



Nadiad Municipal Corporation
Disaster Management Plan-2026



Disaster Management / Fire and Emergency Services

Foreword

For the state of Gujarat, various natural disasters such as cyclones, heavy rains, floods, and earthquakes have been recurring problems for years. To overcome these challenges, the state government has established a strong disaster management system. It is a matter of pride that Gujarat has gained recognition at the national level for its disaster management efforts. Under the National Disaster Management Act, 2005, disaster management plans have been prepared by all departments. In this context, the Nadiad Municipal Corporation has prepared a "Disaster Management Plan" as per the guidance of the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA).

Since the devastating earthquake of 2001, the Government of Gujarat has taken significant steps towards disaster management, and a comprehensive disaster management framework has been implemented. GSDMA has been established for this purpose, which works in coordination with various departments for planning, capacity building, training, and awareness. A special emphasis is given to building a disaster-resilient community through community participation, and for this, various public awareness programs are regularly conducted.

With the use of modern technology, disaster management is now more effective and efficient. Various mediums such as mobile applications, web portals, and social media are being used for early warnings, information dissemination, and public communication. Nadiad Municipal Corporation has prepared this plan with the same objective — to ensure timely response, quick recovery, and efficient coordination in case of any disaster situation.

We sincerely hope that this Disaster Management Plan (MDMP) will prove to be very useful to the citizens of Nadiad and to various stakeholder departments during disaster events. This plan will not only help reduce the risk of disasters but also play a key role in the overall disaster preparedness of the city.

We extend our best wishes for the successful implementation of this plan and call for active participation from all concerned departments and citizens.

Kiran Zaveri, (IAS)

Commissioner

Nadiad Municipal Corporation

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Chapter I:

Introduction

- A. What is Disaster?**
- B. Aim/Objective/Necessity of the plan**
- C. Authority and Responsibilities**
- D. Approach to Disaster Management:-**
- E. Plan Review and updation**

A. What is disaster?

Disaster management is a process or strategy that is implemented when any type of catastrophic event takes place. Sometimes referred to as Disaster recovery management, the process may be initiated when anything threatens to disrupt normal operations or puts the lives of human beings at risk. Governments on all levels as well as many businesses create some sort of disaster plan that make it possible to overcome the catastrophe and return to normal function as quickly as possible.

B. Aim/ Objective of the Disaster Management Plan

Recognizing the fact that most tasks and actions before and following a disaster are common at the district level, the Jamnagar city administration has used a multi-disaster approach (all disasters covered by one plan) while developing disaster management plan for the district. The present plan is not intended to provide.

comprehensive explanations and background information about a disaster or serve as a training manual on how to respond to a disaster or conduct a disaster related task. This is simply a multi hazard Management Plan consisting details regarding different hazards affect the district with the response structure to deal with, and having linkages of subsidiary DM plans of all levels and of sectors with it.

Following are the main objectives of this Plan.

- To protect and minimize loss of human lives from effects of different disasters.

- Promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness by ensuring that disaster management receives the highest priority at all levels.
- Ensuring that community is the most important stakeholder in the disaster management process.
- To minimize sufferings of people due to different disasters.
- Mainstreaming disaster management concerns into the developmental planning process.
- To minimize property and Infrastructure damage and losses.
- Reduce vulnerability aspect of both people and infrastructure due to different disasters.
- Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- To create awareness and preparedness and provide advice and training to the agencies involved in disaster management and to the community.
- To assess the risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters.
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively.
- To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish and maintain effective systems for responding to disasters.
- To strengthen the existing Response mechanism.
- To incorporate all concerned aspects of DM for pre, during and post disaster phenomena.
- To integrate and link up of all level specific and department specific DM plan.

1.1 Need of the plan

Preparation of Disaster Management Plan is one of the mandatory provisions under the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act-2003 and the National Disaster Management Act-2005. With respect to the above mentioned provisions, Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority and Relief Commissioner have issued guidelines for the preparation of District Disaster Management Plan.

- i. As per THE GUJARAT STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2003 under CLAUSE 26. Sub section (1), (2), (3), (4) & (5) Of CHAPTER X - FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a 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 and submit a copy of the District Disaster Management Plan, and of any amendment thereto the Authority and the Commissioner.
- ii. Under the provision of the DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005, under Clause 30 Section (2), subsection (i) & Clause 31 Section (1) of CHAPTER IV District Disaster Management Authority, without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub section (1), the district authority may (i) prepare a Disaster Management Plan including District Response Plan for the district, and there shall be a Disaster Management Plan for every district of the state.
- iii. Similarly the entire municipal corporation needs to have their own disaster management plan for respective city or municipal corporation limit.

Disaster Risk Reduction Post – 2015

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

Sendai Framework of Actions for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030

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

The Four priorities of actions are:-

1. Understanding Disaster Risk
2. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk
3. Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

4. Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to 'Build Back Better' in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

The seven global targets are :-

- A. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000. Global mortality rate in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- B. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average. Global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- C. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030
- D. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020
- E. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030

Sustainable Developmental Goals

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

Paris Agreement on Climate Change Action and Disaster Risk Reduction (CoP 21)

The CoP 21 or the Paris Climate Conference held in December, 2015 led to a new international climate agreement, applicable to all countries, aiming at “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels

and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change”. The Paris Agreement recognized the need loss and damage associated with the effects of climate change. The agreement identified areas of cooperation central to DRR and called for investments to address the underlying risk drivers associated with rising greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels and to inspire innovation and low-carbon growth.

The City Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) has tried to envisage coherence across the city Efforts for DRR, sustainable development, and the actions in response to climate change.

Prime Minister’s 10 Point Agenda towards Disaster Risk Reduction

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, listed a Ten –Point Agenda in his inaugural speech at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016, held in New Delhi in November 2016 (AMCDRR), which has also been incorporated in the CDMP. The key elements consist of the following :

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

Introduction of NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority)

The **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** is the apex body in India for disaster management and risk reduction. It was established by the **Government of India under the Disaster Management Act, 2005** to lead and coordinate the country's efforts in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters.

NDMA works at the national level to **formulate policies, lay down guidelines, and promote a culture of disaster preparedness and resilience** across government, institutions, and communities.

Key Highlights

- **Established:** 27 September 2006
 - **Legal Basis:** Disaster Management Act, 2005
 - **Head:** Prime Minister of India (ex-officio Chairperson)
 - **Members:** A Vice-Chairperson and up to nine members, with expertise in different areas related to disaster management.
-

Vision and Mission

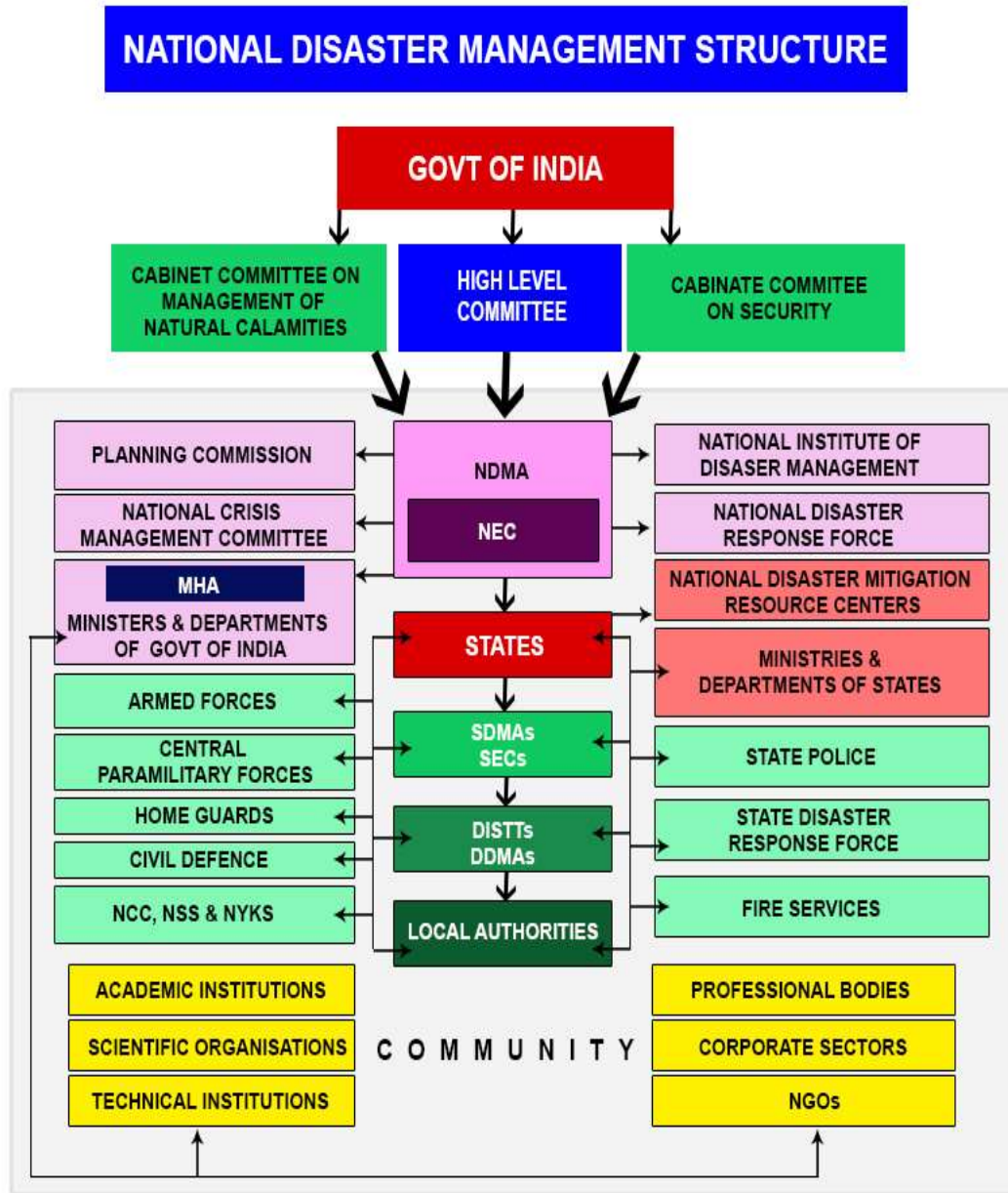
- **Vision:**
To build a safe and disaster-resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, technology-driven, and sustainable disaster management strategy.
 - **Mission:**
To coordinate effective disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response at all levels, minimizing loss of life, livelihoods, property, and environment.
-

Main Functions of NDMA

1. **Formulate national policies, plans, and guidelines** for disaster management.
2. **Coordinate with state governments, ministries, and departments** for disaster preparedness and mitigation.
3. **Lay down guidelines for different types of disasters** (e.g., earthquake, cyclone, flood, chemical disasters, biological emergencies).
4. **Approve the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)** and ensure its implementation.
5. **Facilitate capacity building, training, and public awareness** to improve national resilience.

6. **Promote research, development, and the use of technology** for disaster risk reduction.
 7. **Monitor, review, and evaluate disaster preparedness and response activities** across India.
 8. **Coordinate international cooperation** in disaster management.
-

Structure of NDMA



Major Focus Areas

- Earthquakes
- Cyclones
- Floods
- Landslides
- Droughts
- Industrial and chemical disasters
- Biological emergencies (like pandemics)
- Nuclear and radiological emergencies

Important Achievements

- Issued national guidelines on earthquake safety, flood management, cyclone risk mitigation, chemical disasters, and urban flooding.
- Led the preparation of the **National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)**.
- Coordinated national response to major disasters (e.g., cyclones Phailin, Hudhud, Fani; Uttarakhand floods; COVID-19 pandemic).
- Promoted community-based disaster preparedness and capacity building in vulnerable regions.

Motto of NDMA

“Aapda Se Raksha, Sabki Suraksha”
(Protection from disaster, safety for all)

Introduction of GSDMA (Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority)

The **Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA)** is the apex disaster management institution in the state of Gujarat, India. It was established by the Government of Gujarat in the aftermath of the **devastating Bhuj earthquake of January 26, 2001**, to strengthen the state's capacity for disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

GSDMA works to **develop a holistic and coordinated approach** to disaster risk reduction and management across Gujarat, ensuring the safety of lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, and the environment.

Key Highlights

- **Established:** February 2001 (immediately after the Bhuj earthquake)
- **Legal Status:** Registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860
- **Head Office:** Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- **Chairperson:** Chief Minister of Gujarat

Vision and Mission

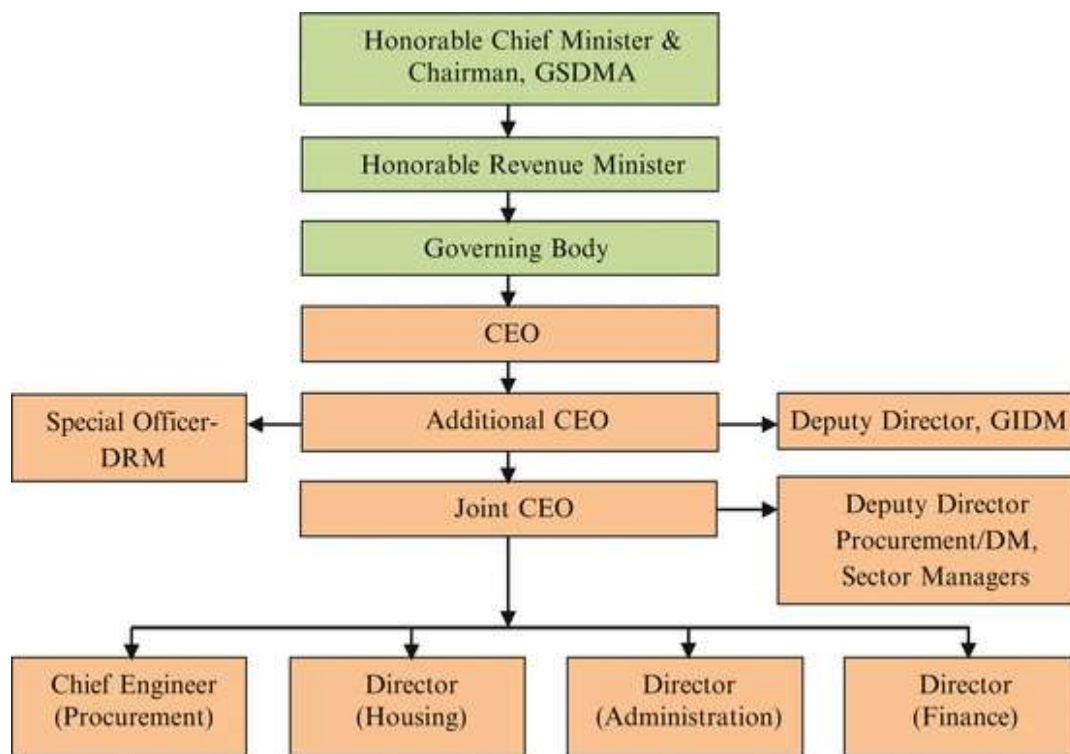
- **Vision:**
To build a safer and disaster-resilient Gujarat by strengthening institutional capacity, promoting community-based preparedness, and integrating disaster risk reduction into development planning.
- **Mission:**
To coordinate disaster management efforts at the state level, facilitate capacity building at local levels, and mainstream disaster risk reduction into all sectors.

Main Functions of GSDMA

1. **Formulate and implement state-level disaster management policies and plans.**
2. **Develop disaster risk reduction strategies** across urban and rural Gujarat.
3. **Coordinate with district authorities, line departments, and stakeholders** for effective disaster management.
4. **Promote capacity building, training, and public awareness** among government staff, communities, NGOs, and industries.

5. **Prepare hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessments (HRVA)** for Gujarat.
 6. **Undertake research and promote the use of technology** in disaster management.
 7. **Provide financial and technical support** for reconstruction, retrofitting, and resilient infrastructure.
 8. **Support post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation efforts** in the state.
-

Organizational Structure



Major Focus Areas

- Earthquakes
- Cyclones (along the coastal districts)
- Floods and urban flooding
- Droughts

- Industrial and chemical hazards (due to Gujarat's large industrial base)
 - Fire safety
 - Climate change and its impacts
-

Important Achievements

- Prepared the **Gujarat State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)**.
 - Conducted statewide vulnerability and risk assessments.
 - Developed a **world-class seismic micro-zonation map** for high-risk areas.
 - Established **Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)** at the state and district levels.
 - Carried out large-scale **public awareness and school safety programs**.
 - Supported reconstruction and retrofitting of critical infrastructure (schools, hospitals, lifeline buildings).
 - Conducted **mock drills and training exercises** in collaboration with local authorities and communities.
-

Motto of GSDMA

“Towards Safer Gujarat”

Legal Framework

- Functions in alignment with the **Disaster Management Act, 2005**.
- Works closely with the **State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)** and **District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)**.

Approval Mechanism of the Plan

The City Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) of Nadiad is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and guidelines of the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA).

Authority for Approval and Implementation

Implementation:

Upon approval, the Municipal Commissioner of NMC acts as the nodal authority for plan execution. All municipal departments, emergency services, and line departments are responsible for operationalizing the plan within their respective jurisdictions.

All relevant departments and stakeholders are notified through formal District and State Government Orders for implementation, coordination, and resource allocation.

Plan Review and Updation

To ensure the plan remains dynamic and contextually relevant, it will be reviewed and updated periodically:

Periodicity of Review

- **Annual Review:**

The CDMP will undergo a comprehensive review every year under the guidance of the DDMA and NMC. The revised plan will incorporate:

- Lessons from past incidents
- New risk assessments or hazard profiles
- Infrastructure and demographic changes
- Capacity enhancements and technology updates

- **Post-Disaster Review:**

After every major disaster or emergency incident, a post-incident analysis will be conducted and necessary amendments made to the CDMP.

- **Five-Year Comprehensive Revision:**

A detailed review and strategic revision will be conducted every five years, integrating new policies, institutional frameworks, and evolving climate and hazard trends

Chapter 2:

Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment

This chapter provides an overview of the key hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities, and risk factors affecting Nadiad City. It helps stakeholders identify priority areas for disaster risk reduction (DRR) while promoting sustainable urban development. The analysis is based on historical data, expert consultation, and existing departmental records.

Concept of HRVA

Hazard risk assessment and vulnerability mapping & vulnerable elements to specific hazards. The Hazard technically is not a disaster unless the 'Trigger' set it off. It could be weak legislation that failed to regulate the functioning of the facility. The Risk and Vulnerability factors analyzed from these Hazards which vary from Minor to Major impacts affecting the smaller or larger areas of the District.

"Risk is a technical concept, which is used by engineering and management specialists to arrive at an estimation of losses in the event of disaster and the expected probability of its occurrence."

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazards} \times \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Coping capacity}}$$

"Vulnerability gives the extent to which a community is affected by a disaster". The idea of danger or threat points out the possibility of physical event capable of causing damage, like earthquake, floods, industrial accidents etc. The vulnerability brings to light, the structural susceptibility of society or social group to suffer harm, based on physical event constituting a "Threat". Vulnerability concerns the relationship between the social, economic and physical elements, on which the wellbeing of the society or the group in question depends. The analysis of vulnerability is specific and based on the type of danger or threat, which is apprehended.

List of hazards with probability (frequency and magnitude)

Probability of Occurrence of disaster												
Type of Hazard	Time period											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Earthquake												
Cyclone												
Flood												
Tsunami												
Fire												

1. Earthquake

A. Hazard Description

Nadiad lies in **Seismic Zone III** as per the seismic zoning map of India (Bureau of Indian Standards, IS 1893), indicating a **moderate risk** of earthquake occurrence. While not located in a high-risk seismic zone, the city remains vulnerable due to structural and planning deficiencies, especially in older or unregulated constructions.

B. Historical Context

- Although Nadiad has not experienced major earthquakes in recent decades, **Gujarat is seismically active**, as evidenced by the **2001 Bhuj Earthquake (M 7.7)** that caused significant damage across the state.
- Given the geological proximity, **tremors are possible**, and structures not designed to resist seismic forces remain at risk.

C. Risk Assessment

Component	Description
Probability	Moderate – based on regional seismicity.
Severity	Moderate to High – especially in densely built, older urban areas.
Vulnerability	High – many buildings are non-engineered, especially in the walled city.

Exposure	High – population density is significant in old residential zones.
Risk Level	Moderate to High depending on local construction and preparedness.

D. Vulnerable Areas

- **Old Walled City Areas:** due to aged buildings and narrow lanes.
- **Slums and Informal Settlements:** Often built without structural safety norms.
- **Public Buildings:** Schools, hospitals, and administrative buildings not retrofitted.

E. Key Challenges

- Lack of widespread implementation of **seismic-resistant construction techniques**.
- **Absence of retrofitting** in critical infrastructure.
- **Limited public awareness** regarding earthquake safety.
- Inadequate enforcement of the **National Building Code (NBC)** and seismic provisions in urban planning.

F. Recommendations

1. Structural Safety Measures:

- Mandatory structural audits of old and critical buildings.
- Retrofitting of lifeline structures (hospitals, schools, fire stations, etc.).
- Enforce seismic provisions in all new constructions through strict monitoring.

2. Preparedness Measures:

- Conduct **earthquake mock drills** in schools, hospitals, and public institutions.
- Develop **ward-level Earthquake Contingency Plans**.
- Install **early warning sensors** (where feasible) and promote public use of mobile alerts.

3. **Community Awareness:**

- Organize training programs on **“Drop, Cover, and Hold”** techniques.
- Promote the use of **earthquake safety kits** and family emergency plans.

4. **Policy and Enforcement:**

- Integrate seismic risk zoning in the **Nadiad Development Plan**.
- Establish a **Municipal Building Safety Cell** to monitor compliance with seismic safety.

2. **Flood**

A. Introduction

Flooding is one of the most frequent and recurring natural hazards in Nadiad city. During the monsoon season, heavy rainfall combined with an inadequate drainage system results in waterlogging and urban flooding in multiple low-lying areas. Many natural drains have been encroached upon or blocked due to rapid urban development.

B. Flood-Prone Areas and Action Plan for Water Logging Point

The following locations in Nadiad are identified as highly flood-prone based on past incidents:

Action Plan for Existing Water Logging Point					
Sr. No	Ward No.	Contact Person Name & Number		Location	Remarks
		Sanitary Sub-Inspector	T.A. / A.A.E		
1	Dabhan, Yoginagar, Kamala, Manjipura Ward No.1			• Near BOB Bank, Dabhan • Opp. Kumar Shala, Dabhan • Kamala Sim	During last monsoon season, no damage or loss of life was reported in

				Vistar, Mokampura •Bharavad vas Vistar,Kamala •Indiranagari, Kamala •Sardar Avas, Kamala •Nr.Dalvadi Farm, Kamala •Nr.Suryoday Farm, Kamala •Nr. Shree KanthBuagh, Kamala •Bharvad vas, Manjipura •Adivasi Vistar, Manjipura	any of these water-logged areas. Immediate drainage was carried out by the active departmental team.
2	Mill Road, Anath Ashram Road, Sant Anna Chowkdi Ward No.2			•Khodiyar Garnala	
3	Kapadvanj Road, Santanna Chowkadi,Bhoja Talav, Barkoshiya Road, Bilodara Ward No.4			•Kundala Vistar, Bilodara •Khokhariya Vistar, Bilodara •Ambala Vistar, Bilodara •Pandarada Vistar, Bilodara •Hariom Ashram Vistar, Bilodara •Juna Bilodara	

4	Chhantiyavaad Limbdī, Malarpura, Amda vadi Darvaja, Marida Bhagol, Madarvad, Malarpura Ward No.5			• Marida Bhagol • Gajipoorvala	
5	Dakor Road, Chakalasi Bhagol, Motapor, Nanapor, Bhojavakoova, Mogalkot, Chaklasi Bhagol, Fatepura Ward No.6			• Saloon Bazar • Gamtal Vistar, Fatepoora • Jashapoora, Fatepoora • Randhari Vistar, Fatepura	
6	Pij Bhagol, Santram Mandir, Kheta Talav Ward No.7			• Desai Vago • Nava Ghara • Mankhanpoora Vistar • V.K.V Road • Takiya Vistar	
7	Pij Raod, Tundel Ward No.9			• Shreyas Garnala • Nr. Khodiyar Mata Temple, Tundel • Nr. Prathmik School, Tundel • Bus Stand Road, Tundel	

8	Gunatit Nagar, Vaishali Cinema, Juna Dumral Road, Dumral Ward No.10			•Nr.Mai Temple Zoopadpatti Vistar •Mai Temple Garnala •Fara Vistar •Kashiyapoor Vistar •Santaram Nagar Vistar	
9	Indira Nagar, Piplag Road, Santaram Deri Road, Piplag Ward No.11			•Indira Nagar Vistar •Deri rod	
10	Paras Circle, Civil Road, Mahagujarat Road, Ward No.12			•Kideny Hospital to Civil Hospital Road	

C. Risk Assessment

Component	Details
Probability	Very High – waterlogging occurs nearly every monsoon season.
Severity	High – significant disruption to essential services and mobility.
Vulnerability	High – especially in slums and informal settlements.
Exposure	High – dense population and unplanned growth areas are affected.
Overall Risk Level	Very High

D. Impact of Floods

- Loss of Life and Property: People stranded, homes and vehicles submerged.
- Disruption of Services: Power, water supply, sanitation, and healthcare are affected.
- Disease Outbreaks: Increased risk of waterborne diseases like gastroenteritis, typhoid, cholera, and dengue.
- Traffic Disruptions: Inundated roads and railway lines.

E. Mitigation Measures

1. Structural Measures

- Regular desilting and cleaning of all stormwater drains before monsoon.
- Upgradation and expansion of the Storm Water Drainage Network.
- Conversion of natural drains into concrete-lined channels.
- Development of permeable zones and recharge pits for water absorption.

2. Non-Structural Measures

- Preparation of a Flood Hazard Zonation Map for the city.
- Routine pre-monsoon inspection and clearance of water outlets.
- Promotion of rainwater harvesting to reduce runoff.
- Development of an urban flood warning system, especially for vulnerable zones.

3. Preparedness and Response

- Formation of Ward-Level Flood Response Teams.

- Public awareness campaigns on flood safety and early evacuation.
 - Identification of relief shelters and safe zones in each ward.
 - Deployment of pumps, mobile water purifiers, and medical kits.
-

F. Emergency Response Measures

- Immediate deployment of ambulances, fire brigades, and medical teams in waterlogged areas.
 - Activation of evacuation points and relief camps.
 - Use of GPS tracking and drone surveillance for real-time flood monitoring.
 - Setting up control rooms and helpline numbers for public assistance.
-

G. Conclusion

Floods pose a serious and recurring threat to Nadiad city, especially during monsoon. However, with the implementation of effective structural improvements, community awareness, and emergency preparedness, the impact of urban floods can be significantly reduced. Integrated planning and proactive measures are key to long-term resilience.

3. Cyclone

In meteorology, a cyclone is a weather system involving a closed circular pattern of winds rotating around a low-pressure center. In the Northern Hemisphere, these winds rotate counterclockwise. Cyclones are often associated with strong winds, heavy rainfall, and storm surges, posing serious risks to coastal and low-lying regions.

To address this risk, the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) and Nadiad Municipal Corporation have jointly proposed the development of cyclone shelters in strategic locations. Sites have been identified where such shelters will be constructed using cyclone-resistant designs, with built-in safety features to withstand high wind velocities and heavy rainfall. These shelters will be located close to the most vulnerable populations to allow for quick evacuation and safe accommodation.

In addition, existing buildings such as municipal schools, colleges, community halls, and places of worship may be designated as temporary cyclone shelters during emergencies. These structures will be strengthened and maintained to serve as secure refuge points for affected citizens.

Nadiad Municipal Corporation also coordinates with the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Fire & Emergency Services, Police, Health Department, and NGOs for:

- Cyclone preparedness planning
- Early warning dissemination
- Public awareness campaigns
- Evacuation drills and route planning
- Emergency response and relief operations

4.Drought: probability chances are higher due to low rainfall.

5.Tsunami

Tsunamis are large ocean waves caused by underwater earthquakes, landslides, or volcanic eruptions. Although often mistaken as tidal waves, tsunamis are in fact a series of high-speed waves that can travel across oceans at speeds of up to 600 miles per hour. When these waves reach the coast, they can rise dramatically in height—sometimes 10 to 20 feet or more—causing severe destruction, flooding, and loss of life.

While the eastern coast of India is more frequently affected by tsunamis, the western coast, including the Gulf of Khambhat, is also considered at low to moderate risk. Scientific studies indicate that a significant seismic event in the

Makran Subduction Zone (near the northern Arabian Sea) could generate a tsunami impacting the Gujarat coastline.

The city has not experienced a tsunami in recent history, preparedness is essential due to the potential for sudden impact. Most tsunami-related deaths occur due to drowning, but other risks include:

- Severe flooding of urban and residential zones
- Contamination of drinking water sources
- Fires from ruptured fuel lines or gas cylinders
- Disruption to transport, electricity, and communication infrastructure

To reduce these risks, the Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC) are taking steps to enhance tsunami preparedness. In absence of dedicated tsunami shelters, multi-purpose cyclone shelters, schools, and community halls within safer areas of the city are identified for temporary use as tsunami shelters.

In addition, the NMC ensures coordination with the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) and India Meteorological Department (IMD) to receive real-time tsunami alerts. Emergency communication systems are in place for disseminating early warnings to at-risk populations.

Preparedness measures include:

- Identification of vulnerable coastal wards within the city
- Development of evacuation routes and signage
- Designation of safe zones on higher ground
- Public awareness programs and mock drills in coastal neighborhoods

6.Fire

Fire is a significant urban hazard, posing a serious threat to lives, property, and essential services. In a rapidly growing urban environment like Nadiad City, the risk of fire is ever-present, especially in densely populated areas, commercial zones, and industrial districts. Fires can be triggered by numerous factors, both natural and man-made. Common causes include electrical faults, gas cylinder explosions, open flames, negligence in industrial operations, and carelessness in handling flammable materials. Additionally, poor adherence to fire safety protocols and regulations can greatly increase the likelihood of fire incidents.

The vulnerability of Nadiad is further exacerbated by certain high-risk areas such as marketplaces, industrial zones, and older city sections, where narrow lanes, overcrowding, and inadequate fire safety infrastructure contribute to the difficulty in containing fire outbreaks. These areas, in particular, are more susceptible to the rapid spread of fire due to flammable materials, close proximity of buildings, and limited access for fire-fighting equipment.

Key Fire Hazards in Nadiad:

- Residential Fires: Occurring in both high-density housing areas and individual homes, especially those with poor electrical wiring and unsafe gas cylinder handling.
- Commercial Fires: In crowded market areas, retail outlets, and shopping complexes, where electrical short circuits, flammable goods, and lack of fire exits can cause rapid escalation.
- Industrial Fires: In factories and processing units in areas like where the storage of chemicals and the handling of heavy machinery can lead to explosions or industrial fires.
- Vehicle Fires: At transport hubs, petrol stations, and vehicle repair shops, where combustible fuels are stored and handled.

The destructive potential of a fire is immense. Not only can it result in loss of life and severe injuries, but it can also lead to widespread property damage, contamination of drinking water, and economic disruption in affected areas. Moreover, fires can damage critical infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and telecommunication networks, hindering the response efforts and recovery process.

Impacts of Fires in Nadiad:

- Loss of life and injuries due to rapid fires and smoke inhalation
- Displacement of families and communities due to destruction of homes and businesses
- Destruction of commercial assets, which leads to economic losses and business closures
- Damage to industrial infrastructure, causing potential environmental hazards and disruption of production
- Contamination of water supplies due to the spread of fire into residential and commercial plumbing systems
- Fires in public spaces can severely disrupt day-to-day operations and cause panic in crowds.

To address these challenges, Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC), through its Fire & Emergency Services Department, works tirelessly to ensure the city is prepared to handle fire-related emergencies. The department has invested in modern equipment, fire stations, and trained personnel to respond to fire outbreaks swiftly and effectively. Additionally, NMC has focused on raising public awareness through fire safety education, regular inspections, and fire drills to empower residents and businesses to respond quickly in case of a fire. By proactively addressing fire hazards through fire prevention, preparedness, and prompt emergency response, Nadiad Municipal Corporation aims to reduce the impact of fire incidents and safeguard the lives of its residents and the city's infrastructure.

7. Epidemic

An epidemic refers to the rapid spread of a disease within a particular region or population. Epidemics can result from various pathogens, including viruses, bacteria, and parasites, and they can quickly escalate into public health crises. In Nadiad City, the risk of epidemics is influenced by factors such as population density, poor sanitation in some areas, and insufficient access to healthcare in specific parts of the city.

Nadiad, like many urban areas, faces regular outbreaks of waterborne diseases, vector-borne diseases, and respiratory infections. These outbreaks can intensify during the monsoon season, which leads to water contamination and an increase in mosquito breeding sites.

One of the most significant epidemics in recent history was the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the entire world, including Nadiad. The outbreak of COVID-19 led to an unprecedented health crisis, with large-scale transmission, strain on medical resources, and a profound impact on daily life. During the pandemic, Nadiad City, like other regions, faced challenges in terms of healthcare capacity, quarantine measures, and public compliance with safety protocols.

To address epidemic risks, Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC), along with health authorities and local agencies, has worked diligently to implement disease surveillance, prevention programs, and public awareness campaigns. These efforts are aimed at reducing the spread of infectious diseases, strengthening health infrastructure, and ensuring the community is well-prepared to handle future outbreaks, including pandemics like COVID-19.

2.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Nadiad City

Key Facts:

- **Population (2011 est.):** 3,99,000
- **Wards:** 13 urban wards under Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC)
- **Slum population:** ~20% (living in vulnerable housing conditions)
- **Critical infrastructure:** Government offices, educational institutions

Development Challenges:

- Unregulated construction in low-lying and flood-prone areas
- Traffic congestion and narrow lanes hindering emergency access
- Lack of green spaces and high impermeable surface ratio
- Increasing demand for water and solid waste services

2.2 HVCRA Framework

Conducted By:

- Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC)
- Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM)
- DEOC (District Emergency Operations Centre)

Methodology:

- GIS-based risk mapping
- Stakeholder workshops and field surveys
- Review of meteorological and incident data
- Community-based vulnerability assessments

2.3 Hazard Analysis

Major Hazards Identified in Nadiad City:

Hazard	Frequency	Severity	Affected Areas	Key Impacts
Urban Flooding	High	Moderate	Low-lying areas	Traffic blockages, damage to shops/homes
Cyclones/Storm Surge	Medium	High	Coastal wards	Roof damage, water intrusion
Earthquakes	Low	High	Entire city (Seismic Zone III)	Collapse risk in old and poorly constructed buildings
Fire	High	Moderate		Property loss, narrow lanes delay response
Industrial Accidents	Medium	High	GIDC area	Fire, chemical exposure
Heatwaves	Increasing	Moderate	All wards	Health impacts on elderly, poor workers

2.4 Vulnerability Analysis

Types of Vulnerability:

- **Physical/Material:**
 - Congested old city areas with dense buildings, some over 50 years old
 - Encroachments near drains and riverbanks increase flood risk
- **Economic:**
 - Daily wage workers in the informal sector
 - Small shopkeepers and hawkers with no business continuity plans
- **Social:**
 - Migrants, slum dwellers, children, and elderly are more vulnerable to displacement and disease post-disaster
- **Environmental:**
 - Poor drainage and waste management in some wards
 - Heat island effect due to sparse vegetation

Vulnerable Wards (Hazard-wise):

Hazard	High-Risk Wards
Flooding	Low-lying areas
Cyclone Impact	coastal belt
Fire	high-density commercial areas
Earthquake	Entire city (focus on slum clusters and old city wards)

2.5 Capacity and Resource Analysis

Institutional Capacities:

- Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC) – Primary urban disaster management authority
- Fire & Emergency Department – with modern equipment
- Health Department – 1 Civil Hospital, 5 urban health centres,
- DEOC and City EOC operational 24/7

- Active collaboration with NGOs, Rotary Club, Red Cross

Resources Available:

Resource	Location
Fire Tenders	NMC Fire HQ
JCBs/Backhoes	NMC, contractors
Emergency Lights & Generators	Fire Department, Electrical Department
Trained Volunteers	NCC, NSS, NGOs
Ambulances	Civil Hospital, EMRI 108, private hospitals, Fire Department

Training Needs Identified:

- Fire safety and evacuation training for schools and commercial buildings
- Earthquake-resilient construction workshops for architects/engineers
- First aid and community-level response training in slums

2.6 Outcomes and Recommendations

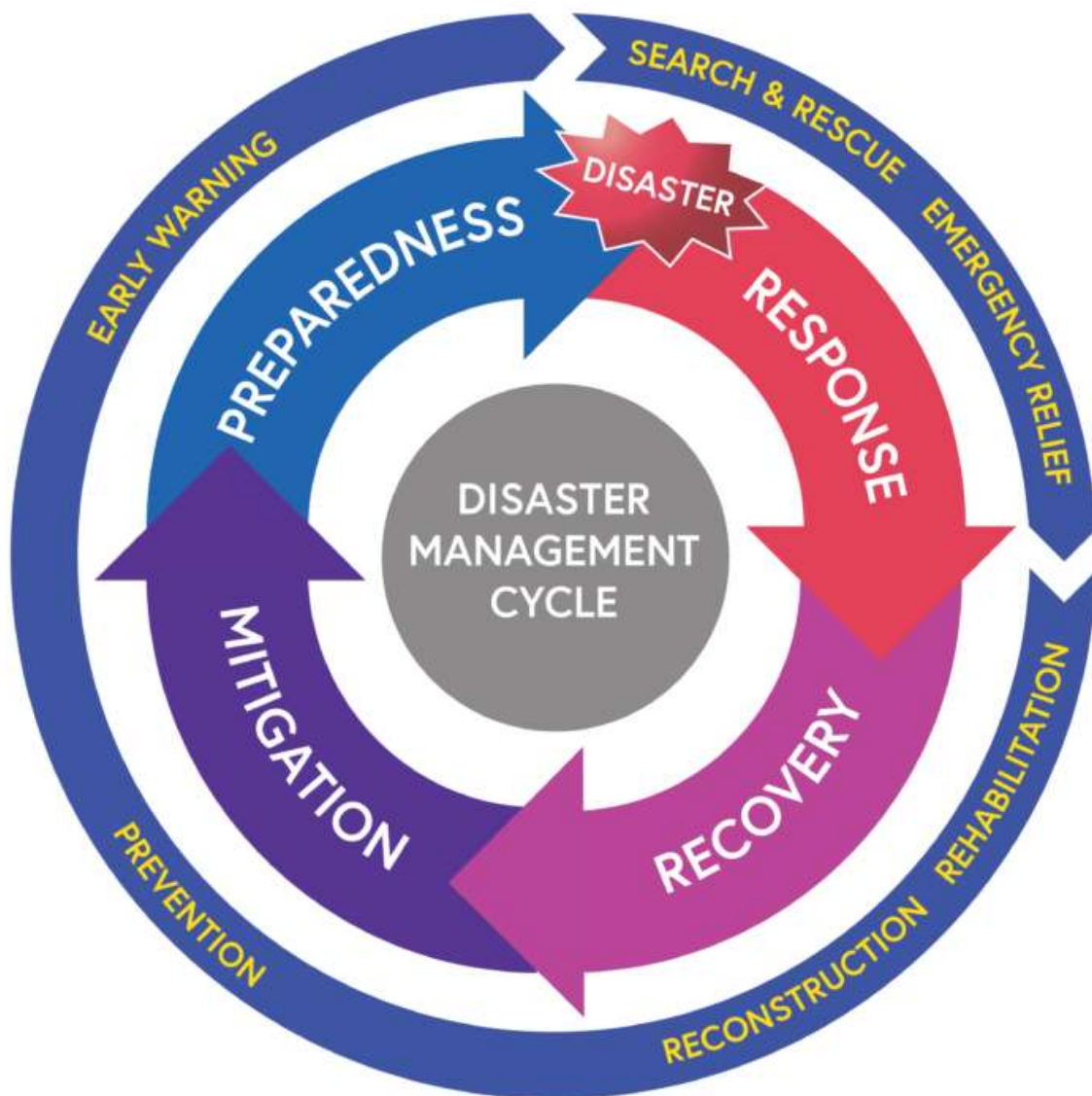
Outcomes:

- Wards near rivers and drainage channels are highly flood-prone
- Cyclonic winds impact coastal and old buildings with poor roofing
- Informal settlements lack awareness and resilience planning
- Fire risk in congested markets is a major concern
- Institutional response is adequate but needs better coordination and communication

Recommendations:

1. Develop and implement Ward-Level Disaster Management Plans (WLDMPs)
2. Strengthen stormwater infrastructure in flood-prone wards
3. Establish community resilience hubs and safe shelters in vulnerable zones
4. Introduce stricter building codes in cyclone/earthquake-sensitive areas

5. Regular city-wide mock drills involving NMC, Fire Dept, Police, NGOs
6. Improve early warning dissemination using SMS, mobile apps, and ward-level announcements



Chapter 3:

Institutional Arrangements for DM

Disaster Management (DM) is a multi-level, multi-agency responsibility. As per the National Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the National Disaster Management Policy, institutional mechanisms at national, state, and local levels are structured to ensure coordinated disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. This chapter outlines the DM institutional structure with specific focus on Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC) and the community level.

3.2 Disaster Management Organizational Structure

3.2.1 National Level

- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA): Apex body chaired by the Prime Minister.
 - Lays down policies, plans, and guidelines.
 - Coordinates with States for disaster preparedness and response.
- National Executive Committee (NEC): Supports NDMA in execution and inter-ministerial coordination.

3.2.2 State Level (Gujarat)

- Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA): Headed by the Chief Minister.
 - Develops state disaster management plans.
 - Coordinates resource mobilization and risk reduction strategies.
- State Executive Committee (SEC): Chaired by the Chief Secretary.
- Incident Response System (IRS): Deployed across the state.
 - Roles include Incident Commander (IC), Operations, Planning, and Logistics Sections.
- State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC): 24x7 functional in Gandhinagar with GIS and communication facilities.

3.2.3 City Level – Nadiad Municipal Corporation

- Nadiad City Disaster Management Committee (NCDMC):
 - Chairperson: Municipal Commissioner.

- Members: Heads of Fire, Health, Engineering, Water, Solid Waste, Drainage Department, Road Department, Garden Department, Electric Department, NGOs, and other civic agencies.
 - Functions: Plan, coordinate, and monitor disaster management activities in the city.
- **Task Forces:**
 - Search & Rescue Task Force
 - Medical & Health Task Force
 - Relief & Shelter Task Force
 - Water and Sanitation Task Force
 - Electricity Restoration Task Force
 - Each task force is headed by a nodal officer and supported by trained personnel.

3.3 Incident Response System (IRS) – Nadiad City

- Incident Commander (IC): Usually the Municipal Commissioner or the appointed officer during disasters.
- IRS structure includes:
 - Operations Section: Ground-level response teams.
 - Planning Section: Information management, documentation, and situation reports.
 - Logistics Section: Resource mobilization, transportation, facilities, and services.

This structure ensures clarity of roles, streamlined communication, and effective coordination among all stakeholders during emergencies.

3.4 Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) – Nadiad

- Location: Nadiad Fire & Emergency Services Headquarters
- Functions:
 - Real-time monitoring of disaster events.
 - Coordinating inter-departmental response.

- Disseminating warnings and alerts.
 - Facilities:
 - Dedicated communication lines, wireless sets, emergency database, and updated contact directories.
-

3.5 Community-Level Institutional Framework

- Ward Disaster Management Committees (WDMCs):
 - Formed at ward level, led by Ward Officer.
 - Includes volunteers, NGOs, SHG members, and community leaders.
 - Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and NGOs:
 - Actively participate in awareness campaigns, mock drills, and relief activities.
 - Academic Institutions:
 - Support risk assessment, research, and capacity-building.
-

3.6 Inter-Agency Coordination Platforms

- Inter-Agency Group (IAG):
 - Brings together NGOs, private agencies, academic institutions, and government bodies.
 - Facilitates partnership in planning and response.
 - Public-Private Partnerships (PPP):
 - Used for logistics, ambulance support, water supply, power backup, etc.
-

3.7 Major Industrial, Service & Infrastructure Establishments

These are required to maintain On-Site and Off-Site Emergency Plans, coordinated with NMC and DDMA:

- Power Sub-Stations
- Water Treatment Plants
- Hospitals
- Transport Hubs (RTO, Railway Station, ST Depot)

3.8 Emergency Services in Nadiad City

Service	Facility	Contact
Fire & Emergency Services	Fire Stations (NMC)	101, 0268-2564101/2560101/ 2550106
Police	Police Control Room	100
Health	108 Emergency Ambulance	108

3.9 Forecasting and Warning Agencies

Agency	Function
India Meteorological Department (IMD), Ahmedabad	Cyclone, Rainfall, Heatwave Alerts
Central Water Commission (CWC)	Flood Forecasts
INCOIS	Tsunami Alerts
GSDMA & SEOC	State-level alerts and coordination
NMC EOC & Control Room	Local dissemination of alerts
Media, WhatsApp Groups, SMS Gateway	Public communication and awareness

Chapter 4:

Prevention and Mitigation Measures

Prevention and Mitigation Plan – Nadiad City

1. Introduction

Prevention and mitigation aim to reduce the risk and impact of disasters before they occur. Nadiad, being a coastal city, is vulnerable to cyclones, flooding, earthquakes, industrial hazards, and fire incidents. This plan outlines proactive measures for disaster risk reduction (DRR) by the Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC) in coordination with district and state authorities.

2. Objectives

- Identify and reduce disaster risks.
 - Integrate disaster risk reduction into city development plans.
 - Promote resilient infrastructure and community awareness.
 - Implement long-term and short-term mitigation strategies.
-

3. Hazard Profile of Nadiad

Hazard Type	Vulnerability Level	Mitigation Focus Areas
Cyclones & Storms	High	Coastal infrastructure, early warning
Floods	High	Drainage, urban planning
Earthquakes	Moderate	Building codes, retrofitting
Industrial Accidents	Moderate-High	Industrial safety zones, monitoring
Fire (Urban & Slums)	High	Fire safety systems, awareness

4. Structural Mitigation Measures

4.1. Infrastructure Strengthening

- Strengthening of critical infrastructure (hospitals, schools, buildings).
- Earthquake-resistant construction norms as per IS codes.
- Cyclone shelters in coastal and vulnerable wards.

4.2. Flood Mitigation

- Upgrading drainage networks to reduce urban flooding.
- Desilting of rivers, stormwater drains, and lakes before monsoon.
- Construction of check dams and retention ponds.

4.3. Retrofitting & Urban Planning

- Retrofitting old government buildings and high-risk private structures.
- Land-use planning with hazard zones and buffer areas.
- Relocation of highly vulnerable informal settlements.

5. Non-Structural Mitigation Measures

5.1. Policy and Planning

- Integration of DRR in Nadiad Municipal Corporation.
- Strict enforcement of Building Code, Fire Safety Act, and Environmental Rules.

5.2. Awareness and Capacity Building

- Public awareness campaigns in schools, markets, and vulnerable areas.
- Fire drills, mock exercises in coordination with NDRF/SDRF.
- Training of municipal staff, volunteers, and ward officers.

5.3. Early Warning Systems

- Installation of cyclone and flood early warning systems.
- Use of mobile alerts, community sirens, and loudspeakers.
- Coordination with IMD and INCOIS for real-time updates.

5.4. Industrial Risk Management

- Regular safety audits of GIDC and chemical industries.
- Creation of off-site emergency plans and buffer zones.
- Pollution control and hazardous waste monitoring.

6. Institutional Framework

Institution / Agency	Role in Prevention and Mitigation
Nadiad Municipal Corporation	Urban planning, enforcement, public services

District Disaster Authority (DDMA)	Coordination and resource allocation
Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA)	Technical support and funding
Local NGOs and RWAs	Community outreach and grassroots training

State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)

The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is a dedicated fund created by the Government of India under the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission. It is part of the disaster risk financing framework under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, and is meant specifically for risk reduction and mitigation activities, not for relief or response.

2. Objective of SDMF

The SDMF aims to:

- Support **prevention and mitigation projects** that reduce vulnerability to future disasters.
- Build long-term resilience in infrastructure, communities, and ecosystems.
- Strengthen institutional and local capacities for disaster risk reduction (DRR).

3. Funding Structure

Component	Details
Total Duration	2021–26 (15th Finance Commission cycle)
Funding Pattern	75% by Central Government, 25% by State
Gujarat's Annual Allocation	Based on hazard risk, population, and vulnerability profile
Administered By	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) with disbursal to districts and ULBs

4. Eligible Activities under SDMF

The following types of projects can be funded under the SDMF:

A. Infrastructure and Engineering Measures

- Retrofitting public buildings (schools, hospitals, offices)
- Construction of embankments, stormwater drains, fire stations

- Flood control and slope stabilization works

B. Natural Resource Management

- Water conservation and drought-proofing
- Mangrove regeneration and coastal shelterbelt plantation (important for Nadiad)
- Soil erosion control measures

C. Capacity Building and Awareness

- Community-level training and mock drills
- Public education on disaster risk
- Development of hazard maps and risk atlases

D. Technology and Early Warning

- Installation of automatic weather stations
- GIS and remote sensing tools
- Early warning siren systems and digital displays

- **15th Finance Commission Grants (DRR)**

The 15th Finance Commission (XV-FC) of India has made special provisions for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), allocating dedicated grants to states for both response and mitigation. These grants are part of a broader effort to institutionalize resilience and preparedness into urban and rural governance frameworks.

National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)

The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) was established in 2015 by the Government of India under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) to support projects that address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in vulnerable sectors and regions.

It provides financial support to state and UT governments for implementing climate adaptation projects, especially in sectors like agriculture, water, forestry, ecosystems, and disaster management.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Annual DRR audits by NMC & DDMA.
- Hazard vulnerability assessments updated every 2 years.
- Performance indicators: reduction in fire incidents, flood days, loss of life/property.

8. Community Participation

- Ward-level Disaster Management Committees.
 - Community Task Forces for first response.
 - Local youth trained as Disaster Volunteers (Apda Mitras).
-

9. Conclusion

A well-planned and executed Prevention and Mitigation Plan can transform Nadiad into a disaster-resilient city. It requires a collaborative effort between the administration, citizens, and technical agencies.

Chapter 5:

Preparedness Measures

5.1 Introduction

Preparedness is a vital component of the disaster management cycle, enabling swift and coordinated response efforts. This chapter outlines the current preparedness status of Nadiad city and the steps required to enhance resilience against various hazards such as floods, cyclones, industrial accidents, and fire incidents.

5.2 Analysis of Existing Preparedness Infrastructure

5.2.1 Communication Systems

- **District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC):** Functional 24x7 with satellite phones, HAM radio, and wireless sets.
- **Public Communication:** Loudspeakers, mobile SMS alerts, WhatsApp groups for ward officers, media, and key volunteers.

5.2.2 Public Distribution System (PDS)

- 100+ fair price shops with stock tracking via digital systems.
- Emergency provisioning plan for supply continuity during disasters.

5.2.3 Storage Facilities

- Government godowns for food grains (FCI & state-level).
- Dedicated warehouses for essential medicines (Health Dept).
- Cold storage for perishables in GIDC area.

5.2.4 Transportation Facilities

- Fleet of city buses mapped for emergency use.
- Pre-identified evacuation routes from coastal/low-lying areas.
- Linkage with GSRTC and railways for mass movement.

5.2.5 Medical Facilities

- Civil Hospital, N.D.Desai Hospital with emergency beds.
- 6 urban PHCs identified for support.
- Pre-positioning of ambulances under 108 emergency services.

5.2.6 Emergency Reserves

- Pre-stocked **Family Relief Kits** at zonal stores.
- Water purification tablets, chlorine stock for drinking water.
- Fuel reserves and power backup at hospitals and DEOC.

5.2.7 Fire and Rescue Services

- Fire Stations with rapid response units.
- Firefighting units mapped with GIDC

5.2.9 NGOs and Volunteer Network

- Youth organizations like NSS, NCC, Civil Defence.
- Trained community volunteers at ward level.

5.3 Stakeholder Identification and Role Mapping

Stakeholder	Function During Disaster Response
NMC (Municipal Corporation)	Coordination, logistics, sanitation, infrastructure restoration
District Collectorate	DEOC operation, resource mobilization, inter-agency coordination
Police and Fire Dept	Law and order, fire response, search & rescue
Health Department	Emergency health care, disease surveillance
NGOs/Volunteers	Relief distribution, psychosocial support, first aid
Industries/CSR Units	Equipment support, food, shelter
Media Houses	Information dissemination, awareness

5.4 Formation of Functional Teams

- **Early Warning Team** – Meteorology Dept, GSCDMA, DEOC, ICCC
- **Search & Rescue Team** – Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, NDRF, Police
- **Evacuation Team** – Ward Officers, GSRTC, Transport Dept, Education Dept
- **Damage & Loss Assessment Team** – R&B, PWD, Irrigation, Agri, Revenue Dept

5.5 Incident Response System (IRS) Activation

- **District Collector:** Incident Commander
- **DEOC & IRS Cell:** Operational hub
- IRS structure customized to include **Medical, Logistics, Planning, Media, and Shelter branches.**

5.6 External Help Protocols

- **GoI & State Govt:** Request through DEOC to SDMA and MHA.
- **NDRF/SDRF:** Pre-deployment based on IMD alerts.
- **Army/Navy/Air Force:** Activated via SDMA/NCMC upon requisition.
- **PSUs & Central Agencies:** MOUs exist with ONGC, IOCL, Railways for logistics and response support.

5.7 Logistics & Operational Readiness

- **Logistics Inventory:** Maintained under IDRN/SDRN portal.
- **Operational Check-ups:** Monthly mock tests of sirens, radios, EOC backup power.
- **EOC Maintenance:** Daily readiness log and emergency contact verifications.

5.8 Seasonal Inspections

- Monsoon inspections of:
 - Drainage and sewer lines

5.9 Command, Coordination & Quick Response Teams

- Each zone has:
 - Quick Response Team (QRT) with fire, police, health, and transport leads
 - Ward-level Emergency Committee for initial relief
 - Nodal Officers for real-time decisions

5.10 NGO & Volunteer Coordination

- **NGO Coordination Cell** at DEOC
- Volunteers trained for:

- First aid
 - Relief distribution
 - Child and women safety
 - Responsibilities allocated by sector and geography
-

5.11 Seasonal Preparedness Measures

- **Flood Season:** Dewatering pumps, drainage cleaning, embankment repair
 - **Cyclone Season:** Cyclone drill, evacuation plan rehearsals, coastal watch
 - **Fire Season (Summer):** Industrial audits, forest fire watch (if applicable)
-

5.12 Community Preparedness Initiatives

- **Community Warning System:** Sirens, WhatsApp groups, local leaders
 - **Education & Awareness:** School programs, mock drills, IEC materials
 - **Responsibilities:** Community volunteers trained in SOPs and alert protocols
-

5.13 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

- **VIP Visit Protocols** – Escort, helipad coordination, security SOPs
- **Procurement Protocols** – Rate contracts, emergency vendors registered
- **Logistics SOP** – Movement plan, storage sites, distribution chains

5.14 Knowledge Management

- **IDRN/SDRN Updates** – Regular uploads of manpower, vehicles, equipment
 - **Lessons Learnt Documentation** – Post-event review workshops
 - **Media Coordination** – Designated spokesperson, media briefing SOP, pre-event press engagement
-

5.15 Disaster Committees at All Levels

- **District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):** Active
 - **Sub-district Taluka Committees:** Headed by Mamlatdar
 - **Ward-Level Committees (Urban) & Gram Panchayat Committees (Rural):** To be reactivated and trained
-

5.16 Early Warning Mechanism

- **Meteorological Alerts (IMD, INCOIS)**
 - **Real-time Water Level Monitoring**
 - **Last-mile SMS and Loudspeaker Broadcasting**
-

5.17 Preparedness Kits

- **Family Kits:** Dry ration, water pouches, torch, medicines, sanitary items
 - **First Aid Kits:** Placed at health centers
-

5.18 Awareness Generation Strategy

- Use of print, radio, social media, rallies, and school engagement.
 - Community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) sessions at ward level.
 - DRR education integrated in municipal schools.
-

Chapter 6:

Capacity Building and Training Measures

6.1 Approach

Capacity building is a crucial pillar in disaster risk reduction and resilience enhancement. In Nadiad City, the approach focuses on strengthening institutional frameworks, professional competencies, community awareness, and the integration of disaster management education into various sectors. The overarching goal is to establish a multi-tiered, sustainable capacity-building system that enables all stakeholders to effectively respond to and manage disasters.

6.2 Capacity Building Plan

6.2.1 Institutional Capacity Building

To ensure disaster preparedness and effective response, the city aims to enhance the capacity of institutions through:

- Development and periodic review of SOPs and response protocols.
- Formation and strengthening of Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs).
- Establishment of clear roles and responsibilities among departments.
- Inter-agency coordination frameworks and simulation exercises.

6.2.2 Target Groups for Capacity Building

Capacity-building initiatives will target the following groups with tailored training programs:

Target Group	Training Focus
Officials / Policymakers	Disaster risk governance, legal frameworks, inter-departmental coordination.
Engineers, Architects, Masons	Structural safety, retrofitting techniques, resilient infrastructure design.
Doctors, Nurses, Paramedics	Mass casualty management, emergency medical response, psychosocial care.
Teachers	School safety, child-centered DRR education, emergency evacuation.
Police, Fire Services, SDRF	Search and rescue, incident command system, CBRN

Personnel	response.
Community Volunteers, Civil Defence	First aid, basic rescue techniques, public awareness campaigns.

6.3 Community Capacity Building

The active participation of local communities is vital for disaster resilience. Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) initiatives will include:

- Formation of ward-level disaster management committees.
- Awareness drives on local hazards, early warning systems, and response actions.
- Mock drills, especially in vulnerable areas such as coastal zones and slums.
- Promotion of inclusive approaches, ensuring participation of women, children, elderly, and differently-abled.

6.4 Training of Trainers (ToT)

To ensure sustainability, a cadre of Master Trainers will be developed across different sectors. These trainers will:

- Undergo specialized training in disaster management.
- Train additional local trainers and community members.
- Serve as key resource persons during actual disaster response.

6.5 Disaster Management Education

6.5.1 Schools and Colleges

- Schools: Incorporation of disaster preparedness in the curriculum, school safety plans, regular drills.
- Colleges:
 - Medical Colleges: Disaster medicine, emergency health care modules.
 - Engineering Colleges: Seismic safety, hazard-resistant design principles.

6.5.2 Professional Courses

- Integration of DRM into continuing education programs for architects, engineers, health professionals.
 - Coordination with professional bodies and licensing authorities to standardize DRM components in training.
-

6.6 Skill Upgradation and Follow-up Training

- Periodic refresher courses to update knowledge and skills.
 - Specialized training modules for new hazards or technologies.
 - Evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of training programs.
-

6.7 Inventory of Trained Personnel

An updated database will be maintained containing:

- List of trained engineers, architects, masons.
 - Medical professionals trained in emergency response.
 - Rescue and response specialists.
 - Civil defence volunteers and community leaders.
-

Chapter 7:

Response and Relief Measures

7.1 Overview

This chapter outlines the framework for prompt, coordinated, and effective disaster response and relief in Nadiad City. The focus is on multi-hazard preparedness, quick assessment, early warning systems, activation of response mechanisms, resource mobilization, and comprehensive coordination.

7.2 Response Planning and Preparedness

A comprehensive multi-hazard response plan includes:

- Pre-disaster preparedness and role clarity.
- Coordination between departments, agencies, and communities.
- Activation protocols and SOPs.
- Early warning dissemination and evacuation strategies.

7.3 Quick Assessment of Damage and Needs

- Initial Damage Assessment (IDA): Conducted by field-level teams within hours of the event.
- Needs Assessment: Focus on immediate needs—medical, shelter, food, water, and safety.
- Reports submitted to the District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) for decision-making and resource allocation.

7.4 Response Flow Chart

A visual flow chart (to be added in annexure) will depict:

- Activation of EOC
- Alert dissemination
- Departmental responsibilities
- Resource deployment
- Relief coordination

7.5 Warning and Alert Mechanism

Early Warning Systems

- Two-Way Communication System between village and district levels using wireless, satellite phones, and mobile alerts.

- Coordination with IMD, INCOIS, and other agencies for hazard-specific alerts.

Warning Dissemination

- Alerts must be translated into simple language by DDMA.
- Dissemination through:
 - Local radio/FM stations
 - SMS alerts
 - Public address systems
 - WhatsApp groups and social media
 - Loudspeakers and sirens in vulnerable areas
- Withdrawal of Warning: To be issued formally by DDMA to avoid confusion.

7.6 Activation of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

- The EOC functions 24x7 during emergencies.
- Acts as the nerve center for:
 - Situation monitoring
 - Inter-agency coordination
 - Media handling
 - Logistics and resource mobilization
 - Real-time reporting

7.7 Crisis Management Group (CMG) Meeting

- CMG is chaired by the District Collector.
- Activated immediately upon early warning or sudden impact.
- Key decisions on evacuation, response strategies, and media briefing are taken.

7.8 Resource Mobilization

- Rapid deployment of personnel, equipment, and materials.
- Inter-district or state-level assistance requested when required.
- Collaboration with civil society, NGOs, and private sector for resources like ambulances, relief kits, shelter, and food.

7.9 Initial Assessment Report (First Report)

- Submitted within 6 hours of the incident.
- Includes:

- Area affected
- Casualties/injuries
- Immediate needs
- Ongoing response

7.10 Media Management and Information Dissemination

- Designated media spokesperson from DDMA.
- Timely and verified updates through:
 - Press releases
 - Social media
 - Government portals
- Avoid misinformation and panic.

7.11 Development of SOPs, Checklists, Formats

- SOPs and Checklists for each Essential Service Function (ESF):
 - Health and medical response
 - Search and rescue
 - Shelter and relief
 - Logistics and communication
- **Formats for:**
 - Damage reports
 - Relief distribution
 - Expenditure tracking

7.12 Reporting and Documentation

- Situation Reports (SitReps) generated every 4–6 hours.
- Media releases cleared by designated officer.
- All activities documented for review, audits, and learning.

7.13 Demobilization and Winding Up

- Gradual withdrawal of response teams.
- Restoration of essential services.
- Final report and review meeting.
- Focus on:
 - Documentation

- Success stories
- Lessons learned for future preparedness

7.14 Responsibility Matrix

With Early Warning Available

Time	Task	Department/Agency	Activity
D-72 Hr	Warning Analysis	IMD/DDMA	Issue watch
D-48 Hr	Alert	EOC	Activate response units
D-24 Hr	Evacuation Planning	Police, Fire	Identify vulnerable zones
D-0 Hr	Impact Response	SDRF, Health	Immediate rescue and treatment
D+15 Min	Quick Assessment	Revenue, Local Bodies	Damage and casualty assessment
D+1-24 Hr	Relief & Rehabilitation	Food, Shelter, Health	Relief camp setup, food supply

Without Early Warning

Time	Task	Department/Agency	Activity
D+15 Min	Alert CMG	Collector/EOC	Convene emergency meeting
D+30 Min	Activation	All Departments	Mobilize response teams
D+1-6 Hr	Search & Rescue	SDRF, Fire, Police	Area-specific rescue
D+12 Hr	Shelter & Relief	Social Welfare, NGOs	Relief camp establishment
D+24 Hr	Reporting	Revenue, EOC	Full situation report

Chapter 8:

Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, and Recovery Measures

8.1 Overview

Reconstruction, rehabilitation, and recovery (RRR) are critical phases of the disaster management cycle aimed at restoring normalcy, rebuilding lives, and enhancing community resilience in Nadiad City. These measures go beyond immediate relief and address both short-term and long-term needs of the affected population, infrastructure, and economy.

8.2 Objectives of Recovery Plan

- Ensure timely and equitable assistance to affected populations.
 - Restore vital infrastructure and services to pre-disaster or improved standards.
 - Promote sustainable and inclusive rehabilitation.
 - Support long-term economic and social recovery, with risk reduction integrated into rebuilding efforts.
-

8.3 General Policy Guidelines

- Prioritization: Priority will be given to the most vulnerable groups and critical infrastructure.
 - Build Back Better (BBB): Reconstruction will incorporate disaster-resilient designs and technologies.
 - Inclusivity: Gender-sensitive and community-based approaches will be adopted.
 - Transparency: All programs will include monitoring, public reporting, and grievance redressal systems.
 - Environmental Considerations: Recovery will minimize environmental degradation and promote eco-restoration.
-

8.4 Role of DDMA and Coordination

- District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), led by the District Collector, will coordinate the recovery process.

- Inter-agency Coordination: DC will declare the type and level of assistance needed from:
 - State and Central Government Departments
 - Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
 - NGOs and international organizations
 - Private sector and CSR contributors
-

8.5 Damage and Loss Assessment

A Detailed Damage and Loss Assessment (DDLA) will be undertaken to:

- Assess the extent of destruction to buildings, roads, utilities, and livelihoods.
 - Identify the number of people affected and their needs.
 - Estimate financial requirements for recovery.
 - Prioritize interventions.
-

8.6 Restoration Measures

8.6.1 Restoration of Infrastructure and Services

- Basic Infrastructure: Roads, water supply, sanitation, electricity, and drainage.
- Essential Services: Healthcare, education, waste management, law and order.
- Livelihoods: Restarting agricultural, industrial, and commercial activities.

8.6.2 Repair and Reconstruction

- Lifeline Buildings: Hospitals, schools, police stations, fire stations.
 - Public Buildings: Government offices, public halls, community centers.
 - Damaged Private Structures: Promote Owner Driven Reconstruction (ODR) with technical and financial support.
-

8.7 Recovery Programs

8.7.1 Short-Term Recovery Program

Focus on immediate resumption of daily life:

- Cash or in-kind support for food, shelter, and healthcare.
- Short-term employment schemes
- Micro-credit and livelihood grants.

- Temporary housing and relocation support.

8.7.2 Long-Term Recovery Program

Focus on sustainable rebuilding and risk reduction:

- Permanent housing reconstruction with hazard-resistant design.
 - Reviving agriculture, industries, and service sectors.
 - Livelihood diversification and skill development.
 - Access to insurance schemes and financial inclusion.
-

Chapter 9:

Financial Resources for Implementation of MDMP

9.1 Introduction

The successful implementation of the Municipal Disaster Management Plan (MDMP) in Nadiad requires adequate and timely financial support. Financial provisioning ensures that disaster risk reduction (DRR), preparedness, mitigation, and response activities are carried out without delay. This chapter outlines the potential sources of funds and the financial strategy for disaster management within Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC).

9.2 Key Principles of Financial Planning

- Mainstreaming DRR into development plans and budgets.
- Dedicated budget lines for preparedness and emergency response.
- Flexibility in fund reallocation during emergencies.
- Transparency and accountability in fund usage.

9.3 Budgetary Sources for Disaster Management

Source of Funding	Purpose	Responsible Agency
State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)	Relief and response in notified disasters	Revenue Department / DDMA
National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)	Support for severe disasters when SDRF is inadequate	NDMA / MoHA
NMC Budget (Own Funds)	Local-level preparedness, mitigation projects, training, awareness	Nadiad Municipal Corporation
Finance Commission Grants (15th FC)	Disaster management-related infrastructure and resilience building	NMC / State Finance Dept.
Urban Development Schemes (e.g., AMRUT, Smart Cities)	Infrastructure retrofitting, water supply, drainage improvements	Urban Development Department / NMC
CSR Funds from Local	Support for emergency	Local Industries,

Industry	supplies, capacity building, shelters	GIDC, CSR Networks
NGO and International Funding	Community-based training, IEC material	DRR, NGOs, UNDP, Red Cross, etc.
Insurance and Risk Transfer Mechanisms	Compensation and loss reduction	Insurance Companies, State Government

9.4 Annual Budgeting and Allocation

- NMC will allocate of its annual budget for disaster management activities.
 - Ward-level budgets shall include contingency funds for local emergencies.
 - Special resilience funds will be proposed for climate adaptation projects.
-

9.5 Emergency Fund Utilization Protocol

Stage	Action
Pre-Disaster	- Fund allocation for training, mock drills, IEC- Procurement of emergency equipment- Infrastructure audits and retrofitting
During Disaster	- Quick release of contingency funds for relief and rescue- Disbursement to health, fire, transport, and food supply agencies
Post-Disaster	- Assessment of losses- Rehabilitation support- Reconstruction of civic infrastructure

9.6 Financial Monitoring and Audit

- Finance and Accounts Department of NMC will maintain detailed records of expenditure.
 - Utilization Certificates (UCs) must be submitted to higher authorities as per guidelines.
 - Independent audits will be conducted post-disaster to ensure fund accountability.
-

9.7 Capacity Building for Financial Planning

- Training of municipal finance officials on disaster budgeting and fund utilization.
- Workshops on risk-informed planning and investment.
- Integration of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for fund tracking.

9.8 Resource Mobilization Strategy

- Establishing MoUs with local industries for emergency resource support under CSR.
- Preparing a resource inventory and donor registry.
- Creation of a Municipal Emergency Resource Fund for immediate mobilization.

9.9 Conclusion

Sustainable and inclusive disaster risk financing is critical for Nadiad's resilience. Nadiad Municipal Corporation shall ensure the availability of adequate, accountable, and timely financial resources to implement the MDMP effectively and reduce disaster risks across the city.

Chapter 10:

Procedure and Methodology for Monitoring, Evaluation, Updation, and Maintenance of the MDMP

10.1 Introduction

Effective disaster management is an ongoing process that requires **regular monitoring, evaluation, revision, and maintenance** of the Municipal Disaster Management Plan (MDMP). This ensures that the plan remains relevant, actionable, and responsive to emerging hazards, vulnerabilities, and institutional changes.

10.2 Authority for Maintaining and Reviewing the MDMP

- The **Municipal Commissioner, Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC)**, shall be the **nodal authority** for maintaining and updating the MDMP.
 - The **District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)**, chaired by the **District Collector**, will coordinate the review process in consultation with line departments and stakeholders.
 - Updates must also be shared with the **State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)** for integration into the broader state framework.
-

10.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of the MDMP

The plan's effectiveness will be evaluated through:

- **Performance monitoring indicators**, such as timely response, effectiveness of coordination, and post-disaster recovery timelines.
 - **Third-party or inter-departmental evaluations** to ensure impartial assessments.
 - **Community feedback mechanisms**, especially in high-risk zones.
 - Inclusion of **recommendations** from real incidents and mock exercises in the evaluation process.
-

10.4 Post-Disaster Evaluation Mechanism

After any disaster or major emergency:

- An **After Action Report (AAR)** will be prepared within 30 days by DDMA, documenting:
 - Challenges faced
 - Best practices
 - Gaps identified
 - Stakeholder performance
- These findings will be used to modify the MDMP accordingly and enhance future readiness.

10.5 Schedule for Updation of MDMP

Updation Element	Frequency	Responsible Authority
Complete review and revision	Annually	NMC/ DDMA
Minor updates (e.g., contact lists)	Every 6 months	Municipal Control Room
After-action inputs from disasters	Within 30 days post-event	Incident Commander / DDMA
Technological & policy changes	As and when necessary	Concerned Line Departments

Updated versions must be uploaded on the **MDMA/SDMA websites** for public and departmental access.

10.6 Conduct of Mock Drills

Mock drills play a critical role in **testing the effectiveness** of the MDMP and building confidence among responders and the public.

10.6.1 Mock Drill Objectives

- Ensure clarity of roles and responsibilities.
- Identify gaps in preparedness and response.
- Assess resource adequacy.
- Improve inter-agency coordination.

10.6.2 Annual Mock Drill Calendar

S/N	Type of Drill	Responsible Agency	Frequency	Resource Support From
1	Earthquake Simulation	NMC + Fire Department	Once a year	SDMA, NDRF
2	Flood Evacuation Drill	Collector Office + Police + NMC	Pre-monsoon season	Irrigation Dept, SDRF
3	Industrial/Chemical Accident	Industries + Fire + GPCB	Bi-annually	Industries Association, GIDC
4	School Safety Mock Drill	DEO + Schools + Police	Annually (per school)	Education Dept, DDMA

10.7 Monitoring and Gap Evaluation

- **Skill & Training Review:** Ensure all personnel assigned roles in MDMP are trained in their respective functions, including:
 - Emergency response
 - First aid
 - Evacuation procedures
 - Crowd control
 - Hazard-specific interventions
- **Plan Compliance Check:** Confirm that department-wise Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are aligned with the updated MDMP.
- **Feedback Loop:** Each mock drill or real event will conclude with a debriefing session and a **Gap Analysis Report**, which will guide future training and investment.

10.8 Integration of On-Site / Off-Site Emergency Plans

- All on-site and off-site emergency plans of major chemical, industrial, and nuclear installations must be submitted to the Municipal Commissioner's Office and integrated into the MDMP.
- Plans should be reviewed for:
 - Compatibility with city-level response plans
 - Clarity of communication and warning protocols
 - Resource sharing and evacuation coordination

10.9 Documentation and Record Maintenance

- All revisions of the MDMP will be documented with version numbers and dates.
 - A logbook will be maintained at the Municipal Control Room noting:
 - All updates and approvals
 - Training conducted
 - Mock drills and evaluations
 - All versions and supporting documents will be stored digitally and uploaded to the official municipal website and shared with DDMA and SDMA.
-

Chapter 11:

Coordination Mechanism for Implementation of MDMP

11.1 Introduction

The **Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC)** plays a central role in implementing the Municipal Disaster Management Plan (MDMP) by coordinating activities across departments and agencies within the city. This chapter outlines the institutional mechanisms established to ensure seamless intra-city coordination, effective communication with external stakeholders, and integration with district and state plans.

11.2 Intra-Departmental Coordination within NMC

- Municipal Commissioner is the nodal authority for overall implementation of the MDMP.
 - Departmental coordination between:
 - Health and Sanitation
 - Fire & Emergency Services
 - Town Planning
 - Roads & Building
 - Water Supply and Drainage
 - Solid Waste Management
 - Ward-level Control Rooms are linked to the Central Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at the Municipal Headquarters for real-time updates.
 - Designation of Disaster Management Nodal Officers in each department to ensure coordinated responses during emergencies.
-

11.3 Inter-Agency Coordination (Urban Scope)

- Regular coordination meetings with:
 - Police Department
 - Nadiad Fire & Emergency Services
 - Nadiad Civil Hospital & Private Hospitals
 - GIDC/Industries

- Education Department (Urban Schools and Colleges)
 - Joint preparedness drills and capacity-building workshops are conducted under the guidance of DDMA with support from GIDM.
-

11.4 Coordination with NGOs, CBOs, SHGs, and Private Sector

- NMC partners with NGOs for:
 - Running relief camps
 - Distribution of food and supplies
 - Psycho-social care
 - Collaboration with:
 - Private hospitals for emergency treatment
 - Schools and Colleges for evacuation centers and volunteer training
 - Industries and CSR wings for logistics and financial support
 - Maintenance of a City Disaster Volunteer Roster, including Civil Defence and SHG members trained for emergency roles.
-

11.5 Linkage with District and State Agencies

- NMC coordinates with District Collector and DDMA for:
 - Early warning dissemination
 - External aid mobilization
 - Inter-block coordination during large-scale disasters
 - Integration with State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) for:
 - Technical training
 - Access to State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)
 - Joint response protocols for large events like cyclones or epidemics
-

11.6 Ward and Zone-Level Coordination (Urban Local Government System)

- The city is divided into wards and administrative zones, each with a Ward Disaster Management Committee headed by the local councilor and supervised by the Zonal Officer.
- Functions of ward-level committees:
 - Community awareness

- Early warning delivery
- Local relief coordination
- Monitoring of vulnerable areas
- Intra-ward coordination is maintained through zonal control rooms connected with the Municipal Control Room.

11.7 Coordination with Neighboring Municipalities

- NMC maintains liaison with neighboring corporations such as Karamsad- Anand, Vadodara, Ahmedabad specially for:
 - Mutual support during regional disasters
 - Sharing of equipment like fire tenders or search-and-rescue teams
 - Cross-jurisdictional evacuation support in border areas

11.8 Role of NMC in Integration with the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)

- All NMC emergency protocols are aligned with the Gujarat SDMP.
- NMC submits annual progress reports and status updates to SDMA.
- Integration of State-Level Emergency Response Framework into the city's SOPs ensures consistency and faster state-level support.

11.9 Communication Protocol and Resource Sharing

- NMC operates a two-way communication system linking:
 - Municipal Commissioner's Office
 - Emergency Services
 - DDMA and SDMA
- Resources like emergency stockpiles, mobile water units, and shelter kits are pre-positioned and shared through coordination protocols established with state and central agencies.

11.10 Municipal Corporation's Legal and Institutional Framework

As per Section 41 of the Disaster Management Act:

- Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) like Nadiad Municipal Corporation are bound to act under the direction of the District Authority (DDMA) during disaster situations.
- Responsibilities include:

- Implementation of approved disaster management plan
 - Maintenance of emergency infrastructure and supplies
 - Coordination with private sector and local organizations
 - Providing real-time information and damage assessment reports to DDMA
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Chapter 12:

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Checklists

12.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and response checklists for key stakeholders in Nadiad City to ensure coordinated, timely, and effective disaster response. These SOPs are organized around Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and follow the Incident Response System (IRS) framework. They are designed considering the hazard profile and institutional capacity of the city.

12.2 Objectives of SOPs

- Provide clear roles and responsibilities for various departments and stakeholders.
 - Ensure rapid decision-making and coordination during emergencies.
 - Promote effective utilization of resources, both technical and financial.
 - Guide information flow and media communication.
 - Facilitate uniform standards for relief, recovery, and rehabilitation.
-

12.3 Structure of Each SOP

Each SOP and Checklist includes:

1. Definition of the Disaster Situation

A disaster situation refers to a serious disruption in the functioning of a community or society, causing widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses that exceed the affected community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources. In the context of Nadiad city, a disaster situation may arise due to natural or human-made hazards such as cyclones, floods, earthquakes, industrial accidents, or pandemics.

Such situations demand immediate emergency response, coordination among various agencies, and mobilization of resources for rescue, relief, and recovery. A disaster situation is typically characterized by:

- Sudden onset or rapid escalation of hazard impact.
- Widespread disruption to normal life and infrastructure.
- Significant threat to life, property, and environment.
- Inadequacy of local capacity to manage the crisis without external assistance.

- Requirement for urgent intervention from government and disaster management authorities.

2. Triggering Mechanism & Warning Dissemination

Triggering Mechanism

A triggering mechanism refers to the process or event that initiates emergency response actions in the event of a potential or actual disaster. This mechanism is activated when early warning indicators suggest the likelihood of a hazardous event, or when an incident occurs that necessitates immediate response.

In Nadiad, various types of disasters have specific triggering mechanisms:

- Cyclone/Storm Surge: Alerts issued by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) based on sea conditions and satellite data.
- Flood: Rising water levels in rivers, heavy rainfall forecasts, and reservoir overflow warnings by the Central Water Commission (CWC) or Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA).
- Earthquake: Sudden occurrence; triggers are seismic activities recorded by IMD and national seismic monitoring centers.
- Industrial/Chemical Accidents: Triggered by hazardous material leakage, fire, or explosion in industrial areas, alerts come from on-site sensors and plant safety systems.
- Fire: Fire incidents are detected via public calls, emergency control rooms, or surveillance in vulnerable areas.
- Pandemics: Triggered by abnormal health surveillance reports, hospital admission trends, or public health authority alerts.

Once the situation is assessed as critical, the response protocol is activated under the Nadiad Municipal Corporation's Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).

Warning Dissemination

Warning dissemination is the structured communication of alerts and instructions to relevant stakeholders and the public to ensure timely preventive action and response.

Key channels and procedures used in Nadiad include:

- Official Alerts from IMD, GSDMA, CWC, and NDMA through SMS, email, and emergency notification systems.
- Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC) communicates warnings via:

- Public address systems (especially in coastal and flood-prone areas)
- Loudspeakers on municipal vehicles
- Local cable TV, radio, and FM channels
- Bulk SMS and mobile app alerts
- Social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp)
- Community volunteers and ward-level disaster response teams
- Police and Home Guards help in door-to-door alerts in high-risk areas.
- Schools, colleges, and hospitals receive direct instructions for protective actions.

The goal of warning dissemination is to ensure that all citizens, especially vulnerable groups, receive timely and clear instructions to safeguard life and property.

3. Activation of Emergency Response Functions (ERFs)

3. Activation of Emergency Response Functions (ERFs)

The activation of Emergency Response Functions (ERFs) is a structured and coordinated process that begins immediately after a disaster is anticipated or occurs. These functions are designed to ensure swift and effective response to minimize loss of life, damage to property, and disruption to essential services.

Objective of ERF Activation

To ensure a well-coordinated, multi-agency emergency response by quickly mobilizing resources, personnel, and services as per pre-defined roles and responsibilities outlined in the City Disaster Management Plan (CDMP).

Phases of Activation

1. Pre-Disaster (Early Warning Phase):

- Activation is initiated upon receipt of early warning or credible information from agencies like IMD, CWC, GSDMA, etc.
- The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC) becomes operational.
- Key line departments and nodal officers are put on alert.

2. During Disaster (Impact Phase):

- The District Collector or Municipal Commissioner, as the Incident Commander, formally activates ERFs.
- Departments begin functioning as per Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Emergency support agencies such as Police, Fire, Health, and Transport initiate field operations.
- Deployment of Search & Rescue (SAR) teams, medical units, evacuation support, and relief materials begins.

3. Post-Disaster (Relief & Recovery Phase):

- Continued functioning of ERFs for relief distribution, damage assessment, restoration of services, and rehabilitation.
- Coordination with NGOs, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and private sector partners for extended support.

Key Emergency Response Functions (ERFs)

ERF	Responsible Department/Agency	Key Activities
Search & Rescue	Fire Department, NDRF/SDRF, Police	Evacuation, locating and rescuing victims
Medical Response	Health Dept., Red Cross, Hospitals	First aid, emergency treatment, disease control
Shelter & Relief	Revenue Dept., NMC, NGOs	Setting up relief camps, food & water distribution
Law & Order	Police Department	Crowd control, security, traffic management
Public Works	R&B, NMC Engineering Wing	Debris clearance, infrastructure repair
Transport	RTO, Transport Dept.	Evacuation logistics, vehicle coordination
Communication	BSNL, IT Dept.	Ensuring network restoration and communication flow
Utilities Restoration	PGVCL, GWSSB, NMC	Power, water, and sewerage restoration
Information	DIPRO, NMC Media Cell	Public awareness, media

Management		coordination
Damage Assessment	Revenue Dept., Engineering Wing	Rapid assessment of losses and needs

Command and Control

- The Incident Command System (ICS) is activated to coordinate ERFs.
 - The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) acts as the nerve center for inter-agency coordination, data collection, decision-making, and resource allocation.
 - Coordination with State EOC (SEOC) and Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) is maintained throughout the emergency phase.
-

4. Resource Mobilization Procedure

Resource mobilization is a critical component of disaster response that involves the swift identification, allocation, and deployment of human, material, and financial resources to the affected areas. In Nadiad, this procedure is guided by the City Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) under the supervision of the Nadiad Municipal Corporation (NMC) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).

Objectives

- Ensure timely availability and deployment of essential resources.
 - Avoid duplication and gaps in emergency response efforts.
 - Maintain transparency, accountability, and efficiency during resource distribution.
-

Phases of Resource Mobilization

1. Pre-Disaster Preparedness

- **Resource Inventory:** Creation and regular updating of a comprehensive inventory of available resources (vehicles, manpower, medical kits, boats, shelter supplies, etc.) in coordination with line departments.
- **Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs):** Pre-arranged agreements with private contractors, transporters, hospitals, NGOs, and suppliers.
- **Stockpiling:** Pre-positioning of critical supplies at strategic locations (relief camps, EOC stores, etc.).

- **Training & Orientation:** Resource personnel, volunteers, and drivers are trained for emergency duties.

2. Triggered Mobilization During Emergency

Upon activation of the emergency response mechanism:

- **Command Activation:** The **Incident Commander** (District Collector/Municipal Commissioner) authorizes full-scale resource mobilization.
- **Requisition Protocol:** Line departments submit resource requirements to the EOC through designated nodal officers.
- **Prioritization:** Allocation based on severity of impact, vulnerability, and urgency.
- **Deployment Orders:** Issued through the EOC with logistics managed by the Transport and Logistics ERF.
- **Transport & Delivery:** Resources are dispatched with proper documentation and tracking.

3. Post-Disaster Mobilization

- **Reinforcement:** Additional resources called from neighboring districts or state-level reserves if needed.
- **Relief Augmentation:** Distribution of food, water, medicines, and shelter materials in relief camps.
- **Damage Repair:** Equipment and technical teams mobilized for restoring electricity, roads, water supply, and other essential services.

Key Types of Resources Mobilized

Type of Resource	Examples	Responsible Agencies
Human Resources	SAR teams, medical staff, engineers, volunteers	Fire Dept., Health Dept., NGOs, NDRF
Relief Materials	Tents, blankets, food kits, drinking water	NMC, Civil Supplies Dept., NGOs
Technical Equipment	Boats, fire tenders, JCBs, power generators	Fire Dept., R&B, Roshani Department ,PGVCL
Transport & Fuel	Buses, trucks, ambulances, fuel supply	RTO, GSRTC, Indian Oil, BPCL
Medical Supplies	First aid, essential drugs, PPE, mobile health units	Health Dept., Red Cross, Private Hospitals
Financial	Emergency relief funds,	District Treasury, State Disaster

Resources	contingency reserves	Response Fund (SDRF)
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Coordination Mechanism

- All mobilized resources are tracked via the Resource Tracking Sheet at the EOC.
- A Nodal Resource Officer is designated to coordinate with suppliers, departments, and receiving units.
- Periodic updates are communicated to the Incident Commander and Planning Section under the Incident Command System (ICS).

5. Roles and Responsibilities of Departments

6. Communication and Reporting Protocols

7. Media and Public Information Management

8. Relief and Rehabilitation Norms

9. Checklists for Key Tasks

12.4 Core Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and SOP Components

ESF No.	Support Function	Trigger/Agencies	Checklist (SOP Components)
ESF-1	Evacuation	Trigger: Early warning from IMD, CWC, DDMA Agencies: Police, Fire, Ward Officers, Transport Dept.	- Identify vulnerable zones- Arrange transport- Mark and activate safe shelters- Maintain register of evacuees
ESF-2	Search and Rescue	Agencies: Fire Brigade, SDRF/NDRF, Police	- Equip teams with rescue kits- Deploy to critical zones- Ensure coordination with medical teams- Report to EOC every 2 hours
ESF-3	Cordoning and Law & Order	Agencies: Police Department	- Seal danger zones- Prevent public entry in risk areas- Guard relief camps

			and distribution centers
ESF-4	Traffic Control and Route Clearance	Agencies: RTO, Police, Municipal Engineering Dept.	- Clear main access roads- Set up emergency traffic routes- Provide route maps to responders
ESF-5	Medical Care, Trauma & Dead Body Management	Agencies: Civil Hospital, Private Hospitals, NMC Health Dept.	- Triage and treatment centers- Mobile health teams deployment- Body tagging and respectful disposal as per NDMA guidelines
ESF-6	Carcass Disposal	Agencies: NMC Veterinary Dept., Health Dept.	- Identify carcass sites- Use lime and disinfectants- Document disposal process
ESF-7	Relief and Humanitarian Aid	Agencies: Food & Civil Supplies, NGOs, NMC, DDMA	- Food, water, and medicine stocks- Setup and management of relief centers- Maintain gender-sensitive and child-friendly environment
ESF-8	Shelter Management	Agencies: NMC Ward Offices, Education Dept.	- Identify and inspect shelter buildings- Provide bedding, water, sanitation- Update register of occupants daily
ESF-9	Water Supply and Sanitation	Agencies: NMC Water and Drainage Dept.	- Supply of safe drinking water- Emergency water tankers- Provision of mobile toilets and chlorination
ESF-10	Power and Fuel Supply	Agencies: Elec. Dept., PGVCL	- Emergency restoration of electric lines- Fuel stock for ambulances and generators- Coordination with diesel vendors
ESF-11	Communication and Helpline Management	Agencies: NMC IT Dept., Police, Telecom Providers	- Activate 24x7 helpline- Ensure working mobile towers and wireless systems- Public notification systems (sirens, SMS)
ESF-12	Media and Public Information	Agencies: District PRO, NMC Nodal Officer	- Prepare accurate press notes- Designated spokesperson- Counter rumors and misinformation

ESF-13	VIP Management	Agencies: Protocol Branch, Police, NMC Commissionerate	- Security arrangements- Designated routes- Briefing documents for VIPs
ESF-14	Emergency Resource Inventory and Reserves	Agencies: NMC Store Dept., DDMA, NGOs	- Maintain stock registers (tents, blankets, kits)- MOU with private suppliers for rapid procurement- Update resource database every quarter

12.5 Financial and Technical Resource Access

- SOPs must include:
 - Pre-authorization norms for fund use by DC and Municipal Commissioner.
 - Quick requisition of equipment and manpower from neighboring districts or private agencies.

12.6 Information and Media Management

- Accurate Situation Reports (SitReps) every 6 hours to DDMA and SDMA.
- Media cells to provide verified information.
- Daily bulletins on:
 - Relief status
 - Shelter occupancy
 - Casualty updates

12.7 State Government Assistance Procedure

- Formal requisition through District Collector
- Specific request format for:
 - SDRF/NDRF
 - Military aid
 - Financial grants

12.8 Checklists and SOP Annexures

A detailed checklist and SOP format for each ESF shall be provided in the Annexure section including:

- Contact details of nodal officers
- Pre-identified emergency shelters and hospitals

- Resource suppliers (food, water, tents)
- NGO partnership list
- Inventory formats
- Transportation plans

12.9 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE ON BOREWELL INCIDENT RESPONSE

1. INTRODUCTION:

India is the biggest user of ground water in the world which is drawing around 230 cubic kilometer per year. There are approximately 27 million bore wells in India. Due to water scarcity, low rain fall, drought and depletion of underground water, large number of bore wells are dug. When the water gets dried, the motor along with casing pipe are removed and outer surface of bore well is not properly covered or sealed. Reports say that since 2009, more than 40 children fell into the bore well. On an average 70% of the conventional child rescue operation fails.

India, recently has witnessed some of the most tragic but helpless incidents which touched us deeply and forced us to look after the matter seriously. As the statistics suggest in the consecutive years starting from 2006, still more than 33 deaths occurred while stuck in bore well. The most mournful fact in that figure is that 92% of that victim is under the age of 10. The children were playing around the bore well unaware of the fact that the bore well was waiting for them in the form of a death trap. After slipping in the rotten congested pitch-black environment they were waiting for the help to come. But the lack of

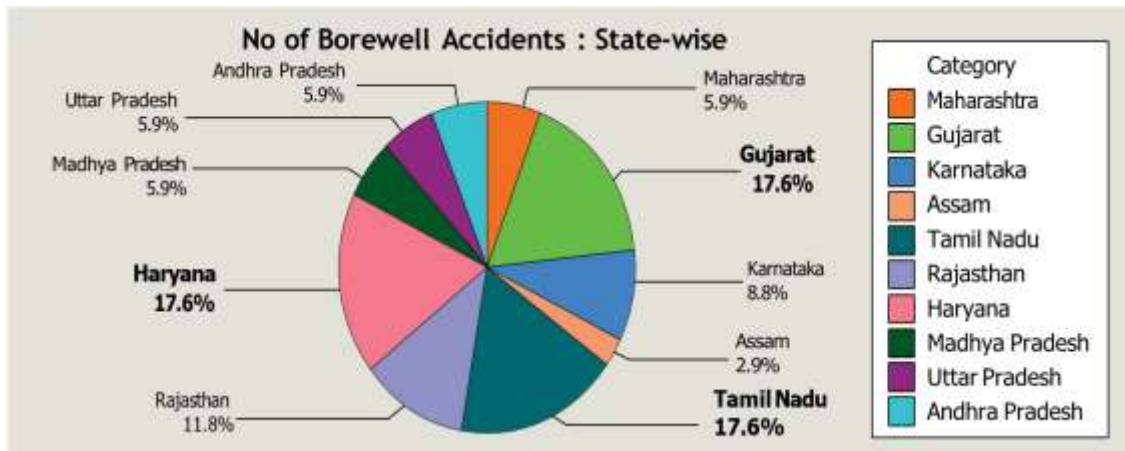
oxygen and deadly atmosphere has taken their life slowly before the rescue team can reach them.

The incident of losing lives trapped in Bore well was highlighted in 2006 where a 5-years- old child named Prince was rescued after a tough combat which lasted 49 hours. Another incident in Indore took place in the same year where a child name Deepak stuck in the pit hole and died for the lack of oxygen. After that, there were number of incidents happened in the various parts of the country of falling of child in a Bore well, where depth of Bore well varies from 50 feet to 250 feet.

In rural regions of the States, bore wells are widely used due to lack of water supply or unavailability of ponds, rivers etc. Almost all Government programmes seek to supply water through tube wells. With the falling water level, most of these tube wells are abandoned and are usually left uncapped and open. A survey sponsored by the Ministry of Water Resources in 2008 discovered that 85 percent of rural, 50 percentage of urban drinking and industrial needs, and 55

percent of irrigation needs were met through bore wells. Incidents of bore well deaths will stop only when consistent water supply where needed is ensured.

The statewide data of bore well incident is given below in the pie-chart.



1. AIM:

The aim of this SOP is to lay down guidelines for NDRF Bns for responding to bore well emergencies.

2. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this SOP is to establish the procedure for the response of the SAR team(s) of the Bns of NDRF in the States/UTs for bore well incident. The SOP prescribes guidelines and assigns responsibility for adopting various executive actions to ensure prompt response during incident.

3. OBJECTIVES:

This SOP shall be used to formulate NDRF action plans and procedures for launching specialized Rescue response which should be instrumental in saving precious lives. The objective of this SOP is to establish operating procedures for addressing all aspects of managing during bore well incident.

These are as follow:

- a) Guidelines for troops for rescue operation during the bore well incident.
- b) Achievement of best result through well planned rescue operations.
- c) Reducing reaction time of the teams in responding to such incidents.
- d) Coordinating and collaborative instructions during bore well incident.

4. SCOPE:

To define a 'Standard Operating Procedure' for bore well incident response in the country. The SOP applies to all elements of the Command while performing bore well incident response operations. This SOP is a guideline and shall be subject to be reviewed periodically.

5. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES DURING BORE WELL INCIDENT

- 5.1 Role: Bore well incident preparedness provides a platform to design effective, realistic, coordinated planning and reduces duplication of efforts. The SOP unifies support for all functional areas to support a disaster requiring a coordinated response. The expertise of NDRF in strengthening the coordination amongst the various stakeholders is also very instrumental and important for effective response. Incidents of children falling into bore well/well are increasing in various parts of the country due to lack of awareness of people and do not follow the guidelines issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court. NDRF has not sufficient equipment to carry out the bore well rescue operation. However, NDRF responds in bore well incidents to rescue the precious life.
- 5.2 Executives/Supervisors/Commanders: It shall be the responsibility of all the Executives/ Supervisors/ Commanders at all levels of the chain of the command of NDRF who are involved in the bore well incident response to ensure that all aspects of this SOP are adhered to.
- 5.3 Responders: It shall be the responsibility of all the responders to know, understand and follow the directions of the SOP in the letter and spirit.

DECISION OF DEPLOYMENT:

- 5.4 SAR team(s) of NDRF shall be mobilized:
 - a) On the request of the incident States/UT Govt., or
 - b) On directions of Central Govt. Authorities (NCMC, NEC, NDMA)
- 5.5 The procedure of making requisition for services of NDRF is given below:
 - a) The State Govt. is required to make a telephonic request to Control Room, HQ NDRF for sending SAR team(s) for disaster response followed by a written requisition through fax/email/dak on the prescribed Performa duly filled up in all respects to the HQ, NDRF-New Delhi.
 - b) Under exigencies, on getting the direct request from the State Authority, Commandant of the local BN after due appreciation of the situation shall mobilize his SAR team(s) for the bore well incident response without wastage of time and simultaneously seek formal approval from the HQ, NDRF-New Delhi.
 - c) In case, the Govt. of the bore well incident State/UT makes a direct requisition to the Central authorities (NCMC, NEC, NDMA), the SAR Team(s)

of NDRF will be mobilized by the DG, NDRF as per the directions of Central authorities.

- d) Following authorities of the State Govts./UTs can place requisitions for the team (s) of the NDRF during disaster:
 - i. The Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary Disaster Management /Relief Commissioner or higher authority of SDMA.
 - ii. Collectors/DCs/DMs of the DDMA can request for the response of the NDRF Battalion which falls in jurisdiction of local district.
- e) Finally, deployment of SAR team(s) of NDRF at the bore well incident site shall be executed under the directions of the DG, NDRF in the quickest possible time after having receipt of the requisition from the States/UTs and the same shall be intimated to the NDMA/MHA.

6. EXECUTION OF BORE WELL DISASTER RESPONSE

India pre-dominantly being an agricultural economy relies on monsoon rains to fulfill the needs of irrigation as well for various other needs like industrial, household etc. But the erratic nature of monsoon rains and its unequal distribution has led to severe water shortage across the country.

With increase in cultivable land and increase in population the demand for water is rising day by day. This has led to use of underground water by digging mechanical bore wells which are fast replacing traditional wells. With water level deepening due to unhindered extraction of water, surpassing the recharge rate, such bore wells are getting deeper day by day. This has given rise to the phenomena of infants and children falling into such bore wells.

NDRF teams have responded successfully to various Bore well / well rescue incidents. The details of operations carried by NDRF are as attached Appendix- 'F'. Response to such incident is completed in five phases viz.

i. Preparedness Phase

ii. Activation and Mobilization Phase

iii. Operation Phase

iv. Deactivation and Demobilization phase

v. Post Operation Phase

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.

MEASURES AFTER BORE WELL INCIDENT

- Secure the scene by cordoning the bore well to avoid any unwanted objects falling into the bore well and causing harm to the child and thus hamper the rescuing efforts.
- Cordon the affected area and control unnecessary movements/crowd gathering near the bore well.
- Try to stabilize the victim, if possible, with the help of rope.
- 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 NDRF.
- 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.
- viii)** 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.

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

Annexure:

Annexure:1

Basic Profile

- **Location:** Central Gujarat, in Kheda District
- **Coordinates:** Approx. 22.70°N latitude, 72.87°E longitude
- **Area:** ~78.55 sq km (municipal limits)
- **Population:** ~2.18 lakh (700,000) as per 2011 Census, higher in recent estimates
- **Administrative Body:** Nadiad Mahanagar Palika (Nadiad Municipal Corporation)

Historical Background

- Historically Known as Natpur or Natapadra
- Known as the Birthplace of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Became an important trade and railway junction in central Gujarat

Geographical Features

- **Located in the Charotar region of Gujarat**
- Flat terrain with agriculture surroundings
- Experiences hot Summer, Moderate Monsoon, Mild Winter

Cultural and Educational Importance

- Known for vibrant cultural traditions, including folk music, dance, and festivals
 - Important educational hub with institutions like Engineering College, and several schools and training centers
 - Rich heritage of temples, stepwells, palaces, and old city architecture
-

Transport and Connectivity

- **Road:** Well connected by highways to Ahmedabad, Vadoadara, Surat
 - **Rail:** Nadiad Terminus links the city to major cities of India
-

Tourist Attractions

- Santram Temple
- Mai Mandir
- BAPS Temple
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Birth place

Annexure: 2

Nadiad Municipal Corporation - Wards and Areas

Ward No.	Included Areas / Key Locations
1	Dabhan, Manjipura, Yoginagar, Kamala
2	Mill Road, Anath Ashram Road, Sakkarkui,
3	Javahar Nagar, Pragati Nagar, Kapadvanj Bhoja Lake
4	Kapadvanj Road, Sant anna Chowkadi, Barkoshiya Road, Bilodara
5	Chhantiyavad Limbdi, Malarpura, Marida Bhagol, Madarvad
6	Dakor Road, Mota por, Nana Por, Bhojava koova, Mogal kot, Fatepura
7	Pij Bhagol, Divali pol, Kheta Lake, Desai Vago, Gitanagar
8	Mishan Road, Ram Talavadi, Pavanchakki Road,
9	Pij Road, Megha Nagar, Tundel
10	Gunatit Nagar, Vaishali Cinema, Dumaral Road, Dumaral
11	Vaishali Cinema, Indira Nagar, Piplag Road, Deri Road, Piplag
12	Paras Circle, Chetak Petrol Pump, Civil Kenal, College road, Uttarsanda
13	Hariom Nagar, Dakor Road, Chakalasi Bhagol, Uttarsanda

Annexure: 3

Aims of the Nadiad Mahanagar Palika Disaster Management Plan (MDMP)

1. **Protect lives and reduce disaster impact**
→ Minimize loss of life, injury, and property damage during disasters.
2. **Enhance disaster preparedness**
→ Build the capacity of local authorities, communities, and stakeholders to prepare for and respond effectively to disasters.
3. **Ensure effective response and relief**
→ Establish clear roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms for timely response and relief.
4. **Promote resilience and recovery**
→ Support early recovery and build long-term resilience in the community and infrastructure.
5. **Integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development**
→ Mainstream disaster mitigation measures into city planning, infrastructure development, and urban governance.

1. Aims

- To protect the lives, livelihoods, and property of Nadiad's citizens from the effects of disasters.
- To build a **resilient city** capable of anticipating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters.
- To integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) into municipal governance, urban planning, and development.
- To ensure efficient and coordinated use of local resources, partnerships, and government systems during emergencies.

2. Objectives

- **Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA):**
Identify key hazards (floods, cyclones, earthquakes, fires, industrial accidents), assess who and what are vulnerable, and estimate potential impacts.
- **Preparedness Planning:**
Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all major hazards, including evacuation plans, shelter management, medical response, and supply chains.
- **Early Warning Systems (EWS):**
Establish and maintain systems to provide timely and accurate disaster warnings to the public and agencies.

- **Capacity Building:**
Train municipal staff, emergency services, health workers, community volunteers, NGOs, and private sector partners in disaster management.
- **Coordination Mechanism:**
Define clear roles and responsibilities across departments (fire, police, health, engineering, water, sanitation) and set up coordination with district, state, and national authorities.
- **Community Participation and Awareness:**
Conduct regular public awareness campaigns, school safety programs, mock drills, and community preparedness exercises.
- **Resource Management:**
Maintain updated inventories of available resources (personnel, equipment, supplies), including private and NGO resources.
- **Post-Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation:**
Ensure prompt restoration of critical services, infrastructure, and livelihoods, and adopt “build back better” principles to reduce future risk.

Annexure: 4

Hazard Profile of Nadiad Municipal Corporation

Nadiad is a coastal city in Gujarat and the administrative headquarters of Nadiad district. Due to its location and urban nature, it is exposed to a variety of natural and man-made hazards. The following is a detailed analysis as per the Disaster Management framework (aligned with the NDMA/DDMP/CDMP formats):

1. Natural Hazards

Hazard Type	Description	Vulnerable Areas
Cyclones	It is prone to cyclones, especially during the monsoon (May–June and October–November).	Coastal wards
Floods / Urban Flooding	Heavy rainfall can lead to waterlogging and urban floods, especially in low-lying areas. Monsoon flooding is common.	low-lying areas
Earthquakes	Nadiad is in Seismic Zone III, which is a moderate risk zone. History of mild tremors due to proximity to seismically active areas in Gujarat.	Entire city uniformly vulnerable
Drought	Seasonal droughts due to erratic rainfall. Impacts water supply and agriculture in peri-urban areas.	
Storm Surges	Linked to cyclones; tidal surges can affect coastal areas.	coastal areas.
Heat Waves	High summer temperatures exceeding 44°C; affects vulnerable populations.	Slum areas, elderly population
Saline Intrusion	Due to over-extraction of groundwater and proximity to the coast.	Coastal wards

2. Technological & Man-Made Hazards

Hazard Type	Description	Vulnerable Areas
Industrial Accidents	Nadiad has GIDC Area and Workshops Units Where risk of chemical leaks, fires.	GIDC Area, Pij Road
Urban Fires	Due to Dense population, electric short circuits, commercial Market at risk.	Santram Road, College road, Barkoshiya Road

Transport Accidents	Heavy Traffic movement on Ahmedabad-Vadodara Highway, City Roads And Railway Station Road increase the risk of accident	Nadiad-Ahmedabad Highway, Station Area, Express Highway
Water Contamination	poor sanitation, and salinity intrusion can pollute water sources.	Outskirts, areas near drainage channels
Building Collapse	In older parts of the city with aging infrastructure or unregulated construction.	Old City Area, Desai Vago, Pij Bhagol

3. Biological Hazards

Hazard Type	Description	Vulnerable Areas
Epidemics/Pandemics	Urban population density makes Nadiad vulnerable to outbreaks (e.g. COVID-19, dengue, cholera).	Slums, dense residential areas
Vector-Borne Diseases	Dengue, malaria, and chikungunya due to water stagnation in monsoon.	Slum areas

4. Climate Change-Related Risks

- Sea-level rise: Threatens coastal wards and low-lying zones.
- Increased storm intensity: More frequent and stronger cyclones.
- Temperature variability: Heatwaves, erratic rainfall patterns, droughts.
- Salinity ingress: Worsening water availability and agricultural productivity.

5. Vulnerable Groups

- Slum populations with poor infrastructure.
- Coastal fishing communities.
- Elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Daily wage laborers and urban poor.
- Children and women in low-income households.

6. Historical Disasters

Year	Disaster Event	Impact
2001	Gujarat Earthquake	Structural damage, minor casualties in Nadiad.
2020	COVID-19 Pandemic	Health crisis, lockdowns, migrant issues.
2021	Cyclone Tauktae	Strong winds, tree falls, power outages.

Conclusion

Nadiad's hazard profile highlights multi-hazard risks, both natural and anthropogenic. The city requires strong early warning systems, infrastructure resilience, and community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR), especially in vulnerable wards.

Annexure: 5

Environmental and Physical Profile of Nadiad City

A. Climate (Nadiad City)

Parameter	Details
Climate Type	Semi-arid (Hot and dry summers, mild winters)
Summer Temperature	32°C to 44°C (April to June)
Winter Temperature	12°C to 24°C (December to January)
Annual Rainfall	1000 mm Average Last 10 Years in the City (mostly during monsoon)
Monsoon Period	Mid-June to mid-September
Weather Extremes	- Heat waves in summer- Sudden rainfall events- Cyclonic impact (rare but increasing due to climate change)

B. Rainfall and Weather Patterns

- **Rainfall Distribution:** Highly variable; intense spells during monsoon.
- **Flood Risk:** Urban flooding occurs in low-lying zones.
- **Wind Patterns:** Predominantly south-westerly during monsoon,
- **Cyclone Impact:** Past cyclones like Tauktae (2021) caused heavy rain and wind damage in the city.

Annexure: 6

Rainfall Data of the Last 10 Years in the City

Sr. No.	Year	Rainfall Data (MM)
1	2015	406 MM
2	2016	717 MM
3	2017	809 MM
4	2018	670 MM
5	2019	1261 MM
6	2020	1181 MM
7	2021	1082 MM

8	2022	1225 MM
9	2023	1472 MM
10	2024	2036 MM
11	2025	1020 MM
Total		11879 MM
Average		1079 MM

C. Vegetation (Urban Green Cover)

Feature	Details
Urban Green Cover	Limited; parks, gardens, and roadside plantations.
Common Tree Species	Neem, Gulmohar, Banyan, Peepal, Babul, Acacia, and ornamental palms
Threats to Vegetation	Urbanization pressure, vehicular pollution, lack of irrigation in dry seasons

D. Rivers and Coastal Features

Feature	Details
Rivers/Streams	Shedhi river passes through the city
Hazards	Coastal erosion, salinity intrusion in shallow groundwater, cyclonic surge potential

E. Geological Features

Feature	Details
Soil Type	Alluvial and saline coastal soils
Seismic Zone	Zone III (moderate risk as per BIS 1893)
Fault Lines	No active fault within the city; however, Nadiad lies in Charotar
Rock Type	Basaltic lava flows (Deccan Traps) with laterite layers

F. Environmental Sensitivities and Hazards

Concern	Remarks
Urban Flooding	High-risk zones

Heat Islands	Densely built zones with low vegetation have higher heat stress
Water Scarcity	Regular during summer
Air Quality	Moderate to poor during peak traffic hours and summer dust periods
Salinity Ingress	Observed in southern periphery and borewells near the coast

Annexure: 7

Contact Information of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly Representing Nadiad City in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha

Sr. No.	Name and Designation	Telephone (Residence) / Number	Telephone Number (Office)
1.	Hon.Shree Devusinh Chauhan, Hon. M.P., Dist.Kheda	9727677799	-
2.	Shri Pankajbhai Desai, Hon. MLA, Nadiad	9824310799	-
3.	Shri Sanjaysinh Mahida, Hon. MLA, Mahudha	9924322022	-

Annexure: 8

Ward-wise Contact Information of Nadiad Municipal Corporation Elected Representatives

Sr No.	Ward No.	Name	Mobile No.
1	1	Lilaben Punambhai Parmar	9978541183
2	1	Bhavishaben Sukitkumar Patel	9898928783
3	1	Sunilbhai Ramanbhai Sonara	9558140333
4	1	Pareshbhai Manubhai Patel	9723159111
5	2	Pinkalben Hiteshbhai Rabari	7874110110
6	2	Rekhaben Ramakant Mishra	9824054124
7	2	Bakulbhai Hartanbhai Rabari	9924866234
8	2	Harshadbhai Govindbhai Gohil	9925119445
9	3	Jyotiben Suryakantbhai Talpada	9904111777
10	3	Pravinaben Sureshbhai Tahelyani	7990549777
11	3	Balabhai Nagjibhai Bharwad	9824882856
12	3	Hemangkumar Sanjivbhai Patel	9428436465
13	4	Labhuben Ajaybhai Bharwad	9054978001
14	4	Mitaben Piyushbhai Patel	7984348289
15	4	Shekhar Rameshbhai Bhil	9773149371
16	4	Naineshkumar Prafulbhai Patel	9723143231
17	5	Pushpaben chimanbhai Parmar	9662619095
18	5	Rimaben Snehal Kumar Patel	9016835103
19	5	Parag Jagdishchandra Brahmbhatt	9979360067
20	5	Mohammadrafik Ibrahim Shabhai	9974967796
21	6	Ripu Sushilbhai Patel	9601464040
22	6	Sanu Niteshbhai Patel	9426330909
23	6	Amrutbhai Ravjibhai Parmar	9904752444
24	6	Shilpankumar Rajendrabhai Patel	9898394688
25	7	Dhrutiben Dhruvkumar Patel	9429668844

26	7	Meghnaben Vikashbhai Shah	9825296377
27	7	Dhruv Bharatkumar Barot	9909032699
28	7	Bhavesbhai Ashwinbhai Desai	9913461212
29	8	Bhumiben Divyeshkumar Brahmbhatt	9898753333
30	8	Karishma Arpitkumar Parera	8780432865
31	8	Jay Bhupendrbhai Vahgela	9601590038
32	8	Sahileshkumar Dineshbhai Parmar	9574463333
33	9	Sajjanben Ashokbhai Gohel	9913204710
34	9	Kajal Sunilbhai Patel	8000939999
35	9	Kalpeshkumar Rajeshbhai Raval	9978284564
36	9	Mayurkumar Harshadbhai Patel	
37	10	Shrimati Bhumikaben Jatinbhai Patel	9898005626
38	10	Shrimati Meghaben Alpeshbhai Patel	9724366137
39	10	Shree Prakashbhai Jadavbhai Mistri	9825524909
40	10	Shree Hirenkumar Janakbhai Patel	9426368008
41	11	Shreemati Nilamben Ruchirkumar Joshi	9825048649
42	11	Shreemati Pratikshaben Avnishbhai Joshi	9998047777
43	11	Shree Samir Krushnkant Barot	9898255111
44	11	Shree Manishbhai Mahendrabhai Patel	9662210800
45	12	Shreemati Sejalben Mohanbhai Rabari	9265155409
46	12	Shreemati Snehalben Vrajeshbhai Patel	9428488884
47	12	Shree Gaurangbhai Shantilal Patel	9998668372
48	12	Shree Hardikbhai Ashwinbhai Bhatt	9824506543
49	13	Shreemati Sonalben Bharatbhai Talpada	9924449641
50	13	Shreemati Kinnariben Chiragbhai Shah	6352372427
51	13	Shree Ishit Jagdishbhai Patel	9925025900
52	13	Shree Hirenkumar Sureshbhai Desai	9428488889

Annexure: 9

Contact Information of Municipal Official

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Mobile
1	Shri Kiran B. Zaveri (IAS)	Municipal Commissioner	9978413434
2	Shri Anand Ukani	Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Admin)	9978409407
3	Shri Rudresh Hudad	Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Project)	9687780004
4	Shri Bharatbhai Chvada	City Engineer	8469818503
5	Shri Prerana Gwalani	Medical Health Officer	8200101676
6	Shri Chiranjani Patel	Municipal Engineer	7567116397
7	Shri Parixit Patel	I/C Office Supritendent	9426342224
8	Shri Dixitbhai Patel	District Fire Officer	9879253440
9	Shri Mayankbhai Desai	I/C Chief Sanatary Inspector	9979974974
10	Shri Chandreshbhai Gandhi	Assistant Engineer (Auto & Elec. Dep.)	9879104396
11	Shree Ashvinbhai Bhojak	Town Planner	9722484569
12	Shri Pareshbhai Kshirsagar	Assistant Engineer (Water Department)	9879104398
13	Shri Virendrabhai Desai	City Civik Center	7016311820
14	Shri Divyang Sayata	I/C Legal Officer	9510107132
15	Shri Mukeshbhai Patani	I/C Chief Accountant	8490843211
16	Shri Rajubhai Shabhai	I/C Store Supritendent	8401186555
17	Shri Jay Gandhi	I/C ICT Officer	9737353417
18	Shri Kishorbhai Variya	I/C Election Department	8401445012
19	Shri Rajubhai Patel	I/C Record Department	9925833779
20	Shri Manishaben Barot	I/C Programme Officer (ICDS)	8320773855
21	Shri Bhikhabhai	Shasnadhikari (Education Dept.)	9106811010

Annexure: 10

- Communication Plan Information
 - Collector Office, Nadiad (0268)
 - Emergency Response Center : 2553356, 2553357
 - G-Swan : 42061
 - PBX No. : 2553340, 2553341
 - Incoming Number : 1077
 - Fax : 2553358

Sr No.	Department	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Collector Office	Shri N.V. Upadhyay (I.A.S)	Collector shri-Kheda	9978406212
		Shri Jagdishbhai Desai	Resident Additional Collector Shri	9978405597
		Shri Nirbhay Gondaliya	Prant Officer Shri	9978405751
		Shri Sandip Mistry	City Mamlatdar Shri	7567003783
		Shri S.S. Ninama	Disaster Mamlatdar Shri	9879650648
2	Jilla Panchayat, Nadiad	Shri Jayant Kishor Mankale (I.A.S)	District Development Officer Shri - Kheda	9978406237
3	Health Department	Dr. V.S. Dhruve	Chief District Health Officer Shri	9099951957
		Dr. Kavita Shah	Chief District Medical Officer Shri , Civil Hospital, Nadiad	9825654603
4	Nadiad Municipal Corporation	Shri Kiranbhai Zaveri (I.A.S)	Municipal Commissioner Shri	9978413434
		Shri Anand Ukani	Dy. Municipal Commissioner Shri	9978409407
		Shri Rudreshbhai Hudad	Dy. Municipal Commissioner Shri	9687780004
		Shri Bharatbhai Chavda	City Engineer Shri	8469818503
		Shri Pareshbhai Shirsagar	Asst. Eng. (Water Works)	9879104398
		Shri Chiranjan Patel	Mu. Engineer Shri (Drainage)	7567116397
		Shri Dixit V. Patel	District Fire Officer	9879253440
		Shri Chandreshbhai M. Gandhi	Asst. Eng. (Auto and Elec. Dept.)	9879104396

		Dr. Prernaben	Mu. Health Officer Shri	8200101676
		Shri Ashvinbhai bhojak	Town planner	9722484569
		Shri Mayank Desai	Sanitation Branch	9979974974
		Shri Bhikhabhai	Administrative Officer	9978405329
5	Irrigation Department (Panchayat)	Shri A.P. Rawat	Executive Engineer Shri	9173340296
6	Nadiad Irrigation Department (Mahi)	Shri Nirav Chavda	Executive Engineer Shri	9428735888
		Shri Niravbhai Madhu	Section Officer Shri, Canal Division, Nadiad	8487064016
7	Nadiad Irrigation Division (Shedhi)	Shri Nirav Chavda	Executive Engineer Shri	9428735888
8	Executive Engineer, Water Supply Board	Shri J.C. Dabhi	Executive Engineer Shri	9978410412
9	Police Station	Shri Vijaykumar Patel (I.P.S)	Superintendent of Police	9978405072
		Shri V.R. Bajpai	Deputy Superintendent of Police	9978408573
		Shri B.D. Shah	Police Inspector (Town)	7359993999
		Shri V.B. Vash	Police Inspector (West)	7574928233
		Shri M.R. Barot	Police Inspector (Rural)	9875100781
10	SRP	Shri P.P. Vyas	Commandant, SRP, Nadiad	9978405329
		Shri K.N. Parmar	Assistant Commandant, SRP, Nadiad	9978407668
11	Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Ltd.	Shri K.M. Shah	Executive Engineer Shri	9879200740
		Shri M.K. Bhoi	Deputy Executive Engineer, Nadiad East	9909934787

		Shri B.K. Parekh	Deputy Executive Engineer, Nadiad West	9925208430
		Shri J.S. Bhagwati	Deputy Executive Engineer, Nadiad Rural	9925211870
12	Western Railway Department	Shri Deepak Singh	Executive Engineer Shri	9724091225
		Shri Hukamsingh Jatiya	Executive Engineer Shri	9724093268
13	Forest Department	Shri Abhishek Samariya	Deputy Conservator Of Forest	7976700438
		Shri P.Y. Prajapati	Range Forest Officer	9428166595
14	R & B State	Shri P.N. Jam	Deputy Executive Engineer	9998989405
15	Women and Child Development	Shrushi Farjiabanu N. Khan	Women and Child Development Officer	9227898926
16	Animal Husbandry Department	Dr. Deepak Manat	I/C Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry	9925006039
		Dr. V.S. Patel	Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry	9427807042

Annexure: 11

Contact information of officials of important departments of the district

Details of Officers

District Name	Designation	Name	E-mail	Office No.	Mob.No
Kheda	Collector Kheda	Shri N.V. Upadhyay (I.A.S)	collector-khe@gujarat.gov.in	0268-2553334	9978406212
	DDO Kheda	Shri J.K.Mankale	ddo-khe@gujarat.gov.in	0268-2557262	9978406237
	SP Kheda	Shri Vijaykumar Patel	sp-khe@gujarat.gov.in	0268-2550250	9978405072
	ADM Kheda	Shri J B Desai	add-collector-khe@gujarat.gov.in	0268-2553336	9978405597
	DRDA Kheda	Shri L A Patel	drda.khe@gmail.com apotsc.khd@gmail.com	0268-2550221	7567036029
	SDM Kheda	Shri Suraj Barot	sdmkheda@gmail.com	02694-224301	7574953653
	SDM Nadiad	Shri Nirbhay Gondaliya	prantnadiad6371@gmail.com	0268-2553362	9978405751 7574055984
	SDM Thasra	Shri Karan Prajapati	sdmthasra@gmail.com sdm-rev-thasra@gujarat.gov.in	02699-222504	7574953635 8347582376
	SDM Kapadwanj	Shri A P Zala	sdm.kapadwanj@g	02691-255658	7567010699

			mail.com sdm-rev-kapdvanj @gujarat.gov.in		9099920291
DSO Kheda	Shri Akshay V Pargi	dso- khe@gujarat.gov.in	0268-2553839 0268-2553342	7567021504	
Dy. Coll. MDM	I/C Shri Akshay V Pargi	<a href="mailto:dcmdmkheda.nadia
d@gmail.com">dcmdmkheda.nadia d@gmail.com	0268-2553005 0268-2553010	7567021504	
Dy Coll Stamp Duty	Shri J P Zala		0268-2550277	9925025199	
DCLR	Shri H K Gadhvi	coordinator- khe@gujarat.gov.i n	0268-2553349	8140904833	
Sp.LAO	Shree Bharat Saxena	<a href="mailto:splaokheda@gmail.c
om">splaokheda@gmail.c om	02694-224614	7574953653	
Dy.DEO	Smt. Kusum Prajapati	<a href="mailto:deputydeokheda20
14@gmail.com">deputydeokheda20 14@gmail.com	0268-2553347 0268-2553348	9978405911	
Dy.DDO (Pan)	Shri Pankajbhai Desai		0268-2557859	7574001241	
Dy.DDO (Vikas)	Dr Krishna Upadhyay	<a href="mailto:dyddokheda@gmail
.com">dyddokheda@gmail .com	0268-2556020	7574001242	
Dy.SP(HQ)Nadiad	Su Shri Divyaba Jadeja	-	0268-2564350	9978407661	
Dy.SP Nadiad Division	Shri V. R. Bajpai	-	0268-2551144	9978408573 9638081777	
Dy.SP Kapadwanj	Shri V N Solanki	-	02691-255914	9978407709	
Dy.SP (SC/ST)Nadiad	Shri K.K.Rathod	Control Room (0268-2561800)	0268-2563533		

Mamlatdar's Details					
District Name	Designation	Name	E-mail	Office No.	Mo.No
Kheda	Add.Chitnish	Shri Jaydeepbhai Patel		0268-2553940	7954098391
	PRO	Shri M P Solanki	-		9722286324
	Mamlatdar Disaster	Shri Surendra Ninama	mam-dm-nad-khe@gujarat.gov.in	0268-2553356 0268-2553357	9879650648
	Mamlatdar Nadiad(city)	Shri Sandip Mistri	mam-nadiad@gujarat.gov.in	0268-2531770	7567003783 9558802158
	Mamlatdar(Rural)	Shri Upendrasinh Gohil	mam-nadiad@gujarat.gov.in	0268-2553020	7567003586
	Mamlatdar Matar	Shri Narendrasinh chavda	mam-matar@gujarat.gov.in	02694-285544	7567003657
	Mamlatdar Kheda	Shri A S Trivedi	mam-kheda@gujarat.gov.in	02694-224331	7567003642
	Mamlatdar M'vad	Shri V B Desai	mam-mehmadabad@gujarat.gov.in	02694-244590	7567003804
	Mamlatdar Mahudha	Shri Pratik Bhuriya	mam-mahudha@gujarat.gov.in	0268-2572755	7567003703
	Mamlatdar Kathalal	Shri S R Bariya	mam-kathalal@gujarat.gov.in	02691-243712	7567003580 9510112265
	Mamlatdar K'wanj	Shri S V Menia	mam-kapadwani@gujarat.gov.in	02691-252626	7567003782

			gov.in		
	Mamlatdar Thasra	Shri S H Bariya(I/C)	mam- thasara@gujarat.gov .in	02699-223053	7567003719
	Mamlatdar Vaso	Shri C V Chaudhari	mamlatdarvaso@gm ail.com	0268-2586401 F0268-2586500	7878183398
	Mamlatdar Galteshwar	Shri Alpeshbhai Joshi	mam-galt- kheda@gujarat.gov.i n	02699-233053	7574953782
	Dy. Mamlatdar SDM Office,Nadiad	Shri Mahesh Gandhi			7016541075
	Dy. Mamlatdar (Nadiad city)	Shri Binalbhai Solanki			9879021350
	Dy. Mamlatdar (Nadiad Rular)	Shri Samir Vhora			7016050406

TDO's Details					
District Name	Designation	Name	E-mail	Office No.	Mo.No
Kheda	TDO Nadiad	Shri Nimesh Patel	tdo- nadiyad@gujarat.g ov.in	0268-2566177 0268-2550575 f	7567014005
	TDO Mahudha	Sushri Jyotiben Desai	tdo- mahudha@gujarat. gov.in	0268-2572299 0268-2572907 f	7567014105

	TDO Kathlal	Shri Jigneshbhai Patani	tdo-kathlal@gujarat.gov.in	02691-243150 02691-244144 f	7567105392
	TDO Kapadwanj	Shri Bipinbhai Parmar	tdo-kapadwanj@gujarat.gov.in	02691-252110	7567013924
	TDO Vaso	Shri Paras Chauhan	tdo-vaso@gujarat.gov.in	0268-2586477 0268-2585150	7069077576
	TDO Galteshwar	Ku. Madhuri Patel	tdo-pan-galt@gujarat.gov.in	02699-234171	7069077578
	TDO Thasara	Shri Vraj Patel	tdo-thasara@gujarat.gov.in	02699-222499 02699-222932 f	7567014034
	TDO Matar	Shri Vraj Patel	tdo-matar@gujarat.gov.in	02694-285523 02694-285238 f	7567013827
	TDO Mehmdabad	Shri Prakash S. Parmar	tdo-mehmdabad@gujarat.gov.in	02694-246559 02694-244019 f	7567013857
	TDO Kheda	Shri Darshan Patel	tdo-kheda@gujarat.gov.in	02694-224154 02694-225254 f	7567014114

Annexure: 12

Chief Officer's Details					
District Name	Designation	Name	E-mail	Office No.	Mo.No
Kheda	CO Kanjari	Shri Rajubhai Rabari	np_kanjari@yahoo.co.in	0268-2578715 F 0268-2578715	6351329762
	CO Thasra	Shri Jatin Mehta	np_thasara@yahoo.co.in	02699-222060 F 02699-222390	9824510305
	CO Kapadwanj	Shri Mehul Parmar	np_kapadwanj@yahoo.co.in	02694-244032 F 02694-252555	9898410819
	CO Mehmdabad	Shri Akashbhai Patel(I/C)	np_mbad@yahoo.co.in -	02691-2252365 F 02691-244098	8000966651
	CO Mahudha	Shri Akashbhai Patel	comahudha@yahoo.co.in	0268-2572534 F 0268-2572112	8000966651
	CO Kheda	Shri Bijalben Patel	np_kheda@yahoo.co.in	02694-222074 F 02694-225023	9879012353
	CO Dakor	Shri Sanjay Patel	dakor_np@yahoo.com	02699-244634 F 02699-244634	9913863010
	CO Chaklasi	Shri Sandip Zaveri	chaklasinp@yahoo.com	0268-2580299 F 0268-2580299	7016645714
	CO Kathlal	Su Shri Urmila Sumesara	kathlal_palika@yahoo.co.in	02691-243408 F 02691-243712	7405930422

Annexure: 13

Contact details of All Fire Station

No.	Fire Station	Name	Contact No.
1	Nadiad	Shri Dixitbhai Patel	9879253440/ 0268-2564101
2	Kapadvanj	Shri Ajay Bihola	6355210896
3	Mahudha	Shri Basirbhai	9723251781
4	Kathlal	Shri Mukeshnhai	9714923817
5	Kheda	Shri Jagdishbhai	9904762171
6	Mahemdabad	Shri Prashantbhai	7383119051
7	Dakor	Shri Vinodbhai	8511789387
8	Thasra	Shri Irfanbhai	9714501368

Annexure: 14

Important Tollfree Numbers

Sr. No.	Name	Contact Details
1	SEOC-Disaster	1070
2	DEOC-Disaster	1077
3	Police	100
4	Fire	101
5	Ambulance	102
6	Emergency Ambulance	108

Annexure: 15

Contact details of Army, Airforce, Coast Gaurd, NDRF, SDRF

Sr. No.	Name	Place	Contact Detail	
			Phone	Fax
1	Army Exchange	Ahmedabad	079 22856251	-
2	Air Force Exchange	Gandhinagar	07923242600	-
3	Coast Guard	Gandhinagar	07923243147	07923241717
4	NDRF	Gandhinagar	07923201551	07923202540
5	SDRF	Gandhinagar	07923254376, 07923254414	07923259444

Annexure: 16

Contact details of State Government Offices

Sr. No.	Name	Contact Detail	
		Phone	Fax
1	State Emergency Operation Center, Gandhinagar	07923251914, 07923251900, 07923221902	07923251916
2	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, Gandhinagar	07923259503	07923259275
3	Irrigation Department, Gandhinagar	07923220954, 07923248735, 07923248736	07923240553
4	R&B Department, Ahmedabad	07926305296, 07926303490	-
5	Health Commissioner, Gandhinagar	07923253343, 07923250818	07923253343, 07923250818
6	Home Department, Gandhinagar (State Control)	07923252957, 07923252958	07923252075
7	DGP, Police Bhavan, Gandhinagar (State Control)	07923246328, 07923246330, 07923246331	07923246329
8	Gujarat Maritime Board, Gandhinagar	07923238346, 07923238348	07923234704
9	GSRTC, Ahmedabad (Central Office)	07925454102	07925453280
10	IMD (MET), Ahmedabad	07922865012	07922865449

Annexure: 17

List of Media Person

Sr. No.	Name	Contact Number
1	Show Time News	2201199, 2427777
2	City News	2200210
3	News Time	2431111, 2203122
4	ETV Gujarati	2518600, 2447373
5	Hello Saurashtra News	9426211806
6	Zee Alfa	2524500
7	Durdarshan Ahmedabad	2515001, 2569577
8	Samay Media News	2525222
9	Stya Media	2414004
10	Asian News International	9426901212,
11	Sky News	2202275
12	City Watch News	3007172, 2203999
13	Nidar News	2414733
14	IBN 7	2203999, 6540208
15	UNI	2423572

Sr. No.	Name	Contact Number
1	Saurashtra Samachar	2422577, 2516558
2	Gujarat Samachar	2430555, 2431199
3	Sandesh	2519941, 2519942
4	Divya Bhaskar	2516558, 2516559
5	Fulsab	2561299
6	Times of India	9879372149
7	Ajkal	2470177, 2470188
8	Saurashtra Aspas	2513777,

9	Sanj Samachar	2512828
10	Pagdandi	2421133
11	Akila	2560105
12	Lokraj	9978227463
13	Jay Hind	2512828
14	Avadh Times	3007172
15	Saurashtra Kesari	9375888666

Annexure: 18

List of Cable Operator

Sr. No.	Name	Owner's Name	Contact Number
1	Badshah Cable	Shree Chandrkantbhai Patel	02682561813
2	Tiger Cable	Shree Amitbhai Patel	9825459312
3	City Cable	Shri Lalabhai Barot	9924841414
4	Hi-tech Channel	Shri Dushyantbhai Patel	02682561111

Annexure: 19

List of Ambulance

Sr. No.	Name of organization	Contact Number
1	Nadiad Fire Brigade	02682564101
2	Santram Mandir	02682550005
3	Nadiad District Jail	02682566462
4	Mahagujarat Hospital	02682527398 /2526221
5	Honest Charitable Trust	9879575030
6	Civil Hospital	0268- 2521386/252 9074
7	108 services	108

Annexure: 20

List of Hospital :

ક્રમ	હોસ્પિટલનું નામ	સરનામું	મો.નં
૧	સિવિલ હોસ્પિટલ	સિવિલ રોડ, નડિયાદ	૦૨૬૮-૨૫૨૮૦૭૪
૨	મહાગુજરાત હોસ્પિટલ	મહાગુજરાત રોડ, નડિયાદ	૦૨૬૮-૨૫૨૬૨૨૧
૩	એન.ડી.દેસાઈ હોસ્પિટલ	કોલેજ રોડ, નડિયાદ	૦૨૬૮-૨૫૨૪૪૫૫
૪	રાધા સ્વામી મલ્ટીસ્પેશિયલીટી હોસ્પિટલ	પીજ ભાગોળ, નડિયાદ	ડૉ. મનોજ કટારીયા ૮૮૨૫૩૭૦૩૦૩
૫	શ્લોક મલ્ટીસ્પેશિયલીટી હોસ્પિટલ	માઈ મંદિર સામે, નડિયાદ	૦૨૬૮-૨૫૫૮૧૦૮
૬	વેદ સુપરસ્પેશિયલીટી હોસ્પિટલ	સીટી સેન્ટર, માઈ મંદિર રોડ, નડિયાદ	૬૩૫૭૮૮૯૧૩૧

List of UPHC :

ક્રમ	સેન્ટરનું નામ અને સરનામું	ડોક્ટરનું નામ	મો.નં
૧	અર્બન હેલ્થ સેન્ટર -૧, હરિદાસ, નુતન પાર્ક સોસા. પાસે, બારકોશિયા રોડ, નડીઆદ	ડૉ. લીશાબેન	૮૧૦૬૭૨૫૪૨૧
૨	અર્બન હેલ્થ સેન્ટર-૨, નીલકંઠ મહાદેવ મંદિર પાસે, વૈશાલી રોડ, નડીઆદ	ડૉ. તાન્યા	૮૩૨૦૫૮૮૦૦૬
૩	અર્બન હેલ્થ સેન્ટર-૩, પવનચક્કી રોડ, નડીઆદ	ડૉ.ઝીલ	૮૫૧૦૭૧૧૫૬૮
૪	અર્બન હેલ્થ સેન્ટર -૪, સંતરામ આંખના દવાખાના પાસે, નડીઆદ	ડૉ.પરવીન	૭૦૪૧૦૬૪૭૫૧
૫	અર્બન હેલ્થ સેન્ટર -૫, જલારામ મંદિર પાછળ, કપડવંજ રોડ, નડીઆદ	ડૉ. કૃમિદા	૮૦૧૬૮૩૩૪૮૫

Annexure: 21

➤ સલામત આશ્રયસ્થાન :

નડીઆદ શહેર :

ક્રમ	વિગત	ક્ષમતા (વ્યક્તિ)	નામ	નામ તથા મો.નં.
૧	સંતરામ ગર્વસ હાઈસ્કુલ, ગીતામંદિર પાસે	૫૦૦	આચાર્યશ્રી અલ્પાબેન સી રાવળ	૯૧૭૩૮૭૭૨૨૨
૨	વરિયાળી માર્કેટ	૪૦૦	શ્રી અરવિંદભાઈ સોઢા	૯૯૦૪૪૫૩૪૬૧
૩	મ્યુ.શાળા નં. ૧૬, ચેતક પમ્પ સામે	૩૦૦	શ્રી પ્રફુલ્લાબેન ગરાસીયા	૯૧૪૧૧૧૦૭૩૫
૪	પ્રા.શાળા નં. ૧૯, ચકલાસી ભાગોળ	૫૦૦	શ્રી શીતલબેન પરમાર	૯૮૪૯૧૭૬૩૨૬
૫	શાળા નં. ૧૮, ઈન્દિરા ગાંધી માર્ગ	૧૫૦	શ્રી કલ્પેશભાઈ પ્રજાપતિ	૯૯૦૯૭૧૯૧૮૫
૬	શાળા નં. ૦૭, વૈશાલી પાછળ	૩૦૦	શ્રી મોહનભાઈ મુનિયા	૯૪૨૬૩૬૭૯૧૭
૭	શાળા નં. ૦૧, વી.કે.વી રોડ	૫૦૦	શ્રી પારૂલબેન રાવલ	૯૫૭૪૭૨૫૮૧૧
૮	કોલેજ કેમ્પસ	૧૦૦૦	ડૉ.અલ્પેશ પટેલ	૯૮૨૫૭૧૩૩૫૫
૯	સંતરામ સંસ્કાર કેળવણી મંડળ	૩૦૦	શ્રી નયનભાઈ બ્રહ્મભટ્ટ	૯૪૨૯૦૩૩૭૭૭
૧૦	શાળા નં. ૧૭, છાંટીયા વાડ	૨૦૦	શ્રી ડીમ્પલબેન એ. સુથાર	૯૦૮૧૧૩૮૫૯૮
૧૧	શાળા નં. ૧૫, જવાહરનગર	૨૦૦	શ્રી પીનાકીનભાઈ	૯૭૨૫૪૫૨૨૯૯

			મકવાણા	
૧૨	નડીઆદ એસ.આર. પી. ગૃપ-૭, પ્રા.શાળા નડીઆદ એસઆર પી બેરેક તંબુ બાંધીને ખુલ્લા મેદાનમાં	૫૦ ૧૦૦ ૪૦૦	શ્રી કે.એન. પરમાર	૯૯૭૮૪૦૭૬૬૮

સમાવિષ્ટ ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તાર:

ક્રમ	ગામનું નામ	વિગત	ક્ષમતા	નામ તથા મો.નં
૧	ટુંડેલ	-	-	-
૨	મંજીપુરા	કોમ્યુનીટી હોલ	૧૦૦	પંચાયતની માલિકીનો છે.
		મંજીપુરા પ્રાથમિક શાળા	૩૫૦	નિકુંજભાઈ શાહ, મો.નં.૯૯૯૮૦૩૩૧૦૫
૩	પીપલગ	પીપલગ પ્રાથમિક શાળા	૧૫૦	રાજેશભાઈ મો.નં. ૯૭૨૬૯૯૭૩૦૫
૪	ડુમરાલ	ડુમરાલ પ્રાથમિક શાળા	૧૦૦	શ્રી સુધાબેન મો.નં.૯૯૯૮૮૮૧૧૨૪
૫	ઉત્તરસંડા	ભારત હાઈસ્કૂલ	૨૦૦	કલ્પેશભાઈ પટેલ મો.નં.૯૮૯૮૦૫૮૮૬૪૭
		પટેલવાડી	૨૫૦	વિનુભાઈ પૂનમભાઈ ભરૂયા, મો.નં.૯૯૦૯૩૧૫૩૩૫
		હીરાવાડી	૧૦૦	રજનીભાઈ પટેલ મો.નં ૭૬૦૦૬૬૭૪૬૭
૬	ફતેપુરા	ફતેપુરા પ્રાથમિક શાળા	૨૦૦	આચાર્ય શ્રી મો.નં. ૯૯૭૪૧૭૮૦૯૩
૭	બિલોદરા	જુના બિલોદરા પ્રાથમિક શાળા	૫૦૦	આચાર્યશ્રી (જગૃતિબેન) મો.નં. ૯૭૨૭૭૧૫૭૨૮
		નવા બિલોદરા પ્રાથમિક શાળા	૫૦૦	બેલાબેન એમ. ભાવસાર મો.નં. ૯૪૨૯૦૭૦૪૫૩
		હરિઓમ પ્રાથમિક શાળા	૨૦૦	શીતલબેન એન. પટેલ મો.નં.૮૧૨૮૨૮૩૨૬૮
		કુંડાળા પ્રાથમિક શાળા	૨૦૦	કિરીટકુમાર એસ. પટેલ

				મો.નં. ૯૪૨૯૫૪૩૭૬૨
૮	ક્રમણા	હાલ પ્રાથમિક શાળા નું નવીનીકરણ ચાલુ છે.	૨૦૦	જોય પાર્કર મો.નં.૯૭૨૫૦૯૯૬૮૪
૯	યોગીનગર	કોમ્યુનીટી હોલ	૧૦૦	પંચાયત હસ્તક છે.
૧૦	ડભાણ	સી.એમ. પટેલ હાઈસ્કૂલ	૨૦૦	શ્રી બી.પી. રાવળ મો.નં. ૯૯૯૮૨૫૭૪૧૭
		કન્યા શાળા ડભાણ	૧૦૦	શ્રી અમીતાબેન મો.નં ૯૩૭૫૧૦૨૮૦૨
		કુમાર શાળા ડભાણ	૧૦૦	શ્રી સરલાબેન મો.નં ૯૫૭૪૨૮૧૧૭૬

ટોરેન્ટ ઇલેક્ટ્રિકલ પ્રા.લી ,યોગીનગર કંપનીના અધિકારીશ્રીઓના નંબર :

ક્રમ	નામ	હોદ્દો	મો.નં
૧	શ્રી પી. આનંદકુમાર	વાઈસ પ્રેસિડેન્ટ	૯૯૦૪૦૦૨૨૨૦
૨	શ્રી વિશાલ વ્યાસ (HR)	મેનેજર	૯૯૦૪૦૦૩૦૮૭
૩	ડૉ.સૌરીન પટેલ (એડમીન)	મેનેજર	૯૯૨૪૪૭૦૧૦૧
૪	શ્રી મનોજ સિંધા (EHS)	મેનેજર	૯૯૦૯૯૨૬૧૪૦

Annexure: 22

● ફાયરબ્રિગેડ ખાતાના તરવૈયાની યાદી:-

ક્રમ	કર્મચારીનું નામ	હોદ્દો	મોબાઈલ નંબર
૧	દીક્ષિતભાઈ વી. પટેલ	ડીસ્ટ્રીક્ટ ફાયર ઓફિસર	૯૮૭૯૨૫૩૪૪૦
૨	ચિરાગભાઈ પી. ગઢવી	સ્ટેશન ફાયર ઓફિસર	૯૮૨૪૮૨૬૯૯૪
૩	નીલેશભાઈ સી. પ્રજાપતિ	ડ્રાયવર કમ પંપ ઓપરેટર	૯૪૨૭૮૫૫૧૦૩
૪	રાકેશભાઈ આર. શર્મા	ડ્રાયવર કમ પંપ ઓપરેટર	૯૦૧૬૭૯૫૪૯૯
૫	અશોકભાઈ આર. શર્મા	ડ્રાયવર કમ પંપ ઓપરેટર	૯૪૨૭૦૮૪૫૧૫
૬	નીખીલ કે. પટેલ	ફાયરમેન કમ ડ્રાયવર	૯૯૧૩૨૭૦૨૬૭
૭	જયેશ આર. મેટાલિયા	ફાયરમેન કમ ડ્રાયવર	૯૨૬૫૩૫૪૧૮૧
૮	જીગ્નેશ આર. પટેલ	ફાયરમેન કમ ડ્રાયવર	૮૧૪૦૭૬૫૧૬૪
૯	મૌલિક ડી. દેસાઈ	ફાયરમેન કમ ડ્રાયવર	૯૬૮૭૧૬૭૩૫૦
૧૦	પ્રિયાંશ ડી. પટેલ	ફાયરમેન કમ ડ્રાયવર	૯૦૯૯૧૯૩૧૭૪
૧૧	વિશાલ આર. શર્મા	ફાયરમેન	૭૦૪૩૦૧૯૨૭૬
૧૨	ચિરાગ માંછી	ફાયરમેન	૭૦૪૬૯૦૯૯૭૯
૧૩	જીગર રાઠવા	ફાયરમેન	૭૮૬૧૦૮૭૮૧૭
૧૪	સંજય અસારી	ફાયરમેન	૬૩૫૫૪૬૮૯૬૯
૧૫	રણજીત સોઢાપરમાર	ડ્રાયવર	૯૯૧૩૧૩૬૭૧૪
૧૬	વિશાલ પરમાર	ફાયરમેન	૮૭૮૦૮૮૦૧૦૩

● સ્થાનિક તરવૈયાની યાદી :

નડીઆદ શહેર:

ક્રમ	નામ	મો.નં.
૧	મયંકભાઈ પટેલ	૮૦૩૩૬૪૩૮૮૬
૨	શુશીલભાઈ પટેલ	૮૬૦૧૪૬૪૦૪૦
૩	સ્નેહલભાઈ શાહ	૮૪૨૬૫૨૩૩૪૦
૪	અલ્પેશભાઈ પટેલ	૮૪૨૭૧૮૧૨૮૭
૫	ચેતનભાઈ પટેલ	૮૮૨૫૭૫૮૪૦૦

પીપલગ ગામ:

ક્રમ	નામ	મો.નં.
૧	દિનેશભાઈ પટેલ	૮૮૨૫૫૮૭૭૩૫

ડુમરાલ ગામ:

ક્રમ	નામ	મો.નં.
૧	રકેશભાઈ નટવરભાઈ પરમાર	૮૨૬૫૬૮૮૫૭૩
૨	દિલીપભાઈ જગદીશભાઈ પરમાર	૭૦૪૧૦૨૦૮૮૩
૩	અશોકભાઈ ભીખાભાઈ પરમાર	૮૭૮૦૩૦૬૨૩૮

ઉત્તરસંડા ગામ:

ક્રમ	નામ	મો.નં.
૧	દિનેશભાઈ માછી	૮૮૨૪૨૬૨૦૫૩
૨	જૈમીનભાઈ પટેલ	૮૪૮૮૮૩૧૮૭૮

ડભાણુ ગામ :

ક્રમ	નામ	મો.નં.
૧	રવિભાઈ આર. પટેલ	૮૮૨૫૭૮૬૮૪૮
૨	રમેશભાઈ આર. પરમાર	૮૬૨૦૦૬૫૫૧૩
૩	ચિરાગભાઈ કે. પટેલ	૮૮૨૪૫૨૫૫૬૭

બિલોદરા ગામ :

ક્રમ	નામ	મો.નં
૧	રણજીતભાઈ રમણભાઈ સોઢા	૭૩૫૯૨૩૪૬૮૭
૨	ચેતનભાઈ રતિલાલ જાદવ	૯૯૭૯૪૩૦૨૪૦
૩	કનુભાઈ ઉદેસિંહ સોઢા	૭૦૧૬૭૬૫૨૧૩
૪	મુકેશભાઈ પ્રતાપભાઈ સોઢા	૮૪૯૦૦૭૧૨૩૮
૫	હરેશભાઈ સોમાભાઈ સોઢા	૭૨૦૩૮૦૪૫૨૯

Annexure: 23

List Of Vehicles/equipment of the Fire and Emergency Services Department (NMC)

અનુ. નં.	વાહનનો પ્રકાર	નોંધણી નંબર (RTO NO)	ખરીદ કર્યા વર્ષ	હાલની સ્થિતી
1	વોટર બાઉઝર	GJ-૦૭-GA-૧૧૮૪	૨૦૨૫	ચાલુ
2	વોટર બાઉઝર	GJ-૧૮-GB-૬૦૪૮	૨૦૨૨	ચાલુ
3	મીની ફાયર ટેન્કર	GJ-૧૮-GB-૮૧૭૦	૨૦૨૪	ચાલુ
4	મીની ફાયર ટેન્કર	GJ-૦૭-GA-૧૧૦૮	૨૦૨૬	ચાલુ
5	મીની ફાયર ટેન્કર	GJ-૦૭-GA-૧૧૫૫	૨૦૨૬	ચાલુ
6	ફોમ ટેન્કર	GJ-૦૭-GA-૧૪૬૦	૨૦૨૬	ચાલુ
7	TTL(Turn Table Ladder)	GJ-૧૮-GC-૦૦૫૬	૨૦૨૫	ચાલુ
8	એમ્બ્યુલન્સ	GJ-૦૭-GA-૦૮૨૨	૨૦૨૧	ચાલુ
9	એમ્બ્યુલન્સ	GJ-૦૭-G-૮૧૪૦	૨૦૧૧	ચાલુ
10	પીક અપ વાન યોદ્ધા	GJ-૧૮-GB-૩૧૬૮	૨૦૨૦	ચાલુ
11	ઈમરજન્સી રેસ્ક્યુ વ્હીકલ	GJ-૧૮-GB-૮૨૭૨	૨૦૨૩	ચાલુ
12	હોડી ટ્રોલી સાથે - ૧ નંગ - ૧ મશીન (૩૦ એચ.પી. એન્જીન)			
13	પોર્ટેબલ પંપ - ૨ નંગ			
14	ઈમરજન્સી આશ્કા લાઈટ - ૨ નંગ			
15	વરસાદ માપક યંત્ર - ૧ નંગ			

❖ રેસ્ક્યુ કામગીરીના સાધનો ::

❖ હાઈડ્રોલીક કટર - ૦૪

❖ વૂડ કટર- ૦૬

❖ બી.એ. સેટ - ૦૫

❖ લાઈફ જેકેટ - ૪૦

❖ લાઈફ બોયા- ૨૫

❖ એક્સ્ટેન્શન લેડર-૦૪

❖ વાંસીઓ, બિલાડીઓ, દોરડાં તથા નાના મોટા લોખંડના સાધનો

Annexure: 24

Information about the vehicles/equipment of the Auto Department of the Municipal Corporation

અનુ.નં.	વાહનનો પ્રકાર	સંખ્યા	ડ્રાયવરનું નામ	મો.નં.
૧	ટ્રેક્ટર	૦૮	અજીતસિંહ કે સોઢા	૮૮૮૦૭૭૦૦૫૬
			ઈમરાન ખુરેશી	૮૩૨૦૧૦૬૫૦૧
			અજીતસિંહ આર સોઢા	૮૮૧૩૬૧૬૪૬૪
			ભાવેશ એમ રબારી	૬૩૫૩૮૨૩૨૩૮
૨	ટાટા (ગલી એમ્પીયર)	૦૨	અશોક એસ. પરમાર	૮૮૧૩૪૫૩૭૮૪
			કાશીરામ જી જાદવ	૮૬૦૧૦૨૧૮૦૧
૩	ટ્રેક્ટર(લોડર)	૦૧	હેમંતસિંહ બી સોઢા	૮૧૪૦૦૩૮૪૦૨
૪	ટ્રેક્ટર (પાવડો)	૦૧	કનુભાઈ એ પરમાર	૮૮૮૮૭૮૦૭૫૮
૫	જે.સી.બી. (3DX)	૦૧	અલ્પેશ આર. સોઢા	૮૩૨૦૫૩ ૪૮૦૬
			અર્જુન પરમાર	૭૩૫૮૫૮૮૮૧૨
૬	ડમ્પર	૦૨	દિલીપ એમ રબારી	૮૨૨૮૭૮૭૬૫૪
			વિપુલ એન રબારી	૮૮૦૪૮૪૬૪૮૬
૭	છોટાહાથી (મેલેરિયા ફોર્ગીંગ મશીન)	૦૧	ભાવેશ આર રબારી	૮૨૩૮૮૦૦૪૪૧
૮	ટાટા(જેટીંગ)	૦૨	વિષ્ણુ આર. સોઢા	૮૦૨૩૦૪૩૭૫૦
			જીતેન્દ્ર આર. સોઢા	૮૬૮૭૩૨૫૨૩૫
૯	ટ્રેક્ટર(જેટીંગ)	૦૧	કનુભાઈ મકવાણા	૬૩૫૫૩૮૩૮૪૦
૧૦	રોડ સ્વીપર	૦૧	તુલસી વાઘેલા	૭૦૧૬૪૦૪૦૪૫
૧૧	કોમ્પેક્ટર મશીન	૦૨	મહેશ કે. સોઢા	૮૭૧૪૭૦૧૮૩૧
			હસમુખભાઈ વાઘેલા	૮૮૨૪૨૭૨૨૮૫
૧૨	દવા છંટકાવ મશીન(ટ્રેક્ટર)	૦૧	સંજયભાઈ ભરવાડ	૮૭૩૫૮૨૨૪૮૦

	સાથે)-ઉત્તરસંડા			
૧૩	ડીસ ક્લીનર	૦૧	કાળુસિંહ	૮૭૨૬૩૬૬૪૫.૧
૧૪	રોડ સ્વીપર(બકેટ)	૦૧	હર્ષદભાઈ સોઢા	૭૦૬૮૪૫૮૩૬૮

Annexure: 25

Information about generator owners in Nadiad city.

અ. નં.	શહેર	સંસ્થા/ સિનેમા/ વ્યક્તિનું નામ	જનરેટરની ક્ષમતા	લેન્ડલાઈન/ મોબાઈલ નંબર
૧	નડીઆદ	ઈમરજન્સી ઓપરેશન સેન્ટર, કલેક્ટર કચેરી, નડીઆદ	૧ (૫ કેવીએ)	૨૫૫૩૩૫૬
૨	નડીઆદ	નડીઆદ ફાયર બ્રિગેડ	૧ (પોર્ટેબલ)	૨૫૫૦૧૦૬ ૨૫૬૦૧૦૧
૩	નડીઆદ	વૈશાલી સિનેમા	૧ (૧૨૫ કેવી)	૭૫૭૨૮૦૬૪૪૧
૪	નડીઆદ	એસ.આર.પી. ગૃપ-૭ નડીઆદ પોર્ટેબલ જનરેટર	૧ (પોર્ટેબલ જનરેટર)	૨૫૬૬૮૩૫ ૨૫૫૦૧૬૪
૫	નડીઆદ	જિલ્લા જેલ, બિલોદરા	૧ (૫ કેવી)	૨૫૬૬૪૬૨

જનરેટર સપ્લાય કરતી પ્રાઈવેટ એજન્સીઓ :

ક્રમ	એજન્સી નું નામ	મો.નં.
૧	શિમલા સાઉન્ડ	૮૮૪૮૫૫૦૩૬૮
૨	પટેલ કંટ્રોલ પેનલ	૯૪૨૬૦૦૮૧૬૮
૩	એસ.એન વાણીયા	૯૮૭૮૬૩૨૧૮૮

Annexure: 26

List of Private Crain Suppliers

Sr. No.	Name	Address	Contact Number
1	Raj Crain	Dabhan	9824067437
2	Shri Mayankbhai	Dabhan	9825682286
3	Shri Manishbhai	Bareja	9574603322
4	Shri Imranbhai	Ahmedabad	9824399614
5	Shri Dipakbhai	Vadodara	7226932337

Annexure: 27

List of Private JCB Suppliers

No.	Name	Address	Contact Number
1	Shri Ruchirbhai Patel	Nadiad	9825048649
2	Shri Ranchhodbhai Bharvad	Nadiad	9998469900
3	Shri Balabhai Bharvad	Nadiad	9824882856

Annexure: 28

રાહત કામગીરી માટે મદદરૂપ થનાર સ્વૈચ્છિક સંસ્થાઓની યાદી

તાલુકા	અ. નં.	સંસ્થાનું નામ	સ્થળ	કયા પ્રકારની સેવા લઈ શકાય	ફોન નંબર
નડીઆદ (શહેર)	1	સંતરામ સેવા ટ્રસ્ટ	નડીઆદ	ફૂડપેકેટ	2550005
	2	શ્રી હરીઓમ આશ્રમ	નડીઆદ	ફૂડપેકેટ	7878046288
	3	હિંદુ અનાથ આશ્રમ	નડીઆદ	ફૂડપેકેટ	2566559
	4	માઈ મંદિર	નડીઆદ	ફૂડપેકેટ	2558081
	5	જલારામ મંદિર	નડીઆદ	ફૂડપેકેટ	9925018898
	6	બ્રહ્મર્ષિ મહાવિદ્યાલય	નડીઆદ	ફૂડપેકેટ	
	7	દૂધ ફેડરેશન	નડીઆદ	ફૂડપેકેટ	2567618
	8	મહાગુજરાત હોસ્પિટલ	નડીઆદ	ફૂડપેકેટ	2523361-62
	9	બધીર ઉત્કર્ષ મંડળ	નડીઆદ	ફૂડપેકેટ	
	10	સવામિનારાયણ મંદિર (બી.એ.પી.એસ)	નડીઆદ	ફૂડપેકેટ	9998990400
	11	નિરાંત સેવાશ્રમ શ્રી બીપીનભાઈ પટેલ	નડીઆદ	ફૂડપેકેટ	2555600 9825141202
	12	શારદાબેન ઈન્દુભાઈ પટેલ ચેરીટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટ	નડીઆદ	અન્ય	9824077077 9824033333
	13	શ્રી સાઈબાબા મંદિર, ડાકોર રોડ	નડીઆદ	અન્ય	9825555055
	14	શ્રી વયસ્ક યુગલ મંડળ, નડીઆદ શ્રી અંબાપ્રસાદ પંડ્યા	નડીઆદ	અન્ય	2520699 9426410560
	15	માં શક્તિ ફાઉન્ડેશન (મનીષભાઈ)	નડીઆદ	અન્ય	9426757222
	16	લાયન્સ ક્લબ (અલ્પેશભાઈ)	નડીઆદ	અન્ય	9898723508
	17	રોટરી ક્લબ (અલ્પેશભાઈ)	નડીઆદ	અન્ય	9898723508

18	આર્કિટેક્ટ એશોશીયેશન શ્રી કૌશલભાઈ	નડીઆદ	અન્ય	7435087777
19	એન્જનીયર્સ એશોશીયેશન શ્રી વૈભવભાઈ	નડીઆદ	અન્ય	9825487708
20	GIHED/CREDAI (બિઝ્ડર્સ એશોશીયેશન) (ધર્મેશભાઈ)	નડીઆદ	અન્ય	9825011588
21	સનરાઈઝ ફાઉન્ડેશન (ઈશીતભાઈ પટેલ)	ઉત્તરસંડા	અન્ય	9925025900

Annexure: 29

નડીઆદ શહેરના વ્યાજબી ભાવના સંચાલકોશ્રીઓની યાદી :

અ.નં.	દુકાનનું નામ	દુકાનનું સરનામું	સંચાલક/વહીવટકર્તાનું નામ	મોબાઈલ નંબર
૧	સંજય આર. સચદેવ હંગામી વિજયભાઈ ચૌધરી	કુંભારચાલી, સંતઅન્ના રોડ	વિજયભાઈ	૯૪૨૭૧૮૨૯૭૭
૨	ભાવિક બત્રા	પંજબી સોસાયટી પાસે, નડીઆદ	ભાવિકભાઈ	૯૪૨૮૬૪૯૪૯૨
૩	જનતા ગ્રા.સ.ભંડાર	મદારવાડ પાસે, વહોરવાડ	ઈદરીશભાઈ	૯૯૯૮૨૧૫૫૫૦
૪	સંતરામનગર ગ્રા.સ.ભંડાર	સંતરામનગર, મંજીપુરા રોડ	લાલાભાઈ	૯૮૯૮૪૦૯૯૭૭
૫	જવાહરનગર ગ્રા.સ.ભંડાર	જૂલેલાલ મંદિર પાસે, જવાહરનગર	દીપકભાઈ વિનોદભાઈ	૭૫૬૭૫૭૬૬૭૭ ૯૭૨૫૪૨૨૬૦૬
૬	હિતેશ મોતીલાલ સચદેવ	તાલુકદારી હોસ્ટેલ કમ્પાઉન્ડ, આશ્રમ રોડ	હિતેશભાઈ ,પ્રકાશભાઈ	૮૭૮૦૪૧૫૬૭૦ ૯૮૨૪૦૬૧૪૧૭
૭	મનુભાઈ મોતિભાઈ મેકવાન	મિલ રોડ	મનુભાઈ	૯૯૨૫૫૦૬૬૫૦
૮	શીતલ ફે.પ્રા.શોપ	સરદારનગર, જીઈબી પાસે	સંદીપભાઈ	૯૯૭૪૬૯૪૯૨૦
૯	આર.જે.બાલવાણી	જી.આલ્ફા કોમ્પલેક્સ, મિશન રોડ	રાજુભાઈ	૯૮૨૪૧૩૯૨૫૧
૧૦	શ્રી સંતરામ મહિલા ગ્રુ.મંડળી	બાપજીનગર પાસે	નીલેશભાઈ	૯૭૨૪૨૦૬૩૧૫
૧૧	ભરતકુમાર એસ. સચદેવ હંગામી ભાવિક બત્રા	પંકજ સોસા.પાસે, પીજ રોડ	જગાભાઈ કાન્તીભાઈ	૯૮૯૮૦૦૯૯૭૭ ૯૯૨૪૫૦૯૯૭૭
૧૨	ભાવિન કાન્તીભાઈ પરમાર	ભવ્ય કોમ્પલેક્સ, પીજ રોડ	જગાભાઈ કાન્તીભાઈ	૯૮૯૮૦૦૯૯૭૭ ૯૯૨૪૫૦૯૯૭૭
૧૩	કિશોરકુમાર એસ. સચદેવ	માઈ મંદિર રોડ	શીવાભાઈ	૯૪૨૭૩૮૪૧૧૫

	હંગામી ભાવિક બત્રા			
૧૪	શિવલાલ પન્નાલાલ ખટીક	જુના ડુમરાલ રોડ	શીવાભાઈ	૯૪૨૭૩૮૪૧૧૫
૧૫	ઈન્દીરાનગર ગ્રા.સ.ભંડાર	ઈન્દિરા ગાંધી માર્ગ, પટેલ બેકરી સામે	જયંતીભાઈ વિજયભાઈ	૯૯૭૮૯૧૭૧૪૩ ૯૭૨૫૧૭૧૨૩૦
૧૬	સંતરામ મ. મંડળી(સિવિલ)	સિવિલ હોસ્પિટલ સામે, સિવિલ રોડ	દક્ષાબેન	૯૬૦૧૭૭૭૬૨૨
૧૭	કિશાન ગ્રા.સ.ભંડાર	ખોડીયારનગર, સિવિલ રોડ	મહેશભાઈ બાદશાહ	૯૮૨૪૫૬૮૮૪૮
૧૮	પ્રગ્નેશ એસ. પટેલ હંગામી કિશાન ગ્રા.સ.ભંડાર	નાના કુંભનાથ રોડ	મહેશભાઈ બાદશાહ	૯૮૨૪૫૬૮૮૪૮
૧૯	જલારામ ગ્રા.સ.ભંડાર	ચકલાસી ભાગોળ	કુલદીપભાઈ	૯૮૨૪૪૦૯૬૬૯
૨૦	દક્ષાબેન યોગેશભાઈ એ. પટેલ	પટવા પોળ, ડુમરાલ બજાર	દક્ષાબેન	૯૬૦૧૭૭૭૬૨૨
૨૧	ચિન્ટુભાઈ એમ. પટેલ હંગામી કાલિકા ફેર પ્રા.શોપ	દિવાળી પોળ	પીકુભાઈ	૯૧૭૩૨૦૮૪૨૨
૨૨	બકુલભાઈ એ. પટેલ	ચંડિકા ચોક, ડુમરાલ બજાર	પ્રહલાદભાઈ બકુલભાઈ	૯૯૦૪૧૬૩૩૮૨ ૯૮૨૪૪૫૯૨૦૭
૨૩	બારોટ પરાગકુમાર જે. હંગામી રાય મિનેશભાઈ ઠાકોરભાઈ	પંજબ બેંક પાસે, ડુમરાલ બજાર	મિનેશભાઈ	૯૪૨૬૫૨૩૩૩૪
૨૪	રાય મિનેશભાઈ ઠાકોરભાઈ	મઢી ચકલા	મિનેશભાઈ	૯૪૨૬૫૨૩૩૩૪
૨૫	વહોરા હમીદાબેન એ. હંગામી જનતા ગ્રા.સ.ભંડાર	ડૉ.સુનરીયાના દવાખાના સામે,સલુન દરવાજા બહાર	ઈદરીશભાઈ	૯૯૯૮૨૧૫૫૫૦
૨૬	મકવાણા કેતનકુમાર કે	સંત દલારામ મંદિર પાસે, મરીડા ભાગોળ	કેતનભાઈ	૯૯૦૯૩૧૫૩૩૬
૨૭	લોકજગૃતિ સેવા મંડળી	સ્પોર્ટ્સ કોમ્પ્લેક્સની આગળ, મરીડા રોડ	ઈસ્માઈલભાઈ	૯૫૫૮૫૪૬૪૬૮

૨૮	રમીલાબેન કે. પરમાર હંગામી પટેલ અરવિંદ ભાઈ આર.	લઘુભાઈના છીડા પાસે	હિતેશભાઈ	૯૮૯૮૦૮૭૭૬૬
૨૯	પટેલ હિતેશકુમાર આર	પટેલ ખડકી પાસે, છાંટીયાવાડ	હિતેશભાઈ	૯૮૯૮૦૮૭૭૬૬
૩૦	રામદેવજી ગ્રા.સં.ભંડાર	છાંટીયાવાડ લીમડી પાસે	આનંદભાઈ વિનુભાઈ	૯૯૦૪૧૬૩૧૧૫ ૯૪૨૬૨૭૬૩૦૧
૩૧	પ્રિયાંક પટેલ	પટેલ ખડકી પાસે, છાંટીયાવાડ	પ્રીયાન્કભાઈ	૭૮૭૮૧૨૩૯૫૫
૩૨	કાલિકા ફે.પ્રા.શોપ	હરિદાસ હોસ્પી. સામે, અ.બજાર	પીકુભાઈ	૯૧૭૩૨૦૮૪૨૨
૩૩	ચૌધરી વિજયભાઈ આર	મનોહર નગર પાસે	વિજયભાઈ	૯૪૨૭૧૮૨૯૭૭
૩૪	જીગ્નેશ બી. પટેલ	મનોહર નગર પાસે	જીગ્નેશભાઈ	૯૪૨૬૩૬૫૪૮૯

નડીઆદ મહાનગરપાલિકામાં સમાવિષ્ટ ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારમાં વ્યાજબી ભાવના સંચાલકશ્રીઓની યાદી:

અ.નં	ગામનું નામ	દુકાનનો કોડ નંબર	વ્યાજબી ભાવની દુકાનનું નામ	સંચાલકશ્રી નો મો.નં
૧	બિલોદરા	૧૦૯૦૧	મૌલિક એ. સોઢા	૬૩૫૪૧૦૯૪૭૬
૨	કમળા	૧૦૯૩૪	સિકંદરભાઈ આઈ. વ્હોરા	૯૮૨૫૪૩૪૧૪૭
૩	યોગીનગર	૨૨૪૨૦	અંકુર અમરસિંહ ડાભી	૯૫૫૮૮૦૨૬૭૯
૪	મંજીપુરા	૧૦૯૧૬	મૌલિક એ. સોઢા	૬૩૫૪૧૦૯૪૭૬
૫	ડભાણ	૧૦૯૦૭	જગદીશભાઈ એમ. દલવાડી	૯૭૨૩૮૯૮૩૮૧
		૧૦૯૬૬	હેતલબેન એસ દલવાડી	૭૪૦૫૧૨૧૮૫૦
૬	ટુંડેલ	૧૦૯૩૩	જયંતીભાઈ જે રોહિત	૯૯૭૯૧૫૧૩૭૭
		૧૦૯૮૭	વાળંદ કેવલકુમાર પરશોત્તમભાઈ	૯૮૨૪૫૮૯૬૦૫
૭	ડુમરાલ	૧૦૯૨૮	મહેશભાઈ આર. પરમાર	૯૬૬૨૬૧૯૫૩૨
૮	પીપલગ	૧૦૯૮૪	ભાવેશભાઈ રાવજીભાઈ પટેલ	૯૯૨૫૩૫૯૬૭૭
૯	ઉત્તરસંડા	૧૦૯૩૯	જલીનકુમાર કે. પટેલ	૯૯૨૪૯૬૦૧૯૨
		૧૦૯૮૦	રાજેન્દ્રભાઈ ઠાકોરભાઈ પરમાર	૬૩૫૧૪૪૮૭૮૪
		૧૦૯૬૨	વિક્રમસિંહ જી. પરમાર	૯૯૨૪૮૧૫૮૦૮
		૧૦૯૯૦	રાધાકૃષ્ણ ગ્રેઈન શોપ	૮૨૦૦૭૩૭૯૮૬
૧૦	ફતેપુરા	૧૦૯૨૨	રાજેશભાઈ આર. પરમાર	૭૯૯૦૪૩૧૯૭૧

Annexure: 30

નડીઆદ મહાનગરપાલિકા વિસ્તારની આંગણવાડી વર્કર બહેનોની યાદી:

પ્રોગ્રામ ઓફિસરશ્રી: મનીષાબેન બારોટ

મોબાઈલ નં: ૮૩૨૦૭૭૩૮૫૫

CDPOશ્રી: પ્રીતીબેન પટેલ

મોબાઈલ નં: ૯૮૨૪૨૨૨૭૫૭

ક્રમ	આંગણવાડી વર્કરનું નામ	સરનામું	મોબાઈલ નંબર
૧	શાહ રોશનીબેન મિથુનભાઈ	સક્કર કુઈ	9227837179
૨	પરમાર હીનાબેન નીતિનકુમાર	બારકોશિયા	922 837191
૩	વૈશાલીબેન સંદીપભાઈ બારોટ	લગુભાઈ ના છીંડા પાસે	9227837178
૪	શેખ હમજા અંજુ નહીમ અહેમદ	શ્રીરંગ બાલવાડી	9227837266
૫	પટેલ અસ્મિતાબેન રાજેશકુમાર	ન્યુ સોરકનગર	9227837187
૬	કા પટેલ નિશાબેન હર્ષદભાઈ	છાંટિયાવાડ	9227837367
૭	હીનાબેન મિતેશકુમાર સોલંકી	કનીપુરા	9227837257
૮	કા પટેલ નિશાબેન હર્ષદભાઈ	વહરવાડ	9227837203
૯	મેકવાન જશવંતીબેન જોસેફ ભાઈ	સનદી આવાસ	9227837188
૧૦	બીનાબેન રવિન્દ્રકુમાર વાળંદ	બેસ્ટ બાલવાડી	9227837153

૧૧	કોકીલાબેન રમેશભાઈ વાઘેલા	વરીયાળી માર્કેટ	9227837251
૧૨	વાઘેલા લક્ષ્મીબેન મિલનકુમાર	ગુલીસ્થાને ત્રીપલ બાલવાડી	9227837358
૧૩	સોનલબેન રોહિતભાઈ ભોઈ	અમીના બાલવાડી	9227837231
૧૪	રેહાના જવેદભાઈ કોઠારી	અબુ બકર	9227837138
૧૫	રૂપલબેન મુકેશભાઈ પુરબીયા	રોહિત વાસ સલૂન બજાર	9227837176
૧૬	રાણા જયમીકાબેન હર્ષદભાઈ	કુંભારવાડો	9227837162
૧૭	દીપિકાબેન જયકુમાર ભોઈરાજ	ભોઈ વાસ સલૂન બજાર	9227837362
૧૮	તળપદા વિદ્યાબેન સંજયભાઈ	ખાડ વિસ્તાર એક	9227837232
૧૯	તળપદા તારાબેન વિનોદભાઈ	ખાડ વિસ્તાર બે	9227837161
૨૦	મીનાબેન કિરણભાઈ તળપદા	ખોડીયાર શાળા નંબર 18	9227837174
૨૧	શિલ્પાબેન દીપકકુમાર શ્રીમાળી	ચકલાસી ભાગોળ	9227837159
૨૨	મકવાણા જ્યોત્સના બેન ત્રીરેન્દ્રભાઈ	કિખના બાલવાડી	9227837255
૨૩	પીઠડીયા ઋષિકા અરવિંદભાઈ	સાઈધામ સોસાયટી	9227837256
૨૪	નયનાબેન હસમુખભાઈ પરમાર	શ્રી કૃષ્ણ બાલવાડી	9227837194
૨૫	તળપદા મધુબેન જયેશભાઈ	નવા માખણપુરા	9227837252
૨૬	વંદનાબેન પ્રદીપકુમાર પરમાર	હરિઓમ નગર વાણીયાવાડ	9227837177

૨૭	મોકાણી જાગૃતીબેન મહેશભાઈ	નાના કુંભનાથ રોડ	9227837175
૨૮	ખાલી જગ્યા	વાઘરીવાસ ગ્લોબ ટોકીઝ	
૨૯	સોલંકી ભારતીબેન ભરતભાઈ	પીજ ભાગોળ	9227837359
૩૦	હંસાબેન જીતેન્દ્રભાઈ પરમાર	દાવલિયા પુરા	9227837154
૩૧	નયનાબેન કલ્પેશકુમાર પ્રજાપતિ	કબીર ગામ સેવા મંમંડળ	9227837193
૩૨	લક્ષ્મીબેન સંજય કુમાર તળપદા	દેવકિયા ફળિયુ	9227837146
૩૩	વાણકર સપનાબેન ચેતનકુમાર	મજુર ગામ	9227837209
૩૪	વાણકર સેજલબેન અનિલભાઈ	વાણઝારા મેદાન	9227837116
૩૫	ખાલી જગ્યા	હરિ ઓમ બાલવાડી	
૩૬	વાઘેલા સોનલબેન રાહુલકુમાર	સુભાષ નગર	9227837115
૩૭	શ્રીમાળી જયશ્રીબેન જય કૃષ્ણ	એસટી નગર	9227837033
૩૮	રાઠોડ લતાબેન અશોકભાઈ	જય અંબે નગર	9227837185
૩૯	ચૌહાણ ગીતાબેન સોમાભાઈ	પુનેશ્વર નગર કપડવંજ રોડ	9227837082
૪૦	સોડા પરમાર ગીતાબેન ચૈતન્ય	તેજસ બાલવાડી	9227837083
૪૧	બારોટ ભારતીબેન પ્રકાશભાઈ	કુંભાર ચાલી	9227837280
૪૨	સુરતી અનિતાબેન સંજય કુમાર	નવરંગ ટાઉનશીપ	9227837032
૪૩	ગોહિલ શિલ્પાબેન કલ્પેશકુમાર	નહેરુનગર	9227837037

૪૪	શ્રીમાળી રીટાબેન હસમુખભાઈ	મિલ કામદાર નગર	9227837267
૪૫	મકવાણા મીનાબેન ભારતભાઈ	પ્રશાંત કોલોની	9227837044
૪૬	પરમાર વર્ષાબેન પંકજકુમાર	ડબ્બાવાસ	9227837184
૪૭	પરમાર હેતલબેન મુકેશભાઈ	સહકાર ગામ સેવા મંડળ	9227837045
૪૮	ચાવડા કુસુમબેન શરદ કુમાર	રામા દૂધ ની ચાલી	9227837038
૪૯	અનિતાબેન પ્રફુલભાઈ રાઠોડ	મફતલાલ એપ્રિલ	9227837190
૫૦	પંડ્યા સેજલબેન ગૌરાંગભાઈ	સાઈબાબા નગર	9227837049
૫૧	પંચાલ દક્ષાબેન મુકેશભાઈ	જલારામ બાલવાડી	9227837208
૫૨	વાઘેલા ધર્મિષ્ઠાબેન રાજેશભાઈ	શારદા મંદિર	9227837019
૫૩	બ્રહ્મભટ્ટ ભારતીબેન પંકજભાઈ	બરમાલી	9227837371
૫૪	ભટ્ટ પદ્માબેન અમિતકુમાર	વિકાસ કોલોની ખોડીયાર નગર	9227837084
૫૫	વાઘેલા દક્ષાબેન પ્રતાપભાઈ	સર્વોદય બાલવાડી	9227837024
૫૬	મકવાણા હસુમતીબેન સતિષભાઈ	ઈન્દિરા નગરી વૈશાલી રોડ	9227837279
૫૭	સોલંકી પુષ્પાબેન જીતેન્દ્ર	જુના ડુમરાલ રોડ	9227837199
૫૮	કા પટેલ રીનાબેન મનહરભાઈ	વૈશાલી સિનેમા એક	9227837039
૫૯	પરમાર ભારતીબેન મુકેશકુમાર	વલ્લભ નગર	9227837020
૬૦	ઠાકોર અલ્પાબેન રાજેશભાઈ	સિવિલ વિસ્તાર	9227837207

૬૧	જયશ્રીબેન મહેન્દ્રભાઈ પરમાર	માઈ મંદિર વિસ્તાર	9227837253
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નડીઆદ મહાનગરપાલિકામાં સમાવિષ્ટ ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારની આંગણવાડી વર્કર બહેનોની યાદી:

ક્રમ	ગામનું નામ	આંગણવાડી વર્કરનું નામ	સરનામું	મો.નં
૧	યોગીનગર	રેખાબેન દેવજીભાઈ સોલંકી		૮૪૮૭૮૭૮૮૮૦
		અંજનાબેન મનોજકુમાર મકવાણા		૮૮૭૪૩૩૬૮૮૨
૨	ઉત્તરસંડા	સ્મિતાબેન કે મેકવાન	ખિસ્તી ફળિયું	૮૮૨૪૮૫૩૭૩૭
		ઈલાબેન બી પરમાર	ઈન્દીરાનગરી	
		ઉષાબેન કે. મેકવાન	ઠાકોર ફળિયું	૮૮૨૪૨૮૫૬૩૮
		આરતીબેન એચ બ્રહ્મભટ્ટ	માંડવીચોક	૮૮૮૮૪૧૦૮૨૨
		વૈશાલીબેન એસ પારેખ	મારુવાડા	૮૬૬૨૩૨૨૩૬૫
		મીનાક્ષીબેન એસ. મેકવાન	હરીજનવાસ	૮૬૩૮૪૨૮૩૬૪
		નીતાબેન એમ પારેખ	લીમડાચોક	૮૬૮૭૮૮૨૩૨૪
		સુષ્માબેન એ. પરમાર	ભવાનીપુરા	૮૮૨૪૩૭૫૬૨૮
		શારદાબેન એસ મેકવાન	પૂનમપુરા	૮૮૮૮૨૬૫૮૪૮
		ભારતીબેન પી. તાવીયાડ	શદનશાહપીરની દરગાહ	૮૭૧૨૨૮૧૩૮૬
		પાડલબેન બી. પરમાર	નાવોકુવો	૮૧૪૧૮૫૩૮૦૦
૩	પીપલગ	અસ્મીતાબેન મુકેશભાઈ પટેલ	મહદેવ ફળિયું	૮૧૦૬૮૮૮૮૫૪
		ઉર્વશીબેન રોબીન પરમાર	ખિસ્તી મહોલ્લો	૮૩૨૦૫૬૩૬૬૭
		દક્ષાબેન સતીશભાઈ મેકવાન	લીમડી ફળિયું	૮૫૫૮૪૨૧૦૩૭
		મનીષાબેન વિજયભાઈ રોહિત	ખોડીયાર નહેર	૭૩૫૮૫૮૮૭૮૩
		જ્યોત્સનાબેન શશીકાંત ચૌહાણ	ઈન્દીરાનગરી	૮૮૭૮૨૫૪૦૫૬
૪	મંજીપૂરા	નીતાબેન એન રોહિત		૮૨૨૭૮૩૭૧૬૬
૫	ફતેપૂરા	કોકીલાબેન કે પરમાર		૮૨૨૭૮૩૭૨૩૭
૬	ડભાણ	ભાવનાબેન દિનેશભાઈ શ્રીમાળી	મહાદેવ ખડકી	૮૫૩૭૮૮૮૫૨૨
		લીનાબેન પ્રવીણભાઈ સોઢા	માંડવીચોક	૬૩૫૩૨૬૫૮૮૬
		સુધાબેન કે. પરમાર	રાવળવાસ	૮૮૨૪૬૭૮૦૨૬
		ચંચળબેન દાનાભાઈ	રોહિતવાસ	૮૫૭૪૩૭૮૦૨૨

		પાડલબેન જયંતીભાઈ ઠાકોર	ભગતની ખડકી	૮૧૪૦૩૭૧૧૪૭
		ભાવનાબેન ઘનશ્યામભાઈ વાળંદ	સહજનંદ ચોક	૭૦૧૬૫૬૮૦૦૮
૭	ડુમરાલ	સુમિત્રાબેન હસમુખભાઈ મેકવાન	ગામ માં	૯૬૬૨૧૬૦૮૧૧
		નિહારિકાબેન ધવલભાઈ પરમાર	ગામ માં	૮૮૪૯૦૧૨૧૯૨
		પારસબેન સુરેન્દ્રસિંહ સોઢા પરમાર	હરમાનપુરા	૮૪૯૦૦૨૫૫૩૯
		જશોદાબેન પુનાકીનભાઈ પરમાર	કાશીયા પુરા	૭૦૪૬૨૩૨૬૧૮
		નિમાબેન વિકેશભાઈ ભટ્ટ	ફરા વિસ્તાર	૯૮૨૪૫૧૮૬૪૯
૮	કમળા	સોનલબેન મિતેશકુમાર સોલંકી	ગામમાં	૯૨૬૫૫૭૩૬૫૭
		ભાવનાબેન દિનેશભાઈ મહીડા	ઈન્દિરાનગરી	૯૭૨૩૯૪૦૮૪૩
		નીતાબેન અશ્વિનભાઈ સોલંકી	ભરવાડવાસ	૯૫૧૦૫૫૫૪૧૩
૯	બિલોદરા	ભગવતીબેન	નવા બિલોદરા	૬૩૫૪૨૭૯૩૨૪
		વંદનાબેન દલવાડી	હરી ઓમ આશ્રમ	૭૬૦૦૪૫૭૦૧૪
		કેસરબેન	કુંડાળા	૯૨૨૭૮૩૭૨૩૯
		ભાવનાબેન	જુના બિલોદરા	૭૩૫૯૮૮૬૪૧૧

Annexure: 31

નડીઆદ મહાનગરપાલિકામાં સમાવિષ્ટ ગામોના પી.એમ પોષણ યોજના સંચાલકોની યાદી :

અ.નં.	કોડ નં.	કેન્દ્રનું નામ	ગામનું નામ	સંચાલકશ્રી નું નામ	મો.નં.
૧	૧	ઉત્તરસંડા કુમાર	ઉત્તરસંડા	વાઘેલા શિલ્પાબેન ગીરીશભાઈ	૭૬૯૮૭૯૮૮૯૫૧
૨	૨	ઉત્તરસંડા કન્યા	ઉત્તરસંડા	પરમાર દેવાંગનાબેન ચંદ્રસિંહ	૭૨૦૩૦૪૫૦૦૩
૩	૩	ભાથીજી વર્ગ	ઉત્તરસંડા	રાજપૂત દીનાબેન હિતેશભાઈ	૬૩૫૩૫૫૬૩૯૫
૪	૪	શદનશા પીર	ઉત્તરસંડા	મકવાણા શિલ્પાબેન રોબર્ટભાઈ	૯૧૦૪૬૫૪૦૫૬
૫	૫	ભવાની પુરા	ઉત્તરસંડા	પારેખ લતાબેન જયંતીબેન	૯૬૨૪૮૨૬૦૦૫
૬	૨૨૮	ઉત્તરસંડા હાઈ	ઉત્તરસંડા	પ્રજાપતિ અલ્પાબેન હર્ષદભાઈ	૮૧૪૧૩૭૪૭૪૭
૭	૬	ડુમરાલ	ડુમરાલ	પરમાર કોકીલાબેન અરવિંદભાઈ	૯૦૮૧૭૧૮૩૮૫
૮	૭	વખતપુરા	ટુંડેલ	પટેલ સંગીતાબેન મનોજકુમાર	૯૯૧૩૦૯૮૨૯૮
૯	૭૦	ટુંડેલ	ટુંડેલ	મકવાણા અજયકુમાર અરવિંદભાઈ	૮૧૪૦૭૮૭૭૬૪
૧૦	૭૧	દોલતપૂરા	ટુંડેલ	ગોહેલ આરતીબેન અપીલ	૮૧૪૦૭૮૭૭૬૪
૧૧	૭૨	વાડીયાપૂરા	ટુંડેલ	સપનાબેન દશરથભાઈ ગોહેલ	૯૫૩૭૮૭૩૬૭૨
૧૨	૮	પીપલગ	પીપલગ	પટેલ પાડલબેન અંબાલાલ	૮૧૫૫૮૭૪૭૨૫
૧૩	૨૦૬	ઈન્દિરાનગરી	પીપલગ	પરમાર જયશ્રીબેન કે.	૯૯૯૮૦૫૨૧૯૭
૧૪	૮૪	ડભાણ કુમાર	ડભાણ	મકવાણા દિનેશભાઈ શીવાભાઈ	૯૧૩૭૯૪૧૨૪૨
૧૫	૮૫	ડભાણ કન્યા	ડભાણ	વાઘેલા કવિતાબેન રમણભાઈ	૭૩૫૯૪૫૯૪૫૪
૧૬	૨૨૩	ડભાણ મિશન	ડભાણ	વાઘેલા શીતલબેન રાજેશભાઈ	૯૧૨૮૧૬૯૧૦૭
૧૭	૨૩૫	ડભાણ હાઈ	ડભાણ	પંચાલ કલ્પના જે.	૯૮૨૪૬૬૪૪૮૫
૧૮	૧૩૮	ફતેપૂરા	ફતેપૂરા	પરમાર જયંતીભાઈ ઉદેસિંહ	૯૯૨૪૫૧૬૬૫૮
૧૯	૧૩૯	રાંધરી વર્ગ	ફતેપૂરા	રાઠોડ પાયલબેન પ્રભાતસિંહ	૭૨૦૩૮૭૪૯૭૯
૨૦	૧૪૦	વેરાઈમાતા	ફતેપૂરા	પરમાર સપનાબેન કમલેશકુમાર	૯૯૨૪૫૧૬૬૫૮
૨૧	૧૪૧	હનુમાનપુરા	ફતેપૂરા	પરમાર સીતાબેન જૈમિનભાઈ	૯૬૨૪૮૪૨૦૪૦
૨૨	૧૪૨	દાવોલીયાપૂરા	ફતેપૂરા	પારેખ શિલ્પાબેન મનીષભાઈ	૯૮૨૪૫૧૬૬૫૮
૨૩	૧૦૩	જૂના બિલોદરા	બિલોદરા	ઝાલા મનીષાબેન ધર્મેશભાઈ	૯૭૩૭૧૭૫૦૩૮
૨૪	૧૦૪	નવા બિલોદરા	બિલોદરા	સોઢા સુધાબેન રણજીતભાઈ	૮૧૫૩૮૧૯૨૯૫
૨૫	૧૦૫	કુંડાળા	બિલોદરા	સોઢા ચીમનભાઈ નાગરભાઈ	૮૧૪૦૧૯૯૧૯૩
૨૬	૧૦૬	હરિઓમ આશ્રમ	બિલોદરા	સોઢા રંજનબેન કેતનભાઈ	૭૬૯૮૬૧૯૦૮૮
૨૭	૯૨	મંજીપૂરા	મંજીપૂરા	સોલંકી દક્ષાબેન ચીમનભાઈ	૯૭૨૩૩૦૦૦૯૭
૨૮	૯૩	ગોકળપૂરા	મંજીપૂરા	ઝાલા પ્રીયંકાબેન સંજયભાઈ	૯૯૦૪૧૩૮૦૭૮
૨૯	૯૦	યોગીનગર	યોગીનગર	મકવાણા નીતાબેન રાકેશભાઈ	૯૦૯૯૨૧૦૭૧૬
૩૦	૮૯	કમળા	કમળા	ગોસ્વામી સ્નેહલબેન રાજેન્દ્રગીરી	૯૧૦૪૫૩૨૨૩૭

Annexure: 32

તાલુકા કક્ષાના ફલડ કન્ટ્રોલ રૂમના નંબરોની વિગતો

અ.નં.	તાલુકાનું નામ	ટેલીફોન નંબર
૧	નડીઆદ(શહેર)	૦૨૬૮- ૨૫૫૩૩૫૬
૨	ઠાસરા	૦૨૬૮૮- ૨૨૩૦૫૩
૩	કઠલાલ	૦૨૬૮૧-૨૪૩૭૧૨
૪	મહેમદાવાદ	૦૨૬૮૪-૨૪૪૫૮૦
૫	માતર	૦૨૬૮૪-૨૮૫૫૪૪
૬	ખેડા	૦૨૬૮૪- ૨૨૪૩૩૧
૭	મહુધા	૦૨૬૮-૨૫૭૨૭૨૦
૮	કપડવંજ	૦૨૬૮૧-૨૫૨૬૨૬
૯	નડિયાદ(ગ્રામ્ય)	૦૨૬૮-૨૫૫૩૦૨૦
૧૦	વસો	૦૨૬૮-૨૫૮૬૪૦૧
૧૧	ગળતેશ્વર	૦૨૬૮૮-૨૩૩૦૫૩
૧૨	સિવિલ હોસ્પિટલ, નડીઆદ	પ્રદીપભાઈ - ૯૬૨૪૪૦૧૩૫૨
૧૩	ફાયર સ્ટેશન , નડીઆદ	૦૨૬૮-૨૫૬૪૧૦૧

DOs and DONTs in various Disasters

Cyclone

A cyclone is a storm accompanied by high-speed whistling and howling winds. It brings torrential rains.

Where does a cyclone come from?

A cyclonic storm develops over tropical oceans like the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Its strong winds blow at great speed, which can be more than 118 kilometers per hour.

What are the visible signs of a cyclone?

When a cyclonic storm approaches, the skies begin to darken accompanied by lightning and thunder and a continuous downpour of rain.

How does a cyclone affect us?

- A cyclone causes heavy floods.
- It uproots electricity supply and telecommunication lines. Power supply shuts down and telephones stop functioning.
- Road and rail movements come to halt because floods damage rail tracks and breach roads. Rail movements are also disrupted because of communication failure.
- The inclement weather conditions also disrupt Air services. Seaports stop work due to high winds, heavy rains and poor visibility. Sometimes ships overturn or are washed ashore. The high speed winds bends and plucks out trees and plants.
- A cyclone tears away wall sidings and blows off roofs of houses.
- Houses collapse and people are rendered homeless. In villages kachha houses get blown away. The speeding winds cause loose metal and wooden sheets to fly turning them to potential killers. Broken glass pieces can cause serious injuries.
- The floodwaters can take time to recede.

- The floodwaters can turn the fields salty.
- Bridges, dams and embankments suffer serious damages.
- Floods wash away human beings and animals and make water unfit for drinking. There can be outbreak of diseases like Cholera, Jaundice or Viral fever due to intake of impure water.
- Water gets contaminated because of floating corpses of animals and human beings and mixing of sewage stored food supplies, gets damaged.

Which areas are exposed to a cyclone in Gujarat?

In Gujarat, the Saurashtra-Kachchh region experiences a cyclone. The port towns of Veraval, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Okha, Kandla and Nadiad and other minor port towns suffer most.

Does a cyclone follow a particular path?

It is often difficult to predict where a cyclone will strike. When it starts moving from oceans (in Gujarat it is Arabian Sea) towards the land area, a cyclone can change track and hit areas other than those anticipated earlier.

Has any early warning system been evolved for the occurrence of a cyclone?

Yes. In India, the Indian Meteorological Department has developed a four-stage warning system for a cyclone.

How does the system operate?

This warning is about the possibility of a cyclone when a low pressure depression develops in oceans. For Gujarat, the development of such a depression in the Arabian Sea is indicative of a cyclone attack.

▪ The Alert stage

This warning is given 48 hours prior to the time when a cyclone is expected to hit the land.

▪ The Warning stage

This is the stage when a cyclone gets formed. The warning is given 24 hours before the anticipated time of arrival of a cyclone.

▪ Cyclone arrival

This warning is issued 12 hours before a cyclone is due to hit the land. The warning gives information about cyclone and will continue until the winds subside. In sea ports, danger signal are hoisted about the impending cyclone.

From where can people access cyclone storm warnings?

Warnings about storms, their intensity and the likely path they may take are regularly broadcasted by radio and television network continuously until the storm passes over.

What to do before and during a cyclone

- Have your dwellings checked before a cyclone season starts and carry out whatever repairs that are needed.
- Talk to children and explain about cyclones without scaring them.
- Create storm awareness by discussing effects of a cyclonic storm with family members so that everyone knows what one can and should do in an emergency. This helps to remove fear and anxiety and prepares everyone to respond to emergencies quickly.
- Keep your valuables and documents in containers, which cannot be damaged by water.
- Keep information about your blood group.
- Keep lanterns filled with kerosene, torches and spare batteries. These must be kept in secure places and handy.
- Make plans for people who are either sick, suffer from disabilities, aged and children.
- Store up at least seven-day stock of essential food articles, medicines and water supply.
- Keep blankets & clothes ready for making beds. Also keep cotton bandages and several copies of photographs of family members in case they are needed for identification purposes after the storm.
- Store some wooden boards so that they can be used to cover windows.
- Keep trees and shrubs trimmed. Remove damaged and decayed parts of trees to make them resist wind and reduce the potential for damage. Cut weak branches and make winds blow through.
- All doors, windows and openings should be secured.
- Continue to listen to warning bulletins and keep in touch with local officials. Keep radio sets in working condition. Battery powered radio sets are desirable.
- Evacuate people to places of safety when advised.
- Take steps to protect your assets.

- Store extra drinking water in covered vessels.
- Remain calm.

What one should not do during a Cyclone attack?

- During the storm do not venture out unless advised to evacuate.
- If you have a vehicle and wish to move out of your house, leave early before the onset of a cyclone. It is often best to stay at home
- Avoid remaining on the top floor of dwellings. Stay close to the ground.

Earthquake

Before Earthquake

- Tell the facts about earthquake to your family members
- Construct new buildings with earthquake resistant method and strengthen the old buildings
- Insure your house and family members
- Take the training for first aid and fire fighting
- Do not keep cots near the glass window
- Do not keep heavy and fragile things in the selves
- Do don't hang photo frames, mirrors, or glasses up your bed
- Keep your important documents, some cash and necessary articles ready in a bag
- Get your house insured before the earthquake
- Identify special skills of neighbor (medical, technical) so that it can be utilized in emergency

During Earthquake

- Do not panic

- If already inside, than Stay indoors! Get under a heavy desk or table and hang on to it.
- If fire breaks out, drop on the floor and crawl towards the exist
- If you are out doors during the quake, keep away from buildings, trees and electricity lines. Walk towards open places, in a calm and composed manner.
- If you are driving, quickly but carefully move your car as far out of traffic as possible and stop. Do not stop on or under a bridge or overpass or under trees, light posts, power lines, or signs. Stay inside the car until shaking stops
- If you are in a school, get under a desk or table and hold on

After the Earthquake

- Do not be afraid of the aftershocks
- Listen to radio-TV and other media for Government Announcement
- Check for injuries to yourself and those around you. Take first aid where you can
- Extinguish fire, if any
- Examine walls, floors, doors, staircases and windows to make sure that the building is not in danger of collapsing
- Do not enter into the unsafe or risky houses or buildings
- Inspect for Gas leaks-If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noises, open a window and quickly leave the building. Don't light your kitchen stove if you suspect a gas leak.
- Do not keep telephone lines busy unnecessarily
- Switch off electric lines

Flood

- There is a possibility of spread of water borne diseases after flood, and hence
- Medical treatment should be taken immediately.
- Do not enter deep, unknown waters.
- Do not go near the riverbank even after the floodwater has receded.

- Sprinkle medicines in the stagnant dirty water.
 - Inspect your house for any cracks or other damage. Check all the walls, floor, ceiling, doors and windows, so that any chance of house falling down can be known and you can be aware about the immediate danger.
 - If the floodwater has entered the house or has surrounded the house, then it is advisable not to enter such house.
 - Keep listening to weather forecast on radio and television. Move to your residence only when instructed by the competent authority. It is not safe to believe that the problems have ended after the flood water have receded
 - Inform the competent authority/officer for restoration of the necessary connections like gas, electricity, telephone, drainage, etc.
 - Beware of the various insects or poisonous snakes that may have been dragged inside the house along with the floodwater.
 - Destroy the food commodities that have been affected by floodwater.
 - Check properly all the electric circuits, floor level furnace, boilers, gas cylinders, or electric equipments like motor pump etc. Check whether any inflammable or explosive item has not entered along with the floodwater.
-
- Switch off the main electric supply, if any damage is noticed to the electric equipments.
 - If you find any breakage in the drainage system stop using latrines and do not use tap water.
 - Do not use polluted water.
 - Sewerage system should be checked and any damage should be repaired immediately so as to curtail spread of diseases.
 - Empty the water clogged in the basement slowly with help of water pump so that damage to infrastructure can be minimized
 - Check gas leakage which can be known by smell of gas or by hearing the sound of leakage; immediately open all windows and leave the house.
 - Boil drinking water before usage and drink chlorinated water.
 - Eat safe food.
 - Rescue work should be undertaken immediately after flood situation as per the instruction. Do not follow any shortcut for rescue work.
 - Do not try to leave the safe shelter to go back home until the local officials declare normalcy after flood and instruction to return home are not given.

Tsunami

The phenomenon Tsunami is a series of traveling ocean waves of extremely long length generated primarily by earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean floor:

Following safety measures needs to be learnt before, during and after the occurrence of tsunami:

Before

- Be familiar with the tsunami warning signals. People living along the coast should consider an earthquake or a sizable ground rumbling as a warning signal. A noticeable rapid rise or fall in coastal waters is also a sign that a tsunami is approaching.
- Make sure all family members know how to respond to a tsunami. Make evacuation plans. Pick an inland location that is elevated.
- After an earthquake or other natural disaster, roads in and out of the vicinity may be blocked, so pick more than one evacuation route.
- Teach family members how and when to turn off gas, electricity, and water
- Children should be taught in advance about the evacuation plans
- Prepare emergency kit beforehand. The emergency kit should contain Flashlight and extra batteries, battery-operated radio and extra batteries, First aid kit
- Emergency food and water, Essential medicines etc

During

- Listen to a radio or television to get the latest emergency information, and be ready to evacuate if asked to do so.
- If you hear a tsunami warning, move at once to higher ground and stay there until local authorities say it is safe to return home.
- Move in an orderly, calm and safe manner to the evacuation site
- Stay away from the beach. Never go down to the beach to watch a tsunami come in.
- If you can see the wave you are too close to escape it.
- Return home only after authorities advise it is safe to do so.

After

- Stay tuned to a battery-operated radio for the latest emergency information.
- Help injured or trapped persons.
- Stay out of damaged buildings. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
- Enter your home with caution. Use a flashlight/torch when entering damaged buildings. Check for electrical shorts and live wires. Do not use appliances or lights until an electrician has checked the electrical system.
- Open windows and doors to help dry the building.
- Shovel mud while it is still moist to give walls and floors an opportunity to dry.
- Check food supplies and test drinking water.
- Fresh food that has come in contact with flood waters may be contaminated and should be thrown out

Fire

DOs

- Buy Fireworks from the licensed shop.
- Keep fireworks in a closed box
- Store crackers away from source of fire or inflammation
- Follow all safety precautions issued with the fire works
- Go to open spaces like playgrounds, fields
- Light them at arm's length using a taper.
- Stand back while lighting the crackers
- Discard used fireworks in a bucket of water
- Keep buckets of water and blankets ready, in case a firebreaks out.
- Wear thick cotton clothes for maximum safety from fire.
- If clothes catch fire, Stop, Drop and Roll
- In case of uncontrolled fire wrap the victim in a blanket, till it stop.
- In case of burns splash tap water (not ice water), the process may be repeated till the burning sensation reduces.
- If fingers or toes are burned, separate them with dry, sterile, non-adhesive dressings.

- Make sure the burn victim is breathing, if breathing has stopped or if the victim's airway is blocked then open the airway and if necessary begin rescue breathing.
- Elevate the burned area and protect it from pressure and friction.
- Cover the area of the burn with a moist sterile bandage, of clean cloth (do not use blanket or towel for healing burns).
- Consult the doctor as soon as possible for the proper medication
- Consult an ophthalmologist immediately in case of eye injuries.
- Do contact at the Fire Brigade (Tel.No. 101), for getting the details of the doctors on duty during the festival.

DONTs

- Don't burn crackers in crowded, congested places, narrow lanes or inside the house.
- Don't let children burst crackers unaccompanied by an adult
- Don't put fireworks in your pocket or throw them
- Don't cover crackers with tin containers or glass bottles for extra sound effect
- Don't dare to examine unburst crackers...leave it!! Light a new cracker
- Don't show the Dare-devilry of lighting crackers on own hands.
- Don't use fireworks inside a vehicle
- Avoid long loose clothes, as they are fast in catching fire
- Don't remove burnt clothing (unless it comes off easily), but do ensure that the victim is not still in contact with smoldering materials.
- Don't apply adhesive dressing on the burnt area.
- Don't break the burst blister

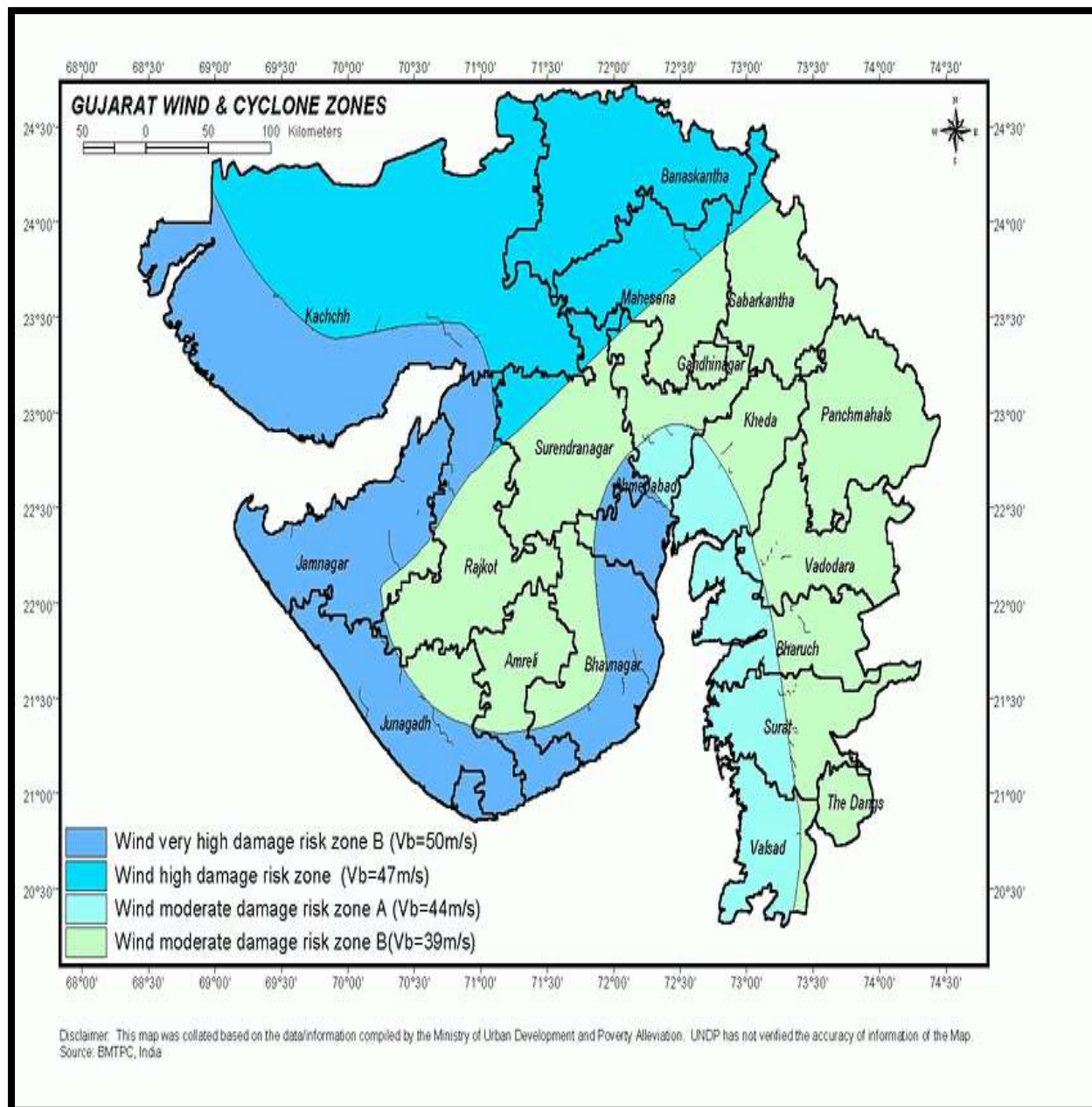
CATEGORIES OF FIRE

ABCD	CLASS	COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL
A	Ordinary combustible solids	Paper, Wood, Cloth, etc.
B	Combustible liquids or	Oils, Paints, Chemicals, Wax, etc.

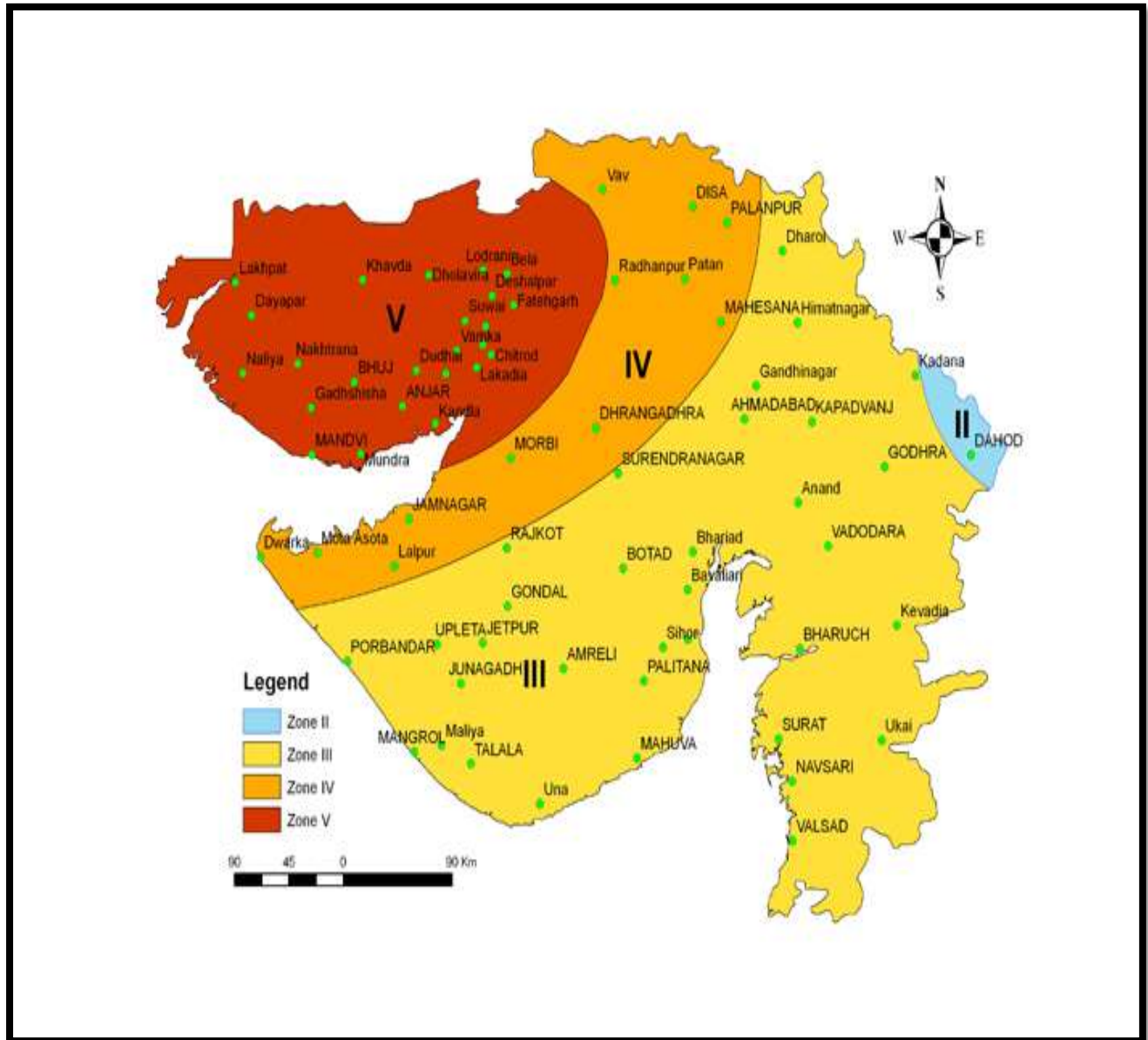
	liquifiable solids	
C	Combustible gases	L.P.G., Acetylene, Hydrogen, Methane, Natural Gas, etc.
D	Combustible metals	Magnesium, Sodium, Uranium, Thorium, etc
E	Electrical equipment & installations	Switch gears, Transformer, etc.

Maps

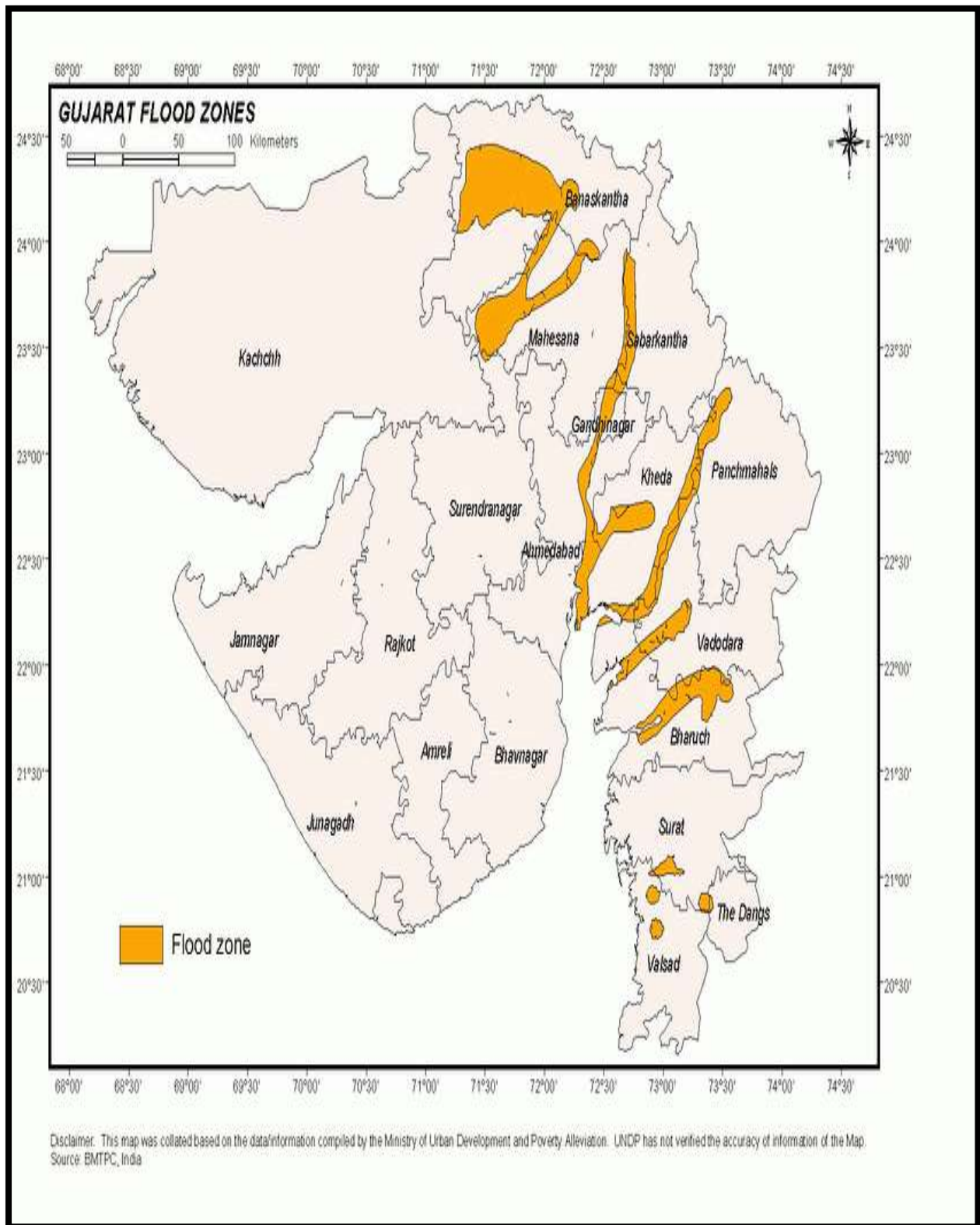
Gujarat Cyclone Hazard Map



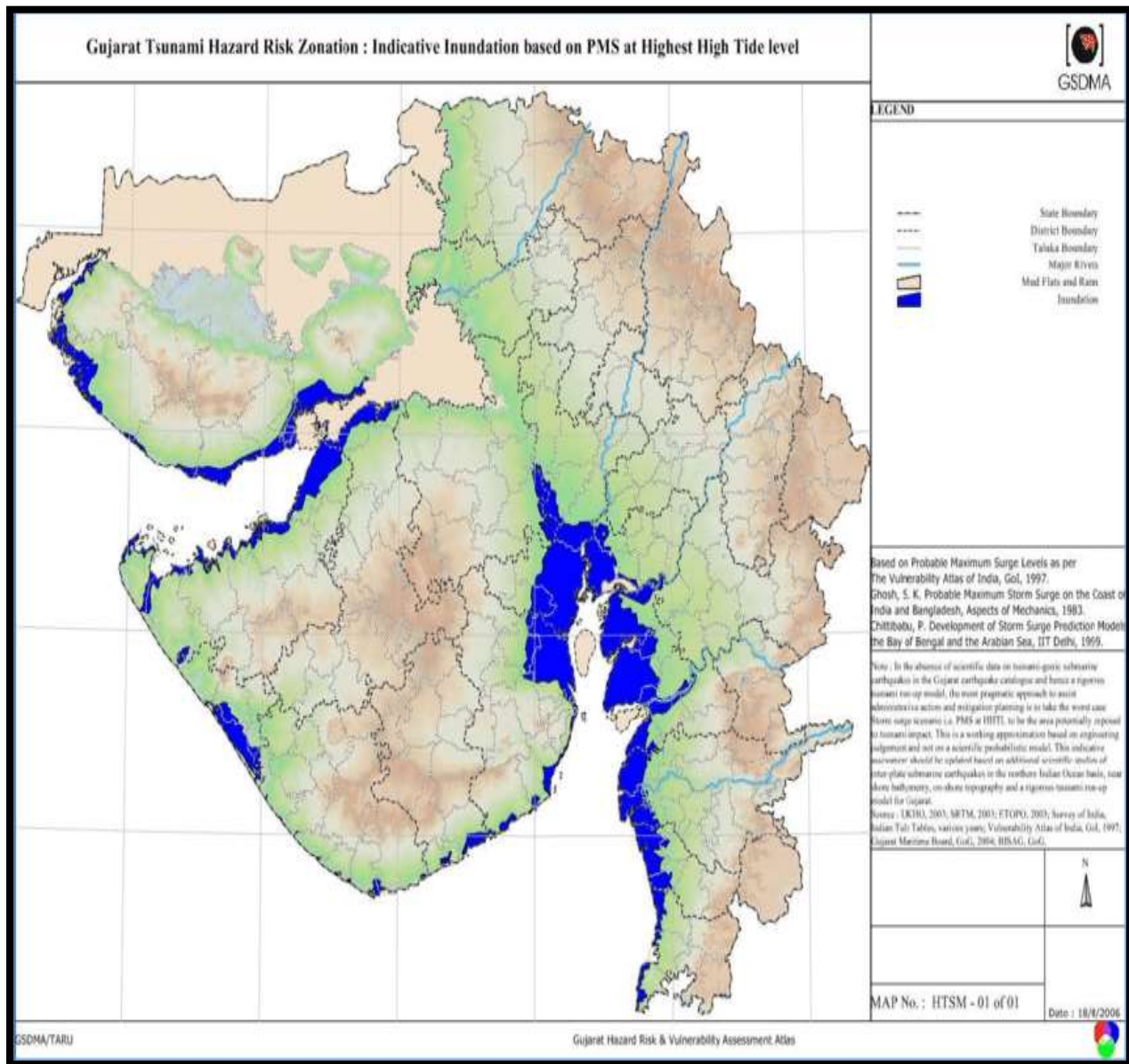
Gujarat Earthquake Hazard Map



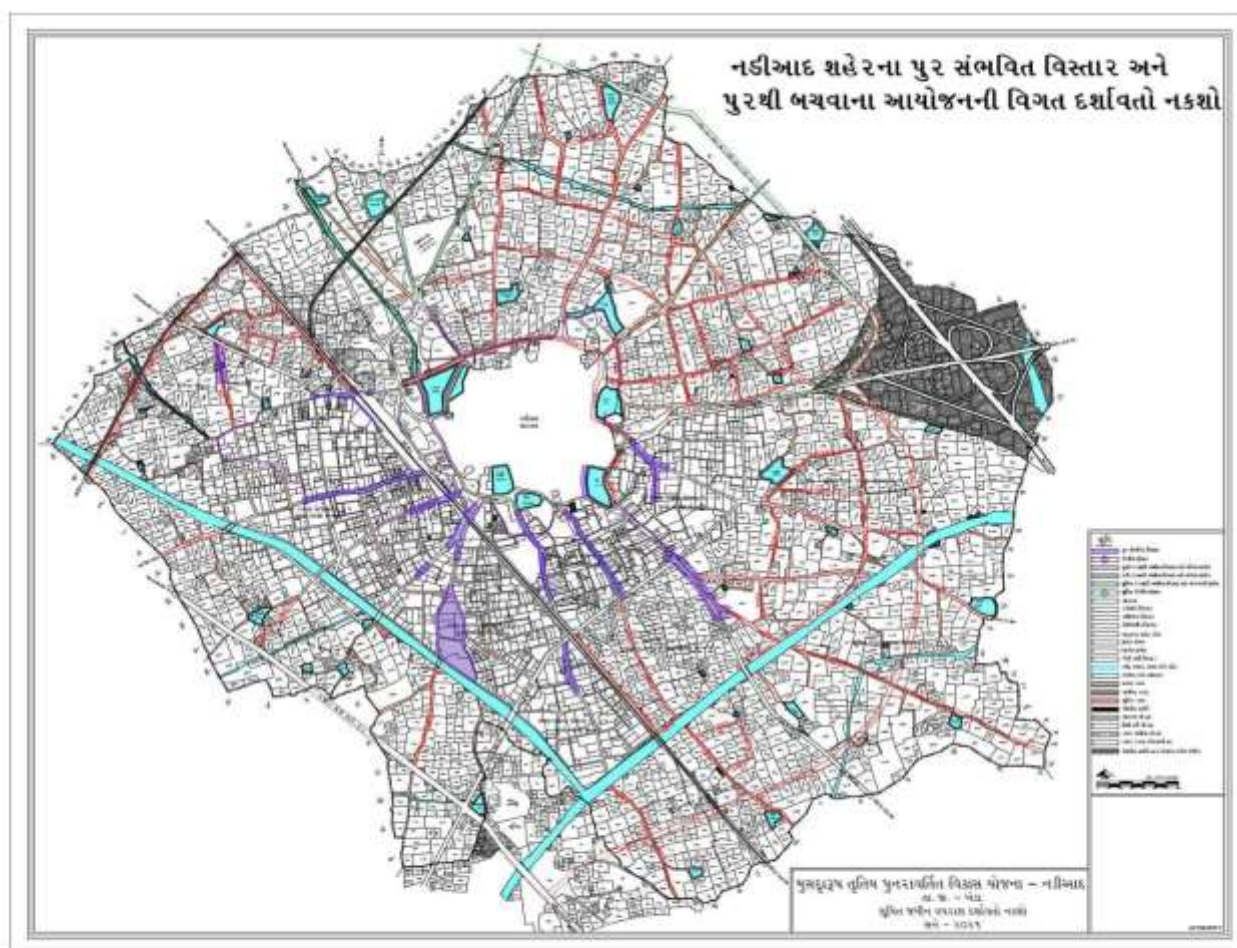
Gujarat Flood Hazard Map



Gujarat Tsunami Hazard Map



Nadiad City Map



ARE YOU PREPAREDNESS ?



Disaster Management / Fire and Emergency Services
Nadiad Municipal Corporation, Nadiad