.86616323	71.4080767
Dhrangadhra	NAVALGADH	22.91753486	71.50661229
Dhrangadhra	NIMAKNAGAR	23.1383413	71.39682763
Dhrangadhra	PRATAPPUR	22.86185101	71.61150565
Dhrangadhra	PRATHUGADH	22.85956829	71.53985022
Dhrangadhra	RAJCHARADI	22.92952595	71.62523235
Dhrangadhra	RAJGADH	23.00602471	71.56497082
Dhrangadhra	RAJSITAPUR	22.8655106	71.58290076
Dhrangadhra	RAMGADH	22.95367929	71.56227125
Dhrangadhra	RAVALIYAVADAR	22.82795812	71.38336146
Dhrangadhra	RAYGADH	22.80637864	71.38918841
Dhrangadhra	SAJJANPUR	23.09493018	71.48046022
Dhrangadhra	SARVAL	22.99104945	71.68368369
Dhrangadhra	SATAPAR	23.07173644	71.43255763
Dhrangadhra	SOKHADA	22.970502°	71.727323°
Dhrangadhra	SULTANPUR	23.12677051	71.60388841
Dhrangadhra	THALA	23.10397107	71.56522003
Dhrangadhra	VAGHGADH	23.08638	71.358641
Dhrangadhra	VASADVA	23.04017326	71.5852675
Dhrangadhra	VAVDI	23.054889°	71.510806°
Dhrangadhra	VIRENDRAGADH	23.0812087	71.44967756
Lakhtar	ADALSAR	22.88215383	71.80998573
Lakhtar	BABAJIPARA	23.00987105	71.98443091
Lakhtar	BHADWANA	22.79098138	71.80522585
Lakhtar	BHASKARPARA	22.98068105	71.9560555
Lakhtar	BHATHARIYA	22.79288662	71.82378476
Lakhtar	CHHARAD	22.95388955	71.91937766
Lakhtar	DERVALA	22.87002485	71.89331808
Lakhtar	DEVALIYA	22.78929715	71.8454244

Lakhtar	DHANKI	22.95118286	71.86655359
Lakhtar	GANGAD	22.94862872	71.97190391
Lakhtar	KADU	22.89090413	71.83716896
Lakhtar	KALAM	22.87632423	71.86258618
Lakhtar	KALYANPARA	22.98037661	72.00898765
Lakhtar	KARELA	22.98306872	71.83845088
Lakhtar	LILAPUR	22.9304391	71.83077009
Lakhtar	MALIKA	22.89953598	71.93248525
Lakhtar	OLAK	22.92765728	71.8870958
Lakhtar	PEDHDA	22.93616927	71.66286782
Lakhtar	SAKAR	22.862630°	71.951455°
Lakhtar	TALSANA	22.79100696	71.90664327
Lakhtar	TAVI	22.72536448	71.85561988
Lakhtar	VADEKHAN	22.82600203	71.95694477
Lakhtar	VADLA	22.92052312	71.98973104
Lakhtar	VARSANI	22.74205538	71.81680558
Lakhtar	VITTHALGADH	22.98946027	71.97548406
Lakhtar	VITTHALPARA	23.02201767	72.00770974
LIMBDI	AANANDPAR	22.52209873	72.08327286
LIMBDI	ANKEWALIYA	22.62132725	71.79195284
LIMBDI	BALOL	22.53948319	72.12540686
LIMBDI	BHAGWANPAR	22.78999713	71.96230568
LIMBDI	BHALGAMDA	22.59042709	71.82200822
LIMBDI	BHATHAN	22.68745828	71.93816633
LIMBDI	BHOIKA	22.50348507	71.89039022
LIMBDI	BHOJPARA	22.52249025	71.98660971
LIMBDI	BODIYA	22.56033722	71.73479767
LIMBDI	BORANA	22.52038671	71.67531082
LIMBDI	BORNA	22.50855104	71.8397561
LIMBDI	CHOKI	22.55889926	71.87181321
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LIMBDI	DEVPARA	22.548022°	72.074285°
LIMBDI	DHALWANA	22.72695275	71.93075244
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LIMBDI	JAMBU	22.66695084	71.9174569
LIMBDI	JANSALI	22.58849137	72.11738641

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LIMBDI	Limbd	22.572007	71.798402
LIMBDI	LIYAD	22.53606993	71.72431312
LIMBDI	MOTA TIMBLA	22.61852517	71.8614186
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LIMBDI	MULBAVLA	22.73696634	71.97179995
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LIMBDI	NATWARGADH	22.64999133	71.84832966
LIMBDI	PANDRI	22.52522889	71.79758802
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LIMBDI	PARALI	22.70387405	71.97063983
LIMBDI	PARNALA	22.66527069	71.97047348
LIMBDI	RALOL	22.60398681	71.98489506
LIMBDI	RAMRAJPAR	22.64679283	71.89871377
LIMBDI	RANAGADH	22.773310°	71.988280°
LIMBDI	RASKA	22.58123457	71.7385961
LIMBDI	ROJASAR	22.74793261	71.90407554
LIMBDI	SAMLA	22.63894811	71.76455157
LIMBDI	SAUKA	22.55374597	71.77983276
LIMBDI	SHIYANI	22.68552771	71.83261757
LIMBDI	TOKRALA	22.579039	71.942595
LIMBDI	UGHAL	22.54843155	71.68039513
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LIMBDI	UNTADI	22.55559922	71.83438962
LIMBDI	ZAMDI	22.514875	71.853451
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MULI	GADHAD	22.6201856	71.41224566
MULI	GADHAD	22.6201856	71.41224566

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MULI	GAUTAMGADH	22.684162°	71.466333°
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MULI	JASAPAR	22.64115256	71.50608117
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MULI	KHAKHRALA	22.63809196	71.31161723
MULI	KHAMPALIYA	22.72777949	71.29321568
MULI	KHATDI	22.67362804	71.40014681
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MULI	LIYA	22.79810535	71.29299581
MULI	MANPAR	22.64530933	71.29621547
MULI	Muli	22.636702	71.459943
MULI	MULI	22.639269°	71.459160°
MULI	NALIYA	22.60058453	71.51960452
MULI	NAVANIYA	22.57671253	71.53026956
MULI	PALASA	22.64306262	71.33338197
MULI	PALASA	22.64306262	71.33338197
MULI	PANDAVARA	22.7525922	71.44192208
MULI	RAMPARDA	22.65034168	71.35099303
MULI	RAMPARDA	22.65034168	71.35099303
MULI	RANIPAT	22.68923079	71.21002092
MULI	RAYSANGPAR	22.7354103	71.26035104
MULI	SANGADHRA	22.72270849	71.17294769
MULI	SARA	22.79420327	71.20231009
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MULI	SHEKHPAR	22.700581°	71.555897°
MULI	SHEKHPAR	22.700581°	71.555897°
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MULI	SUJANGADH	22.73275244	71.40932633
MULI	TIDANA	22.61278123	71.40382721
MULI	TIKAR	22.69971417	71.42362109
MULI	UMARDA	22.58713679	71.3855049
MULI	VADADHRA	22.768692	71.28651303
MULI	VAGADIYA	22.60911296	71.2920284
MULI	VELALA (DHRANGADHRA)	22.76359358	71.25448512
MULI	VIRPAR	22.766790°	71.215839°
sayla	AYA	22.52176592	71.34594782
sayla	BHADUKA	22.5653634	71.39163725

sayla	CHHADIYALI	22.441191°	71.441944°
sayla	CHITRALANK	22.59151679	71.25894934
sayla	CHORVIRA (THAN)	22.58686948	71.32933139
sayla	DHAJALA	22.37321278	71.41525157
sayla	DHAMRASALA	22.41782401	71.38674891
sayla	DHANDHALPUR	22.39221967	71.36355409
sayla	DHANKANIYA	22.46492504	71.34469587
sayla	DHARADUNGRI	22.51533841	71.27709272
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sayla	DHINKWALI	22.34193708	71.40105526
sayla	DOLIYA	22.52468121	71.36739663
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sayla	GARAMBHADI	22.32984426	71.42916911
sayla	GOSAL	22.50348039	71.4067365
sayla	GUNDIYAVADA	22.39372416	71.42442967
sayla	HADALA	22.50957064	71.31513414
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sayla	JUNA JASHAPAR	22.483197°	71.450227°
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sayla	KANSALA	22.56017849	71.3162033
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sayla	LIMBALA	22.36679733	71.45181286
sayla	MADARGADH	22.48936757	71.41911631
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sayla	MOTA KERALA	22.49280963	71.50969538
sayla	MOTA SAKHPAR	22.44375026	71.3689644
sayla	NADALA (DEVGADH)	22.32933951	71.46617723
sayla	NAVA JASHAPAR	22.49533046	71.4493625
sayla	NAVA SUDAMDA	22.54470562	71.43237053
sayla	NAVAGAM	22.3614718	71.36631186
sayla	NOLI	22.36647863	71.50802493
sayla	OVANGADH	22.43351997	71.44564642
sayla	RATADKI	22.41176661	71.30900616
sayla	RATANPAR	22.47490237	71.29747492
sayla	SAMATPAR	22.50344365	71.34791144
sayla	SANGOI	22.40535366	71.55078858
sayla	Sayla	22.540205	71.483872
sayla	SEJAKPAR	22.45689929	71.41512331
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sayla	SOKHADA	22.380706°	71.321741°
sayla	SUDAMDA	22.44657681	71.48657215
sayla	THORIYALI	22.49345631	71.49082965
sayla	TITODA	22.4386705	71.34442979
sayla	VADIYA	22.49321325	71.53811486
sayla	VAKHATPAR	22.52302886	71.42503921
sayla	VANTA VACHH	22.430278°	71.478361°
THANGADH	AMARAPAR	22.60333614	71.19467528
THANGADH	DEVALIYA	22.558069°	71.140205°
THANGADH	GUGALIYANA	22.54457113	71.24774455
THANGADH	JAMVALI	22.55186455	71.2101296
THANGADH	KHAKHARATHAL	22.654062°	71.239619°
THANGADH	KHAKHARAVALI	22.571811°	71.231657°
THANGADH	LAKHAMACHI	22.558716°	71.118903°
THANGADH	NALKHAMBHA	22.653223	71.281239
THANGADH	NAVAGAM (THAN)	22.623137°	71.179956°
THANGADH	RAVRANI	22.57897837	71.23645364
THANGADH	RUPAVATI(SARODI)	22.55283319	71.16749564
THANGADH	SONGADH	22.60730111	71.21972699
THANGADH	TARNETAR	22.65069382	71.21058734
THANGADH	UNDVI	22.6937966	71.17235104
THANGADH	VARMA DHAR	22.68320103	71.18964216
THANGADH	VELALA (SAYLA)	22.602547	71.252735
THANGADH	VELALA (SAYLA)	22.636956	71.268092
Wadhwan	ADHELI	22.76682521	71.55506247
Wadhwan	BAKARTHALI	22.77944273	71.64043359
Wadhwan	BALA	22.7948517	71.6991801
Wadhwan	BALDANA	22.57002531	71.70000429
Wadhwan	BHADIYAD	22.66823119	71.77822383
Wadhwan	BHADRESHI	22.82305948	71.63946897
Wadhwan	CHAMARAJ	22.75763971	71.58280147
Wadhwan	DEDADARA	22.77059754	71.76284058
Wadhwan	FULGRAM	22.55334759	71.54362835
Wadhwan	GOMTA	22.59862707	71.70673695
Wadhwan	GUNDIYALA	22.6098696	71.61533923
Wadhwan	KARANGADH	22.79973762	71.66185736
Wadhwan	KARIYANI	22.60161372	71.65491988
Wadhwan	KATUDA	22.80226208	71.59530736
Wadhwan	KHAJELI	22.70923167	71.79269002
Wadhwan	KHAMISANA	22.73023214	71.58282378
Wadhwan	KHARVA	22.64072922	71.69219661
Wadhwan	KHERALI	22.69110177	71.60295095

Wadhwan	KHODU	22.80218447	71.48236043
Wadhwan	KHOLADIAD	22.64334254	71.59225563
Wadhwan	KOTHARIYA	22.75652941	71.71278991
Wadhwan	LATUDA	22.79976892	71.61389276
Wadhwan	MADHAD (MULI)	22.52734255	71.5336866
Wadhwan	MADHAD (WADHWAN)	22.52704227	71.54094368
Wadhwan	MALOD	22.66801689	71.62265089
Wadhwan	MEMKA	22.69967937	71.73192698
Wadhwan	MULCHAND	22.75388724	71.65545651
Wadhwan	MUNJPUR (PARMAR)	22.64841158	71.5473621
Wadhwan	NAGARA	22.77839231	71.5236281
Wadhwan	NANA KERALA	22.68070425	71.73556653
Wadhwan	PRANGADH	22.78073992	71.54739393
Wadhwan	RAI	22.63143644	71.74953065
Wadhwan	RAJPUR	22.76199409	71.67110539
Wadhwan	RAMPARA	22.59708526	71.56762371
Wadhwan	RUPAVATI	22.81309082	71.4384823
Wadhwan	SANKALI	22.68182158	71.7582766
Wadhwan	TIMBA	22.62982346	71.65020192
Wadhwan	TUVA	22.57284424	71.62013468
Wadhwan	VADALA	22.74260133	71.74074271
Wadhwan	VADOD	22.55936379	71.64966662
Wadhwan	VAGHELA	22.65470743	71.65488765
Wadhwan	VASTADI	22.54133183	71.63123463
Wadhwan	VELAVADAR	22.79228285	71.42806733
Wadhwan	Wadhwan	22.70737	71.672202
Wadhwan	ZAMPODAD	22.74114104	71.78054646

General Terminology Used in Weather Bulletins

(A). Intensity of Rainfall Terminology Used

Sr. No.	Rain in mm”(24 hrs)	Terminology
1	0.1 mm to 2.4 mm”	Very light rain
2	2.5 mm to 7.5 mm”	Light rain
3	7.6 mm to 34.9 mm”	Light to Moderate rain
4	35.0 mm to 64.9 mm”	Moderate rain
5	65.0 mm to 124.9 mm”	Heavy rain
6	Exceeding 125 mm”	Very Heavy rain

(B) Special distribution of weather phenomenon

Sr. No.	Percentage Area Covered	Terminology Used
1	1 to 25	Isolated
2	26 to 50	Few Places
3	51 to 75	Many Places
4	76 to 100	At most Places

(C) Emergency Situation

1. When water level is rising above the danger of H.F.L
2. When intensity of rainfall is above 65 mm /hr
3. When breaches are anticipated and may lead to disaster.
4. When water levels are rising alarmingly.

(D) Evacuation

Sr. No.	Signal	Activity
1	White Signal	Alert condition
2	Blue Signal	Ready for Evacuation
3	Red Signal	Immediate Evacuation

Intensity of Rainfall		हिन्दी / ગુજરાતી
Very Light	0.1 to 2.4 mm	बहुत हल्की वर्षा / બહુજ ઓછુ વરસાદ
Light	2.5 - 15.5 mm	हल्की वर्षा / ઓછો વરસાદ
Moderate	15.6 - 64.4 mm	मध्यम वर्षा / મધ્યમ વરસાદ
Heavy	64.5 - 115.5 mm	भारी वर्षा / ભારે વરસાદ
Very Heavy	115.6 - 204.4 mm	बहुत भारी वर्षा / ખૂબ ભારે વરસાદ
Extremely Heavy	≥ 204.5 mm	अत्यधिक भारी वर्षा / અત્યંત ભારે વરસાદ
Exceptionally Heavy	When the amount is a value near about the highest recorded rainfall at or near the station for the month or season. However, this term will be used only when the actual rainfall amount exceeds 12 cm	असाधारण भारी वर्षा / અસામાન્ય ભારે વરસાદ

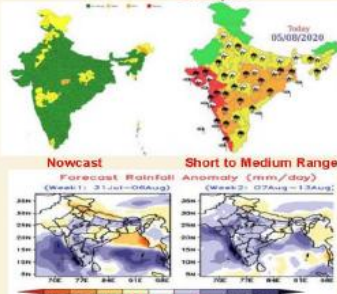
Probability of Occurrence (%)	हिन्दी	ગુજરાતી
Unlikely	संभावना नहीं	શક્યતા નથી.
Likely (26-50% probability)	संभावित	શક્યતા છે.
Very Likely (51-75% probability)	अधिक संभावना	વધારે શક્યતા છે.
Most Likely (Greater than 75% probability)	अत्याधिक संभावना	અત્યાધિક શક્યતા છે.

Warning Colour Codes	हिन्दी	ગુજરાતી
WARNING (TAKE ACTION)	चेतावनी	ચેતાવણી
ALERT (BE PREPARED)	सतर्क रहें	સતર્ક રહો
WATCH (BE UPDATED)	निगरानी रखें	ધ્યાન આપો
NO WARNING (NO ACTION)	कोई चेतावनी नहीं	કોઈ ચેતાવણી નથી

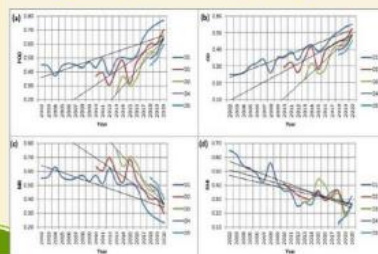
Warning Bulletin and Products for Heavy Rainfall:-

- Nowcast (lead time/ validity up to 03 hours): at station and district level.
- Short to Medium range forecast (lead time/ validity of 1 to 5 days): at station, block, district and meteorological sub-division level.
- Extended range forecast (lead time/ validity up to 4 weeks): probability of heavy rainfall at meteorological sub-division level during week 1 and week 2.

Examples



Heavy Rain Warning Skill:-

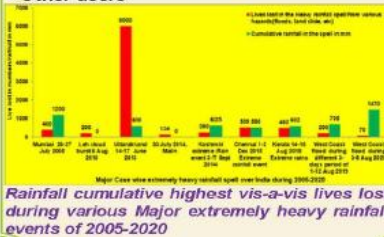


Warning Dissemination Methods:-



Warning Disseminated To:-

- National Disaster Management Authority
- National Disaster Response Force
- State Disaster Management Authority
- Aviation, Railways, Road Transport Authority
- District authorities
- Other Central and State government authorities
- All types of print and electronics Media and Public
- Other users



Heavy Rain Warning Services

India Meteorological Department
Ministry of Earth Sciences
Government of India



Mission

- To generate and disseminate Impact based Forecast for Heavy Rainfall events.
- Analysis of Heavy Rainfall hazard proneness of the country.
- Research on Heavy Rainfall monitoring and prediction.
- Development of tools & technologies and their application in Heavy Rainfall Monitoring, Forecasting and Early Warning System.

Vision

- No Heavy Rainfall hazard to go undetected and unpredicted.
- Accurate warning against Heavy Rainfall with reasonable lead time triggering response from disaster managers and public to save life and property.

Classification of Rainfall:-

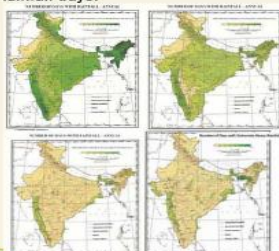
Category	24 hour rainfall over a station ending at 0630 hours IST
Very Light Rain	Trace - 2.4 mm
Light Rain	2.5 - 15.5 mm
Moderate Rain	15.6 - 64.4 mm
Heavy rain	64.5-115.5 mm
Very heavy rain	115.6-204.4 mm
Extremely heavy rain	≥ 204.5 mm

Category of Rain Spell:-

Category	Range of daily Rainfall of a station
Light spell	1 cm/hour
Moderate spell	1-2 cm/hour
Intense spell	2-3 cm/hour
Very Intense spell	3-5 cm/hour
Extremely Intense spell	5-10 cm/hour
Cloud Burst(CB)	> 10 cm/hour

Climatology of Heavy Rainfall: -

Climatology of Annual number of Rainy days, Heavy Rainfall, Very Heavy Rainfall and Extremely Heavy Rainfall days:



Major Factors affecting Heavy Rainfall:-

1. Monsoonal Weather System:
 - Monsoon Trough, Cyclonic Circulation, Low Pressure Area, Depression, Cyclone etc.
 - West coast Off Shore Trough.
2. Interaction of Mid latitude systems with Monsoon Circulation.
3. Other Weather System:
 - Western Disturbance
 - Pre Monsoon Thunderstorm in association with Easterly/Westerly trough, wind discontinuity, cyclonic circulations.
4. Northeast Monsoonal System: Easterly Wave, Trough, Low Pressure Area, Depression, Cyclone.
5. Orographic uplifting of moist air.

Steps for Monitoring and Prediction of Heavy Rainfall: -

- i. Analysis of causative weather system (genesis, evolution, characteristics & dissemination).
- ii. Analysis of current weather system based on surface, RADAR and Satellite observations.
- iii. Comparison of this analysis with model analysis.
- iv. Comparison of model diagnosis & prognosis and hence prediction of heavy rainfall for next five days.
- v. Development of objective consensus based NWP models using decision support system about occurrence and intensity of rainfall.
- vi. Development of subjective consensus among forecasters through video conferencing system through knowledge, experience and expertise.
- vii. Final consensus forecast on occurrence and intensity of heavy rainfall by modulating objective consensus with subjective consensus.
- viii. Warning bulletin, product generation, presentation and dissemination.

Techniques for Heavy Rainfall Forecast: -

- i. Climatology
- ii. Persistence
- iii. Statistical
- iv. Synoptic
- v. NWP Models

Impact based Forecast for Heavy Rain: -

Stage -1: Heavy Rainfall Advisory/Watch: 3-4 days' lead time with 12 hourly update

Stage-2: Heavy Rainfall Alert: 48 hours prior to the occurrence of the event with 12 hourly update

Stage-3: Heavy Rainfall Warning: 24 hours prior to the occurrence of the event with 06/12 hourly update

Stage-4: 12-Hours prior to occurrences of maximum Rainfall spell

Example of Impact based Forecast for Heavy Rainfall: -

i. District level IBF over Saurashtra & Kutch



ii. Mumbai and Chennai Flooding system



imdahm.gov

For more details, kindly visit

Meteorological Centre, Ahmadabad
RS/RW Building, Airport Colony
Ahmedabad-382475
Contact : +91 79 29705011, +91 79 22685012

Gujarat STATE
FORECAST:

<https://mausam.imd.gov.in/ahmedabad/mcdata/state.pdf>

District Forecast &
Warnings for Next 5 Days
Gujarat STATE FORECAST

<https://mausam.imd.gov.in/ahmedabad/mcdata/district.pdf>

All India Weather
Forecast Bulletin

https://mausam.imd.gov.in/ind_latest/contents/all_india_forcast_bulletin.php

CYCLONE INFORMATION

Tropical Weather Outlook

<https://mausam.imd.gov.in/responsive/cycloneinformation.php>

National Bulletin

<https://mausam.imd.gov.in/responsive/cycloneinformation.php>

Track of Cyclonic
Disturbance

<https://mausam.imd.gov.in/responsive/cycloneinformation.php>

Wind Warning

<https://mausam.imd.gov.in/responsive/cycloneinformation.php>

Satellite

https://mausam.imd.gov.in/ind_latest/contents/satellite.php

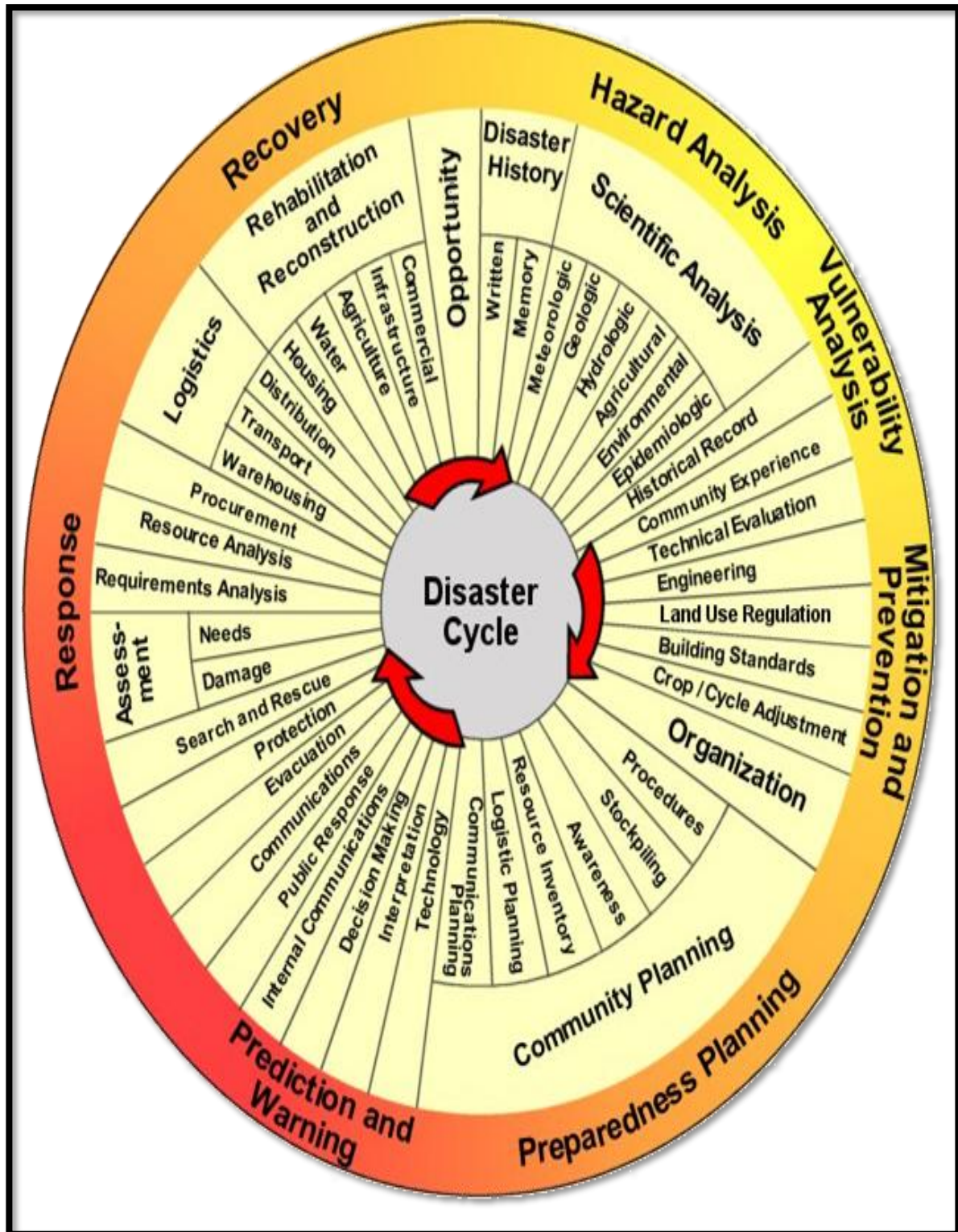
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વાવાઝોડું સિઝલો કેવી રીતે કામ કરે છે?

- દરિયામાં જ્યારે વાવાઝોડું આવતું હોય છે ત્યારે ચેતવણી આપવા માટે પોર્ટ સ્ટ્રોમ વોર્નિંગ સિઝલોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવતો હોય છે.
- કેટલાક દેશો સિઝલ દર્શાવવા માટે ફ્લેગનો ઉપયોગ કરતા હોય છે. ભારત દિવસ અને રાત માટે અલગ-અલગ સંકેતોનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે.
- દિવસના સંકેતો માટે સિલિન્ડર જેવા આકારની વસ્તુ અને શંકુનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. જ્યારે રાત્રિના સંકેતો માટે લાલ અને સફેદ લાઇટનો ઉપયોગ કરાય છે.
- ભારતમાં 1 નંબરથી લઈને 11 નંબર સુધીનાં સિઝલનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે.

સિઝલ નંબર	સિઝલ નંબરનો અર્થ
સિઝલ નંબર 1	દૂરના વિસ્તારમાં ક્યાંક વાવાઝોડું સર્જાઈ રહ્યું છે અને પવન 60 કિલોમિટર પ્રતિ કલાકની ઝડપે રહેશે. આ સિઝલનો અર્થ પવનની ચેતવણી છે.
સિઝલ નંબર 2	દૂર દરિયામાં વાવાઝોડું સર્જાયું છે અને પવનની ગતિ 60થી 90 કિલોમિટર પ્રતિ કલાક રહેશે. આ સિઝલ દરિયામાં જઈ રહેલાં વહાણો માટે મહત્વનું છે.
સિઝલ નંબર 3	દૂર દરિયામાં વાવાઝોડું સર્જાયું છે અને તે બંદરને અસર કરી શકે છે. પવનની ગતિ 60થી 90 કિલોમિટર પ્રતિ કલાક રહેશે.
સિઝલ નંબર 4	સ્થાનિક વોર્નિંગ - દરિયામાં વાવાઝોડું સર્જાયું છે અને તે બંદરને અસર કરી શકે છે. આ સિઝલ બંદર પર લાંગરેલાં વહાણો માટે ભયજનક સ્થિતિ દર્શાવે છે. સિઝલ 3 અને 4 સૂચિત કરે છે કે ખરાબ હવામાનના કારણે બંદરની સ્થિતિ ભયજનક છે.
સિઝલ નંબર 5	ભયનો સંકેત છે. વાવાઝોડાને કારણે કારણે બંદરનું હવામાન ખરાબ થઈ ગયું છે. વાવાઝોડું બંદરની ડાબી બાજુથી પસાર થઈ શકે છે.
સિઝલ નંબર 6	ભયનો સંકેત છે. વાવાઝોડાને કારણે કારણે બંદરનું હવામાન ખરાબ થઈ ગયું છે. વાવાઝોડું બંદરની ડાબી બાજુથી પસાર થઈ શકે છે.
સિઝલ નંબર 7	ભયનો સંકેત છે. આનો અર્થ છે કે ચક્રવાત બંદરની નજીકથી અથવા તો બંદર પરથી પસાર થશે.
સિઝલ નંબર 8	ખૂબ જ મોટું જોખમ સૂચિત કરે છે. વાવાઝોડું ભયંકર કે અતિ ભયંકર છે અને તે બંદરની જમણી બાજુથી પસાર થશે. હવા 90થી 120 કિલોમિટર પ્રતિ કલાકની ઝડપે રહેશે.
સિઝલ નંબર 9	ખૂબ જ મોટું જોખમ સૂચિત કરે છે. વાવાઝોડું ભયંકર કે અતિ ભયંકર છે અને તે બંદરની ડાબી બાજુથી પસાર થશે. હવા 90થી 120 કિલોમિટર પ્રતિ કલાકની ઝડપે રહેશે.
સિઝલ નંબર 10	ખૂબ જ મોટું જોખમ સૂચિત કરે છે. વાવાઝોડું અતિ ભયંકર છે અને તે બંદર પરથી અથવા પાસેથી પસાર થશે. પવનની ગતિ 200 કિલોમિટર પ્રતિ કલાક કે તેથી વધારે રહેશે. આ સુપર સાયક્લોનની ચેતવણી છે.
સિઝલ નંબર 11	વાવાઝોડાને પગલે આ બંદરનું તમામ કોમ્યુનિકેશન પડી ભાંગ્યું છે. આ બંદરની વ્યવસ્થા પડી ભાંગી છે. બંદર ખતરામાં છે.

PORT WARNING SIGNALS					
Signal/ Flag No.		NAME	Symbols		Description
			Day	Night	
1.	Distant bad weather	DC1			Depression far at sea. Port NOT affected.
2.		DW2			Cyclone far at sea. Warning for vessels leaving port.
3.	Local bad weather	LC3			Port Threatened by local bad weather like squally winds.
4.		LW4			Cyclone at sea. Likely to affect the port later.
5.	Danger	D5			Cyclone likely to cross coast keeping port to its left
6.		D6			Cyclone likely to cross coast keeping port to its right.
7.		D7			Cyclone likely to cross coast over/near to the port.
8.	Great danger	GD8			Severe cyclone to cross coast keeping port to its left
9.		GD9			Severe cyclone to cross coast keeping port to its right
10.		GD10			Severe cyclone to cross over /near to the port.
11.		XI			<u>Communication failed with cyclone warning office.</u>



New list of tropical cyclone names adopted by WMO/ESCAP Panel Member Countries in April 2020 for naming of tropical cyclones over North Indian Ocean including Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea

(To be used after the name 'Amphan' from the previous list is utilised)

WMO/ESCAP Panel Member countries	Column 1		Column 2		Column 3		Column 4	
	Name	Pron'	Name	Pron'	Name	Pron'	Name	Pron'
Bangladesh	Nisarga June 2020	Nisarga	Biparjoy June 2023	Biporjoy	Arnab	Ornab	Upakul	Upokul
India	Gati Nove 2020	Gati	Tej	Tej	Murasu	Murasu	Aag	Aag
Iran	Nivar Nove 2020	Nivar	Hamoon	Hamoon	Akvan	Akvan	Sepand	Sepand
Maldives	Burevi Nove 2020	Burevi	Midhili	Midhili	Kaani	Kaani	Odi	Odi
Myanmar	Tauktae May 2021	Tau'Te	Michaung	Migjaum	Ngamann	Ngaman	Kyarthit	Kjathi
Oman	Yaas May 2021	Yass	Remal	Re-Mal	Sail	Sail	Naseem	Naseem
Pakistan	Gulab Sept 2021	Gul-Aab	Asna	As-Na	Sahab	Sa-Hab	Afshan	Af-Shan
Qatar	Shaheen Octo 2021	Shaheen	Dana	Dana	Lulu	Lulu	Mouj	Mouj
Saudi Arabia	Jawad Dec 2021	Jowad	Fengal	Feinjal	Ghazeer	Razeer	Asif	Aasif
Sri Lanka	Asani	Asani	Shakhti	Shakhti	Gigum	Gigum	Gagana	Gagana

	May 2022							
Thailand	Sitrang Oct 2022	Si-Trang	Montha	Mon-Tha	Thianyot	Thian-Yot	Bulan	Bu-Lan
United Arab Emirates	Mandous Dec 2022	Man-Dous	Senyar	Sen-Yaar	Afoor	Aa-Foor	Nahhaam	Nah-Haam
Yemen	Mocha	Mokha	Ditwah	Ditwah	Diksam	Diksam	Sira	Sira

WMO/ESCAP Panel Member countries	Column 5		Column 6		Column 7		Column 8	
	Name	Pron'	Name	Pron'	Name	Pron'	Name	Pron'
Bangladesh	Barshon	Borshon	Rajani	Rojoni	Nishith	Nishith	Urmi	Urmi
India	Vyom	Vyom	Jhar	Jhaar	Probaho	Probaho	Neer	Neer
Iran	Booran	Booran	Anahita	Anahita	Azar	Azar	Pooyan	Pooyan
Maldives	Kenau	Kenau	Endheri	Endheri	Riyau	Riyau	Guruva	Guruva
Myanmar	Sapakyee	Zabagji	Wetwun	We'wum	Mwaihout	Mwei'hau	Kywe	Kjwe
Oman	Muzn	Muzn	Sadeem	Sadeem	Dima	Dima	Manjour	Manjour
Pakistan	Manahil	Ma-Na-Hil	Shujana	Shu-Ja-Na	Parwaz	Par-Waaz	Zannata	Zan Naa Ta
Qatar	Suhail	Es'hail	Sadaf	Sadaf	Reem	Reem	Rayhan	Rayhan

Saudi Arabia	Sidrah	Sadrah	Hareed	Haareed	Faid	Faid	Kaseer	Kusaer
Sri Lanka	Verambha	Ve-Ram-Bha	Garjana	Garjana	Neeba	Neeba	Ninnada	Nin-Na-Da
Thailand	Phutala	Phu-Ta-La	Aiyara	Ai-Ya-Ra	Saming	Sa-Ming	Kraison	Krai-Son
United Arab Emirates	Quffal	Quf-Faal	Daaman	Daa-Man	Deem	Deem	Gargoor	Gar-Goor
Yemen	Bakhur	Bakhoor	Ghwyzi	Ghwayzi	Hawf	Hawf	Balhaf	Balhaf

New List of Names for Tropical Cyclone over North Indian Ocean

Place	List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4	List 5	List 6	List 7	List 8	List 9	List 10	List 11	List 12	List 13
Bangladesh	Nisarga	Biparjoy	Amab	Upakul	Barshon	Rajani	Nishith	Urmi	Meghala	Samiron	Pratikul	Sarobor	Mahanisha
India	Gati	Tej	Murasu	Aag	Vyom	Jhar	Probaho	Neer	Prabhanjan	Ghurni	Ambud	Jaladhi	Vega
Iran	Nivar	Hamoon	Akvan	Sepand	Booran	Anahita	Azar	Pooyan	Arsham	Hengame	Savas	Tahamtan	Toofan
Maldives	Burevi	Midhili	Kaani	Odi	Kenau	Endheri	Riyau	Guruva	Kurangi	Kuredhi	Horangu	Thundi	Faana
Myanmar	Tauktae	Michaung	Ngamann	Kyarhit	Sapakyee	Wetwun	Mwaihout	Kywe	Pinku	Yinkaung	Linyone	Kyeekan	Bautphat
Oman	Yaas	Remal	Sail	Naseem	Muzn	Sadeem	Dima	Manjour	Rukam	Watad	Al-Jarz	Rabab	Raad
Pakistan	Gulab	Asna	Sahab	Alshan	Manahil	Shujana	Parwaz	Zannata	Sarsar	Badban	Sarrab	Gulnar	Waseq
Qatar	Shaheen	Dana	Lulu	Mouj	Suhail	Sadaf	Reem	Rayhan	Anbar	Oud	Bahar	Seef	Fanar
Saudi Arabia	Jawad	Fengal	Ghazeer	Asif	Sidrah	Hareed	Faid	Kaseer	Nakheel	Haboob	Bareq	Alreem	Wabil
Sri Lanka	Asani	Shakhti	Gigum	Gagana	Verambha	Garjana	Neeba	Ninnada	Vidull	Ogha	Salitha	Rivi	Rudu
Thailand	Sitrang	Montha	Thianyt	Bulan	Phutala	Aiyara	Saming	Kraison	Matcha	Mahingsa	Phraewa	Asuri	Thara
United Arab Emirates	Mandous	Senyar	Afoor	Nahhaam	Quffal	Daaman	Deem	Gargoor	Khubb	Degl	Athmad	Boom	Saffar
Yemen	Mocha	Ditwah	Diksam	Sira	Bakhur	Ghwyzi	Hawf	Balhaf	Brom	Shuqra	Fartak	Darsah	Samhah

Legends:-**INTENSITY OF RAINFALL****हिन्दी / गुजराती**

VERY LIGHT	0.1 TO 2.4 MM	बहुतहल्कीवर्षा / બહુજઓછોવરસાદ
LIGHT	2.5 - 15.5 MM	हल्कीवर्षा / ઓછોવરસાદ
MODERATE	15.6 - 64.4 MM	मध्यमवर्षा / મધ્યમવરસાદ
HEAVY	64.5 - 115.5 MM	भारीवर्षा / ભારેવરસાદ
VERY HEAVY	115.6 - 204.4 MM	बहुतभारीवर्षा / ખૂબભારેવરસાદ
EXTREMELY HEAVY	≥ 204.5 MM	अत्यधिकभारीवर्षा / અત્યંતભારેવરસાદ
EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY	WHEN THE AMOUNT IS A VALUE NEAR ABOUT THE HIGHEST RECORDED RAINFALL AT OR NEAR THE STATION FOR THE MONTH OR SEASON. HOWEVER, THIS TERM WILL BE USED ONLY WHEN THE ACTUAL RAINFALL AMOUNT EXCEEDS 12 CM	असाधारणभारीवर्षा / असामान्यभारેવરસાદ

PROBABILITY OF OCCURENCE (%)**हिन्दी****ગુજરાતી**

UNLIKELY	संभावना नहीं	શક્યતા નથી.
LIKELY	संभावित	શક્યતા છે.
VERY LIKELY	अधिक संभावना	વધારે શક્યતા છે.
MOST LIKELY	अत्याधिक संभावना	અત્યાધિક શક્યતા છે.

WARNING COLOUR CODES**हिन्दी****ગુજરાતી**

WARNING (TAKE ACTION)	चेतावनी	ચેતાવણી
ALERT (BE PREPARED)	सतर्करहें	સતર્કરહો
WATCH (BE UPDATED)	निगरानी रखें	ધ્યાનઆપો
NO WARNING (NO ACTION)	कोई चेतावनी नहीं	કોઈ ચેતાવણી નથી

Satellite website for storm prediction<http://en.allmetsat.com/images/asia.php>http://en.allmetsat.com/images/met5_cimss_irc.php<http://imd.gov.in/section/satmet/dynamic.qpe.htm><http://manati.orbit.nesdis.noaa.gov/dataimages21/cur/zooms/WMBas49.png><http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/tropic/real-time/indian/images/xxirment5n.GIF><http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/tropic/real-time/indian/images/xxwvmet5.GIF>

http://www.imd.ernet.in/main_new.htm

<http://www.sat.dundee.ac.uk/abin/geobrowse/IODC/2007/8/7/600>

<http://imkhp2.physik.uni-karlsruhe.de/~muehr/satbilder1.html#Asien>

Important Websites

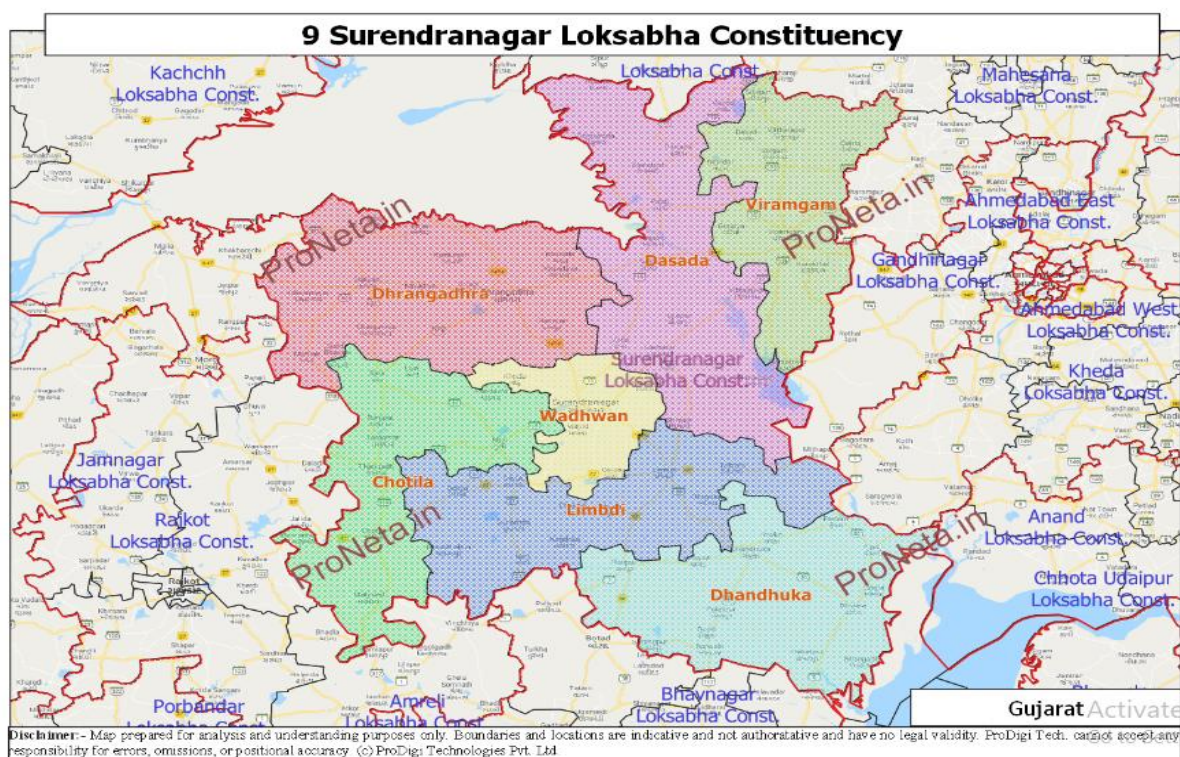
Department	Website
MHA	www.mha.nic.in
NDMA	www.ndma.gov.in
GSDMA	www.gsdma.org
NIDM	www.nidm.net
IDRN	http://idrn.gov.in
GSWAN	http://www.gswan.gov.in
IMD	www.imd.gov.in
ISR, Gujarat (<i>Institute of Seismological Research</i>)	http://dst.gujarat.gov.in/isr.htm
BISAG (<i>Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics</i>)	http://www.bisag.gujarat.gov.in
NDEM (<i>National Database for Emergency Management</i>)	https://ndem.nrsc.gov.in/

District Political Map (13-Surendranagar Parliamentary Constituency).

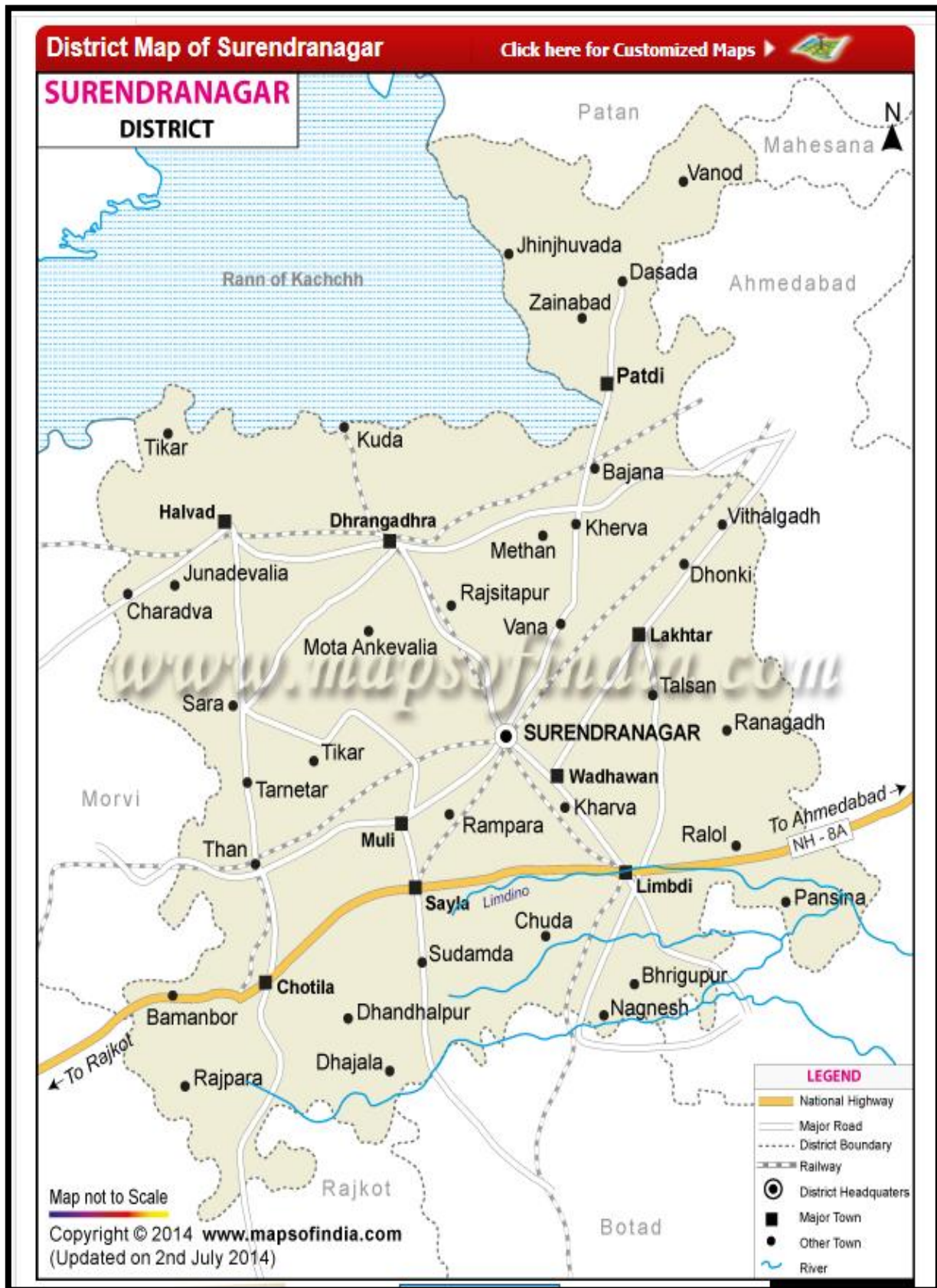
Constituency number	Name	MLA (in 2019)	Party
64	Dhrangadhra	Prakash Varmora	BJP

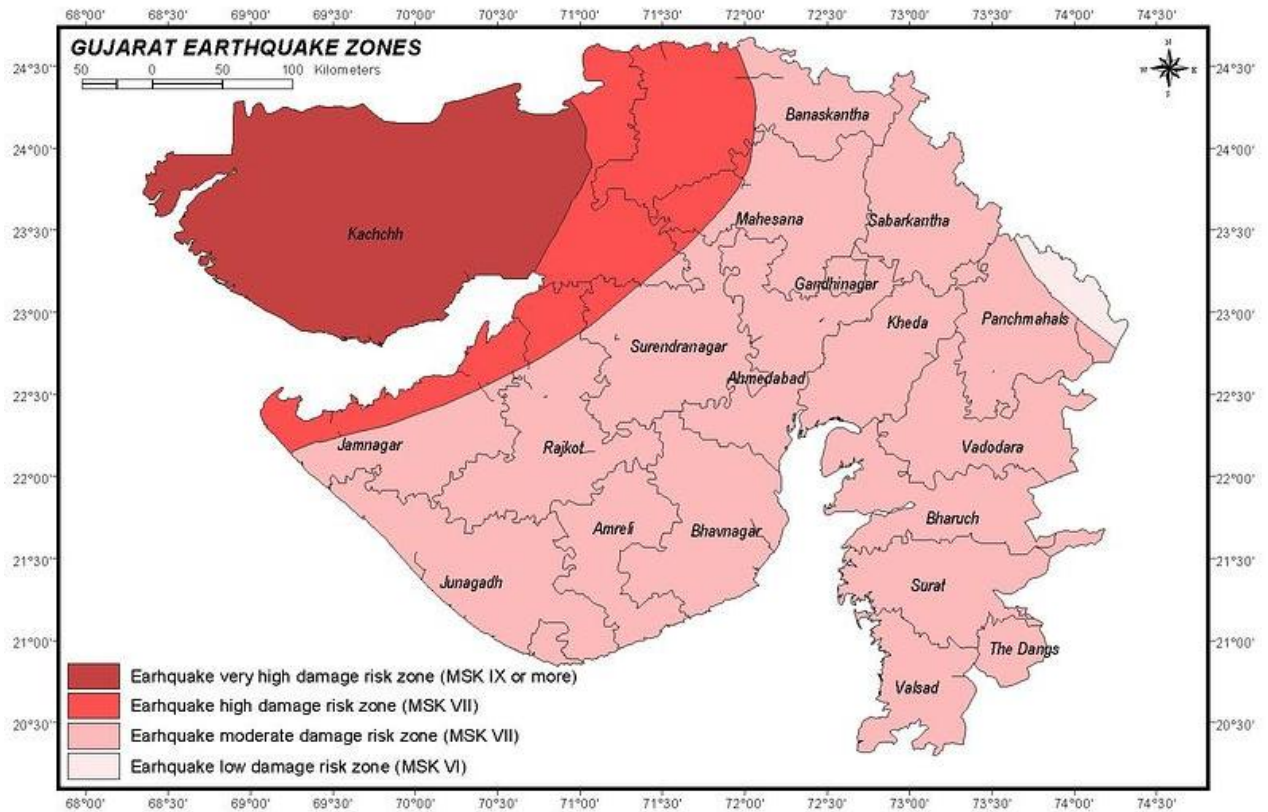
Constituency number	Name	MLA (in 2019)	Party
63	Chotila	Shamabhai Chauhan	BJP
62	Wadhwan	Jagdish Makwana	BJP
61	Limbdi	Kirtsinh Rana	BJP

Map of Surendranagar Parliamentary Consituecy, Gujarat- 09

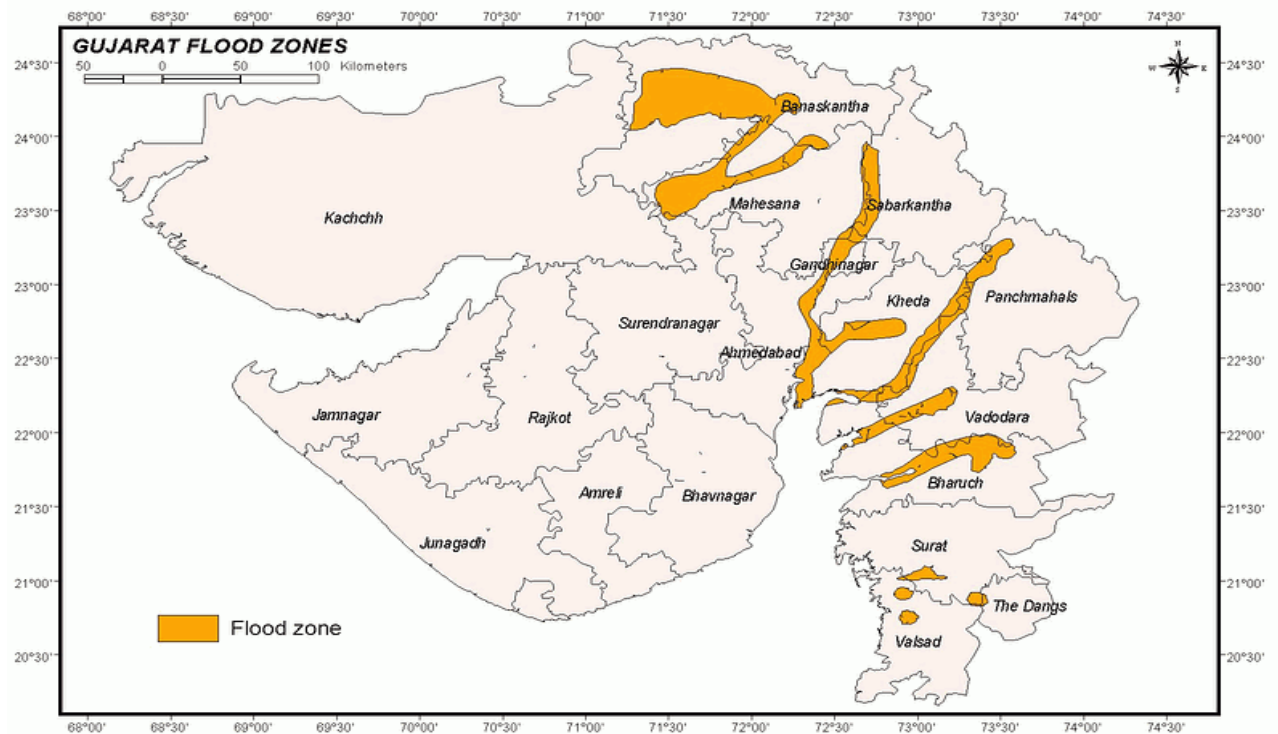


District Map showing roads and rail network,

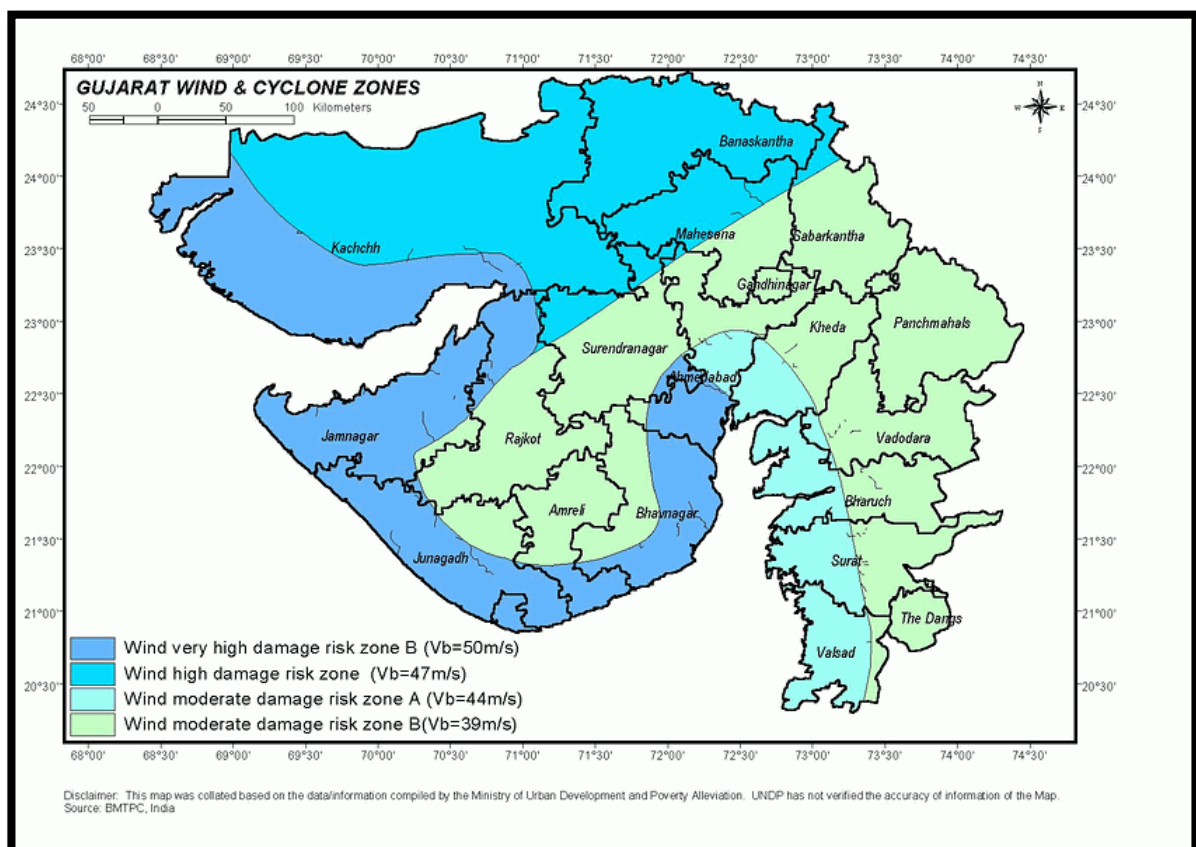
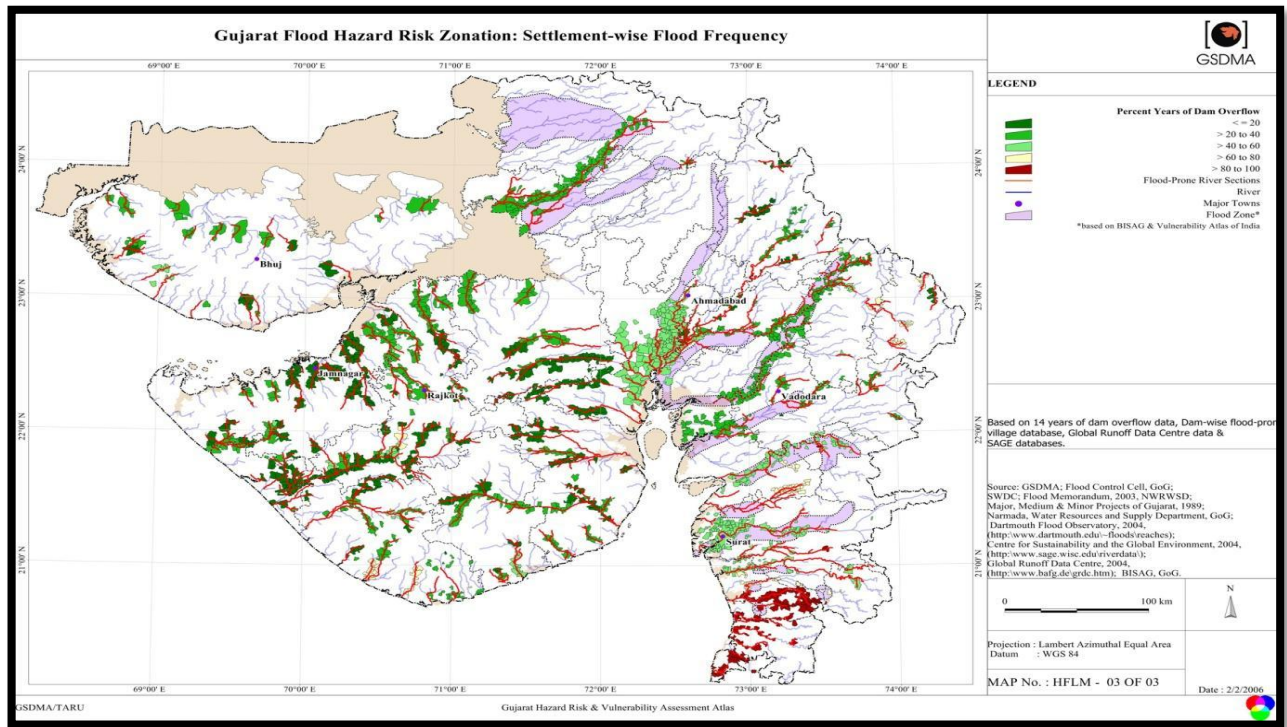


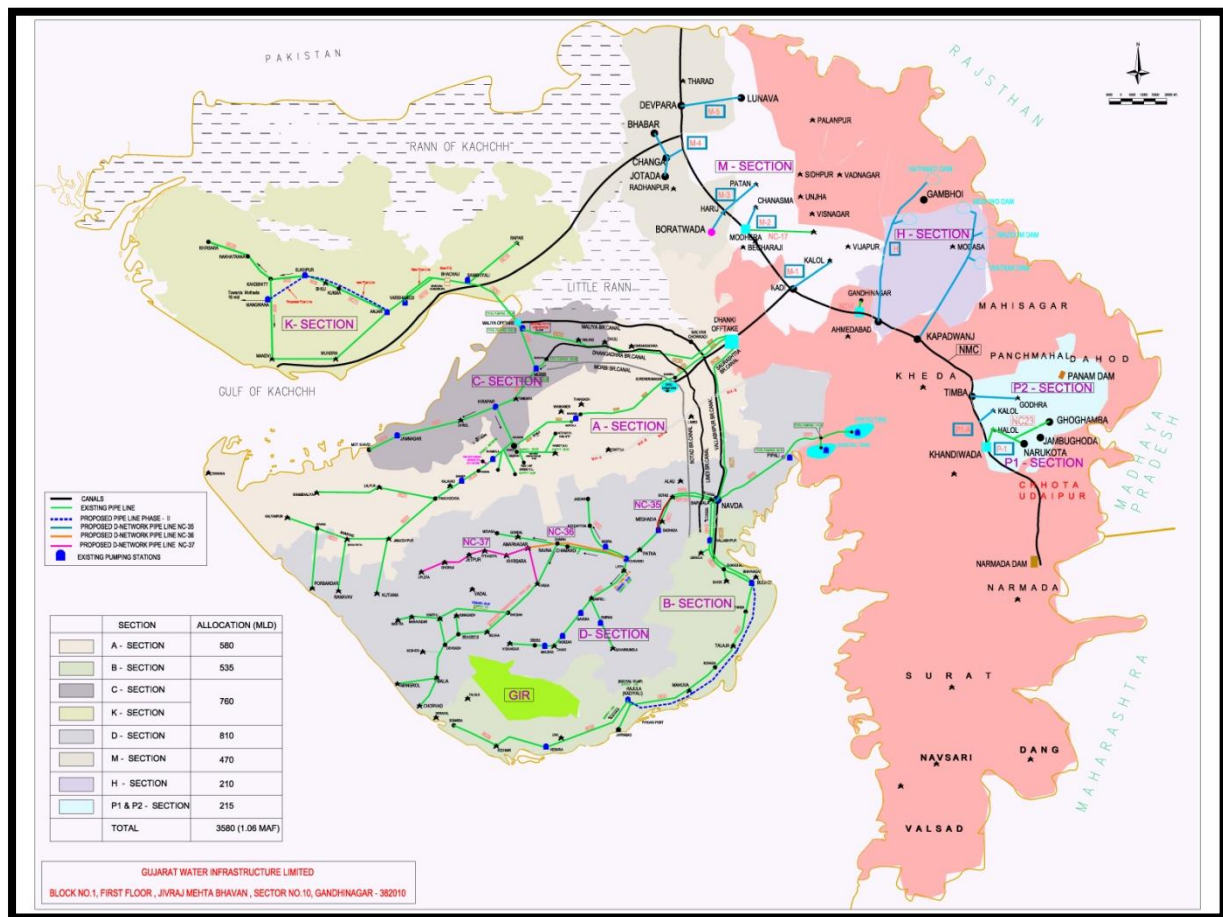


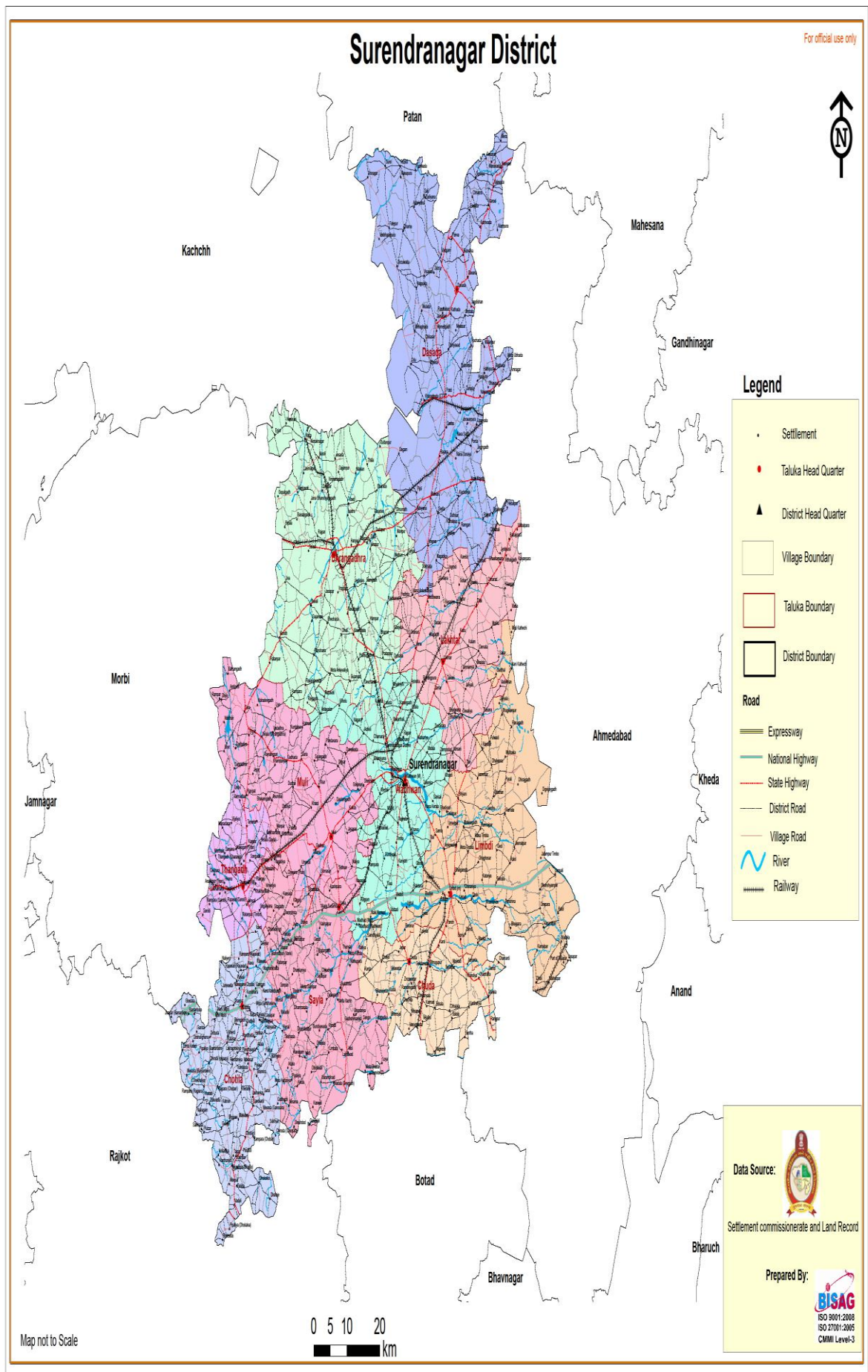
Disclaimer: This map was collated based on the data/information compiled by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. UNDP has not verified the accuracy of information of the Map.
Source: BMTPC, India



Disclaimer: This map was collated based on the data/information compiled by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. UNDP has not verified the accuracy of information of the Map.
Source: BMTPC, India

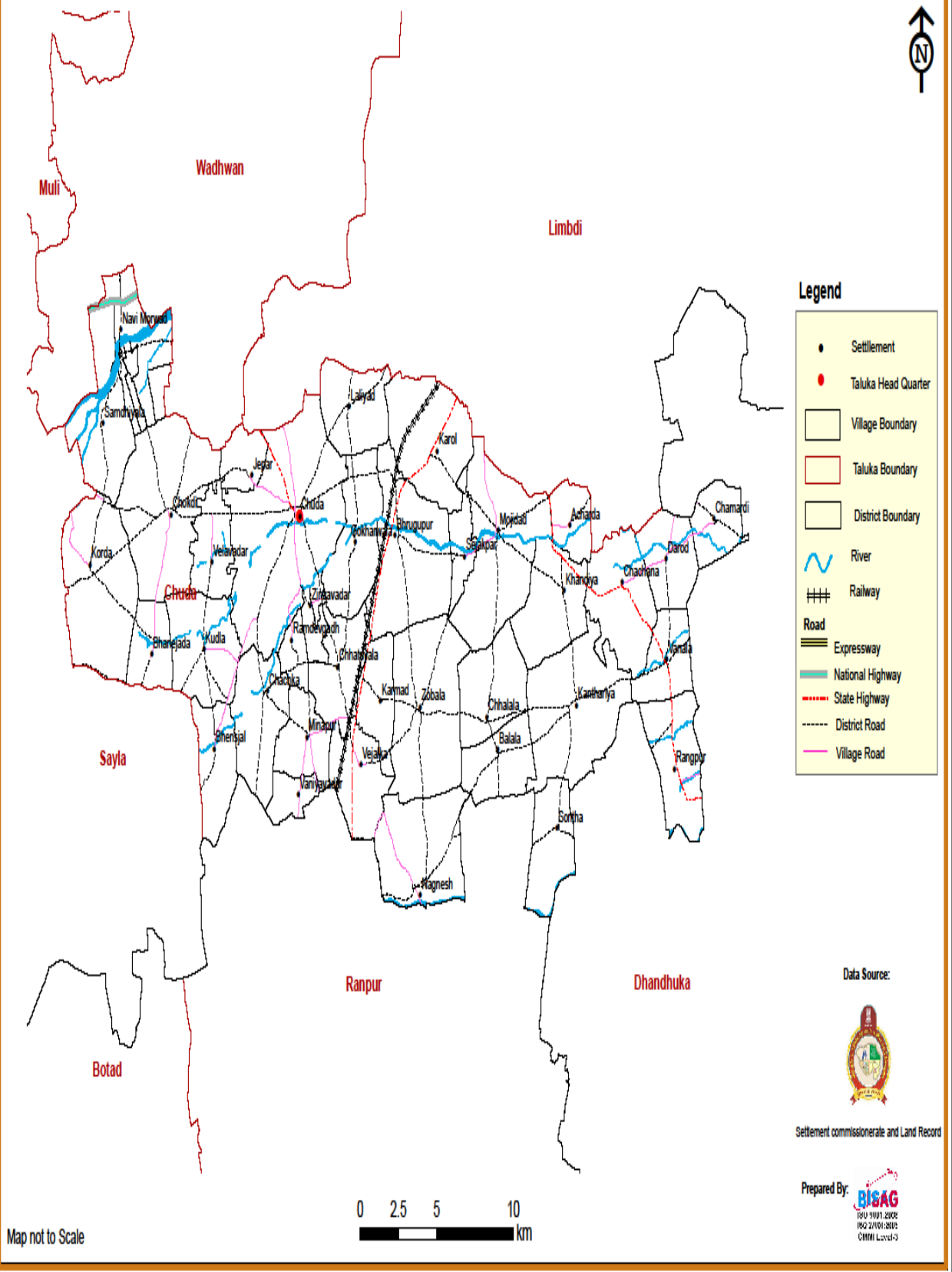


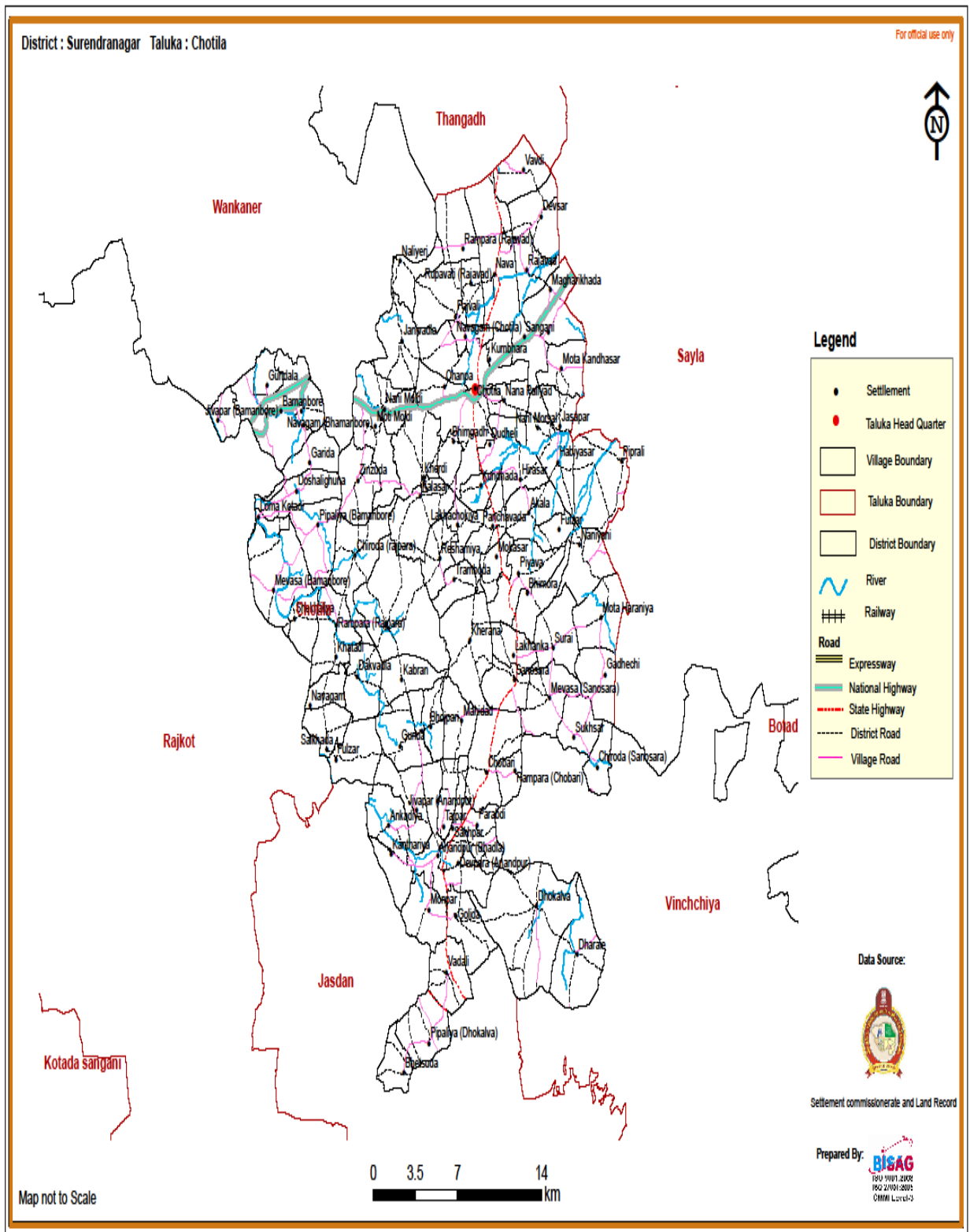


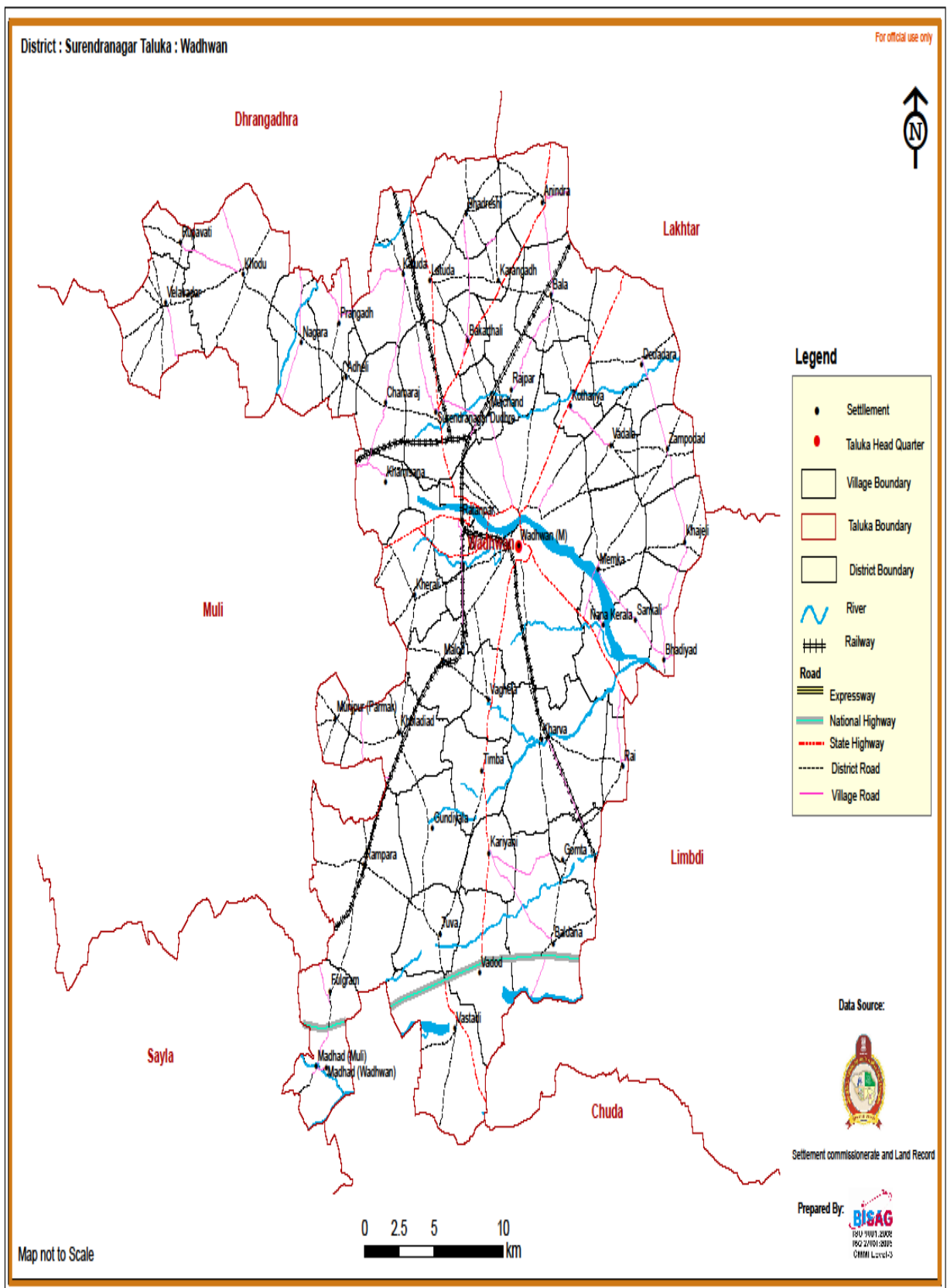


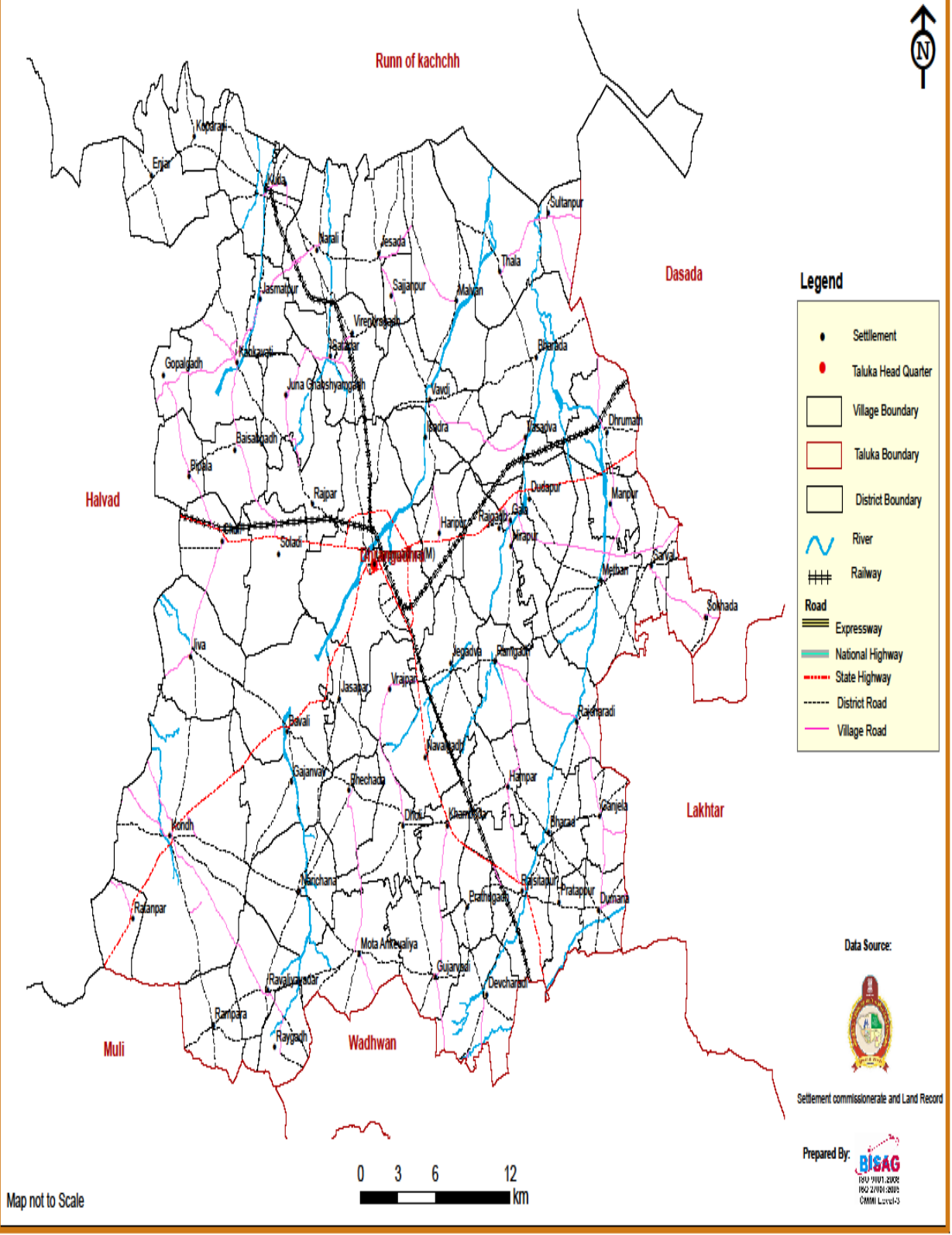
District : Surendranagar Taluka : Chuda

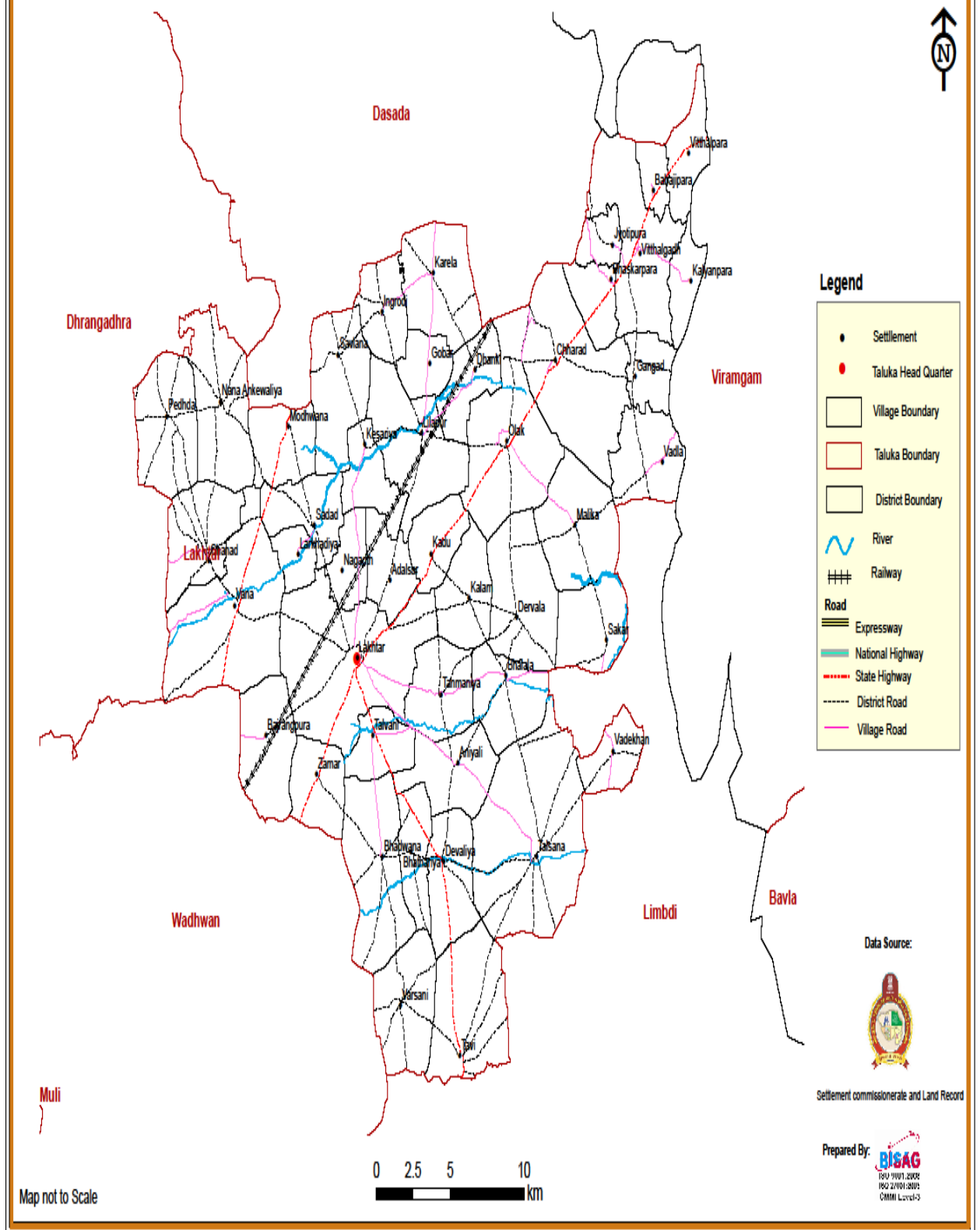
For official use only

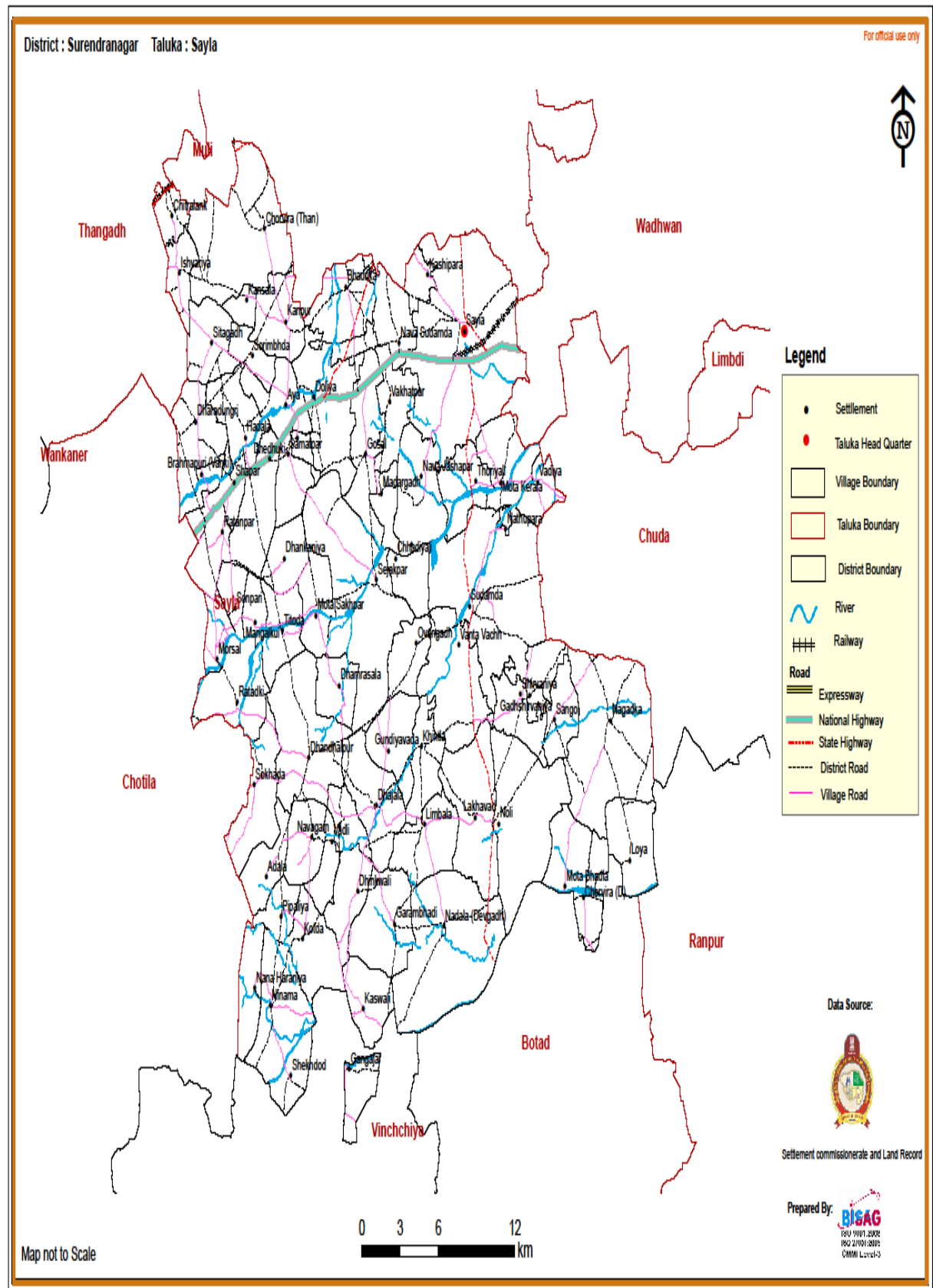


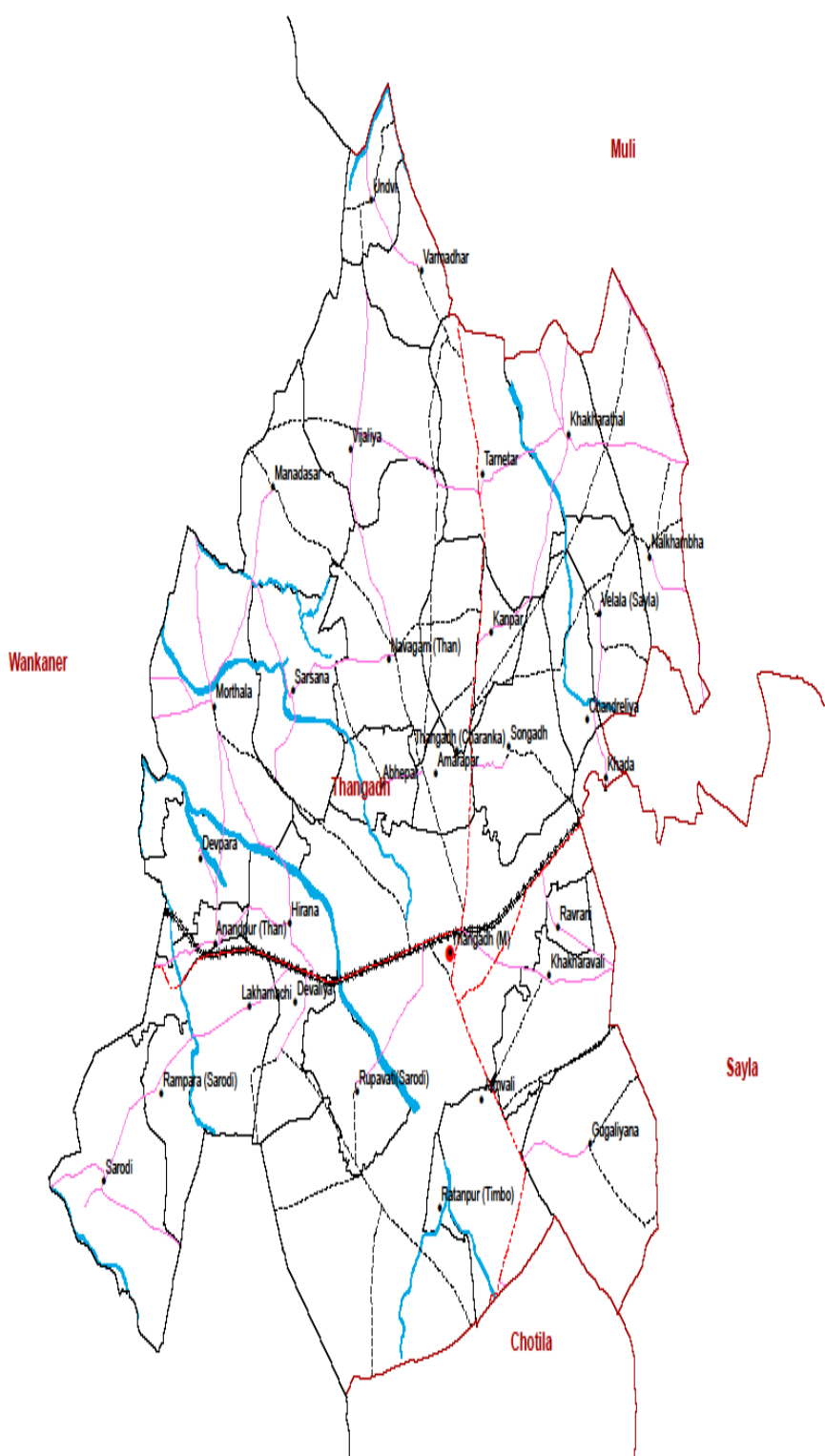
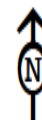












Legend

●	Settlement
●	Taluka Head Quarter
□	Village Boundary
□	Taluka Boundary
□	District Boundary
~	River
≡≡≡	Railway
≡≡≡	Road
≡≡≡	Expressway
≡≡≡	National Highway
---	State Highway
---	District Road
---	Village Road

Data Source:

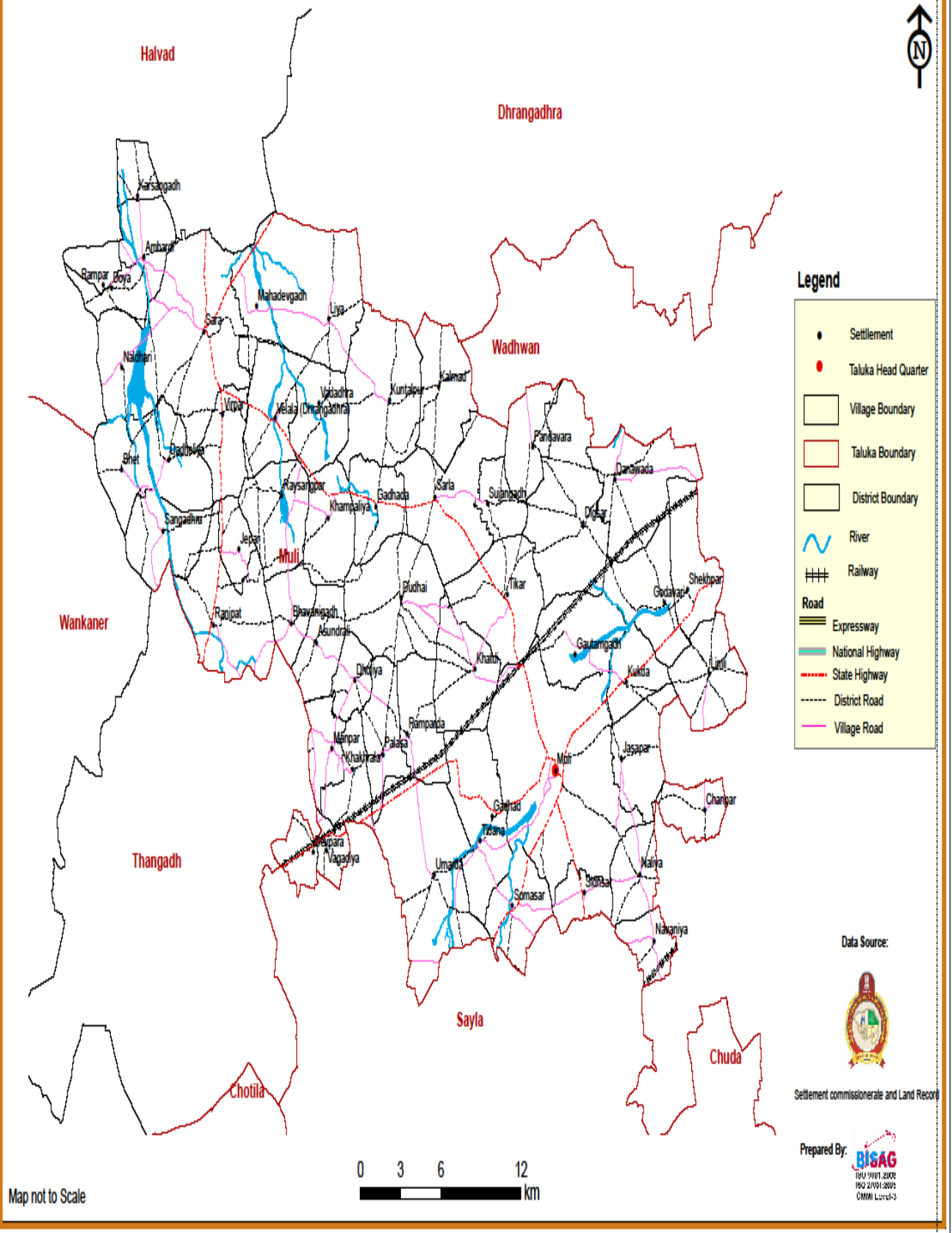
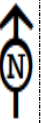


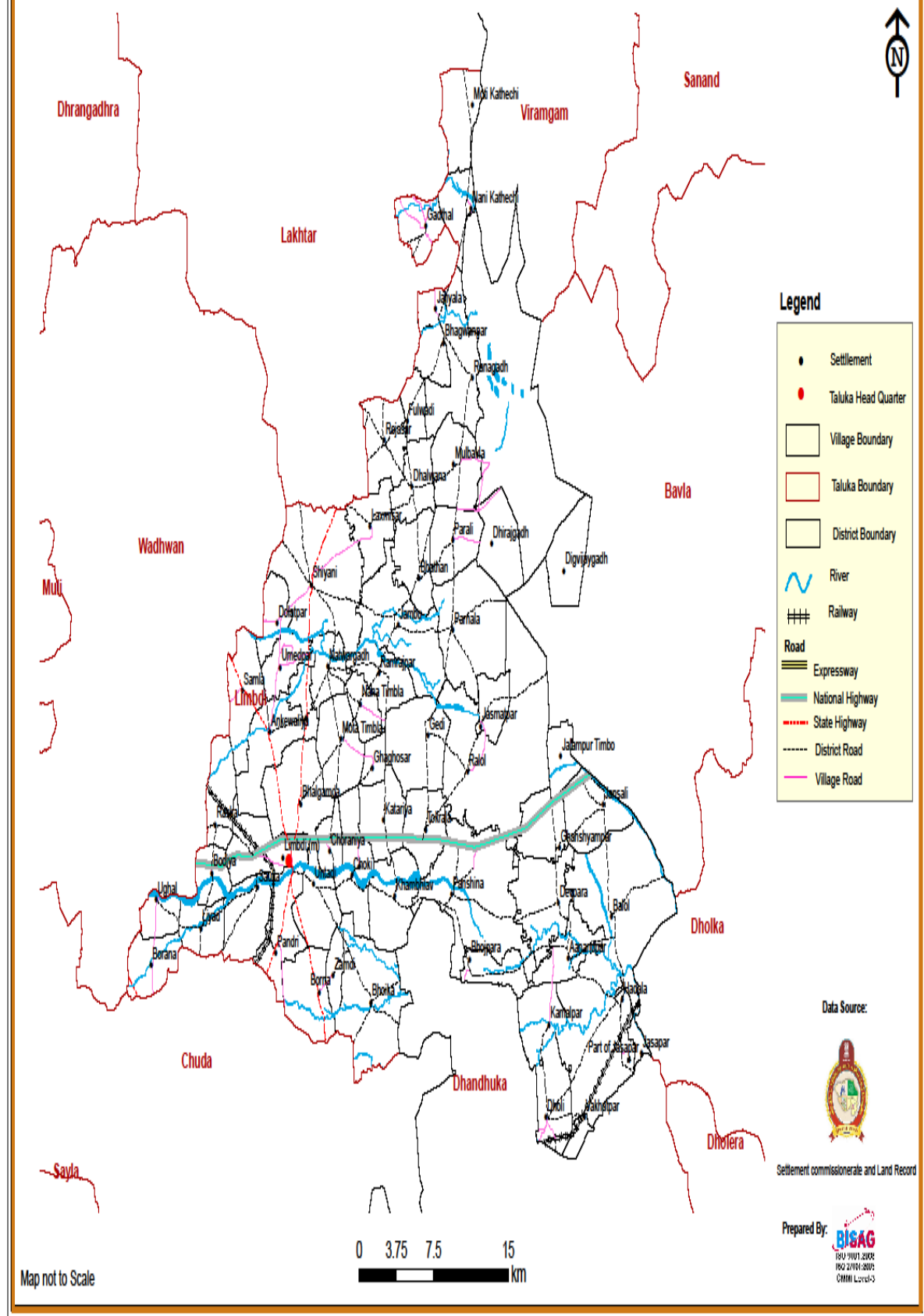
Settlement commissionerate and Land Record

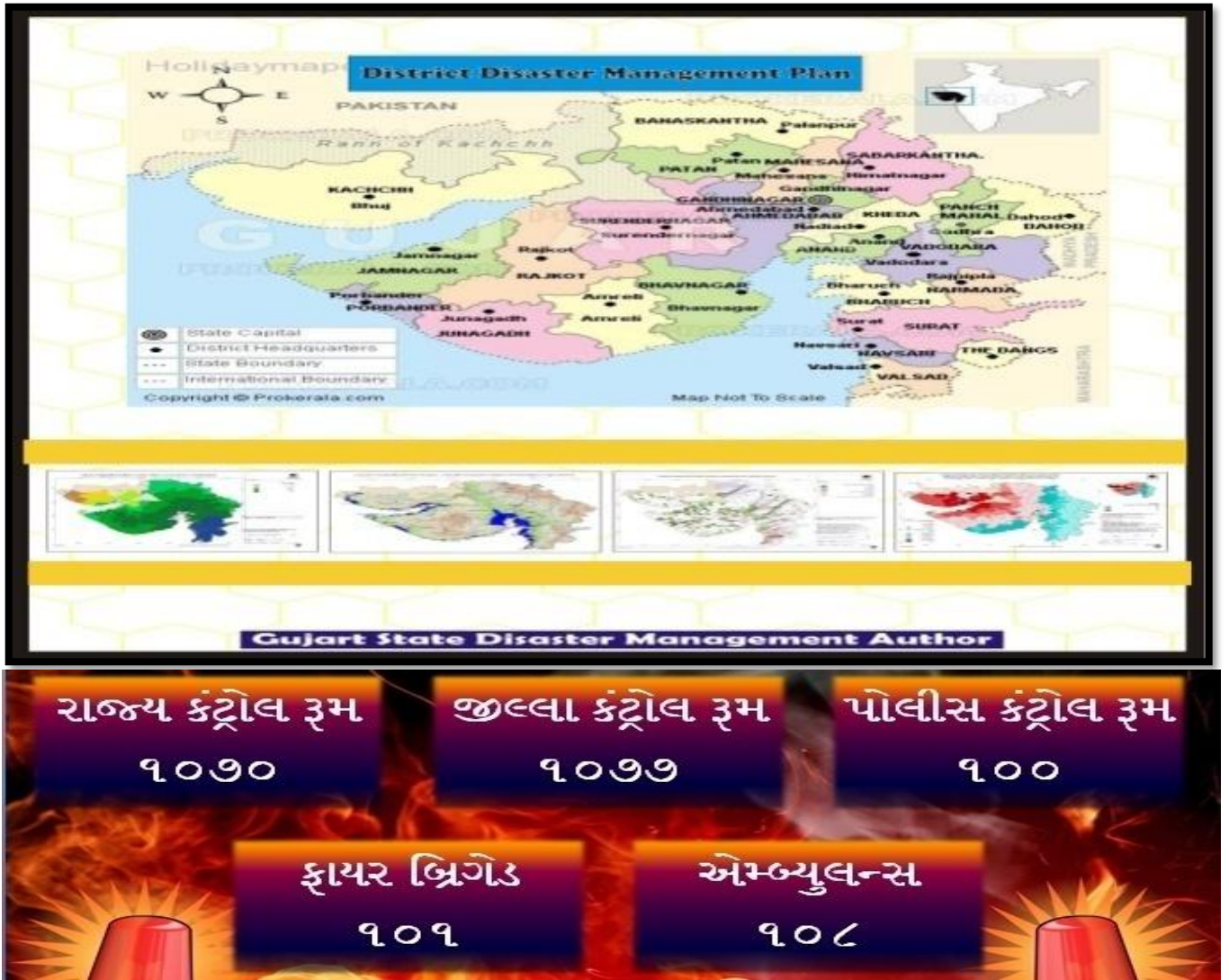
Prepared By: **BISAG**
ISO 9001:2008
ISO 27001:2005
CRM Level-3

Map not to Scale

0 1.5 3 6
km







(D.E.O.C.)

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